Find out about OCREVUS and how it may be right for you.

OCREVUS is a 2-times-a-year* prescription infusion for adults with relapsing or primary progressive forms of multiple sclerosis.

*Your first dose will be split into 2, for a total of 3 treatments your first year.

What is OCREVUS?
OCREVUS is a prescription medicine used to treat:

• Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults
• Primary progressive MS, in adults.

It is not known if OCREVUS is safe and effective in children.

Who should not receive OCREVUS?
Do not receive OCREVUS if you have an active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.
Do not receive OCREVUS if you have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to OCREVUS or any of its ingredients in the past.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

• Infusion reactions: Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
YOU HAVE OPTIONS WHEN IT COMES TO MS TREATMENTS.

Is 2-times-a-year* OCREVUS right for you?

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OCREVUS AT A GLANCE

OCREVUS is proven effective in reducing relapses, slowing disability progression, and reducing brain lesions in RMS (compared to Rebif®). It’s also proven effective in slowing disability progression and reducing brain lesions in PPMS (compared to placebo).†‡

Safety profile is based on 3 clinical trials. See Important Safety Information on pages 16-17.

*Your first dose will be split into 2, for a total of 3 treatments your first year.
† Compared with Rebif in RMS and placebo in PPMS. Rebif is a registered trademark of EMD Serono, Inc.
‡T1 gadolinium-enhancing and T2 hyperintense lesions in RMS and T2 hyperintense lesions in PPMS.

** Importantly, please refer to the Important Safety Information section.
OCREVUS REDUCED RELAPSES AND SLOWED DISABILITY PROGRESSION IN RELAPSING MS.

OCREVUS was proven in 2 large, identical clinical studies over 2 years against Rebif,* a currently approved treatment for relapsing MS, not a placebo. A placebo is a substance or treatment that has no active medicine.

HERE ARE THE PEOPLE INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES:

1656 people
(827 received OCREVUS, 829 received Rebif)
18-55 years of age
Average time since diagnosis was about 4 years
Had experienced ≥2 relapses in last 2 years, or ≥1 relapse in last year
Had T1 gadolinium-enhancing (Gd+) lesions and/or T2 hyperintense lesions

WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT:

Studied in a large number of people with relapsing MS
Studied in a range of people with MS
Studied in people who had active disease

OCREVUS cut relapses nearly in half.

COMPARED WITH REBIF IN STUDY 1

46% 83%

OCREVUS REDUCED RELAPSES BY

COMPARSED WITH REBIF

OF PEOPLE TAKING OCREVUS HAD NO RELAPSES

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: (cont.) for OCREVUS

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation: If you have ever had hepatitis B virus infection, the hepatitis B virus may become active again during or after treatment with OCREVUS. Hepatitis B virus becoming active again may cause serious liver problems including liver failure or death.

Vaccinations: Tell your doctor about any recent or upcoming vaccinations.
• You should receive any required 'live' or 'live-attenuated' vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.
• When possible, you should receive any 'non-live' vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.

WHAT IS DISABILITY PROGRESSION?

Disability progression is the increase in physical disability that happens over time for people with MS. How and when it happens is different for everyone.

9.8% of people taking OCREVUS had disability progression compared with 15.2% of those taking Rebif.

Results were consistent in Study 2.

People taking OCREVUS were 40% less likely to have disability progression than those taking Rebif.

9.8% of people taking OCREVUS had disability progression compared with 15.2% of those taking Rebif

*Rebif® is a registered trademark of EMD Serono, Inc.
†Disability progression was confirmed 3 months after the initial neurological change, and confirmed again after 6 months.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
OCREVUS WAS PROVEN TO REDUCE BRAIN LESIONS ON MRI.

There were 94% fewer T1 Gd+ lesions compared with Rebif in Study 1.

Study 1: 0.016 lesions with OCREVUS compared with 0.286 lesions with Rebif
Study 2: 0.021 lesions with OCREVUS compared with 0.416 lesions with Rebif

Results were consistent in Study 2.

For more information, please visit OCREVUS.com

*A T1 gadolinium-enhancing (Gd+) lesion is a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) indicator that highlights active inflammation has occurred. Active inflammation means that myelin is being damaged or destroyed. T1 Gd+ lesions are thought to be a sign of active inflammation.

Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?
OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- Weakened immune system: OCREVUS taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.
- Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML): PML is a rare brain infection that usually leads to death or severe disability, and has been reported with OCREVUS. Symptoms of PML get worse over days to weeks.
- Decreased immunoglobulins: OCREVUS may cause a decrease in some types of immunoglobulins. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood immunoglobulin levels.

What are the possible side effects of OCREVUS?
OCREVUS may cause serious side effects, including:

- Risk of cancers (malignancies) including breast cancer. Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions about standard screening guidelines for breast cancer.
- Inflammation of the colon, or colitis: Tell your healthcare provider if you have any symptoms of colitis, such as diarrhea, blood in stool, and stomach pain.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
OCREVUS IS THE ONLY TREATMENT PROVEN TO SLOW DISABILITY PROGRESSION & REDUCE BRAIN LESIONS IN PPMS.

People were treated with OCREVUS or placebo for at least 120 weeks.

HERE ARE THE PEOPLE INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES:

732 people
(488 received OCREVUS, 244 received placebo)
18-55 years of age
Average time since people experienced the start of symptoms was about 7 years
Had not previously received MS disease-modifying treatment (88%) and those who had (12%)

WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT:

Studied in a large number of people
Studied in a variety of people who have MS
Study included people who had not been taking a treatment and those who had

Important Safety Information for OCREVUS
What is OCREVUS?
OCREVUS is a prescription medicine used to treat:
• Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.
• Primary progressive MS, in adults.
It is not known if OCREVUS is safe and effective in children.
PEOPLE TAKING OCREVUS WERE
24% LESS LIKELY TO HAVE DISABILITY PROGRESSION THAN THOSE TAKING PLACEBO*†

32.9% of people taking OCREVUS had disability progression compared with 39.3% of those taking placebo*

OCREVUS SAW SUPERIOR RESULTS IN BRAIN LESION VOLUME.

OCREVUS SAW A
3% REDUCTION IN T2 LESION VOLUME‡

Placebo saw a 7% increase of T2 lesion volume.‡
OCREVUS reduced the volume of T2 hyperintense lesions, while T2 lesion volume increased in people taking placebo.
The average change in volume of T2 lesions was -0.39 cm³ for OCREVUS compared with 0.79 cm³ for placebo.§

*Disability progression was confirmed 3 months after the initial neurological change.
†Disability progression was also confirmed after 6 months.
‡OCREVUS was evaluated in a study including 732 people who were treated with OCREVUS or placebo for at least 120 weeks.
§Disability progression was confirmed 3 months after the initial neurological change.

Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS
Who should not receive OCREVUS?
Do not receive OCREVUS if you have an active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.
Do not receive OCREVUS if you have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to OCREVUS or any of its ingredients in the past.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
### SELECT MS TREATMENT OPTIONS AND DOSING FREQUENCY*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Dosing Frequency</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCREVUS</strong>&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (ocrelizumab)</td>
<td>2 a year</td>
<td>First dose split into 2 treatments, for a total of 3 treatments the first year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TECFIDERA</strong>&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (dimethyl fumarate)</td>
<td>730 a year</td>
<td>1 pill, twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KESIMPTA</strong>&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (daclizumab)</td>
<td>12 a year</td>
<td>1 injection, once a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPAXONE</strong>&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (glatiramer acetate injection)</td>
<td>365 a year (or 156)</td>
<td>1 injection every day or 3 times a week, depending on dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUBAGIO</strong>&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (teriflunomide)</td>
<td>365 a year</td>
<td>1 pill, once a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYSAI®</strong> (natalizumab)</td>
<td>13 a year</td>
<td>1 Infusion, every 4 weeks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Top 6 FDA-approved RMS treatments for patients starting or switching to a new MS treatment (Feb 2020 to Feb 2021 IQVIA claims and IQVIA NSP), combining both generic and branded formulations.

Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

**OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Infusion reactions:** Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction.

- **Infection:**
  - OCREVUS increases your risk of getting upper respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and herpes infections. Infections are a common side effect, which can be serious. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have an infection. Your healthcare provider should delay your treatment with OCREVUS until your infection is gone.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
**HOW OCREVUS IS GIVEN**

OCREVUS IS AN INFUSION THAT IS GIVEN 2 TIMES A YEAR.

- Your first dose of OCREVUS will be given as 2 separate infusions 2 weeks apart, each lasting 2.5 hours.*
- After your first dose, you will receive 1 infusion every 6 months, each lasting 2-4 hours.
- Infusions can be given at an infusion center or at your doctor’s office. Your care team can help you find a location.

If you haven’t had any serious infusion reactions with previous OCREVUS infusions, a shorter 2-hour option may be available. The 2-hour infusion does not include pre-infusion and post-infusion time. Talk to your doctor to see if a shorter infusion may be right for you.

*The length of infusion could be longer if an infusion reaction occurs.

**YEAR 1: THREE INFUSIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEKS</th>
<th>MONTHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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**YEAR 2 & BEYOND: TWO INFUSIONS PER YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**HELPFUL TIPS FOR YOUR INFUSION**

- Wear loose-fitting clothes and consider dressing in layers. The more comfortable you are, the better.
- Have things to keep you busy like a laptop or tablet (with charger), books, magazines, games, or puzzles.
- Bring snacks if your infusion provider allows. Gum may help if you experience dry mouth.
- Take a pillow and blanket in case you get sleepy.

**DOWNLOAD CHECKLIST**

Download the OCREVUS INFUSION CHECKLIST and get more tips for a better experience.

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**Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS**

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation:** If you have ever had hepatitis B virus infection, the hepatitis B virus may become active again during or after treatment with OCREVUS. Hepatitis B virus becoming active again may cause serious liver problems including liver failure or death.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.

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**Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS**

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Vaccinations:** Tell your doctor about any recent or upcoming vaccinations.
  - You should receive any required ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.
  - When possible, you should receive any ‘non-live’ vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
Who should not receive OCREVUS?
Do not receive OCREVUS if you have an active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.
Tell your healthcare provider if you have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.

Who should not receive OCREVUS?
Do not receive OCREVUS if you have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to OCREVUS or any of its ingredients in the past.

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?
OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- Infusion reactions: Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction. Tell your healthcare provider or nurse if you get any of these symptoms:
  - Itchy skin
  - Rash
  - Hives
  - Tiredness
  - Coughing or wheezing
  - Trouble breathing
  - Throat irritation or pain
  - Feeling faint
  - Fever
  - Redness on your face (flushing)

These infusion reactions can happen for up to 24 hours after your infusion. It is important that you call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the signs or symptoms listed above after each infusion. If you get infusion reactions, your healthcare provider may need to stop or slow down the rate of your infusion.

- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation: Before starting treatment with OCREVUS, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B viral infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B virus infection, the hepatitis B virus may become active again during or after treatment with OCREVUS. Hepatitis B virus becoming active again (called reactivation) may cause serious liver problems including liver failure or death. Your healthcare provider will monitor you if you are at risk for hepatitis B virus reactivation during treatment and after you stop receiving OCREVUS.

- Weakened immune system: OCREVUS taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.

- Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML): PML is a rare brain infection that usually leads to death or severe disability, and has been reported with OCREVUS. Symptoms of PML get worse over days to weeks. It is important that you call your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening neurologic signs or symptoms that have lasted several days, including problems with:
  - Thinking
  - Eyesight
  - Strength
  - Balance

- Decreased immunoglobulins: OCREVUS may cause a decrease in some types of immunoglobulins. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood immunoglobulin levels.

Before receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have ever taken, take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system, or other treatments for MS.
- Have ever had hepatitis B or are a carrier of hepatitis B virus.
- Have a history of inflammatory bowel disease or colitis.
- Have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.

- You should receive any required ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.
- You should not receive ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines while you are being treated with OCREVUS and until your healthcare provider tells you that your immune system is no longer weakened.

- If you have a baby and you received OCREVUS during your pregnancy, it is important to tell your baby’s healthcare provider about receiving OCREVUS so they can decide when your baby should receive birth control (conception) during treatment with OCREVUS and for 6 months after your last infusion of OCREVUS.
- If you become pregnant while receiving OCREVUS, talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby’s health. Your healthcare provider can enroll you in this registry by calling 1-833-872-4370 or visiting www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com.
- Pregnancy Registry. There is a pregnancy registry for women who take OCREVUS during pregnancy. If you become pregnant while receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider right away. Talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby’s health. Your healthcare provider can enroll you in this registry by calling 1-833-872-4370 or visiting www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com.
- Inflection: OCREVUS increases your risk of getting upper respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and herpes infections.

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  - Balance

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- Have ever had hepatitis B or are a carrier of the hepatitis B virus.
- Have a history of inflammatory bowel disease or colitis.
- Have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.

- You should receive any required ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.
- You should not receive ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines while you are being treated with OCREVUS and until your healthcare provider tells you that your immune system is no longer weakened.

- If possible, you should receive any ‘non-live’ vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS. If you would like to receive any non-live (inactivated) vaccines while you are being treated with OCREVUS, talk to your healthcare provider.

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  - Eyesight
  - Strength
  - Balance

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Before receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have ever taken, take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system, or other treatments for MS.
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- Have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.

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INFUSION REACTIONS

OCREVUS can cause infusion reactions that can be serious and require you to be hospitalized. Most OCREVUS reactions are mild to moderate and treatable with infusion adjustments and medicines to help with the reactions. Infusion reactions are most common during and within an hour after the infusion, but can occur up to 24 hours after infusion.

Please tell your healthcare provider or nurse if you get any of these symptoms:

- itchy skin
- rash
- hives
- tiredness
- coughing or wheezing
- trouble breathing
- throat irritation or pain
- feeling faint
- fever
- redness on your face (flushing)
- nausea
- headache
- swelling of the throat
- dizziness
- shortness of breath
- fatigue
- fast heart beat
- redness
- rash
- hives
- tiredness
- coughing or wheezing
- trouble breathing
- throat irritation or pain
- feeling faint
- fever
- redness on your face (flushing)
- nausea
- headache
- swelling of the throat
- dizziness
- shortness of breath
- fatigue
- fast heart beat

AN INCREASED RISK OF MALIGNANCIES MAY EXIST

An increased risk of malignancies, including breast cancer, may exist with OCREVUS. Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions about standard screening guidelines for breast cancer.

In 3 main clinical trials 6/781 females (<1%) receiving OCREVUS were diagnosed with breast cancer. There were no cases of breast cancer during the trial period among patients taking Rebif or placebo.

° 2 relapsing MS and 4 PPMS patients.

HOW OCREVUS MAY WORK

MS IS THOUGHT TO AFFECT BOTH THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

In the body:
• The central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord) carries signals to and from the rest of the body via nerve cells. These signals allow us to move, see, and sense things.
• The immune system uses many types of cells, including B cells and T cells, to help the body fight infections caused by viruses or bacteria.

In people with MS, instead of fighting infections, some B cells and T cells are misdirected to attack myelin (the fatty sheath that protects nerves and helps maintain the signals carried by the nerves).

While it is not exactly known how OCREVUS works, it is thought to target certain types of B cells, which scientists agree play an important role in the process of MS.

Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS

What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?
OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:
• Weakened immune system: OCREVUS taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.
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Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
FAQs ABOUT OCREVUS

Q. How can OCREVUS affect pregnancy?
A. It is not known if OCREVUS will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. Use birth control (contraception) during treatment with OCREVUS and for 6 months after your last treatment.

Pregnancy Registry: If you become pregnant while receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider and ask about registering with the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby’s health. Learn more at ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com.

Q. Can I receive a COVID-19 vaccine while taking OCREVUS?
A. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention encourages all people with MS to get vaccinated against COVID-19. It’s important to discuss the timing of getting the vaccine and your OCREVUS infusions with your healthcare provider.

Q. How long does the total treatment process take?
A. Your first dose is 2 separate infusions, 2 weeks apart. Each of your first two appointments will last 4-5 hours, with the infusion lasting about 2.5 hours. The additional time is for checking your vital signs, administering premedication, and monitoring time post-infusion. All following doses are 1 single infusion every 6 months. The total process for those is about 4-6 hours, with the infusion lasting about 2-4 hours. It may take longer if there are infusion reactions.

If you haven’t had any serious infusion reactions with previous OCREVUS infusions, a shorter 2-hour option may be available. Ask your doctor if that’s right for you.

Call 1-844-OCREVUS to speak directly with someone who can answer your questions about OCREVUS and MS, and provide information about financial assistance programs that may be available to you.
OCREVUS CONNECTS™ is available Monday-Friday 9 AM to 8 PM ET. If you have questions about your specific medical condition or care, be sure to talk to your doctor.

We understand that cost can be one of the biggest barriers to treatment. That’s why we’re committed to helping you. Here are some of the resources we offer to help you in regard to cost.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

#### WE WANT YOU TO BE ABLE TO HAVE ACCESS TO OCREVUS.

Visit OCREVUS.com/access to learn how these programs may help you pay for your treatment.

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<th>The OCREVUS Co-pay Program</th>
<th>Independent Co-pay Assistance Foundations</th>
<th>Genentech Patient Foundation</th>
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#### YOUR PERSONAL PATIENT NAVIGATOR

Once you have been prescribed OCREVUS, you can enroll in a free program where you will be teamed up with your own Patient Navigator. This person will work with you throughout your entire OCREVUS journey to help:

- Coordinate finding an infusion location
- Explain how your insurance can cover your treatment
- Find financial assistance options, if you’re eligible

Visit OCREVUS.com/connects to see all the ways your Patient Navigator can help support you.

OCREVUS CONNECTS™ is available Monday-Friday 9 AM to 8 PM ET. If you have questions about your specific medical condition or care, be sure to talk to your doctor.

#### THINK OCREVUS MIGHT BE RIGHT FOR YOU?

The next step is talking with your doctor. Our Doctor Discussion Guide online generator can help you start that conversation. With this resource you can quickly create a personalized list of questions to ask so you’re fully prepared to talk with your doctor about OCREVUS.

#### THE NEXT STEP IS TALKING WITH YOUR DOCTOR.

Our Doctor Discussion Guide online generator can help you start that conversation. With this resource you can quickly create a personalized list of questions to ask so you’re fully prepared to talk with your doctor about OCREVUS.

**CLICK HERE TO PERSONALIZE YOUR DOCTOR DISCUSSION GUIDE.**

**Important Safety Information (cont.) for OCREVUS**

What are the possible side effects of OCREVUS?

OCREVUS may cause serious side effects, including:

- Risk of cancers (malignancies) including breast cancer. Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions about standard screening guidelines for breast cancer.
- Inflammation of the colon, or colitis: Tell your healthcare provider if you have any symptoms of colitis, such as diarrhea, blood in stool, and stomach pain.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.
“After talking with my doctor, I decided 2-times-a-year* OCREVUS was the best option for me.

GARY
USING OCREVUS
SINCE 2019

*Your first dose will be split into 2, for a total of 3 treatments your first year.

Talk to your doctor about OCREVUS

To help start the conversation, access our Doctor Discussion Guide at OCREVUS.com/DDG.

Learn more about OCREVUS at OCREVUS.com

Click here to watch the OCREVUS 101 video.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide.

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