

STARTING YOUR JOURNEY^{with} GIVLAARI[®] (givosiran)



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 Important Safety Information on page 17 and full Prescribing Information.

 **GIVLAARI[®]**
(givosiran) injection for subcutaneous use
189 mg/mL

"Having fewer attacks has helped me live in the moment and just dream of what my life could be."

Amalia, an artist and Alnylam Patient Ambassador on GIVLAARI

Individual results may vary.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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
- Feeling dizzy or fainting
- Breathing problems or wheezing
- 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.

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YOUR GIVLAARI® (givosiran) JOURNEY STARTS HERE

Now that you and your doctor have decided to start you on GIVLAARI, this guide may help you understand more about your treatment and the **patient support services available to you through Alnylam Assist®**.

1

Get started by finding a notebook or using the provided treatment journal. Tracking your journey can be **easier with these tips**:

- Use your GIVLAARI treatment journal to record your injections and how you're feeling
- Set up daily journal reminders on your phone
- Ask a caregiver to help you stay on track
- Create entries on specific days and times of the week

2

Think about how you're feeling **throughout the day**, and write down answers to questions like:

- Are you in pain? Where? How would you describe it?
- Are you feeling anything else unusual? What and where?
- Are you having any other symptoms that you would like to talk to your doctor about?

3

Enter your **feelings and observations every day**.

Before each doctor visit, review your journal entries and use them to **help discuss your treatment journey** when you're at your appointment.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 17 and full Prescribing Information.

KEEP TRACK OF YOUR JOURNEY

Take note of possible triggers

When you experience symptoms, take notes on the factors that may be affecting your condition. Common triggers for attacks are shown below:

- Some medications
- Emotional stress
- Hormones (menstrual cycle)
- Alcohol
- Smoking
- Physical stress caused by extreme dieting, illness, or surgery

Since triggers can be different for every person, there may be others not listed here.

YOUR SYMPTOMS AND TRIGGERS

1. What are your most disruptive symptoms?

2. How frequently do you experience the symptoms above? *Please circle one:*

Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Several times a year

3. Do any of the following triggers make your acute hepatic porphyria (AHP) symptoms feel more severe? *Check all that apply:*

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| ☐ Medications | ☐ Hormones (menstrual cycle) | ☐ Alcohol |
| ☐ Emotional stress | ☐ Physical stress caused by illness or surgery | ☐ Smoking |
| ☐ Surgery | | |
| ☐ Other: _____ | | |

Be sure to track the ways your symptoms or triggers change as you continue treatment with GIVLAARI® (givosiran).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GIVLAARI can cause 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.

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*"Alnylam Assist[®], and our
Case Manager, really helped us
navigate the approval process."*

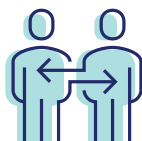
Amalia, an artist and Alnylam Patient
Ambassador on GIVLAARI

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REMEMBER, YOU ARE NOT ALONE



LEARN FROM AN ALNYLAM PATIENT EDUCATION LIAISON (PEL)

PELs are employees of Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. They are not acting as healthcare providers and are not part of your healthcare team.

An Alnylam PEL can:

- Provide you with disease education
- Connect you to additional resources
- Help you understand how GIVLAARI® (givosiran) works



SPEAK WITH AN ALNYLAM CASE MANAGER

An Alnylam Case Manager can:

- Help you understand your insurance benefits
- Determine your eligibility for Alnylam financial assistance programs*
- Provide you with product support throughout your treatment

Alnylam Assist® contact information

Alnylam PEL

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Alnylam Case Manager

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

For more information, please visit www.GIVLAARIpel.com,
or call 1-833-256-2748

*Individuals must meet specified eligibility criteria to qualify for assistance. Alnylam reserves the right to make eligibility determinations and to modify or discontinue the programs at any time.

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HOW ALNYLAM ASSIST® CAN HELP

To start the process, complete a Start Form with your doctor.



STEP 1: Receive a welcome call	Within 2 business days after receiving a completed Start Form, an Alylam Case Manager will reach out to discuss: • Communication preferences • Where to send your Starter Kit • Insurance information
STEP 2: Connect with a PEL	An Alylam Case Manager will also provide you the opportunity to connect with an Alylam PEL, who can provide information about AHP and answer questions you may have about GIVLAARI® (givosiran).
STEP 3: Understand insurance benefits	An Alylam Case Manager will work with your insurance company to understand your coverage and determine if there are any out-of-pocket treatment costs. They can also assess if you are eligible for Alylam's financial assistance programs.*
STEP 4: Get ready for your first appointment	An Alylam Case Manager may help identify where you'll receive treatment. You will schedule your first treatment based on your doctor's recommendations and your schedule.
STEP 5: Ongoing support	After your first treatment, an Alylam Case Manager or PEL can check in with you at other times during your treatment journey. They will tailor their method of communication to what works best for you.

Talk to your doctor to determine if home administration is right for you. Your Alylam Case Manager can check your insurance eligibility for administration by a healthcare provider at home†

AHP=acute hepatic porphyria; PEL=Patient Education Liaison.

*Individuals must meet specified eligibility criteria to qualify for assistance. Alylam reserves the right to make eligibility determinations and to modify or discontinue the programs at any time.

†Home administration may not be covered by all insurance plans.

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YOUR GIVLAARI® (givosiran) TREATMENT ROUTINE

GIVLAARI is intended to reduce acute hepatic porphyria (AHP) attacks in adults and should be taken regularly. It's important to receive your injection on time every month. A consistent routine and adhering to your doctor's treatment plan can help you get the most out of GIVLAARI.

Keep in mind the following to help you adjust to your new routine:



- **Schedule appointments in advance** to help plan around your schedule
 - GIVLAARI is intended to be taken monthly
- **Every patient responds to GIVLAARI differently**
- **Compare your journal notes from month to month** to see any potential changes in your health
- **Consult your doctor if you have questions**

Keep your GIVLAARI Journal handy—bring it to appointments to help track and share what matters.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: MONITORING

GIVLAARI can cause liver problems, kidney problems, and increased homocysteine (a type of amino acid) levels. Throughout your treatment, your doctor will monitor these areas by doing blood tests.



Liver Monitoring

Your liver function will be monitored before starting GIVLAARI, every month for the first 6 months, and then as requested by your doctor or nurse. If your tests show abnormal results, your doctor or nurse will decide whether to temporarily interrupt or stop treatment with GIVLAARI.



Kidney Monitoring

Throughout treatment, your doctor will check to make sure your kidneys are working properly.



Homocysteine Monitoring

Your doctor will check your homocysteine levels before and during treatment with GIVLAARI. If your homocysteine levels increase, your doctor may also check your folate, vitamin B6, and vitamin B12 levels and suggest taking a vitamin B6 supplement.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 17 and full Prescribing Information.

*"Getting injections that fit
with my schedule, and my life
not being dictated by attacks
anymore, is one of the best parts."*

Hannah, patient on GIVLAARI

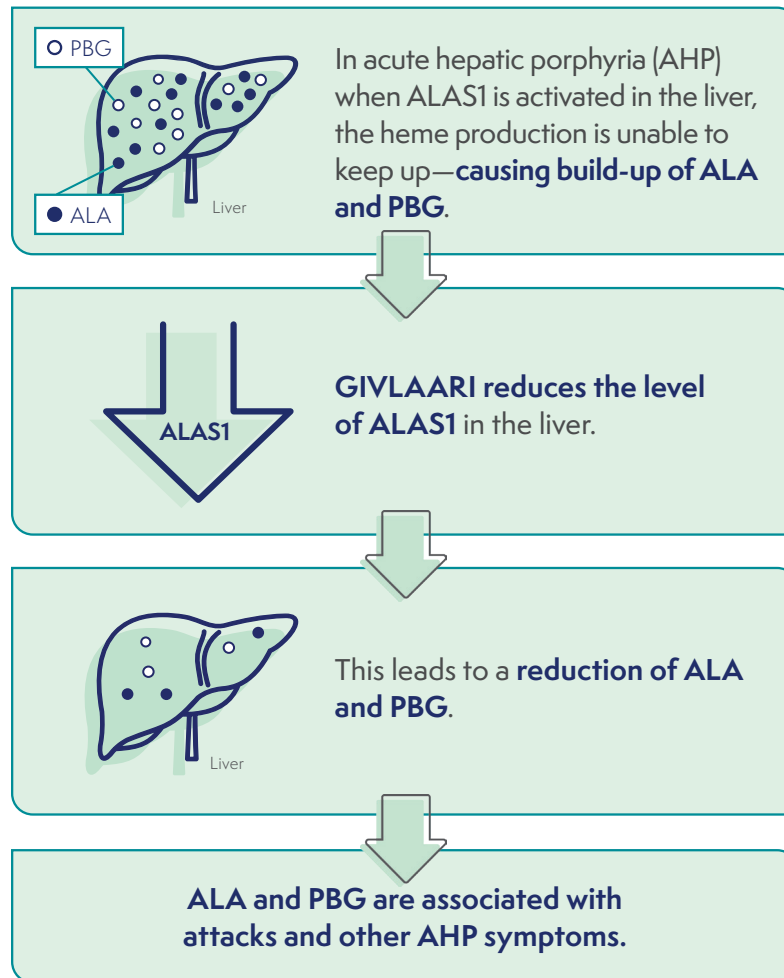
Individual results may vary.

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HOW GIVLAARI® (givosiran) WORKS

GIVLAARI reduces the amount of ALAS1 in the liver, which leads to a reduction in levels of the toxins ALA and PBG.



To see more, visit
www.GIVLAARI.com/about-ahp
or scan the QR code

ALA=delta-aminolevulinic acid; ALAS1=delta-aminolevulinic acid synthase 1;
PBG=porphobilinogen.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GIVLAARI can cause kidney problems:

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

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WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR GIVLAARI® (givosiran) INJECTION

GIVLAARI is a once-a-month injection that is given subcutaneously (under the skin) by a healthcare professional.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: ABOUT YOUR INJECTION

GIVLAARI can cause severe allergic reactions and injection site reactions. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you experience any of the following:

Signs of an allergic reaction, including:

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

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

Reaction at the injection site, including:

- Redness
- Rash
- Pain
- Discoloration
- Itchiness
- Swelling

Consider asking your healthcare provider about rotating injection sites

You may receive an injection in the abdomen, thigh, or the side or back of the upper arm.

Track your injection site locations and how you're feeling in your GIVLAARI Treatment Journal

Keep in mind that everyone's experience may differ, and the results shown in this brochure are what was seen in clinical trials. Before and during your treatment, be sure to discuss questions or concerns with your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GIVLAARI can cause 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.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 17 and full Prescribing Information.



In a 6-month study,

PATIENTS TAKING GIVLAARI® (givosiran) EXPERIENCED FEWER AHP ATTACKS



70% fewer attacks
on average, compared
to those who received
placebo

- **GIVLAARI was studied** in adults with acute hepatic porphyria (AHP) who were experiencing recurrent* AHP attacks
 - Attacks measured in the study were defined as those that required hospitalization, urgent healthcare visit, or intravenous (IV) hemin administration at home
- **At 6 months**, the results in 48 patients who received GIVLAARI were compared to those of 46 patients who received placebo (an injection that did not contain medicine)
 - After the first 6 months of treatment, patients on GIVLAARI had an average of 1.9 AHP attacks compared to 6.5 for those on placebo

*Patients experienced at least 2 attacks in the 6 months prior to starting in the study.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GIVLAARI can cause injection site reactions (cont'd):

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.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 17
and full Prescribing Information.



In the same study,

PATIENTS TAKING GIVLAARI® (givosiran) REQUIRED FEWER DAYS OF HEMIN USE



70%

**fewer days
of hemin use**

to treat AHP attacks, on
average, compared to
those on placebo

- **At 6 months, patients on GIVLAARI** had an average of 4.7 days of hemin use compared to 12.8 days for patients on placebo
- **In the study, patients who experienced an attack** were treated according to local standards of care, which could include hemin
- **Using hemin to prevent an attack** was not allowed during the study

AHP=acute hepatic porphyria.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GIVLAARI can cause 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.

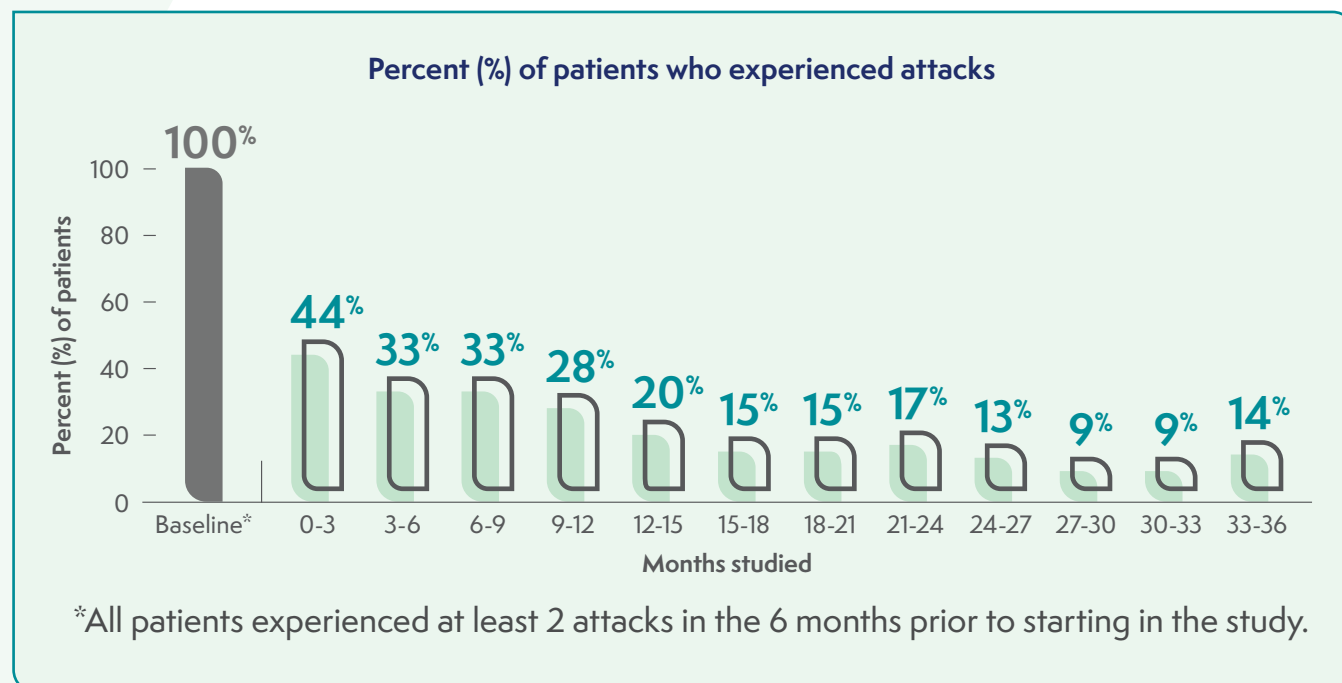
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FEWER PATIENTS EXPERIENCED AHP ATTACKS OVER 36 MONTHS

After the 6-month study, the 93 eligible patients who remained in the study received GIVLAARI® (givosiran) once a month.

The graph below shows the 48 patients who were treated with GIVLAARI in the 6-month study and continued treatment for 36 months. Over time, fewer patients had attacks.



Attacks measured in the study were defined as those that required hospitalization, urgent healthcare visit, or IV (intravenous) hemin administration at home.

These results were observed in the clinical trial. Keep in mind that everyone responds to GIVLAARI differently.

AHP=acute hepatic porphyria.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

GIVLAARI can cause inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis):

Cases of acute pancreatitis including some that were severe, have been reported in patients receiving GIVLAARI. If you have a severe case of acute pancreatitis your doctor or nurse will decide whether to temporarily interrupt or stop treatment with GIVLAARI.

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"Now, I don't fear as much having a surprise attack and, with the support of my care team, feel like I can quit planning my life around porphyria."

Colin, an Alnylam Patient
Ambassador on GIVLAARI

Individual results may vary.

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SAFETY PROFILE OF GIVLAARI® (givosiran)

Safety during the first 6 months of the study

- In the first 6 months of the study, 1 patient taking GIVLAARI stopped treatment due to changes in liver function. No patients taking placebo stopped treatment

The most common side effects in patients treated with GIVLAARI compared to those taking placebo in the first 6 months of the study were:

	GIVLAARI (48 patients)	Placebo (46 patients)
Nausea	27%	11%
Injection site reactions	25%	0%
Rash	17%	4%
Changes in kidney function	15%	4%
Changes in liver function	13%	2%
Fatigue	10%	4%

Safety through month 36 of the study

- The most frequently reported side effects occurring in $\geq 20\%$ of patients were injection site reactions, nausea, fatigue, nasopharyngitis, headache, urinary tract infection, and upper respiratory tract infection
- Increased blood homocysteine was reported in 15 of 93 (16%) patients treated with GIVLAARI

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use GIVLAARI 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
- Rash or hives
- Itching
- Feeling dizzy or fainting

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.

• Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)

Cases of acute pancreatitis including some that were severe, have been reported in patients receiving GIVLAARI. If you have a severe case of acute pancreatitis your doctor or nurse will decide whether to temporarily interrupt or stop treatment with GIVLAARI.

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, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

For additional information about GIVLAARI, please see the full Prescribing Information.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can GIVLAARI® (givosiran) be used for any type of acute hepatic porphyria (AHP)?

GIVLAARI is a prescription medicine used to treat AHP in adults. There are 4 types of AHP:

- Acute intermittent porphyria (AIP)
- Hereditary coproporphyria (HCP)
- Variegate porphyria (VP)
- ALAD-deficiency porphyria (ADP)

Most patients in GIVLAARI clinical studies had AIP, the most common type of AHP.

How is GIVLAARI given?

GIVLAARI is given once a month as a subcutaneous injection (under the skin) by a healthcare professional.

Please see page 11 for additional information about your GIVLAARI injection.

Will I need any tests while taking GIVLAARI?

Throughout your treatment with GIVLAARI, your doctor will monitor your liver, kidneys, and homocysteine (a type of amino acid) levels by doing blood tests.

Please see page 8 for more information about monitoring.

What should I do if I miss a dose of GIVLAARI?

If you miss a dose, talk to your doctor about scheduling your next dose as soon as possible.

ALAD=delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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.

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Can I use hemin while using GIVLAARI® (givosiran)?

In clinical studies of GIVLAARI, some people on GIVLAARI used hemin to treat acute hepatic porphyria attacks. Use of GIVLAARI with regularly scheduled (prophylactic) hemin was not studied in clinical trials of GIVLAARI. Talk to your doctor if you have questions about your treatment plan.

Is GIVLAARI safe to use during pregnancy?

GIVLAARI has not been studied in women who are pregnant. If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, it is important to discuss your treatment plan with your doctor.

I have a question not listed here. What should I do?

For anything urgent, please contact your doctor right away. For everything else, please write down your questions below so you can bring it up at your next doctor appointment.

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR DOCTOR

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the common side effects of GIVLAARI? (cont'd)

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, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 17 and full Prescribing Information.



REMEMBER, YOU ARE NOT ALONE

No matter where you are on your treatment journey, you may still have questions about GIVLAARI® (givosiran).

An Alnylam Patient Education Liaison (PEL) can provide educational information. Connect with a PEL through www.GIVLAARIpel.com.

PELs can provide information about acute hepatic porphyria (AHP) and GIVLAARI, but you should always discuss your health concerns and treatment choices with your doctor. Use the pages inside to get your thoughts started, and contact your doctor directly if you have anything urgent to report.

The purpose of the Alnylam PELs is to provide education to patients, their families, and caregivers. PELs are employees of Alnylam Pharmaceuticals. They are not acting as healthcare providers and are not part of your healthcare team. PELs do not provide medical care or advice. All diagnosis and treatment decisions should be made by you and your doctor.



Want to know more? Please scan the QR code to visit www.GIVLAARI.com for more information.

What is GIVLAARI® (givosiran)?

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