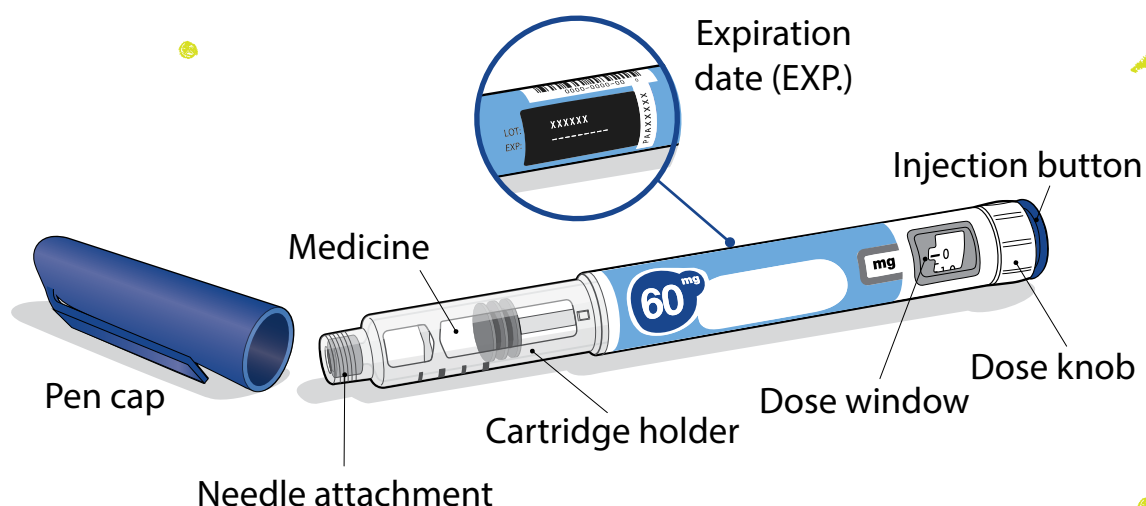


TABLETOP GUIDE TO USING YOUR NGENLA PEN

ngenla[®]
(somatrogon-ghla) injection

Please read the **full NGENLA Instructions for Use** before you use your device. If you have any questions about your dose or treatment, or if there is anything you do not understand, please call your child's doctor or the Pfizer Bridge Program[®] at 1-800-645-1280.



For information on how to use
NGENLA, please [click here](#).

SUPPLIES YOU WILL NEED EACH TIME YOU INJECT NGENLA

Included in the carton:

- 1 NGENLA prefilled pen (either 24 mg or 60 mg, depending on your child's weight)

Not included in the carton:

- 1 new sterile needle for each injection
- Alcohol swabs
- Cotton balls or gauze pads
- Adhesive bandage
- 1 FDA-cleared sharps disposal container for disposal of pen needles and pens

Tips:

- Do not shake your pen
- For a more comfortable injection, leave your pen at room temperature for up to 30 minutes
- **Do not** use your pen if:
 - It has been frozen or exposed to heat
 - It has been dropped
 - It looks broken or damaged
 - It has been more than 28 days after first use of pen

INDICATION

NGENLA is a prescription medicine that contains a form of human growth hormone, like the growth hormone made by the human body, for children 3 years of age and older who are not growing because of low or no growth hormone levels.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use NGENLA if:

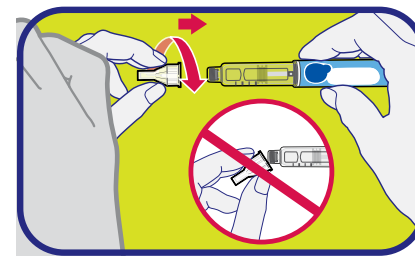
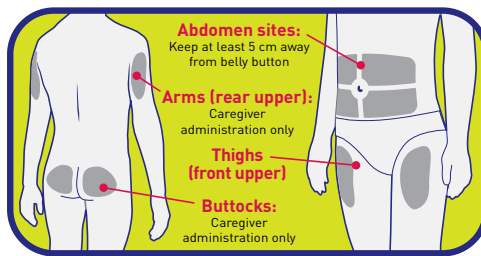
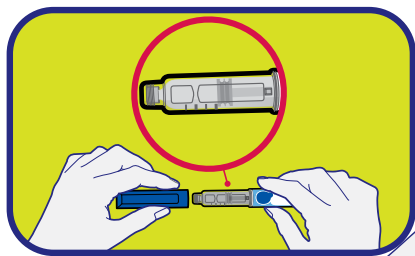
- your child has a critical illness caused by certain types of heart or stomach surgery, trauma or breathing problems.

Please see full Important Safety Information on last page and full Prescribing Information.

STEP 1

PREPARE FOR YOUR INJECTION

REMINDER: Always wash your hands with soap and water and dry them well before handling your pen.



Prepare for your injection, including some extra steps for first-time use of a new pen

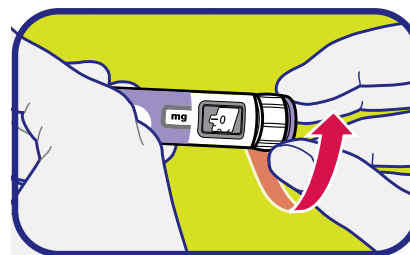
- Wash and dry your hands
- Use the pen straight from the refrigerator. For a more comfortable injection, leave it at room temperature for up to 30 minutes
- Check the expiration date on the pen label. Do not use if the expiration date has passed
- Injection should be given in the abdomen, front of the upper thighs, buttocks, or rear of the upper arms
- If more than 1 injection is needed, each injection should be given in a different injection site
- Do not inject into bony areas; areas that are bruised, red, sore, or hard; or areas that have scars or skin conditions
- Clean the injection site with an alcohol swab and let dry
- Do not touch injection site after cleaning
- Pull off the pen cap and set it aside for after the injection. Check the medicine's color. It should be clear to slightly light yellow and free of flakes or particles. Do not inject if medicine is cloudy, dark yellow, or has flakes or particles
- Take a new needle and pull off its protective paper. Attach a new needle for each injection
- Pull off the outer needle cover. Set it aside for later to help remove the needle
- Pull off the inner needle cap. Throw it away in a sharps container

IMPORTANT: Priming a new pen

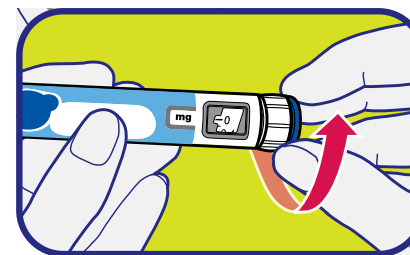
If you're using this pen for the first time, you'll need to prime it by following these instructions. (If you've used this pen before, skip to Step 2.) The purpose of priming is to remove air bubbles and make sure you get the correct dose.

If you turn the dose knob too far, you can turn it back.

- Point the pen needle up and tap the cartridge holder to get rid of any air bubbles. Follow this step even if bubbles are not visible
- Holding the needle upward, press the injection button completely until you see "0" in the dose window. Once you see liquid at the needle tip, your pen is set up
- If liquid does not appear after repeating these steps 5 times, attach a new needle and try 1 more time. Do not use the pen if liquid still does not appear



To prime a 24 mg pen, first turn the dose knob to **0.4**.



To prime a 60 mg pen, turn the dose knob to **1.0**.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

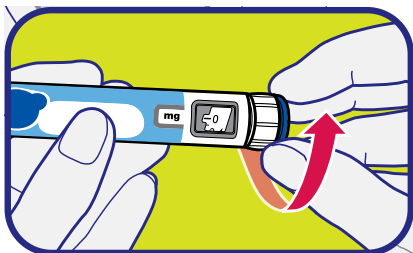
Do not use NGENLA if: (cont'd)

- your child is allergic to somatrogen-ghla or any of the ingredients in NGENLA.

Please see full Important Safety Information on last page and full Prescribing Information.

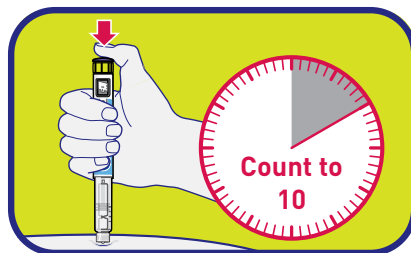
ngenla[®]
(somatrogen-ghla) injection

SETTING YOUR DOSE AND ADMINISTERING YOUR INJECTION



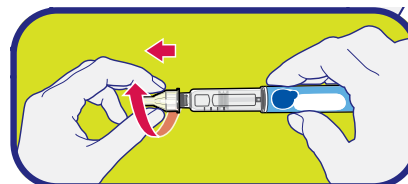
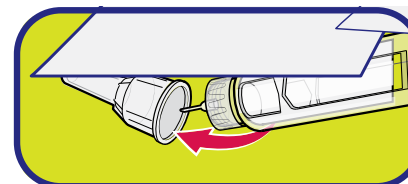
2 Set your prescribed dose

- Turn the knob to set your dose; dose knob turns 0.2 mg at a time for the NGENLA 24-mg pen and 0.5 mg at a time for the NGENLA 60-mg pen
- Check the dose window to make sure you have set the correct dose. Important: Do not press the injection button while setting your dose
- If your dose is more than 30 mg when using the NGENLA 60-mg pen, or more than 12 mg when using the NGENLA 24-mg pen, you will need more than 1 injection. Only split your dose if you have been trained or advised by your health care provider on how to do this. Use a new needle for each injection



3 Inject your dose

- Hold the pen so you can see the numbers in the dose window
- Insert the needle straight into the skin at a 90-degree angle
- Press the injection button until it can't go down any further and "0" is shown in the dose window. Continue to press the injection button while counting to 10. Counting to 10 will allow the full dose of medicine to be given
- After counting to 10, let go of the injection button and remove the pen from the injection site by pulling the needle straight out
- Be sure to rotate the injection site each week



4 Finish up with needle disposal and pen storage

- Carefully place the outer needle cover back on the needle. Press on the outer needle cover until it is secure
- Unscrew the capped needle from the pen, and gently pull until the capped needle comes off
- Dispose of the capped needle in a sharps container. Do not reuse needles
- Replace the pen cap. If there is any medicine left, store it in the refrigerator between uses

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use NGENLA if: (cont'd)

- your child has closed bone growth plates.
- your child has cancer or other tumors.
- your child's healthcare provider tells you that your child has certain types of eye problems caused by diabetes.

Please see full Important Safety Information on last page and full Prescribing Information.



Not an actual patient.

ngenla[®]
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The Pfizer Bridge Program can support you in several ways:

- Device training (virtual) by an experienced nurse
- Assist with understanding the insurance process
- Arrange for the first NGENLA shipment from the pharmacy and address issues that may lead to pharmacy delays or treatment interruptions
- Provide eligible, commercially insured patients with financial assistance and savings

The program includes a Patient Care Consultant. They will work directly with your doctor, insurance, and pharmacy to help your child get started on NGENLA as soon as possible.

Have questions? Contact the Pfizer Bridge Program at **1-800-645-1280**.



Not an actual patient.

INDICATION

NGENLA is a prescription medicine that contains a form of human growth hormone, like the growth hormone made by the human body, for children 3 years of age and older who are not growing because of low or no growth hormone levels..

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use NGENLA if:

- your child has a critical illness caused by certain types of heart or stomach surgery, trauma or breathing problems.
- your child is allergic to somatropin-ghla or any of the ingredients in NGENLA.
- your child has closed bone growth plates.
- your child has cancer or other tumors.
- your child's healthcare provider tells you that your child has certain types of eye problems caused by diabetes.
- your child has Prader-Willi syndrome, is severely obese, or has breathing problems including sleep apnea (briefly stopping breathing during sleep).

Before using NGENLA, tell your child's healthcare provider about all of your child's medical conditions, including if your child:

- has had heart or stomach surgery, trauma or serious breathing (respiratory) problems.
- has had a history of problems breathing while they slept.
- has or has had cancer or any tumor.
- has diabetes.
- is pregnant or plans to become pregnant. It is not known if NGENLA will harm your child's unborn baby. Talk to your child's healthcare provider if your child is pregnant or plans to become pregnant.
- is breastfeeding or plans to breastfeed. It is not known if NGENLA passes into breast milk. You and your child's healthcare provider should decide if they will take NGENLA while breastfeeding.

Tell your child's healthcare provider about all the medicines your child takes, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. NGENLA may affect how other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how NGENLA works.

NGENLA may cause serious side effects, including:

- high risk of death in people who have critical illnesses because of heart or stomach surgery, trauma or serious breathing (respiratory) problems.
- serious allergic reactions. Get medical help right away if your child has the following symptoms: swelling of the face, lips, mouth, or tongue, trouble breathing, wheezing, severe itching, skin rashes, redness, or swelling, dizziness or fainting, fast heartbeat or pounding in the chest, sweating.
- increased risk of growth of cancer or a tumor that is already present and increased risk of the return of cancer or a tumor in people who were treated with radiation to the brain or head as children and who developed low growth hormone problems. Your child's healthcare provider will need to monitor your child for a return of cancer or a tumor. Contact your child's healthcare provider if your child starts to have headaches, or has changes in behavior, changes in vision, or changes in moles, birthmarks, or the color of the skin.


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- new or worsening high blood sugar or diabetes. Your child's blood sugar may need to be monitored during treatment with NGENLA.
- increase in pressure inside the skull. If your child has headaches, eye problems, nausea or vomiting, contact your child's healthcare provider.
- your child's body holding too much fluid (fluid retention) such as swelling in the hands and feet, pain in the joints or muscles or nerve problems that cause pain, burning or tingling in the hands, arms, legs and feet. Fluid retention can happen in children during treatment with NGENLA. Tell your child's healthcare provider if your child has any of these signs or symptoms of fluid retention.
- decrease in a hormone called cortisol. Your child's healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your child's cortisol levels. Tell your child's healthcare provider if your child has severe fatigue, dizziness, weakness, vomiting, dehydration, or weight loss.
- decrease in thyroid hormone levels. Decreased thyroid hormone levels may affect how well NGENLA works. Your child's healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your child's hormone levels.
- hip and knee pain or limp (slipped capital femoral epiphysis). This may lead to a serious condition where bone tissue dies due to a lack of blood supply (osteonecrosis). Get medical help for your child right away if your child develops a limp or has hip or knee pain.
- worsening of curvature of the spine (scoliosis). If your child has scoliosis, your child will need to be checked often for an increase in the curve of the spine.
- severe and constant stomach (abdominal) pain. This could be a sign of pancreatitis. Tell your child's healthcare provider if your child has any new abdominal pain.
- loss of fat and tissue weakness in the area of skin you inject. Talk to your child's healthcare provider about rotating the areas where you inject NGENLA.
- high risk of sudden death in children with Prader-Willi syndrome who are severely obese or have breathing problems, including sleep apnea.
- increase in phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase and parathyroid hormone levels in the blood. Your child's healthcare provider will do blood tests to check this.

The most common side effects ($\geq 5\%$) of NGENLA include: injection site reactions (such as pain, swelling, rash, itching, bleeding), common cold, headache, fever, low red blood cells (anemia), cough, vomiting, decrease in thyroid hormone levels, stomach (abdominal) pain, rash, throat pain.

Please see full Prescribing Information.



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