



A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT FILSPARI™

Your nephrologist (kidney doctor) is one of the most important partners you will have on your kidney health journey. Open, honest conversations will help build a foundation of trust and understanding.

This discussion guide is intended to help you organize any questions or concerns that you may have for your doctor before, or as you begin, your treatment with FILSPARI™. On the following pages, key information about your FILSPARI treatment is accompanied by suggested topics for further discussion with your doctor.

WHAT IS FILSPARI™ (sparsentan)?

FILSPARI is a prescription medicine to lower protein in the urine (proteinuria) in adults with primary IgA nephropathy who are at risk of their disease quickly getting worse. It is not known if FILSPARI is safe and effective in children.

FILSPARI has been approved based on a reduction of proteinuria. Continued approval may require results from an ongoing study to determine whether FILSPARI slows decline in kidney function.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

FILSPARI is only available through the FILSPARI Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program because of the **serious risk of liver problems and serious birth defects**. Before you begin taking FILSPARI, you must read and agree to all the instructions in the FILSPARI REMS Program.

FILSPARI can cause changes in liver tests. Some medicines that are like FILSPARI can cause liver failure. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver before starting FILSPARI, monthly for the first 12 months, and then every three months during treatment. Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop or permanently stop treatment with FILSPARI if you have changes in your liver tests.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs of liver problems during treatment with FILSPARI: nausea or vomiting, pain on the upper right side of your stomach area, tiredness, loss of appetite, yellowing of the skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice), dark “tea-colored” urine, fever, or itching.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this guide. Please also see the full Prescribing Information, including serious side effects, and the Medication Guide.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR DOCTOR

- ✓ How can FILSPARI help me lower my proteinuria towards my goals for IgA nephropathy?
- ✓ How does FILSPARI work?
- ✓ What are the clinical study results for FILSPARI in lowering proteinuria?
- ✓ How can my proteinuria levels help us understand my kidneys' health?



Dosing

Take FILSPARI™ exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.

FILSPARI is a once-daily pill swallowed whole with water before either your morning or evening meal. Whichever meal you choose to dose prior to, maintain that pattern. It's important to make taking FILSPARI something you do consistently, every day.

When first starting treatment with FILSPARI, your doctor should start you on a once-daily 200 mg dose for 14 days. After 14 days, your doctor may increase your dose to 400 mg once daily, depending on how well you tolerate FILSPARI.

- ✔ **How will we decide together if I should increase to the 400 mg dose?**
- ✔ **Do you have any suggestions for helping me to remember to take my medication at the right time?**
- ✔ **When should I reach out to you if I experience changes in my health?**

FILSPARI and possible interactions with other medications

Tell your doctor about all the medications you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, herbal supplements, grapefruit, and antacids or acid reducers.

Be sure to tell your doctor if you take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs); potassium-containing medicines, supplements, or salt substitutes; or blood pressure medicines.

Do not take FILSPARI if you are taking an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB), an endothelin receptor antagonist (ERA), or aliskiren.

- ✔ **Could any of my current medications affect FILSPARI or be affected by FILSPARI?**
- ✔ **Of the other medications I am taking, are there any I need to stop taking?**
- ✔ **What else could I do to help manage IgA nephropathy, my symptoms, or any side effects from my medications?**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

FILSPARI can cause serious birth defects if taken during pregnancy. Patients must not be pregnant when they start taking FILSPARI, become pregnant during treatment, or for one month after stopping treatment. Patients who can become pregnant must have a negative pregnancy test before starting FILSPARI, monthly during treatment, and for one month after stopping FILSPARI.

Patients who can become pregnant are those who:

- have entered puberty, even if they have not started their menstrual period, **and**
- have a uterus, **and**
- have not gone through menopause. Menopause means that you have not had a menstrual period for at least 12 months for natural reasons, or that you have had your ovaries removed.

Patients who cannot become pregnant are those who:

- have not yet entered puberty, **or**
- do not have a uterus, **or**
- have gone through menopause. Menopause means that you have not had a menstrual period for at least 12 months for natural reasons, or that you have had your ovaries removed, **or**
- are infertile for any other medical reason and this infertility is permanent and cannot be reversed.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this guide. Please also see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including serious side effects, and the [Medication Guide](#).



Tracking test results

It is important to monitor your test results (your “numbers”) and discuss any changes with your doctor. Keeping track of your numbers can help you observe trends over longer stretches of time, which can help you better understand your disease.

Numbers that you and your doctor might track include:

- Proteinuria
- Hematuria
- eGFR
- Potassium
- Blood pressure
- Cholesterol and triglycerides

FILSPARI™ is approved to lower protein in the urine (proteinuria) in adults with primary IgA nephropathy who are at risk of their disease quickly getting worse.

- ✓ How will we know FILSPARI is working for me?
- ✓ Why do we monitor both my proteinuria and my eGFR? What does each one suggest about my IgA nephropathy?
- ✓ What is a reasonable treatment goal for my proteinuria?
- ✓ How often will these tests need to be done?
- ✓ What would be helpful for me to track between appointments?

Possible Side Effects

FILSPARI can cause serious side effects including liver problems, birth defects, low blood pressure, worsening of kidney function, increased potassium in your blood, and fluid retention.

The most common side effects include:

- Swelling of hands, legs, ankles, and feet
- Dizziness
- Low red blood cells (anemia)

These are not all the possible side effects of FILSPARI.

Talk with your doctor if you develop any of the side effects listed above or any side effect not listed here that you may experience.

- ✓ What are the potential serious side effects that I should be aware of and communicate to you?
- ✓ What are the risks associated with any side effects of FILSPARI?
- ✓ What should I do if I experience a side effect, or something feels off?

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Patients who can become pregnant must use effective birth control during treatment with FILSPARI and for one month after stopping FILSPARI because the medicine may still be in your body.

- If you have had a tubal sterilization or have an IUD (intrauterine device) or progesterone implant, these methods may be used alone, and no other form of birth control is needed.
- Talk with your healthcare provider or gynecologist (a healthcare provider who specializes in reproduction) to find out about options for effective forms of birth control that you may use to prevent pregnancy during treatment with FILSPARI.
- If you decide that you want to change the form of birth control that you use, talk with your healthcare provider or gynecologist to be sure that you choose another effective form of birth control.
- **Do not have unprotected sex.** Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist right away if you have unprotected sex or if you think your birth control has failed. Your healthcare provider may talk with you about using emergency birth control.
- **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you miss a menstrual period or think you may be pregnant.**

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this guide. Please also see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including serious side effects, and the [Medication Guide](#).



DISCUSS WITH YOUR DOCTOR

What is the FILSPARI REMS Program?

Because of the risk of liver problems and serious birth defects, patients can only receive FILSPARI™ through a required monitoring program called the FILSPARI Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program.

All patients must get a liver function test:

- Before starting FILSPARI
- Every month for the first 12 months during treatment
- Every 3 months after that while taking FILSPARI

Patients who can become pregnant must have a negative pregnancy test:

- Before starting FILSPARI
- Every month during treatment
- For 1 month after stopping FILSPARI

- ✓ What are the requirements of the FILSPARI REMS Program?
- ✓ Can you explain the liver and pregnancy risks with FILSPARI?
- ✓ What birth control options do I have while taking FILSPARI?

Patients who can become pregnant must use effective birth control during treatment with FILSPARI and for 1 month after stopping FILSPARI because the medicine may still be in your body. Review the list of options for effective birth control in the **Medication Guide** and discuss with your doctor or gynecologist which options work best for you.

Please visit FILSPARI-REMS.com for more information.



MORE QUESTIONS?

Contact Travers TotalCare™ for assistance

Dedicated to your care, our team offers personal assistance for those taking FILSPARI. From financial support to delivery of medication, we can help with many aspects of managing your IgA nephropathy.

TRAVERE
TotalCare™

Visit TraversTotalCare.com
or call 1-833-FILSPARI
(1-833-345-7727)

Monday — Friday • 8 AM — 8 PM EST

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Do not take FILSPARI if you:

- are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or become pregnant during treatment with FILSPARI. FILSPARI can cause serious birth defects.
- are taking any of these medicines: an angiotensin receptor blocker, an endothelin receptor antagonist, or aliskiren. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you take one of these medicines.

Before taking FILSPARI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have high blood pressure or heart problems, or liver problems.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, herbal supplements, grapefruit, and antacid medicines. FILSPARI and other medicines may affect how each other works and cause side effects. Do not start any new medicine until you check with your healthcare provider.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:

- nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- potassium-containing medicines, potassium supplements or salt substitutes containing potassium
- blood pressure medicines

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this guide. Please also see the full **Prescribing Information**, including serious side effects, and the **Medication Guide**.

SEE YOUR POSSIBILITIES

WITH FILSPARI™

FILSPARI™ is a once-daily treatment to lower protein in the urine (proteinuria) in adults with IgA nephropathy who are at risk of their disease quickly getting worse.

Make an appointment with your nephrologist (kidney doctor) to discuss the right IgA nephropathy management strategy for you.



Use this resource to help guide any conversations with your nephrologist about taking FILSPARI. Talking openly with them about your individual experience and treatment goals will help you both move forward together.



Find support
and financial assistance
at Travers TotalCare™



Join our email list
and stay connected



Visit [FILSPARI.com](https://www.filspari.com)
for more information and
downloadable resources

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

What should I avoid while taking FILSPARI?

- **Do not get pregnant while taking FILSPARI.** If you miss a menstrual period or think you might be pregnant, call your healthcare provider right away.
- **It is not known if FILSPARI passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed if you are taking FILSPARI.** Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during treatment with FILSPARI.

What are the possible side effects of FILSPARI?

FILSPARI can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Liver problems. See Medication Guide – What is the most important information I should know about FILSPARI?**
- **Serious birth defects. See Medication Guide – What is the most important information I should know about FILSPARI?**
- **Low blood pressure.** This is common during treatment with FILSPARI and can also be serious. Tell your healthcare provider if you feel dizzy, light-headed, or faint. Stay hydrated during treatment with FILSPARI.
- **Worsening of kidney function.** Your healthcare provider will check your kidney function during treatment with FILSPARI.
- **Increased potassium in your blood.** This is common during treatment with FILSPARI and can also be serious. Your healthcare provider will check your potassium blood level during treatment with FILSPARI.
- **Fluid retention.** FILSPARI can cause your body to hold too much water. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any unusual weight gain or swelling of your ankles or legs.

The most common side effects of FILSPARI include: swelling of the hands, legs, ankles, and feet (peripheral edema), dizziness, and low red blood cells (anemia). These are not all the possible side effects of FILSPARI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Travers Therapeutics at 1-877-659-5518.

For additional Important Safety Information, please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including serious side effects, and the [Medication Guide](#).