

Serious Treatment
Serious Decisions

T.A.P.P.

Take **A**ction
to **P**revent **P**regnancy



Teva's
Acitretin



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Authorization For Use or Disclosure of Health Information..... Attached

CAUSES BIRTH DEFECTS



DO NOT GET PREGNANT

CONTRAINDICATIONS AND WARNINGS: Acitretin must not be used by females who are pregnant or who may become pregnant during therapy or at any time for at least 3 years after discontinuation of treatment. Acitretin also must not be used by females of reproductive potential who may not use 2 effective forms of contraception (birth control) simultaneously for at least 1 month before, during and for at least 3 years after treatment. Two effective forms of contraception (birth control) are to be used simultaneously, even when 1 form is a hormonal contraceptive. Patients should not self-medicate with St. John's Wort because of a possible interaction with hormonal contraceptives. Prescribers must obtain negative results for 2 pregnancy tests before initiating treatment with acitretin. The first test is a screening test; the second is a confirmation test done during the first 5 days of the menstrual period immediately preceding acitretin therapy. For patients with amenorrhea, the second test should be done at least 11 days after the last act of unprotected sexual intercourse. If the second pregnancy test is negative, initiation of treatment with Acitretin should begin within 7 days of the specimen collection. Acitretin should be limited to a monthly supply. Pregnancy testing throughout the treatment course should be monthly. Females must sign a Patient Agreement/Informed Consent for Female Patients form about the risks of birth defects. Acitretin is a metabolite of etretinate and major fetal abnormalities have been reported with both drugs. Acitretin can interact with ethanol to form etretinate. Therefore, females of reproductive potential must not ingest ethanol during treatment and for 2 months after cessation of treatment. Before prescribing, please see complete pregnancy warning in the accompanying complete prescribing information. Females who have undergone treatment with TEGISON® (etretinate) must continue to follow the contraception requirements for TEGISON.

Less frequent, but potentially serious, adverse events include hepatotoxicity, pancreatitis, and pseudotumor cerebri (please see Warnings in complete product information), as well as hyperostosis, alterations in lipids, possible cardiovascular effects, ophthalmologic effects, capillary leak syndrome, and exfoliative dermatitis/erythroderma.

ABOUT ACITRETIN

Acitretin is a medicine used to treat severe forms of psoriasis in adults. Psoriasis is a skin disease that causes cells in the outer layer of the skin to grow faster than normal and pile up on the skin's surface. In the most common type of psoriasis, the skin becomes inflamed and produces red, thickened areas, often with silvery scales. **Because acitretin can have serious side effects**, you should talk with your prescriber about whether the possible benefits of acitretin outweigh its possible risks.

In women of childbearing potential, acitretin should be reserved for non-pregnant patients who are unresponsive to other therapies or whose clinical condition contraindicates the use of other treatments (see boxed CONTRAINDICATIONS AND WARNINGS—Acitretin can cause severe birth defects).

Most patients experience relapse of psoriasis after stopping therapy. Subsequent courses, when clinically indicated, have produced efficacy results similar to the initial course of therapy.

ABOUT THE T.A.P.P. PROGRAM

This program applies to you because your doctor has prescribed acitretin for you. This program is for women of childbearing potential.

Acitretin can cause severe birth defects during treatment and for up to 3 years after a patient stops acitretin. The T.A.P.P. (Take Action to Prevent Pregnancy) program is intended to help you avoid getting pregnant during this time.

The Acitretin T.A.P.P. program contains several important components:

- This booklet
- Patient Agreement/Informed Consent for Female Patients form
- Contraception Counseling Referral Program form (optional)
- *A Medication Guide for Patients*
- Authorization for Use or Disclosure of Health Information
- Voluntary Patient Survey
- Patient Survey Brochure
- Patient Survey Registration Form

Read and complete all of these materials before taking acitretin, and be sure to ask your doctor about any questions you have.

YOUR SEXUAL PARTNER

It is strongly recommended that your sexual partner read this booklet, in order to understand all of the facts about the risks of birth defects for women taking acitretin.

It is critical that you and your sexual partner know that you must not become pregnant during, or within 3 years after acitretin use.

WHAT IS ACITRETIN?

Acitretin is medicine used to treat severe forms of psoriasis in adults. Psoriasis is a skin disease that causes cells in the outer layer of the skin to grow faster than normal, creating a “traffic jam” of skin cells on the surface. The skin becomes red, irritated, inflamed, thicker, and sometimes has a silvery appearance.

Because acitretin can have serious side effects, you should talk with your doctor to see if it is right for you.

Acitretin might not work right away. It might take 2 or 3 months before your skin may begin to improve.

Psoriasis gets worse for some patients when they first start acitretin.

Acitretin has not been studied in children.

Please see the enclosed *Medication Guide for Patients* for additional information about acitretin.

You may also ask your doctor to provide you with the complete prescribing information (package insert) for acitretin.

WHAT SHOULD I AVOID WHILE TAKING ACITRETIN?

- Do not get pregnant during therapy and for 3 years after treatment discontinuation (acitretin can cause birth defects)
- Do not breastfeed
- Do not consume alcohol (women of reproductive potential only)
- Do not donate blood during therapy and for 3 years after treatment discontinuation. Other women who could get pregnant must not receive blood from patients being treated with acitretin
- Avoid progestin-only birth control pills (“minipills”)
- Avoid night driving if you develop any sudden vision problems
- Avoid nonmedical ultraviolet (UV) light
- Avoid dietary supplements containing vitamin A
- Do not share acitretin with anyone, even if they have the same symptoms

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF ACITRETIN?

Acitretin can cause birth defects. Refer to the enclosed *Medication Guide for Patients* and see “What is the most important information I should know about acitretin?” and “What are the important warnings and instructions for females taking acitretin?”

Psoriasis gets worse for some patients when they first start acitretin treatment. Some patients have more redness or itching. If this happens, tell your prescriber. These symptoms usually get better as treatment continues, but your prescriber may need to change the amount of your medicine.

Serious side effects. These do not happen often, but they can lead to permanent harm, or rarely, to death. Stop taking acitretin and call your prescriber right away if you get the following signs or symptoms:

- **Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, or dark urine.** These can be signs of serious liver damage.
- **Bad headaches, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision.** These symptoms can be signs of increased brain pressure that can lead to blindness or even death.
- **Decreased vision in the dark (night blindness).** Since this can start suddenly, you should be very careful when driving at night. This problem usually goes away when acitretin treatment stops. If you develop any vision problems or eye pain stop taking acitretin and call your prescriber.
- **Depression.** There have been some reports of patients developing mental problems including a depressed mood, aggressive feelings, or thoughts of ending their own life (suicide). These events, including suicidal behavior, have been reported in patients taking other drugs similar to acitretin as well as patients taking acitretin. Since other things may have contributed to these problems, it is not known if they are related to acitretin. It is very important to stop taking acitretin and call your prescriber right away if you develop such problems.
- **Aches or pains in your bones, joints, muscles, or back; trouble moving; loss of feeling in your hands or feet.** These can be signs of abnormal changes to your bones or muscles.
- **Frequent urination, great thirst or hunger.** Acitretin can affect blood sugar control, even if you do not already have diabetes. These are some of the signs of high blood sugar.
- **Shortness of breath, dizziness, nausea, chest pain, weakness, trouble speaking, or swelling of a leg.**

GENERAL INFORMATION

These may be signs of a heart attack, blood clots, or stroke. Acitretin can cause serious changes in blood fats (lipids). It is possible for these changes to cause blood vessel blockages that lead to heart attacks, strokes, or blood clots.

- **Blood vessel problems.** Acitretin can cause fluid to leak out of your blood vessels into your body tissues. **Call your prescriber right away if you have any of the following symptoms: sudden swelling in one part of your body or all over your body, weight gain, fever, lightheadedness or feeling faint, or muscle aches.** If this happens your prescriber will tell you to stop taking acitretin.
- **Serious allergic reactions.** See “Who should not take acitretin?” in the Medication Guide. Serious allergic reactions can happen during treatment with acitretin. **Call your prescriber right away if you get any of the following symptoms of an allergic reaction: hives, itching, swelling of your face, mouth, or tongue, or problems breathing.** If this happens, stop taking acitretin and do not take it again.
- **Serious skin problems.** Acitretin can cause skin problems that can begin in a small area and then spread over large areas of your body. **Call your prescriber right away if your skin becomes red and swollen (inflamed), you have peeling of your skin, or your skin becomes itchy, and painful.** You should stop acitretin if this happens.

Common side effects. If you develop any of these side effects or any unusual reaction, check with your prescriber to find out if you need to change the amount of acitretin you take. These side effects usually get better if the acitretin dose is reduced or acitretin is stopped.

- **Chapped lips; peeling fingertips, palms, and soles; itching; scaly skin all over; weak nails; sticky or fragile (weak) skin; runny or dry nose, or nosebleeds.** Your prescriber or pharmacist can recommend a lotion or cream to help treat drying or chapping.
- **Dry mouth**
- **Joint pain**
- **Tight muscles**
- **Hair loss.** Most patients have some hair loss, but this condition varies among patients. No one can tell if you will lose hair, how much hair you may lose, or if and when it may grow back.
- **Dry eyes.** Acitretin may dry your eyes. Wearing contact lenses may be uncomfortable during and after treatment with acitretin because of the dry feeling in your eyes. If this happens, remove your contact lenses and call your prescriber. Also read the section about vision under “Serious side effects.”

- **Rise in blood fats (lipids).** Acitretin can cause your blood fats (lipids) to rise. Most of the time this is not serious. But sometimes the increase can become a serious problem (see information under “Serious side effects”). You should have blood tests as directed by your prescriber.

These are not all the possible side effects of acitretin. For more information, ask your prescriber or pharmacist.

PREGNANCY PREVENTION ACTIVELY REQUIRED DURING & AFTER TREATMENT

ACITRETIN CAN CAUSE SEVERE BIRTH DEFECTS.

If you are a woman who could possibly become pregnant, and you and your doctor think that acitretin is right for you, there are very important things to understand before starting acitretin.

1. You MUST NOT get pregnant while taking acitretin

You MUST have 2 negative pregnancy tests before starting acitretin. You MUST start treatment with acitretin within 7 days of the specimen collection. You MUST have a pregnancy test each month before receiving the next month’s prescription and every 3 months for 3 years after discontinuation.

You MUST use 2 forms of birth control starting 1 month before treatment, the whole time you are treated with acitretin and for 3 years after you stop taking acitretin.

2. If you stop taking acitretin, you MUST NOT get pregnant for at least 3 years. Keeping track of this time interval is extremely important.

3. You MUST NOT consume alcohol of any kind while taking acitretin, or for 2 months after you’ve stopped acitretin therapy.

4. You MUST NOT donate blood during therapy and for 3 years after treatment discontinuation.

5. You MUST sign the Patient Agreement/Informed Consent for Female Patients.

IF YOU CANNOT AGREE TO THESE REQUIREMENTS, ACITRETIN IS NOT FOR YOU.



GENERAL INFORMATION

ACITRETIN SCHEDULE FOR PREGNANCY PREVENTION & SAFE PREGNANCY PLANNING

	1 MONTH BEFORE TREATMENT	BEFORE TREATMENT	DURING ACITRETIN TREATMENT	2 MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT	3 YEARS AFTER TREATMENT
2 FORMS OF BIRTH CONTROL	→				
2 NEGATIVE PREGNANCY TESTS		→			
ONGOING PREGNANCY TEST	Each month before receiving prescription and every 3 months after stopping treatment				
NO ALCOHOL			→		
NO BLOOD DONATION			→		
SIGN INFORMED CONSENT		→			

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR FEMALE PATIENTS

Acitretin is a very powerful drug, and women must be very careful not to become pregnant. If it is possible for you to become pregnant, and you and your doctor agree on using acitretin, you must:

- Before starting acitretin, take 2 pregnancy tests proving that you're not pregnant. The first negative test will start the process, and the second negative test will confirm the results (Your doctor will tell you when and how to take the tests). Initiation of acitretin treatment should begin within 7 days of specimen collection. Acitretin should be limited to a monthly supply.
- Use 2 forms of birth control at the same time, for at least 1 month before and during your acitretin treatment and for at least 3 years after you stop acitretin treatment. You and your doctor should choose 2 forms of birth control. At least one of the methods must be a primary method.

PRIMARY: (you must choose at least 1 from this list)

- Birth control pills (but not "mini-pills")
- Birth control patch

- Intrauterine device (IUD)
- Injected, implanted or inserted hormonal birth control products
- Having your tubes tied
- Partner's vasectomy

SECONDARY: (you may choose 1 from this list to use with primary method)

- Diaphragm with spermicide
- Cervical cap with spermicide
- Condom with or without spermicide
- Vaginal sponge (contains spermicide)

Before you receive your acitretin prescription, you should have discussed and signed a Patient Information/Consent form with your prescriber. This is to help make sure you understand the risk of birth defects and how to avoid getting pregnant. If you did not talk to your prescriber about this and sign the form, contact your prescriber.

WHOM CAN I CONTACT FOR BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION?

TOLL-FREE NUMBER: 855.850.2138

A 24-hour, toll-free, automated birth control counseling line has been set up for you to use.

Remember, calling this number is completely confidential—you will never have to give your name, and you cannot be identified.

A 24-hour, toll-free, automated line is available to all patients on acitretin. You can also share this information and phone number with members of your family and your partner.

If you need more information about birth control options, the following sites are available on the Internet:

- Association of Reproductive Health Professionals: www.arhp.org
- Planned Parenthood: www.plannedparenthood.org

If you need more information about drugs and birth defects, the following sites are available on the Internet:

- Organization of Teratology Information Services: www.mothersbaby.org
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

If you feel you need to talk to an expert on contraception, a Contraceptive Counselor can be provided for you free of charge. Please see the Contraceptive Counseling Form at the back of this booklet for more information.

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How long do I need to use birth control?

- You need to start using 2 forms of birth control at least 1 month before you begin taking acitretin.
- You need to use 2 forms of birth control during your entire treatment with acitretin.
- You need to continue to use 2 forms of birth control for 3 years after you stop taking acitretin.

If you think you have had unprotected sex or you feel that your contraception has failed while taking acitretin:

- Contact your prescriber, women's health centers, pharmacies, or hospital emergency rooms for information on how to get emergency contraception. A 24-hour, toll-free number (855.850.2138) is also available for patients to receive automated birth control and emergency contraception information.

What is "emergency contraception"?

Emergency contraception is an option that can be used if you have had unprotected sex or your birth control method failed while taking acitretin (or within 3 years after you stop). "Unprotected" means using fewer than 2 types of birth control, or 1 of the forms you were using failed. Emergency contraception is commonly referred to as the "morning-after pill," and needs to be used as directed after having unprotected sex.

If you think you've become pregnant while taking acitretin or within 3 years of stopping:

- Stop taking acitretin
- Call your doctor to tell him/her you might be pregnant
- Call Teva Pharmaceuticals Pregnancy Monitoring Program at 855.850.2138
- Or call FDA MedWatch at 800.FDA.1088 (800.332.1088)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR MALE PATIENTS

Very small amounts of acitretin are found in the semen of males taking the medication (1/200,000 of a single 25 mg capsule). Based upon available information, it appears that these small amounts of acitretin in semen pose little, if any, risk to an unborn child. Discuss any concerns you may have about this with your doctor.

WHAT ABOUT ALCOHOL?

Alcohol can increase the length of time acitretin is stored in a woman's body, causing the risk of birth defects to last longer than 3 years. It is essential that women of reproductive potential do not drink alcohol during treatment with acitretin, or for 2 months after they stop treatment.

Alcohol is in more places than you think. Even small amounts found in cold medicine, or alcohol used in cooking, can make the possibility of birth defects last MUCH longer. Be very careful not to allow any kind of alcohol into your body.

If you have any questions about alcohol and acitretin, ask your doctor.

WHAT ABOUT BREASTFEEDING?

Do not take acitretin if you're breastfeeding. Acitretin can pass into your milk and may harm your baby.

WHAT ABOUT DONATING BLOOD?

No person (male or female) should donate blood while taking acitretin, or for at least 3 years after stopping therapy. Acitretin in your blood, if given to a pregnant woman, could harm her baby. Acitretin does not affect your ability to receive a blood transfusion.



The following descriptions have been supplied to give you an overview of how each birth control method works in your body. For more information, please ask your doctor, refer to the information included with the individual product, or use the resources on page 5.

WHAT ABOUT MINI-PILLS?

Do not use “mini-pills,” which may not work while you take acitretin.

Ask your prescriber if you are not sure what type of pills you are using.

1 PRIMARY METHODS

You must choose at least 1 from the following methods.

BIRTH CONTROL PILLS¹

“The Pill” contains hormones that prevent you from becoming pregnant. These hormones prevent your ovaries from releasing eggs and may also keep sperm from joining with an egg. The Pill is safe and effective for most women, and is taken once daily.

The Pill needs to be prescribed by a doctor.

Two kinds are available for most women: one has a combination of hormones, and the other has only one hormone (“mini-pills”).

Do not use “mini-pills,” which may not work while you take acitretin. Ask your prescriber if you are not sure what type of pills you are using.

Effectiveness: Fewer than 1 in 100 women will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 9 in 100 women will become pregnant each year.

BIRTH CONTROL PATCH¹

The patch, available by prescription, sends hormones into your body through your skin. These hormones prevent your ovaries from releasing eggs and may also keep sperm from joining with an egg. A new patch is placed on the skin once a week for three weeks in a row, followed by a patch-free week.

Effectiveness: Fewer than 1 in 100 women will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 9 in 100 women will become pregnant.

INTRAUTERINE DEVICE¹

The intrauterine device (IUD) is placed inside your uterus by a doctor and usually either contains copper or releases hormones. Both kinds of IUDs prevent fertilization of an egg, by affecting movement of sperm so they cannot join with an egg.



Effectiveness: Fewer than 1 in 100 women will become pregnant each year after having an IUD implanted, with perfect use; with typical use, 1 in 100 women will become pregnant each year.

INJECTED, IMPLANTED OR INSERTED HORMONAL BIRTH CONTROL¹

There are several different kinds of hormonal birth control that can prevent pregnancy.

Injected or implanted hormones: This form is given to you by your healthcare provider at specific time intervals. These hormone shots prevent your ovaries from releasing eggs and may also keep sperm from joining with an egg.

Injected hormone effectiveness: Fewer than 1 in 100 women will get pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 6 in 100 women will get pregnant each year.

Implanted hormone effectiveness: Fewer than 1 in 100 women will get pregnant each year. It lasts up to 3 years.

Inserted hormones: This form is usually called the “vaginal ring,” and you insert it into your vagina. It must be prescribed by your doctor. After being properly inserted, it releases a continuous low dose of hormones into your body. These hormones prevent your ovaries from releasing eggs and may also keep sperm from joining with an egg. The ring remains in the vagina for 3 weeks, and then is

removed for 1 week.

Inserted hormones effectiveness: Fewer than 1 in 100 women will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 9 in 100 women will become pregnant each year.

TUBAL LIGATION¹ (“HAVING YOUR TUBES TIED”) OR YOUR PARTNER’S VASECTOMY¹

Sterilization of women and men requires operations and are meant to be permanent.

“Having your tubes tied” (or tubal ligation) is intended to block a woman’s fallopian tubes, where sperm would join with an egg. There are different types of sterilization incision methods and a non-incision method (Essure). The non-incision method, Essure, takes about 3 months before it is effective. An x-ray should be performed by your doctor to confirm if the fallopian tubes are fully blocked.

A vasectomy is an operation that permanently disconnects a man’s semen duct, which carries sperm. Vasectomies do not work immediately, and it often takes up to 3 months before all the live sperm are gone. A semen analysis should be performed to confirm if there are no more live sperm.

Tubal ligation effectiveness: Approximately 5 in 1,000 women will become pregnant after having a tubal ligation performed with traditional incision methods.



Fewer than 3 in 1,000 women will become pregnant after having tubal ligation performed with Essure.

Vasectomy effectiveness: 1 in 1,000 men will become fertile again after a vasectomy has been performed.

CONTINUOUS ABSTINENCE¹

Continuous abstinence is not having sex with a partner at all. You commit to abstinence which means not having sex or sexual contact with any male 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Effectiveness: When used continuously, abstinence is 100% effective in preventing pregnancy. However, people may find it difficult to abstain for long periods of time. One of the most common causes of unplanned pregnancy is not being able to avoid sex (failing to maintain abstinence).

MEDICALLY CONFIRMED MENOPAUSE²

Menopause is the time at “midlife” when a woman has her last period. It happens when the ovaries stop releasing eggs – usually a gradual process. Sometimes it happens all at once. It is confirmed when a woman has missed her period for 12

consecutive months (which cannot be attributed to other causes). Menopause also results in lower levels of estrogen and other hormones.

Induced menopause occurs if the ovaries are removed or damaged during surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy. In this case, menopause begins immediately.

Women reach menopause at different times. The timing is not related to age at last pregnancy, age of menarche (first period), the birth control pill, breastfeeding, class, fertility patterns, height, having been pregnant, or race.

The average age for menopause is 51. If menopause is reached naturally or surgically before the age of 40, it is called early or premature menopause.

Estrogen levels drop very abruptly after induced menopause – when *both* ovaries are removed surgically or damaged by radiation or chemotherapy.

Women in **perimenopause** (the period of gradual changes that lead into menopause) have reduced fertility but they are not infertile. Although menstruation may be sporadic, pregnancy *can* happen. That’s why women need to consider birth control during perimenopause.

Only your doctor can confirm that you have reached menopause and do not need to pursue contraceptive options.

HYSTERECTOMY³

Hysterectomy is the removal of the uterus. It is major surgery and is not usually used for sterilization. It is used to correct significant medical conditions. Hysterectomy ends menstruation as well as the possibility of pregnancy.

2 SECONDARY METHODS

You may choose 1 from these options to use with a primary method. Spermicide must be used with the diaphragm and cervical cap. Spermicide is available in a variety of forms and contains a chemical that prevents sperm from joining with an egg. Spermicide may cause irritation. Changing forms or brands may help. Spermicide is not required with condoms or vaginal sponge.

DIAPHRAGM¹

The diaphragm is a shallow latex cup that you insert into your vagina. You must have a custom fitting from a healthcare professional to obtain a diaphragm. The diaphragm must be used with spermicide, and must stay in place for 6 hours after sex. If you have sex again or if you have sex more than 6 hours after you put in the diaphragm, more spermicide needs to be inserted deep into your vagina.

The diaphragm should not be left in place longer than 24 hours.

Effectiveness: 6 in 100 women will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 12 in 100 women will become pregnant each year.

CERVICAL CAP¹

The cervical cap is very similar to the diaphragm, except that it is smaller and covers only the cervix. You must have a custom fitting from a healthcare professional to obtain a cervical cap.

The cervical cap must be used with spermicide. With each sexual act, check that the cervical cap is still covering the cervix and insert more spermicide deep into your vagina. The cervical cap must stay in place for 6 hours after sex and should not be left in longer than 48 hours.

Effectiveness for women who have never been pregnant or given birth vaginally: 14 in 100 women who use the cervical cap will become pregnant each year.

Effectiveness for women who have given birth vaginally: 29 in 100 women who use the cervical cap will become pregnant each year.

CONDOM¹

Male condoms are made of latex or plastic and are worn on the penis during intercourse. Condoms prevent pregnancy by preventing sperm from entering the vagina. Condoms are non-prescription and available at drugstores, health centers, or grocery stores.

Effectiveness: 2 in 100 women whose partners use condoms will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 18 in 100 women whose partners use condoms will become pregnant each year.

VAGINAL SPONGE¹

The vaginal sponge is made of plastic foam and contains spermicide. The vaginal sponge should be inserted before intercourse deep into the vagina so that it covers the cervix. The vaginal sponge continuously releases a spermicide and blocks

BIRTH CONTROL METHODS

sperm from entering the uterus. The vaginal sponge can be inserted up to 24 hours before intercourse and must stay in place for 6 hours after sex. It should not be left in place longer than 30 hours.

Effectiveness for women who have never given birth: 9 in 100 women will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 12 in 100 women will become pregnant each year.

Effectiveness for women who have previously given birth: 20 in 100 will become pregnant each year with perfect use; with typical use, 24 in 100 will become pregnant each year.



Now that you have read the T.A.P.P.: Take Action to Prevent Pregnancy brochure and talked with your doctor about acitretin and its risks, please use this self-evaluation exercise to test your understanding of some of the most important points.

PLEASE CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING 7 QUESTIONS.

1. Acitretin treatment requires prevention of pregnancy because:

- a. Severe psoriasis may get worse after pregnancy
- b. Acitretin can cause birth defects
- c. Psoriasis is more likely in children of psoriasis patients
- d. None of the above

2. Before starting treatment with acitretin, it is important to be certain I am not pregnant. To be certain, I must:

- a. Test my urine at home with 2 pregnancy test kits
- b. Have my doctor order 2 pregnancy tests, 2 weeks apart
- c. Have my doctor do a screening test for pregnancy when we decide to treat me with acitretin, and then test for pregnancy again during the first 5 days of my period (or at least 11 days after the last time I had sex without birth control) to confirm I am not pregnant
- d. Not have sex for 1 month

3. I must start using 2 effective forms of birth control:

- a. At least 1 month before starting acitretin
- b. At the time I take the first dose of acitretin
- c. After my period ends
- d. Now

4. I must continue using 2 effective forms of birth control:

- a. As long as I continue to take acitretin
- b. For 1 year after I stop taking acitretin
- c. For 3 years after I stop taking acitretin
- d. Until menopause

5. True or False? (circle one) T F

It is important to avoid alcohol while taking acitretin and for 2 months after stopping acitretin because alcohol can change acitretin into another substance that may also cause birth defects, and that lasts in the body for even longer than acitretin.

6. True or False? (circle one) T F

A female patient with severe psoriasis has used birth control pills for 7 years after her last child was born and they have worked just fine. She still needs to add a second method of birth control before starting treatment with acitretin.

PATIENT SELF-EVALUATION

7. True or False? (circle one) T F

Avoiding pregnancy during and after treatment with acitretin is equally the responsibility of my doctor, my partner, and me.

ANSWERS

1. b

While a and c are both true, the reason pregnancy prevention is required is because acitretin can cause birth defects which can be severe. Acitretin stays in the body for a long time, so you should not get pregnant for at least 3 years after stopping treatment. If you think you may want to become pregnant in the near future, you should NOT take acitretin.

2. c

When we talk about "2 negative pregnancy tests," we mean a screening test and then a confirmation test during your period. Both tests must be negative BEFORE starting acitretin. It is important to be sure you are not pregnant because acitretin could harm your developing baby.

3. a

It is important to be sure you have made the right choice of birth control for you and are comfortable using the 2 forms of birth control. If cooperation from your partner is involved, as with condoms, you need to be certain you both understand and accept the requirement to use condoms every time you have sex. Starting 1 month before acitretin also help ensure you are not pregnant. If you and your doctor have decided acitretin is right for you, now is a good time to start using 2 forms of birth control, but you must use them for at least 1 month before starting acitretin.

4. c

Because acitretin remains in your body for a long time after you stop taking the drug, the risk of birth defects continues and you must not get pregnant for at least 3 years after stopping acitretin.

5. TRUE

Even a small amount of alcohol can affect how the body handles acitretin.

6. TRUE

Every method of birth control can fail, including birth control pills. Because the risk of birth defects with exposure to acitretin is so serious, 2 reliable methods are recommended.

7. FALSE

Only you can truly prevent pregnancy. While your doctor will give you information, refer you to counseling, and encourage you to make the right decision, and your partner's cooperation and support with birth control methods is essential, the success of pregnancy prevention during and after treatment is your responsibility.

SCORING

7 correct? Well done!

If you got any question wrong, please review the brochure again and make sure you understand. Thank you!

Please be sure to discuss any questions or concerns you may have with your doctor before starting treatment with acitretin. Other treatment options should be used if you are not willing or able to take seriously the responsibility for pregnancy prevention and actively follow all recommendations.

**24 HOUR, TOLL-FREE, AUTOMATED
BIRTH CONTROL COUNSELING**

855.850.2138

**IF YOU BECOME PREGNANT OR
HAVE A SIDE EFFECT FROM TAKING
ACITRETIN**

Call Teva Pharmaceuticals: 855.850.2138
Or call FDA MedWatch: 800.332.1088



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