

When you're not reaching your A1c goal with your current medications...

WHAT'S NEXT?



On oral diabetes medication... Time for a change?

It's okay to be hesitant about making a change. But as your body changes over time, so does your diabetes. If you can't get your stubborn A1c to budge, sometimes changing to a different type of diabetes treatment may help you move closer to your A1c goal.

2 IN **1**

As you talk to your doctor about what's next, consider the 2-in-1 power of SOLIQUA 100/33.

SOLIQUA 100/33 combines 2 clinically proven medicines in 1 treatment that work in important systems in your body to help control blood sugar and deliver powerful A1c reduction.

Let's check out how SOLIQUA 100/33 can work for you.

SOLIQUA 100/33 is an injectable prescription medicine that contains 2 diabetes medicines, insulin glargine and lixisenatide, which may improve blood sugar (glucose) control in adults with type 2 diabetes when used with diet and exercise.

- It has not been studied in people with a history of pancreatitis.
- It is not recommended for people who also take lixisenatide or other medicines called GLP-1 receptor agonists.
- It is not for use in people with type 1 diabetes, or people with diabetic ketoacidosis.
- It has not been studied in people who have a stomach problem that causes slow emptying (gastroparesis) and is not for people with slow emptying of the stomach.
- It has not been studied in people who also take a short-acting (prandial) insulin.
- **It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.**

How does SOLIQUA 100/33 work?

It works **5 ways in the body**, combining 2 medicines (a non-insulin and an insulin) in 1 clinically proven treatment to help manage blood sugar control.

Here's how it works:

- 1 Bloodstream**
Helps reduce sugar buildup in your bloodstream
- 2 Stomach**
Slows down the process by which sugar enters your bloodstream after eating
- 3 Liver**
Helps slow down the processes by which the liver releases sugar into the bloodstream
- 4 Pancreas**
Helps your pancreas release more insulin to help maintain lower blood sugar levels
- 5 Muscles**
Helps muscles store glucose that your body doesn't need right away so it can be used for energy later



Not an actual patient.

Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about SOLIQUA 100/33?

Do not share your SOLIQUA 100/33 pen with other people, even if the needle has been changed. You may give other people a serious infection, or get a serious infection from them.

SOLIQUA 100/33 can cause serious side effects, including inflammation of the pancreas, which may be severe and lead to death.

Please see full Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA 100/33 on last page. Please see full Prescribing Information link on the [soliqua100-33.com](https://www.soliqua100-33.com) website where you downloaded this brochure.

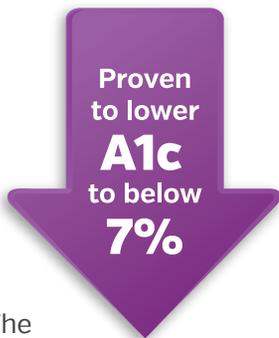
If you are on oral diabetes medication...
Did you know SOLIQUA 100/33
is proven to lower
A1c below 7%*?

In a clinical study of patients with type 2 diabetes (Lixilaan O), 74% of patients using SOLIQUA 100/33 lowered their A1c below 7%, while 59% of patients on Lantus[®] and 33% of patients on lixisenatide reached an A1c below 7%. The A1c average was reduced from a starting point of 8.1% to 6.5% in patients taking SOLIQUA 100/33, from 8.1% to 6.8% in patients taking Lantus, and from 8.1% to 7.3% in patients taking lixisenatide at the end of 30 weeks.†

Your doctor may prescribe a dose of insulin that is different from the doses used in the study. The results seen in the trial may not reflect your results.

*Individual results may vary.

†The clinical study (Lixilan O) showed that in patients treated with metformin, SOLIQUA 100/33 improved blood sugar control compared to its individual components, a long-acting insulin (Lantus), and a non-insulin, diabetes medicine (lixisenatide). The study included 1,479 patients with type 2 diabetes who were on metformin alone or a 2nd oral diabetes medication which was subsequently discontinued and whose A1c was not at goal. After 4 weeks of taking metformin alone, during which time the metformin dose was optimized, 1,170 patients who had still not achieved their A1c goal with A1c 7-10%, had a fasting blood sugar ≤ 250 mg/dL, and were on ≥ 1500 mg metformin continued in the study. For the next 30 weeks patients continued taking metformin and were also treated with either SOLIQUA 100/33 (469 patients), Lantus (467 patients), or lixisenatide (234 patients). In the patients receiving insulin glargine 100 units/mL in the form of Lantus or SOLIQUA 100/33, the insulin glargine dose was adjusted in accordance with fasting self-monitored blood glucose measures aiming for a target of [80-100 mg/dL] with a dose cap of 60 units in both the Lantus and SOLIQUA 100/33 groups. The study showed that combining lixisenatide with Lantus in SOLIQUA 100/33 can help lower blood sugar even further than its individual components in patients taking metformin.



What can I expect?



Not an actual patient.

It's important to work closely with your doctor and share how you feel. **Your doctor will gradually adjust your dose over time to find the one that's right for you.** For help monitoring your progress, you can use our handy tracker (and other tools) at soliqua100-33.com/tracker.

The most common side effects of SOLIQUA 100/33 may include: low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), headache, runny nose and sore throat, allergic reactions, upper respiratory tract infection, nausea, and/or diarrhea.

Nausea and diarrhea usually happen more frequently in the first few weeks when you start using SOLIQUA 100/33.

If you experience any side effects, talk to your doctor.

You can learn more by visiting soliqua100-33.com/side-effects.



Talking to your doctor about SOLIQUA 100/33

With any diabetes medication, it's natural to have questions for your doctor. Visit soliqua100-33.com/resources to prepare for your next appointment.

Important Safety Information

Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your doctor if you have had pancreatitis, stones in your gallbladder (cholelithiasis), or a history of alcoholism. These medical problems may make you more likely to get pancreatitis.

Stop taking SOLIQUA 100/33 and call your healthcare provider right away if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe, and will not go away. The pain may be felt in the back area. The pain may happen with or without vomiting.

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How do I use SOLIQUA 100/33?



It is important for you to take SOLIQUA 100/33 once a day up to one hour before your first meal of the day.

Questions about the pen? SOLIQUA 100/33 comes in a prefilled SoloStar[®] pen, the most frequently used insulin pen technology in the world.

The SOLIQUA 100/33 Pen



Small thin needle[‡]: It's the smallest needle made for diabetes injectable pens.



Dose selector dial and push-button injection work together so you can select and inject your prescribed dose.

[‡]Needle not included with pen. Always use needles compatible with your pen.

Helpful things to know about the SoloStar pen:

- The pen doesn't need to go back in the refrigerator after first use.
- After using the pen for the first time, it can be used for up to 28 days. After 28 days, throw away the pen, even if there's medicine left inside.
- The pen contains 300 units of medicine for a daily dose range of 15-60 units.



For more information on how to use SOLIQUA 100/33, please visit soliqua100-33.com/how-to-use.

Important Safety Information

Who should not use SOLIQUA 100/33?

Do not use SOLIQUA 100/33 if you:

- are having an episode of low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)
- are allergic to insulin glargine, lixisenatide, or any of the ingredients in SOLIQUA 100/33. Symptoms of a severe allergic reaction with SOLIQUA 100/33 may include swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, fainting or feeling dizzy, problems breathing or swallowing, very rapid heartbeat, severe rash or itching, or low blood pressure.

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Eligible Commercially Insured Patients Save on SOLIQUA 100/33

Pay as little as **\$9[§]** for a 30-day supply.

[§]Maximum savings of \$365 per pack. Terms & conditions apply.

See if you can save at soliqua100-33.com/savings.



[§]Terms & Conditions

This offer is for commercially insured patients and is not valid for prescriptions covered by or submitted for reimbursement under Medicare, Medicaid, VA, DOD, TRICARE, or similar federal or state programs, including any state pharmaceutical programs. Void where prohibited by law. Savings card carries maximum savings of \$365 per pack, up to 2 packs for each 30-day supply, for the duration of the program. Savings may vary depending on patient's out-of-pocket costs. Upon registration, patient receives all program details. Sanofi US reserves the right to rescind, revoke, or amend the program without notice.

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Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your doctor if you have had pancreatitis, stones in your gallbladder (cholelithiasis), or a history of alcoholism. These medical problems may make you more likely to get pancreatitis.

Stop taking SOLIQUA 100/33 and call your healthcare provider right away if you have pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe, and will not go away. The pain may be felt in the back area. The pain may happen with or without vomiting.

Who should not use SOLIQUA 100/33? Do not use SOLIQUA 100/33 if you:

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Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have or have had problems with your pancreas, your kidneys, or your liver, stones in your gallbladder, or a history of alcoholism.
- have heart failure or other heart problems. If you have heart failure, it may get worse while you take thiazolidinediones (TZDs).

- have severe problems with your stomach, such as slowed emptying of your stomach or problems digesting food.

- are taking certain medicines called glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 receptor agonists).

- have had an allergic reaction to a GLP-1 receptor agonist.

- are pregnant or breastfeeding or plan to become pregnant or to breastfeed. It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 will harm your unborn baby or pass into your breast milk.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including all prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. SOLIQUA 100/33 may affect the way some medicines work. **Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, talk to your healthcare provider about low blood sugar and how to manage it.**

How should I use SOLIQUA 100/33?

- Do not change your dose without first talking to your healthcare provider.

- Check the pen label each time you inject to make sure you are using the correct medicine.

- **Do not take more than 60 units of SOLIQUA 100/33 each day.** Do not take SOLIQUA 100/33 with other GLP-1 receptor agonists.

- Only use SOLIQUA 100/33 that is clear and colorless to almost colorless. If you see small particles, return it to your pharmacy for replacement.

- **Change (rotate) your injection sites within the area you chose with each dose** to reduce your risk of getting lipodystrophy (pitted or thickened skin) and localized cutaneous amyloidosis (skin with lumps) at the injection sites.

Do not use the same spot for each injection or inject where the skin is pitted, thickened, lumpy, tender, bruised, scaly, hard, scarred or damaged.

- **Do not** remove SOLIQUA 100/33 from the pen with a syringe.

- **Do not re-use or share needles with other people. You may give other people a serious infection, or get a serious infection from them.**

- **Check your blood sugar levels.** Ask your healthcare provider what your blood sugar should be and when you should check.

What are the possible side effects of SOLIQUA 100/33?

SOLIQUA 100/33 may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Stop taking SOLIQUA 100/33 and get help right away if you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat, problems breathing or swallowing, severe rash or itching, fainting or feeling dizzy, and very rapid heartbeat.

- **Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Your risk for getting low blood sugar is higher if you take another medicine that can cause low blood sugar.** Signs and symptoms of low blood sugar may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, sweating, weakness, irritability, hunger, blurred vision, fast heartbeat, feeling jittery, confusion, and anxiety.

- **Kidney problems (kidney failure).** In people who have kidney problems, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting may cause a loss of fluids (dehydration), which may worsen kidney problems.

- **Low potassium in your blood (hypokalemia).**

- **Heart failure.** Taking certain diabetes pills called TZDs (thiazolidinediones) with SOLIQUA 100/33 may cause heart failure in some people. This can happen even if you have never had heart failure or heart problems before. If you already have heart failure, it may get worse while you take TZDs with SOLIQUA 100/33. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any new or worse symptoms of heart failure,

including shortness of breath, swelling of your ankles or feet, or sudden weight gain. Treatment with TZDs and SOLIQUA 100/33 may need to be adjusted or stopped if you have new or worse heart failure.

The most common side effects of SOLIQUA 100/33 include low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), nausea, diarrhea, upper respiratory infection, stuffy or runny nose, and headache. Nausea and diarrhea usually happen more often when you first start using SOLIQUA 100/33.

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