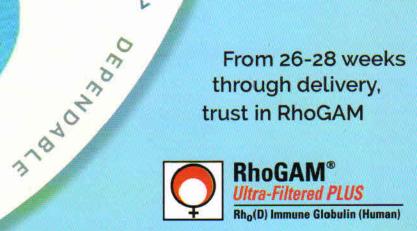


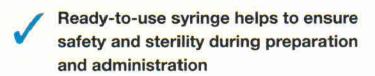
COMMITTED

From 26-28 weeks through delivery, trust in RhoGAM





Unique Features of RhoGAM7



- Syringe provided with a 22 gauge, 1 1/4" needle
- Safety Shield protects against needle sticks and associated risks
- Administer right out of the refrigerator no temperature restrictions
- / Up to 1 mL fill volume*
 - No light exposure concerns

* 0.5 to 1.2 mL range



Count on the convenience, safety and protection of the #1 selling anti-D in the United States.¹



References: 1. The plasma proteins market in the United States, 2013. The Marketing Research Bureau. Orange, CT: 2013. 7. RhoGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS Prescribing Information, 2015. Kedrion Biopharma Inc.



You can trust the safety of RhoGAM

RhoGAM has an excellent safety record. It is US manufactured and sourced from a known and trusted donor pool in Williamsville, NY

- Since it was introduced in 1968, millions of women around the world have received RhoGAM and there have been no confirmed cases of viral transmission²
- > The manufacturing process ensures the removal of viruses including hepatitis A virus and West Nile virus

Important Safety Information

RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS [Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human)] (300 µg) is indicated for the prevention of Rh immunization, including during and after pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions or incompatible transfusion of Rh-positive blood.

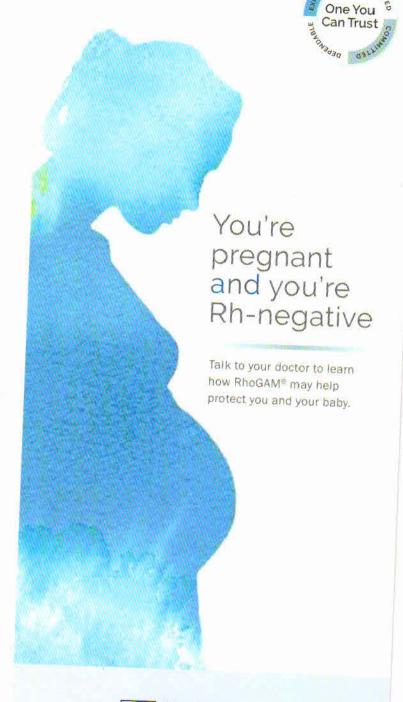
RhoGAM® is made from human plasma. Since all plasma-derived products are made from human blood, they may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, and theoretically the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.

For more information about RhoGAM visit www.RhoGAM.com

References: 1. Bowman JM, Chown B, Lewis M, Pollock JM. Rh isoimmunization during pregnancy: antenatal prophylaxis. *Can Med* Assoc J. 1978;118:623-7. 2. Data on file. Kedrion Biopharma Inc.











Learning that you are Rh-negative

Pregnancy is a very exciting time. This is also the first time most women learn their blood type. You just learned that you are Rh-negative and you probably have a lot of questions like, "What does this mean for me and my baby?"

The goal of this brochure is to help you learn how RhoGAM may help protect you and your baby and to answer any questions you may have.

Understanding your blood type

Rh is the abbreviation for rhesus, which is the name of one of many different blood group systems in the body.

- Rh-positive people have the Rh antigen (also called rhesus factor or D antigen) on the surface of their red blood cells
- Rh-negative people do not have the Rh antigen on the surface of their red blood cells

Important Safety Information

RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS [Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human)] (300 µg) is indicated for the prevention of Rh immunization, including during and after pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions or incompatible transfusion of Rh-positive blood.

RhoGAM® is made from human plasma. Since all plasma-derived products are made from human blood, they may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, and theoretically the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.

What does it mean for you and your baby?

During pregnancy, it is normal for a small amount of the baby's blood to enter the mother's bloodstream.

When an Rh-negative mother carries an Rh-positive baby this is called Rh-incompatibility. The mother's immune system sees the baby's red blood cells as "foreign" and will try to eliminate them as invaders.

Rh-incompatibility usually does not affect the mother's first baby, but once she has produced an immune response (called "Rh-sensitization"), all future Rh-positive babies are at risk for developing hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn (HDFN). For the newborn, HDFN is a serious condition that may cause anemia (low red blood cell count), jaundice, and in severe cases, heart failure and possible brain damage.

Next, learn more about RhoGAM and how it may help prevent HDFN



HDFN before RhoGAM

Before RhoGAM, thousands of babies each year were affected by HDFN. In 1968, RhoGAM was introduced as the first anti-D Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human), and within a short time, helped to virtually eliminate HDFN.

Important Safety Information

RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS [Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human)] (300 µg) is indicated for the prevention of Rh immunization, including during and after pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions or incompatible transfusion of Rh-positive blood.

RhoGAM® is made from human plasma. Since all plasma-derived products are made from human blood, they may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, and theoretically the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.

RhoGAM® is intended for maternal administration. Do not inject the newborn infant. Local adverse reactions may include redness, swelling, and mild pain at the site of injection and a small number of patients have noted a slight elevation in temperature. Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration.

When you'll receive RhoGAM

RhoGAM is an injection that will be given by your doctor.

- You might receive a dose of RhoGAM between 26-28 weeks of pregnancy
- If your baby is found to be Rh-positive at birth, you will receive a second dose within 72 hours after delivery
- If your baby is determined to be Rh-negative at birth, you do not need an additional dose of RhoGAM

At any time during your pregnancy, be sure to notify your physician immediately if you have vaginal bleeding or experience any abdominal trauma. You may need an additional dose of RhoGAM.

RhoGAM is available by prescription only.

Please talk to your doctor to find out if RhoGAM is right for you.

After the introduction of RhoGAM, anti-D was hailed as one of the greatest discoveries in obstetrics and gynecology²





Dedicated to helping moms and babies

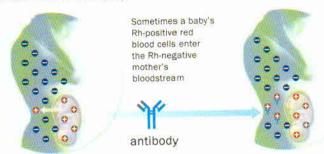




How does RhoGAM work?

> RhoGAM helps prevent the production of antibodies that lead to HDFN.

How HDFN develops:

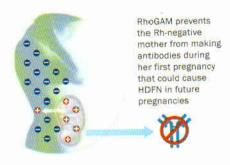


The mother produces antibodies against the baby's red blood cells. Usually, these antibodies do not affect her first baby, but future Rh-positive babies are at risk



If a second baby is Rh-positive, the mother's antibodies will try to destroy the baby's red blood cells, putting the baby at risk for HDFN

How RhoGAM works:





As long as the Rh-negative mother receives RhoGAM appropriately during every pregnancy, her babies are at very low risk of developing HDFN

Important Safety Information

RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS [Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human)] (300 µg) is intended for maternal administration. Do not inject the newborn infant. Local adverse reactions may include redness, swelling, and mild pain at the site of injection and a small number of patients have noted a slight elevation in temperature. Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration.

RhoGAM® contains a small quantity of IgA and physicians must weigh the benefit against the potential risks of hypersensitivity reactions. Hypersensitivity reactions include hives, generalized urticaria, tightness of the chest, wheezing, hypotension and anaphylaxis. Patients who receive RhoGAM® for Rh-incompatible transfusion should be monitored by clinical and laboratory means due to the risk of hemolytic reaction.





Important Safety Information

RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS [Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human)] (300 µg) is indicated for the prevention of Rh immunization, including during and after pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions or incompatible transfusion of Rh-positive blood.

RhoGAM® is made from human plasma. Since all plasma-derived products are made from human blood, they may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, and theoretically the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.

RhoGAM® is intended for maternal administration. Do not inject the newborn infant. Local adverse reactions may include redness, swelling, and mild pain at the site of injection and a small number of patients have noted a slight elevation in temperature. Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration.

RhoGAM® contains a small quantity of IgA and physicians must weigh the benefit against the potential risks of hypersensitivity reactions. Hypersensitivity reactions include hives, generalized urticaria, tightness of the chest, wheezing, hypotension and anaphylaxis. Patients who receive RhoGAM® for Rh-incompatible transfusion should be monitored by clinical and laboratory means due to the risk of a hemolytic reaction.

For more information please see enclosed Full Prescribing Information or visit www.RhoGAM.com.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/ or call 1-800-FDA-1088





RhoGAM Patient Identification Card

You should receive a patient identification card after each RhoGAM injection. Please be sure to ask your doctor if you do not receive one.

For more information about RhoGAM visit www.RhoGAM.com

Since 1968, RhoGAM has helped to protect millions of Rh-negative mothers and their babies²

Questions for your doctor

If you have additional questions about being Rh-negative or about RhoGAM, be sure to write them down so that you can ask your healthcare provider at your next visit.

NOTES	

