

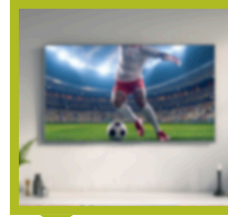
DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA

- DME is a complication of diabetes that can occur in your eye
- When you have DME, leaky blood vessels cause swelling that can lead to vision loss or even blindness

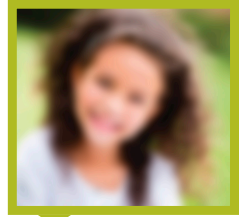
RANGE OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT DUE TO DME



Mild
blurry vision



Moderate
blurry vision



Severe
blurry vision

YOUR DME TREATMENT

- There are several treatment options for DME, including laser treatment or injections into the eye. Your doctor will determine which option is most appropriate for you
- Treatment often begins with a monthly eye injection to reduce the swelling in your retina
- Your doctor may determine you need something different, such as OZURDEX[®], to treat your DME



SCAN THIS CODE WITH YOUR SMARTPHONE CAMERA
TO LEARN MORE.

Approved Uses

OZURDEX[®] (dexamethasone intravitreal implant) is a prescription medicine that is an implant injected into the eye (vitreous) and used:

- To treat adults with diabetic macular edema
- To treat adults with swelling of the macula (macular edema) following branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) or central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO)
- To treat adults with noninfectious inflammation of the uvea (uveitis) affecting the back segment of the eye

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

When Not to Use OZURDEX[®]

OZURDEX[®] should not be used if you have any infections in or around the eyes, including most viral diseases of the cornea and conjunctiva, including active herpes viral infection of the eye, vaccinia, varicella, mycobacterial infections, and fungal diseases.

OZURDEX[®] should not be used if you have glaucoma that has progressed to a cup-to-disc ratio of greater than 0.8. OZURDEX[®] should not be used if you have a posterior lens capsule that is torn or ruptured.

OZURDEX[®] should not be used if you are allergic to any of its ingredients.

Warnings and Precautions

Injections into the vitreous in the eye, including those with OZURDEX[®], are associated with serious eye infection (endophthalmitis), eye inflammation, increased eye pressure, and retinal detachments. Your eye doctor should monitor you regularly after the injection.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on back.

THE OZURDEX[®] IMPLANT



- A small implant placed in the back of your eye that releases medication and **dissolves over time**



- **Reduces inflammation and the swelling** in your retina caused by excess fluid



- A dose of OZURDEX[®] has been proven to provide **vision improvement lasting 3 to 6 months**

IMPLANT*

GRAIN OF RICE



OZURDEX[®]
IMPLANT SIZE
COMPARISON

- In two 3-year clinical trials, 328 people received OZURDEX[®] and 328 people received sham (control) treatment
- At the end of the studies, 20% of OZURDEX[®] treated people gained ≥ 15 letters on an eye chart versus 11% of control-treated people
- Your own individual results may vary; talk to your doctor

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF OZURDEX[®]*



- A temporary increase in eye pressure can occur with OZURDEX[®], which usually resolves over time

– For some patients, daily eye drops may be needed or, in very rare cases, surgery may be required to reduce high eye pressure



- Repeated OZURDEX[®] use can result in a cataract, or cloudiness of the eye, which can be treated with an outpatient surgical procedure

***These are not all the risks associated with treatment. For additional safety information, talk with your doctor and see the full Prescribing Information.**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued) Warnings and Precautions (continued)

Use of corticosteroids including OZURDEX[®] (dexamethasone intravitreal implant) may produce posterior subcapsular cataracts, increased eye pressure, glaucoma, and may increase the establishment of secondary eye infections due to bacteria, fungi, or viruses. Let your doctor know if you have a history of ocular herpes simplex as corticosteroids are not recommended in these patients.

Common Side Effects in Diabetic Macular Edema

The most common side effects reported in patients with diabetic macular edema include: cataract, increased eye pressure, conjunctival blood spot, reduced vision, inflammation of the conjunctiva, specks that float in the field of vision, swelling of the conjunctiva, dry eye, vitreous detachment, vitreous opacities, retinal aneurysm, foreign body sensation, corneal erosion, inflammation of the cornea, anterior chamber inflammation, retinal tear, drooping eyelid, high blood pressure, and bronchitis.

Common Side Effects in Retinal Vein Occlusion and Uveitis

The most common side effects reported in patients for retinal vein occlusion and uveitis include:

increased eye pressure, conjunctival blood spot, eye pain, eye redness, ocular hypertension, cataract, vitreous detachment, and headache.

Patient Counseling Information

After repeated injections with OZURDEX[®], a cataract may occur. If this occurs, your vision will decrease and you will need an operation to remove the cataract and restore your vision. You may develop increased eye pressure with OZURDEX[®] that will need to be managed with eye drops, and rarely, with surgery.

In the days following injection with OZURDEX[®], you may be at risk for potential complications including in particular, but not limited to, the development of serious eye infection or increased eye pressure. If your eye becomes red, sensitive to light, painful, or develops a change in vision, you should seek immediate care from your eye doctor. You may experience temporary visual blurring after receiving an injection and should not drive or use machinery until your vision has resolved.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information or visit https://www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/ozurdex_pi.pdf