



COPAXONE[®] and your healthcare coverage

What is COPAXONE?

COPAXONE is a prescription medicine that is used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.

It is not known if COPAXONE is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Serious allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions) that may be life-threatening or lead to death may happen any time after you start using COPAXONE.

Please see Important Safety Information on Pages 13-14 and [click here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

Your insurance and what it might cover

Trying to make sense of prescription drug coverage can sometimes seem overwhelming. That's why we created this guide, to help you navigate the ins and outs of your plan and figure out what that means for you and your care. Finding out everything you can about your coverage means you'll be a better advocate for yourself and get the most affordable access possible. **We'll help guide you through the process.**



Please see Important Safety Information on Pages 13-17 and click [here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide or visit www.COPAXONE.com.



What kind of insurance do I have?

There are two common types of insurance in the U.S.

Commercial—offered by insurance companies

- purchased directly by you
- provided by your employer
- purchased through the marketplace

OR

Government—sponsored by a government program

- Medicaid for people with a financial need
- Medicare for those eligible based on age, disability, or disease state
- Veterans Affairs benefits for military veterans

If you're uninsured, visit [HHS.gov](https://www.hhs.gov) to find out if you qualify for government-sponsored healthcare coverage.

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First, find your insurance card and take note of:

- The **name of the policyholder** (the primary person on the insurance)
- The **member number** and **group number** printed on your card
- The **type of plan**, also printed on your card
- If you have a secondary plan, the above information for that coverage too

Then, call the number on the back to find out how your insurer covers prescriptions.



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During this conversation, you'll need to find out the following things about your coverage:

What is my deductible?

\$

Have I met it?

Yes

No



A deductible is how much you pay in a calendar year before your insurance begins to share payment for health care costs.

Do I have a co-pay, co-insurance, or both?

What is my co-pay for prescriptions?

\$

What is my co-insurance percentage?

%



A co-pay is a flat amount you pay for a prescription or service whether you've met your deductible or not, while co-insurance is a percentage of the cost you pay for a prescription or service once you've met your deductible.

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During this conversation, you'll need to find out the following things about your coverage:

What is my maximum out-of-pocket?

\$



Maximum out-of-pocket, or MOOP, is the amount you pay in a plan year before your insurance begins paying 100% of costs.

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COPAXONE[®]
(glatiramer acetate injection)

What you need to know about coverage for COPAXONE[®]

You'll also need to know these things about your insurance coverage for COPAXONE[®] (glatiramer acetate injection):

Is COPAXONE[®] covered by my insurance?



Yes



No



*Confirming your insurance coverage and out-of-pocket costs for a prescription or service is called **benefits verification**.*

What is COPAXONE's[®] formulary tier?



*A drug formulary is a list of medicines a particular insurance provider will pay for partially or in full. A provider's formulary is generally broken down into "tiers", which outlines the differences in the percentage they pay vs. the percentage you pay. COPAXONE[®] 40 mg/mL is covered by over **[70%]** of formularies.*

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Does my insurance require prior authorization for COPAXONE[®]
(glatiramer acetate injection)?

Yes

No

If so, what do I need to do?



Sometimes, an insurer may need to confirm your prescription is medically necessary before it will be covered. This is often handled by the prescribing doctor. A prior authorization needs to be renewed periodically. If you had one before, make sure it's up to date.

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What is my in-network specialty pharmacy, and how will I receive my prescription?

Pharmacy Name:

Pharmacy Phone Number:

Delivery Date: (if applicable)

Notes:



Your doctor may have sent your prescription to a specialty pharmacy, which is a pharmacy that handles and dispenses medicines used to treat rare or complex conditions, or that require special handling. If your COPAXONE[®] (glatiramer acetate injection) prescription is being handled by a specialty pharmacy, ask your insurance company for their name and phone number so you can contact them with any questions, to confirm the address where you'd like your treatment shipped and to provide payment information. If your prescription was sent to a local retail pharmacy, you can just pick it up like any other prescription.

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Who to ask if you have more questions

Your doctor and pharmacist have access to all sorts of information about COPAXONE[®] (glatiramer acetate injection) and likely have a lot of experience with insurance and coverage. If you have more questions about COPAXONE[®] or cost coverage, they can be a great resource.

Important Provider Contact Information

Provider Name:

Phone Number:

Provider Name:

Phone Number:

Provider Name:

Phone Number:

Provider Name:

Phone Number:

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One way your doctor and pharmacy may need to work together is if you find your COPAXONE[®] (glatiramer acetate injection) prescription has been switched to a generic. Sometimes pharmacies switch out medications for generic options because they are preferred by insurance due to cost.

To help ensure you receive what was prescribed to you, ask your doctor to specify **“Dispense As Written”** (or similar wording) on every COPAXONE[®] prescription, including refills. Then check the packaging before you leave the pharmacy. If it’s not COPAXONE[®], let the pharmacist know.



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Teva also has a number of programs and tools to help you navigate starting and staying on COPAXONE[®] (glatiramer acetate injection).

Things like:



**[\$0] CO-PAY THROUGH
COPAXONE CO-PAY SOLUTIONS^{®*}**

COPAXONE[®] may cost as little as **[\$0]** per month* through COPAXONE Co-Pay Solutions[®].

*Applies to commercially insured patients. Certain limits and restrictions apply.
See Terms and Conditions.

TEVA SUPPORT SERVICES

Visit [COPAXONE.com](https://www.COPAXONE.com) to access all the available resources to help you start and stay on your COPAXONE[®] treatment.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

- **Serious allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions).** Serious allergic reactions that may be life-threatening or lead to death may happen any time after you start using COPAXONE. These reactions may happen right after your first dose up to years after starting treatment with COPAXONE, even if you never had an allergic reaction before. Many reactions have happened within 1 hour of using COPAXONE. Some signs and symptoms may be the same as those of an immediate post-injection reaction. **See What are the possible side effects of COPAXONE?**

Stop using COPAXONE and get emergency help right away if you have:

- widespread rash
- swelling of the face, eyelids, lips, mouth, throat, or tongue
- sudden shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or wheezing
- uncontrolled shaking (convulsions)
- trouble swallowing or speaking
- fainting, feeling dizzy or faint

Please see additional Important Safety Information on following pages and [click here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Do not take COPAXONE:

- if you are allergic to glatiramer acetate or mannitol. Serious allergic reactions including life-threatening or anaphylactic reactions that can lead to death have happened.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking COPAXONE?

Before you use COPAXONE, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare provider who will advise if you should take COPAXONE during your pregnancy.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if COPAXONE passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby while using COPAXONE.

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

COPAXONE may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how COPAXONE works.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines with you to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on following pages and [click here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

What are the possible side effects of COPAXONE?

COPAXONE may cause serious side effects, including:

Immediate Post-Injection Reactions. Serious side effects may happen right after or within minutes after you inject COPAXONE at any time during your course of treatment. Some signs and symptoms may be the same as those of a serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis). **See What is the most important information I should know about COPAXONE?** Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these immediate post-injection reaction symptoms including:

- redness to your cheeks or other parts of the body (flushing)
- chest pain
- fast heartbeat
- anxiety
- breathing problems or tightness in your throat
- swelling, rash, hives, or itching

If you have symptoms of an immediate post-injection reaction, do not give yourself more injections until a healthcare provider tells you to.

- **Chest Pain.** You can have chest pain as part of an immediate post-injection reaction or by itself. This type of chest pain usually lasts a few minutes and can begin around 1 month after you start using COPAXONE. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have chest pain while using COPAXONE.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

- **Damage to your skin.** Damage to the fatty tissue just under your skin's surface (lipoatrophy) and, rarely, death of your skin tissue (necrosis) can happen when you use COPAXONE. Damage to the fatty tissue under your skin can cause a “dent” at the injection site that may not go away. You can reduce your chance of developing these problems by:
 - following your healthcare provider's instructions for how to use COPAXONE
 - choosing a different injection area each time you use COPAXONE.
- **Liver problems.** Liver problems, including liver failure, can occur with COPAXONE. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have symptoms, such as:
 - nausea
 - loss of appetite
 - tiredness
 - dark colored urine and pale stools
 - yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eye
 - bleeding more easily than normal
 - confusion
 - sleepiness

The most common side effects of COPAXONE are:

- skin problems at your injection site, including:
 - redness
 - pain
 - swelling
 - lumps
 - itching

Please see additional Important Safety Information on following page and [click here](#) to read/print the Medication Guide or visit www.COPAXONE.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

- rash
- shortness of breath
- flushing (vasodilation)
- chest pain

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of COPAXONE. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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