Sanofi US Cordially Invites You to a Program On
PS Long PRALUENT® (alirocumab) Injection: Clinical Advancement for LDL-C Management- Revised Latex Free Language (US.ALI.16.09.052)

Presented by:
Sanjay Gill, MD
Chicago, IL
at
6:00 PM on Thursday, April 20, 2017
at
Sullivan's Steakhouse
415 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60654
(312) 527-3510

Your host for this program will be representative, **Che King.**

A reservation is required. To make a reservation, please RSVP to **Che King** at , or via e-mail at che.king@sanofi.com

Please provide the details below when making a reservation for this program:
Name:
E-mail: Phone number:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST IN THIS PROGRAM

Meeting Code: TR415303

IMPORTANT NOTICE ON TRANSPARENCY REPORTING — SANOFI US is required to collect and report information on the value of any food or beverage provided to certain healthcare professionals under both federal “sunshine” requirements regarding payments and transfers of value to physicians and teaching hospitals and similar state laws. You should not participate in the food or beverage at this event if you do not want the information to be reported. If you will not partake of any food or beverage during this event, you will be asked to provide that information on a sign in sheet at the event. (In accordance with the PhRMA Code on Interactions with Healthcare Professionals, attendance at this program is limited to healthcare professionals. Accordingly, attendance by guests or spouses is not permitted.)

SANOFI

Praluent® (alirocumab) Injection 75mg/mL 150mg/mL

Please See Accompanying Full Prescribing Information

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INDICATION

PRALUENT (alirocumab) is a PCSK9 (Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin Kexin Type 9) inhibitor antibody indicated as adjunct to diet and maximally tolerated statin therapy for the treatment of adults with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, who require additional lowering of LDL-C.

The effect of PRALUENT on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

PRALUENT is contraindicated in patients with a history of a serious hypersensitivity reaction to PRALUENT. Reactions have included hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization.

Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., pruritus, rash, urticaria), including some serious events (e.g., hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization), have been reported with PRALUENT treatment. If signs or symptoms of serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue treatment with PRALUENT, treat according to the standard of care, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve.

The most commonly occurring adverse reactions (≥5% of patients treated with PRALUENT and occurring more frequently than with placebo) are nasopharyngitis, injection site reactions, and influenza.

Local injection site reactions including erythema/redness, itching, swelling, and pain/tenderness were reported more frequently in patients treated with PRALUENT (7.2% versus 5.1% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively). Few patients discontinued treatment because of these reactions (0.2% versus 0.4% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively), but patients receiving PRALUENT had a greater number of injection site reactions, had more reports of associated symptoms, and had reactions of longer average duration than patients receiving placebo.

Neurocognitive events were reported in 0.8% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 0.7% of patients treated with placebo. Confusion or memory impairment were reported more frequently by those treated with PRALUENT (0.2% for each) than in those treated with placebo (<0.1% for each).

Liver-related disorders (primarily related to abnormalities in liver enzymes) were reported in 2.5% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 1.8% of patients treated with placebo, leading to treatment discontinuation in 0.4% and 0.2% of patients, respectively. Increases in serum transaminases to greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal occurred in 1.7% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 1.4% of patients treated with placebo.

The most common adverse reactions leading to treatment discontinuation in patients treated with PRALUENT were allergic reactions (0.6% versus 0.2% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively) and elevated liver enzymes (0.3% versus <0.1%).

PRALUENT is a human monoclonal antibody. As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity with PRALUENT.

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