If you were hep C free what story would you write next?

ZEPATIER is a once-daily treatment with the power to cure chronic hepatitis C (hep C) genotypes 1 or 4. Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

Your next chapter could start with ZEPATIER.

ZEPATIER is a prescription medicine used to treat chronic (long-lasting) hep C genotypes 1 or 4 infection in adults. ZEPATIER may sometimes be given with another medicine called ribavirin.

Provided as an educational resource by Merck.
Know the facts about hep C

Getting treatment to become hep C free is part of your story. So it’s important to learn about this virus to be better informed, for yourself or someone you care for with hep C.

What is hep C?

Hep C is a disease that affects the liver. It is caused by infection with the hep C virus, which is spread through contact with the blood of an infected person. For most people, hep C will become a chronic infection, which means that the virus stays in the body for many years. Chronic hep C can eventually lead to serious liver damage, liver failure, or liver cancer.

Many people with hep C don’t have symptoms or even know they are infected. With chronic hep C infection, liver damage can be unpredictable, advancing slowly in some people and quickly in others. When symptoms occur, it can sometimes be a sign of more serious liver damage.

What are the different types of hep C?

There are 6 different types of the hep C virus, called genotypes. Genotype 1 is the most common type of hep C. Another less common type is genotype 4. It is important for people with hep C to know their genotype because that can help your health care provider choose a treatment plan that is right for you.

Can hep C be cured?

Yes. With treatment, chronic hep C infection can be cured. Your health care provider will use a blood test to see if the hep C virus can be measured at least 3 months after completing treatment. If the hep C virus cannot be found in your blood 3 months after your treatment has ended, you are considered cured.
You could begin your next chapter with ZEPATIER

ZEPATIER is a prescription medicine used to treat chronic (long-lasting) hep C genotypes 1 or 4 infection in adults. ZEPATIER may sometimes be given with another medicine called ribavirin.

The power to cure

In clinical studies, 94% to 97% * of patients with genotype 1 and 97% to 100% † of patients with genotype 4 chronic hep C infection were cured with once-daily ZEPATIER.

Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

*In studies of patients with genotype 1 chronic hep C infection, the percentages of patients cured after taking ZEPATIER were: 94% (90 of 96 patients); 94% (115 of 122 patients); 95% (273 of 288 patients); 95% (179 of 189 patients); 96% (76 of 79 patients); and 97% (93 of 96 patients).

†In studies of patients with genotype 4 chronic hep C infection, the percentages of patients cured after taking ZEPATIER were: 97% (64 of 66 patients) and 100% (8 of 8 patients).

Important Safety Information

ZEPATIER is not for people with certain liver problems. Tell your health care provider if you have liver problems other than hep C. Also tell your health care provider if you have ever taken any medicine for hep C, have HIV or any other medical conditions, or have had or are waiting for a liver transplant.

If you are nursing, pregnant, or trying to get pregnant, tell your health care provider. It is not known if ZEPATIER will harm your unborn baby or pass to your baby through breast milk.

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
Important Safety Information

Tell your health care provider about all of the medicines you take. ZEPATIER may affect how other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how ZEPATIER works. Some medicines cannot be taken with ZEPATIER. Your health care provider can tell you if it is safe to take ZEPATIER with other medicines.

Multiple studies, different types of patients

ZEPATIER was studied in people with chronic hep C, including some who had serious liver damage (called cirrhosis).

Studies included people:

- Who were never treated with a hep C medicine
- Who were previously treated but not cured with medicines called interferon and ribavirin, and sometimes with a hep C protease inhibitor (Incivek®, Olysio®, or Victrelis®)
- With HIV, or
- With severe kidney disease

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
Everyone’s story is different

When talking with your health care provider about which treatment is right for you, remember that ZEPATIER has the power to cure chronic hep C infection in people with genotypes 1 or 4. Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

Most patients will take ZEPATIER for 12 weeks, one pill, once a day. Some patients may take ZEPATIER plus another medicine called ribavirin, and some may take ZEPATIER plus ribavirin for 16 weeks. Your health care provider will decide the treatment course that is right for you.

**ZEPATIER is proven to cure chronic hep C in patients who are new to treatment**

*In a clinical study, 95% (273 of 288 patients) of patients with genotype 1 chronic hep C infection who had no prior treatment were cured with 12 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER.*

*Across clinical studies, 97% (64 of 66 patients) of patients with genotype 4 chronic hep C infection who had no prior treatment were cured with 12 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER.*

**Important Safety Information**

ZEPATIER may cause increases in your liver-related blood tests, which could be a sign of serious liver problems. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before and during treatment with ZEPATIER. Tell your health care provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms or if they get worse during treatment with ZEPATIER: loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, feeling tired or weak, yellowing of your skin or eyes, or color changes in your stool.

*For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.*
ZEPATIER is proven to cure chronic hep C in patients who have not been cured by past treatment

Advances in hep C medicines have improved today’s treatments, making the time of treatment shorter and sometimes easier to take. If you have tried certain other hep C treatments in the past that did not cure your chronic hep C, ZEPATIER may be right for you. Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

Among patients with genotype 1 hep C infection who were previously treated with interferon and ribavirin, 94% (90 of 96 patients) were cured with 12 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER and 97% (93 of 96 patients) were cured with 16 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER taken with ribavirin.

In a separate study of patients with genotype 1 hep C who were previously treated with medicines like Incivek®, Olysio®, or Victrelis® in combination with peginterferon and ribavirin, 96% (76 of 79 patients) were cured with 12 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER taken with ribavirin.

Among patients with genotype 4 hep C infection who were previously treated with interferon and ribavirin for hep C, 100% (8 of 8 patients) were cured with 16 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER taken with ribavirin.

These studies included people with a type of advanced liver disease called compensated cirrhosis, in which the liver is heavily scarred but can still function. ZEPATIER can cure hep C in people living with cirrhosis as well as those without cirrhosis.

Important Safety Information

If you take ZEPATIER with ribavirin, be sure you read the Medication Guide for ribavirin, especially the important pregnancy, contraception, and infertility information.

In clinical studies, common side effects of ZEPATIER included: feeling tired, headache, and nausea. When ZEPATIER was taken with ribavirin, common side effects also included low red blood cell counts (called anemia).

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
ZEPATIER can cure chronic hep C genotypes 1 or 4 in people with HIV

Like many people, you might be facing other health conditions in addition to the challenges that are brought on by hep C. About 1 out of every 4 people in the United States who have HIV also have hep C. If you have hep C and HIV, it's especially important to get hep C treatment to protect your liver from further damage. Liver problems can progress more quickly when you have HIV.

People with both chronic hep C and HIV can take ZEPATIER to treat their hep C. Make sure to tell your health care provider if you have HIV along with hep C. Tell your health care provider about all of your health conditions and all the medicines you are taking.

In a clinical study, 95% (179 of 189 patients) of patients with genotype 1 hep C and HIV who had not taken a medicine before to treat their hep C were cured with 12 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER.

Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

Important Safety Information

ZEPATIER is not for people with certain liver problems. Tell your health care provider if you have liver problems other than hep C. Also tell your health care provider if you have ever taken any medicine for hep C, have HIV or any other medical conditions, or have had or are waiting for a liver transplant.

If you are nursing, pregnant, or trying to get pregnant, tell your health care provider. It is not known if ZEPATIER will harm your unborn baby or pass to your baby through breast milk.

Tell your health care provider about all of the medicines you take. ZEPATIER may affect how other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how ZEPATIER works. Some medicines cannot be taken with ZEPATIER. Your health care provider can tell you if it is safe to take ZEPATIER with other medicines.

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
ZEPATIER can cure chronic hep C genotypes 1 or 4 in people with severe kidney disease

Severe kidney disease can get worse over time. If the disease advances and the kidneys stop working, dialysis may be needed.

Along with managing your hep C, you might also have severe kidney disease or be on dialysis. ZEPATIER is processed and cleared from the body through the liver. It is not cleared through the kidneys and can be taken by people with severe kidney disease.

In a clinical study, 94% (115 of 122 patients) of patients with genotype 1 hep C infection and severe kidney disease, including people who were previously treated for hep C as well as people who were not, were cured with 12 weeks of once-daily ZEPATIER.

Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

Important Safety Information

If you take ZEPATIER with ribavirin, be sure you read the Medication Guide for ribavirin, especially the important pregnancy, contraception, and infertility information.

ZEPATIER may cause increases in your liver-related blood tests, which could be a sign of serious liver problems. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before and during treatment with ZEPATIER. Tell your health care provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms or if they get worse during treatment with ZEPATIER: loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, feeling tired or weak, yellowing of your skin or eyes, or color changes in your stool.

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
Understanding common side effects

ZEPATIER is a clinically proven treatment that can help you turn the page on hep C. Here are some of the most common possible side effects that you should know about when taking ZEPATIER.

In clinical studies, common side effects of ZEPATIER included:

- Feeling tired
- Headache
- Nausea

When ZEPATIER was taken with ribavirin, common side effects also included low red blood cell counts (called anemia).

If you experience side effects that bother you or do not go away, speak to your health care provider right away. Do not stop taking ZEPATIER without first talking to your health care team.

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
ZEPATIER.
One pill.
Once a day.

Most people will take ZEPATIER for 12 weeks, one pill, once a day. Some people may take ZEPATIER plus another medicine called ribavirin, and some may take ZEPATIER plus ribavirin for 16 weeks. Your specific treatment plan depends on your hep C genotype, if you were treated for hep C in the past, and if there are certain rare changes to your hep C virus. Your health care provider will decide the treatment course that is right for you.

ZEPATIER is taken to clear the hep C virus from your body. “Clearing the virus” means the hep C virus cannot be measured in your blood at least 3 months after completing treatment. Your health care provider may refer to this as sustained virologic response, or cure of your infection.

Taking ZEPATIER the way it’s prescribed is important to the success of your treatment. To give yourself the best chance of clearing the hep C virus, follow the instructions below.

How do I take ZEPATIER?

ZEPATIER comes in a package designed to help you track your medicine every day. Each package has 14 tablets, labeled by days of the week for 2 weeks. It is important to keep your pills in this package until you are ready to take your medicine.

Take one ZEPATIER tablet every day.
You can take ZEPATIER with or without food. It is helpful to take ZEPATIER at the same time each day. It is important not to miss or skip doses of ZEPATIER during treatment.

Take ZEPATIER exactly as your health care provider tells you to take it. Do not stop taking ZEPATIER without first talking with your health care provider. If you take more than your prescribed dose, call your health care provider right away.

Be sure to tell your health care provider about all other medicines you take, to find out which medicines can be taken with ZEPATIER. This includes prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. ZEPATIER may affect the way that other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how ZEPATIER works. Some medicines cannot be taken with ZEPATIER.

Medicines that can be taken with ZEPATIER include:
- Acid reducers, like Pepcid® or Protonix®
- Antacids
- Birth control pills

Your health care provider can tell you if it is safe to take ZEPATIER with other medicines.

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
Where should I keep ZEPATIER?

It’s important to keep your ZEPATIER pills dry and protected from moisture. Here is some information on how to store your medicine:

- Keep ZEPATIER in its original blister package until it’s time to take your daily pill.
- Store ZEPATIER at room temperature.
- Keep ZEPATIER (and all medicines) out of the reach of children.

Need tips for remembering to take ZEPATIER?

- Set an electronic or written reminder.
- Make taking your pill part of your daily routine (when you wake up in the morning or at meal time).
- Keep your medicine package where you can see it.
- Ask a friend or family member for a reminder.
- Refill your prescription with plenty of time before your medicine runs out.

What if I forget to take ZEPATIER?

- Your ZEPATIER pill should be taken once each day. It is important that you do not miss or skip doses of ZEPATIER.
- If you miss your daily dose of ZEPATIER, call your health care provider or pharmacist with any questions. Do not take 2 doses of ZEPATIER at the same time to make up for a missed dose.

For additional Important Safety Information, see page 12.
Important Safety Information about ZEPATIER

ZEPATIER is not for people with certain liver problems. Tell your health care provider if you have liver problems other than hep C. Also tell your health care provider if you have ever taken any medicine for hep C, have HIV or any other medical conditions, or have had or are waiting for a liver transplant.

If you are nursing, pregnant, or trying to get pregnant, tell your health care provider. It is not known if ZEPATIER will harm your unborn baby or pass to your baby through breast milk. If you take ZEPATIER with ribavirin, be sure you read the Medication Guide for ribavirin, especially the important pregnancy, contraception, and infertility information.

Tell your health care provider about all of the medicines you take. ZEPATIER may affect how other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how ZEPATIER works. Some medicines cannot be taken with ZEPATIER. Your health care provider can tell you if it is safe to take ZEPATIER with other medicines.

ZEPATIER may cause increases in your liver-related blood tests, which could be a sign of serious liver problems. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before and during treatment with ZEPATIER. Tell your health care provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms or if they get worse during treatment with ZEPATIER: loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, feeling tired or weak, yellowing of your skin or eyes, or color changes in your stool.

In clinical studies, common side effects of ZEPATIER included: feeling tired, headache, and nausea. When ZEPATIER was taken with ribavirin, common side effects also included low red blood cell counts (called anemia).

What is ZEPATIER?

ZEPATIER is a prescription medicine used to treat chronic (long-lasting) hep C genotypes 1 or 4 infection in adults. ZEPATIER may sometimes be given with another medicine called ribavirin.
Stay on top of your treatment

Your health care team can play an important role in helping you turn the page on hep C. Track your progress while on treatment with ZEPATIER by checking in with them regularly. Here is what to expect throughout your treatment.

What to expect before treatment:
• Your health care provider will order lab tests.
• Based on your lab tests, your health care provider will determine the best treatment for you.
• Your health care provider will work with your pharmacy to get your medicine.

What to expect during treatment:
• It's important to keep all medical appointments.
• There will be lab tests.
• Ensure that you are taking your medicine every day, exactly as prescribed.
• Be sure to refill your prescription as directed by your health care provider.
• Make sure you refill your medicine within plenty of time.

What to expect after treatment:
• You will have follow-up lab tests to see if you are cured. Cure means the hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.
• If you are cured, follow your health care provider’s advice about how to reduce the risk of reinfection.
• Live a healthy lifestyle. Talk to your health care provider about activities that are appropriate for you.
• If you have a lot of liver scarring, follow up with your health care provider as directed.

Ask your health care team questions and talk about any concerns or challenges you may be having.

Tracking your treatment

It's important to be organized during your treatment. Keep your important health information handy. This information includes your different medicines, the symptoms that you’re dealing with, and more. Bring this information along to all of your appointments. It can be a big help to your health care team.

Remember to take ZEPATIER every day as recommended by your health care provider until your treatment is complete.

Please read the accompanying Patient Information for ZEPATIER and discuss it with your doctor. The physician Prescribing Information also is available.
Talk to your health care provider about ZEPATIER to see if you could start writing your next chapter.

zepatier.com