People who take Bevyxxa and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture, have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have back pain, tingling, numbness (especially in your legs and feet), muscle weakness, or loss of control of the bowels or bladder (incontinence).

Please see Medication Guide for Bevyxxa and Important Safety Information.
Staying healthy at home

If you are just leaving the hospital, you may have questions about how you can continue your recovery at home. Be sure to discuss your treatment plan with your doctor.

The information in this guide will help you understand:

✓ What to expect in the weeks ahead during your recovery
✓ What you need to know about the danger of blood clots
✓ How you can lower your risk of blood clots with a medicine called Bevyxxa
✓ How to take Bevyxxa and for how long
✓ What Important Safety Information about Bevyxxa you should know

This guide is an educational resource only. It does not take the place of directions from your doctor.
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What are blood clots?

Blood clots are thickened clumps of blood that can form in your blood vessels and cause damage by blocking your blood flow.

There are 2 kinds of blood clots:

- **Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)**
  DVT is a blood clot that forms in a deep vein of your body, usually in your leg or thigh.

- **Pulmonary embolism (PE)**
  In a majority of cases, PE happens when a blood clot breaks away from a DVT and travels to your lungs.

**PE is a serious health condition.**

- **PE can cause:**
  - Shortness of breath
  - Dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness
  - Swelling of feet and ankles
  - Irregular or fast heartbeat
  - Fatigue
  - Weakness
  - Coughing or spitting up blood
  - Chest pain
  - Death
Bevyxxa is a medicine used to help prevent blood clots in people who are at risk, both in the hospital and at home.

**Blood clot risk from hospital to home**

After you enter the hospital, your risk of having a blood clot goes up. And your blood clot risk stays high for at least 35 to 42 days.

**What causes your blood clot risk to go up?**

- **Patients at risk often have several things in common:**
  - Many illnesses that require hospital care can cause inflammation and swelling. This can limit your blood flow.
  - When you are sick and during your recovery, you may spend long periods of time in bed or sitting down. This can also limit your blood flow.
  - Other factors can increase your risk of blood clots. These factors include your medical history, your age, and even other medicines you take.

**Do not take Bevyxxa if you:**

- **Have bleeding problems**
  
  Tell your healthcare provider if you have, or are at risk for, bleeding problems.

- **Are allergic to betrixaban or to any of the ingredients in Bevyxxa**
  
  See the Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in Bevyxxa.

**It is not known:**

- **If Bevyxxa is safe and effective for people with artificial heart valves or in children**
Why take Bevyxxa?

You can lower your chance of having a blood clot when your risk is highest.

- **You can take a blood thinner medicine, both in the hospital and at home**
  Blood thinner medicine is also known as an anticoagulant.

**Bevyxxa is the first and only blood thinner medicine for certain adults who are hospitalized for an acute illness. When taken for 35-42 days, Bevyxxa can lower the risk of having a blood clot, both in the hospital and at home.**

- **Bevyxxa is not an injection**
  It is an oral capsule you take once daily with food.

- **Bevyxxa can increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious and may lead to death**
  The risk of bleeding is higher in people who have severe kidney problems (severe renal impairment) or those who take Bevyxxa with other medicines that increase their risk of bleeding. See the Medication Guide for a list of these medicines.

- **Call your healthcare provider if you fall or injure yourself, especially if you hit your head**

- **If you take too much Bevyxxa, call your healthcare provider or go to an emergency room**
How to take Bevyxxa

Take Bevyxxa exactly as prescribed by your doctor.

- Take Bevyxxa once daily, at the same time each day, with food
- Bevyxxa is a short-term medicine, usually taken for 35 to 42 days
- Your doctor will decide how long you should take Bevyxxa
- Do not change your dose or stop taking Bevyxxa unless your doctor tells you to
- No blood monitoring required
- If you miss a dose of Bevyxxa, take your next dose at your usual time the next day
  Do not take more than 1 dose of Bevyxxa at the same time to make up for a missed dose.

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

Bevyxxa can cause serious side effects:

✔ The most common side effect of Bevyxxa is bleeding
Bevyxxa can increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious and may lead to death. This is because Bevyxxa is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting. The risk of bleeding is higher in people who have severe kidney problems (severe renal impairment).

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take Bevyxxa and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, including:
- Aspirin or aspirin containing products
- Long-term (chronic) use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- Warfarin sodium (Coumadin®, Jantoven®)
- Any medicine that contains heparin
- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)
- Other medicines to prevent or treat blood clots
- P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors

Tell your healthcare provider if you take any of these medicines. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure if your medicine is one listed above.

✔ While taking Bevyxxa:
- You may bruise more easily
- It may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop

✔ Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking Bevyxxa:
- Unexpected bleeding, or bleeding that lasts a long time such as:
  - Unusual bleeding from the gums
  - Nosebleeds that happen often
  - Menstrual bleeding or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
- Bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- Red, pink, or brown urine
- Red or black stools (looks like tar)
• Cough up blood or blood clots
• Vomit blood or your vomit looks like coffee grounds
• Unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
• Headaches, feeling dizzy or weak

✔ **Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma)**

People who take a blood thinner medicine (anticoagulant) like Bevyxxa and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture, have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis). Your risk of developing a spinal or epidural blood clot is higher if:

- A thin tube called an epidural catheter is placed in your back to give you certain medicine
- You take NSAIDs or a medicine to prevent blood from clotting
- You have a history of difficult or repeated epidural or spinal punctures
- You have a history of problems with your spine or have had surgery on your spine

If you take Bevyxxa and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your healthcare provider should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have back pain, tingling, numbness (especially in your legs and feet), muscle weakness, or loss of control of the bowels or bladder (incontinence).

**Do not take Bevyxxa if you:**

✔ **Have bleeding problems**

Tell your healthcare provider if you have, or are at risk for, bleeding problems.

✔ **Are allergic to betrixaban or to any of the ingredients in Bevyxxa**

See the Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in Bevyxxa.

**Before taking Bevyxxa, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:**

✔ **Have liver or kidney problems**

✔ **Have ever had bleeding problems**

✔ **Have an artificial heart valve**
Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
It is not known if Bevyxxa will harm your unborn baby. Taking Bevyxxa may increase the risk of bleeding during pregnancy and delivery.

Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed
It is not known if Bevyxxa passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take Bevyxxa.

Tell all of your healthcare providers and dentists that you are taking Bevyxxa
Talk to the healthcare provider who prescribed Bevyxxa for you, before you have any surgery, medical, or dental procedure.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Some of your other medicines may affect the way Bevyxxa works. Certain medicines may increase your risk of bleeding when taken with Bevyxxa. See “What is the most important information I should know about Bevyxxa?”

How should I take Bevyxxa?

Take Bevyxxa exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider

• Take Bevyxxa 1 time a day with food
• Your healthcare provider will decide how long you should take Bevyxxa. Do not change your dose or stop taking Bevyxxa unless your healthcare provider tells you to
• If you miss a dose of Bevyxxa, take it as soon as you remember on the same day. Take your next dose at your usual time the next day. Do not take more than 1 dose of Bevyxxa at the same time to make up for a missed dose
• If you take too much Bevyxxa, go to the nearest hospital emergency room or call your healthcare provider right away

Call your healthcare provider right away if you fall or injure yourself, especially if you hit your head. Your healthcare provider may need to check you.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are also encouraged to report side effects to Portola Pharmaceuticals (1-866-777-5947) or FDA (1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch).
Patient assistance at your fingertips

Call toll-free to speak with a Patient Assistance Representative

1-866-777-5947

Visit the Bevyxxa website anytime

www.Bevyxxa.com

• Print a Bevyxxa Co-Pay Card
• Learn more about Bevyxxa Patient Assistance Programs
Lower your risk of blood clots with Bevyxxa

✔ What are blood clots?
  • Blood clots are thickened clumps of blood that can form in your blood vessels and cause damage by blocking your blood flow
  • Your blood clot risk stays high for at least 35 days after you leave the hospital

✔ Why take Bevyxxa?
  • Bevyxxa is the first and only oral blood thinner medicine that can be taken in the hospital and at home for 35 to 42 days, to help prevent blood clots in adults who are hospitalized for an acute medical illness
  • It is not known if Bevyxxa is safe and effective in people with artificial heart valves
  • It is not known if Bevyxxa is safe and effective in children

✔ How to take Bevyxxa
  • Take Bevyxxa once daily, at the same time each day, with food, for 35 to 42 days
  • Take Bevyxxa exactly as prescribed by your doctor

✔ The most common side effect of Bevyxxa is bleeding
  • Bevyxxa can increase the risk of bleeding, which can be serious and may lead to death. The risk of bleeding is higher in people who have severe kidney problems (severe renal impairment)

✔ Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma)
  • People who take a blood thinner medicine like Bevyxxa and have medicine injected into their spinal and epidural area, or have a spinal puncture, have a risk of forming a blood clot that can cause long-term or permanent loss of the ability to move (paralysis)

✔ Do not take Bevyxxa if you:
  • Have bleeding problems
  • Are allergic to betrixaban or to any of the ingredients in Bevyxxa

Please see Medication Guide for Bevyxxa and Important Safety Information.