

Frequently Asked Questions about NGENLA



1 What is NGENLA?

NGENLA is a once-weekly treatment that can help your child with pediatric growth hormone deficiency (pGHD) reach their full height. It requires fewer injections than daily growth hormone treatment, making it an alternative choice for both parents and children.

2 Why would I choose a once-weekly treatment over a daily treatment?

Once-daily treatment requires 365 injections per year. Once-weekly NGENLA requires 52 injections per year. That's ~85% fewer injections, with similar height results and side effects to daily growth hormone treatment.

3 Are there any available copay savings programs?

One simple plan covers copays and deductibles for NGENLA, offering savings up to \$6,000 per year. Eligible, commercially insured patients may pay as low as \$0 per prescription.*

*Annual savings up to \$6,000. State and federal beneficiaries not eligible. View terms at [NGENLA.com/resources](https://www.ngenla.com/resources).

4 How can I ensure that I remember to take my next dose?

Pfizer, the makers of NGENLA, offers a patient support program that will send you dosing reminders via text. To sign up for these reminders, text **NGENLA** to **46286**.

View mobile Terms and Conditions at [engagedrx.com/pghd](https://www.engagedrx.com/pghd). Msg & Data rates may apply. Msg frequency varies. Text HELP for info, STOP to opt out. Pfizer's Privacy Policy can be found at [pfizer.com/privacy](https://www.pfizer.com/privacy).

5 How can I track my child's progress?

The reminder magnet and growth chart are 2 items in the Patient Starter Kit that can help you stay on track with injections and track progress. [Click here](#) to enroll in the NGENLA Navigator program and receive your Patient Starter Kit.

6 Does my child have to take NGENLA at a certain time of day?



Once-weekly NGENLA can be taken any time, day or night. You decide which time is best for you and your child.

7 Is the NGENLA pen user-friendly?

NGENLA uses the latest advances in home-injection pens. Because the pens are prefilled, they provide users with a more convenient delivery than using a vial and syringe.

8 What are the steps to take if my child has an injection site reaction?

If your child is experiencing an injection site reaction, please see the [full Prescribing Information](#).

[Learn how to use NGENLA](#)



INDICATION

NGENLA is a prescription product for the treatment of growth failure in children 3 years of age and older who do not make enough growth hormone on their own. This condition is called growth hormone deficiency (GHD).

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

Growth hormone should not be used in children after the growth plates have closed.

Growth hormone should not be used in children with some types of eye problems caused by diabetes (diabetic retinopathy).

Growth hormone should not be used in children who have cancer or other tumors.

Growth hormone should not be used in children who are critically ill because of some types of heart or stomach surgery, trauma, or breathing (respiratory) problems.

Growth hormone should not be used in children with Prader-Willi syndrome who are very overweight or have breathing problems including sleep apnea.

NGENLA should not be used by children who have had an allergic reaction to somatrogen-ghla or any of the ingredients in NGENLA. Look for prompt medical attention in case of an allergic reaction.

Some children have developed diabetes mellitus while taking growth hormone. Dosages of diabetes medicines may need to be adjusted during treatment with NGENLA. Children should be watched carefully if NGENLA is given along with glucocorticoid therapy and/or other drugs that are processed by the body in the same way.

Please see additional Selected Safety Information on next page and [full Prescribing Information](#).

9 What if my child needs more than one injection?

If your child requires more medicine than can be provided by a single injection, multiple injections may be necessary. If a pen has less than a full dose of medicine, you may be able to split the dose between the old and new pen. Both scenarios require a new needle for each injection. Only split or double your dose after you have been trained or advised to do so by your healthcare provider. Each injection should be administered at a different injection site.

10 Who should not take NGENLA?

Children should not take NGENLA if any of the following applies to them:

- Their growth plates have closed
- They have active cancer
- They have known allergic or autoimmune reactions to NGENLA
- They have acute critical illness due to complications from open heart or abdominal surgery, multiple accidental trauma, or acute respiratory failure
- They have diabetes with certain types of diabetic retinopathy (eye problems)
- They have Prader-Willi syndrome, are severely obese, or have breathing problems including sleep apnea (briefly stop breathing during sleep)

11 What if my child needs to make a dosing change?

NGENLA comes in 2 different dosage strengths: 24 mg and 60 mg. The appropriate dose is based on your child's body weight and will be determined by the child's doctor.

12 What side effects should I look out for?

The most common side effects reported in primary clinical studies were injection site reactions, the common cold, fever, and headache.

13 How should I store NGENLA?

Store your NGENLA pens in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).

Please note: To make the injection more comfortable, you can wait for the pen to become room temperature (for up to 30 minutes) before your child receives it.

14 How can I travel/fly with NGENLA?

Before you fly with NGENLA, check with the airline, as rules about flying with medicines or coolers may vary.

Tip: Check TSA guidelines for advice on traveling with needles.

Sign up for the NGENLA Navigator program


ngenla™
(somatrogon-ghla) injection

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

In childhood cancer survivors, treatment with growth hormone may raise the likelihood of a new tumor, particularly some benign (non-cancerous) brain tumors. This likelihood may be higher in children who were treated with radiation to the brain or head. Your child's health care provider will need to check your child for a return of cancer or a tumor.

Children treated with growth hormone have had increased pressure in the brain. If your child has headaches, eye problems, nausea (feeling like you are going to be sick), or vomiting, contact your child's health care provider.

NGENLA may decrease thyroid hormone levels. Decreased thyroid hormone levels may change how well NGENLA works. Your child's health care provider will do blood tests to check your child's hormone levels.

Children treated with growth hormone should be checked regularly for low serum cortisol levels and/or the need to increase the dose of the glucocorticoids they are taking.

In children experiencing fast growth, curvature of the spine may develop or worsen. This is also called scoliosis. Children with scoliosis should be checked regularly to make

sure their scoliosis does not get worse during their growth hormone therapy.

Use a different area on the body for each injection. This can help to avoid skin problems such as lumpiness or soreness.

Growth hormone treatment may cause serious and constant stomach (abdominal) pain. This could be a sign of pancreatitis. Tell your child's health care provider if your child has any new stomach (abdominal) pain.

In studies of NGENLA in children with GHD, side effects included injection site reactions such as pain, swelling, rash, itching, or bleeding. Other side effects were the common cold, headache, fever (high temperature), low red blood cells (anemia), cough, vomiting, decreased thyroid hormone levels, stomach pain, rash, or throat pain.

A health care provider will help you with the first injection. He or she will also train you on how to inject NGENLA.

Rx only

Please see additional Selected Safety Information on previous page and full Prescribing Information.