

# HOW TO DISCUSS YOUR ACUTE HEPATIC PORPHYRIA (AHP) WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

Your answers to this questionnaire will help you better communicate your experience with AHP. Print out this guide and ***bring it to your next doctor's appointment*** to start a conversation about your history with AHP and how it currently impacts your life.

## 1. What type of AHP do you have?

Acute intermittent porphyria (AIP)

Hereditary coproporphyria (HCP)

Variagate porphyria (VP)

ALAD-deficiency porphyria (ADP)

## 2. When were you diagnosed with AHP?

Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_



10. What other impacts has AHP had on your life (eg, relationships, career, finances)?

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11. What do you hope that treatment can help with the most?

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12. Write down any additional questions or information for your appointment.

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Bring this guide with you to your next doctor appointment to discuss your acute hepatic porphyria (AHP) and to see if GIVLAARI® (givosiran) may be a treatment option.

For more information, visit [www.GIVLAARI.com](http://www.GIVLAARI.com).

### What is GIVLAARI® (givosiran)?

GIVLAARI is a prescription medicine used to treat acute hepatic porphyria (AHP) in adults.

### Important Safety Information

Do not use GIVLAARI if you have ever had a severe allergic reaction to GIVLAARI.

Please see full [Important Safety Information](#) on page 4 and full [Prescribing Information](#).

This discussion guide is not validated by any medical organization and does not replace the opinion of a trained medical physician.

# IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use GIVLAARI® (givosiran) if you have ever had a severe allergic reaction to GIVLAARI.

## GIVLAARI can cause:

### • Severe allergic reaction

Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you experience any of the following signs or symptoms of a severe allergic reaction during treatment:

- Swelling – mainly of the lips, tongue or throat which makes it difficult to swallow or breathe
- Breathing problems or wheezing
- Feeling dizzy or fainting
- Rash or hives
- Itching

If you have a severe allergic reaction, your doctor or nurse will stop GIVLAARI treatment right away and you may need to take other medicines to control the symptoms.

### • Liver problems

Your doctor will check your liver function by doing blood tests:

- Before you start using GIVLAARI
- Once a month for the first 6 months of treatment
- And when they think it is needed

If these tests show abnormal results, your doctor or nurse will decide whether to temporarily interrupt or stop treatment with GIVLAARI.

### • Kidney problems

Your doctor will check how your kidneys are working while you are using GIVLAARI.

### • Injection site reactions

GIVLAARI is given as an injection under the skin (called a “subcutaneous injection”). Reactions to this injection may happen during treatment with GIVLAARI.

Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you experience any of the following symptoms of an injection site reaction during treatment: redness, pain, itchiness, rash, discoloration, or swelling around the injection site.

### • Increased blood homocysteine levels

GIVLAARI may cause increased levels of homocysteine (a type of amino acid) in your blood. Your doctor will check your homocysteine levels before and during treatment by doing blood tests. If your levels are increased, your doctor may check your folate, vitamins B12 and B6, and tell you to take a vitamin B6 supplement.

## What are the common side effects of GIVLAARI?

The most common side effects of GIVLAARI are nausea and injection site reactions. These are not all the possible side effects of GIVLAARI. Talk to your doctor about side effects that you experience. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

For additional information about GIVLAARI, please see full [Prescribing Information](#).



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