



Start the conversation with your doctor

Here are a few questions to ask your doctor to help you learn more about managing your type 2 diabetes and find out if SOLIQUA 100/33 may be right for you.

Questions to ask:

- 1 What is my A1c now, and what A1c should I be aiming for?

- 2 Is my current treatment helping me work toward my goal?

- 3 My A1c is going up. Is this a sign that my diabetes treatment plan may need to change? Are there other signs I should watch for?

- 4 I diet, exercise, and I'm already on a long-acting insulin. Why isn't that enough to lower my A1c?

- 5 Could I benefit from a treatment that combines a long-acting insulin with a non-insulin diabetes medicine? Is SOLIQUA 100/33 right for me?

- 6 If SOLIQUA 100/33 is right for me, do you have a sample I could try?

- 7 If you prescribe SOLIQUA 100/33, what should I know about the pen?

- 8 If SOLIQUA 100/33 is right for me, when would I administer it and what will my routine be like?

SOLIQUA 100/33 is an injectable prescription medicine that contains 2 diabetes medicines, insulin glargine and lixisenatide, that may improve blood sugar [glucose] control in adults with type 2 diabetes, when used with diet and exercise in people who are not controlled with long-acting [basal] insulin [less than 60 units daily] or lixisenatide.

- 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, diabetic ketoacidosis, or who have a stomach problem that causes slow emptying [gastroparesis].
- It has not been studied together with short-acting insulin.
- **It is not known if SOLIQUA 100/33 is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.**

Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA 100/33

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.

Please see full Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA 100/33 on pages 2-3.

Please see full Prescribing Information on the soliqua100-33.com website where you printed this form.



Start the conversation with your doctor

Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA 100/33

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.

SOLIQUA 100/33 can cause serious side effects, including inflammation of the pancreas, which may be life-threatening.

Before using SOLIQUA 100/33, tell your doctor if you have had pancreatitis, stones in your gallbladder, 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 are having an episode of low blood sugar or if you are allergic to insulin glargine, lixisenatide, or any of the ingredients in 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 TZDs [thiazolidinediones].
- have severe problems with your stomach, such as slowed emptying of your stomach or problems digesting food.
- 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, colorless to almost colorless. If you see small particles, return it to your pharmacy for replacement.
- **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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information for SOLIQUA 100/33 on page 3.

Please see full Prescribing Information on the soliqua100-33.com website where you printed this form.



Start the conversation with your doctor

SOLIQUA[®] 100/33
insulin glargine & lixisenatide injection
100 Units/mL & 33 mcg/mL

Important Safety Information for 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, confusion, weakness, irritability, hunger, sweating, fast heartbeat, and feeling jittery.
- **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, sudden weight gain.

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

Please see full Prescribing Information on the soliqua100-33.com website where you printed this form.