

If you've been diagnosed with Geographic Atrophy (GA)

# Act now to slow **GA** with SYFOVRE

The first FDA-approved treatment for GA

**SYFOVRE**<sup>®</sup>  
(pegcetacoplan injection)  
15mg / 0.1mL

## What is SYFOVRE?

SYFOVRE is a prescription eye injection, used to treat geographic atrophy (GA), the dry advanced form of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

Who should NOT receive SYFOVRE?

Do not receive SYFOVRE if you:

- have an infection in or around your eye
- have active swelling in or around your eye that may include pain and redness

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 13–14 and full [Prescribing Information](#).



# Before SYFOVRE, living with **GA** meant not being able to slow disease progression

**SYFOVRE is the first FDA-approved treatment for GA**

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## What is Geographic Atrophy (GA)?

GA is a relentless and irreversible eye disease that is the dry, advanced form of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

When GA progresses, **lesions**, or patches of damaged cells, will grow and affect your vision.

GA can worsen over time and lead to permanent and irreversible damage to your **retina**, the part of your eye that allows you to see. GA cannot be corrected with eyeglasses or surgery.



GA lesions can permanently damage your retina.



SYFOVRE is designed to slow down the growth of these lesions.



**Talk to your eye doctor today and see if SYFOVRE is right for you**

**Bolded terms are defined on page 15**

## **IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)**

### **SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects:**

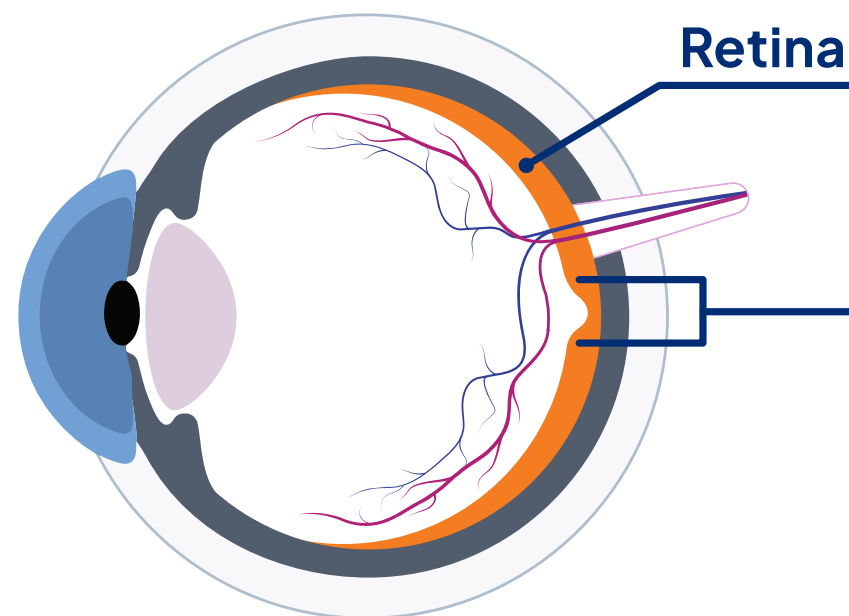
- Eye infection (endophthalmitis) or separation of layers of the retina (retinal detachment)
  - Call your healthcare provider right away if you have redness of the eye, eye pain, increased discomfort, worsening eye redness, blurred or decreased vision, an increased number of small specks floating in your vision, flashes of light, or increased sensitivity to light
- Risk of developing wet AMD. You should be monitored for signs of wet AMD and you should report any symptoms (eg, visual distortion, deterioration in vision, black spots, loss of central vision) to your healthcare provider

**2 Please see Important Safety Information on pages 13–14 and full [Prescribing Information](#).**

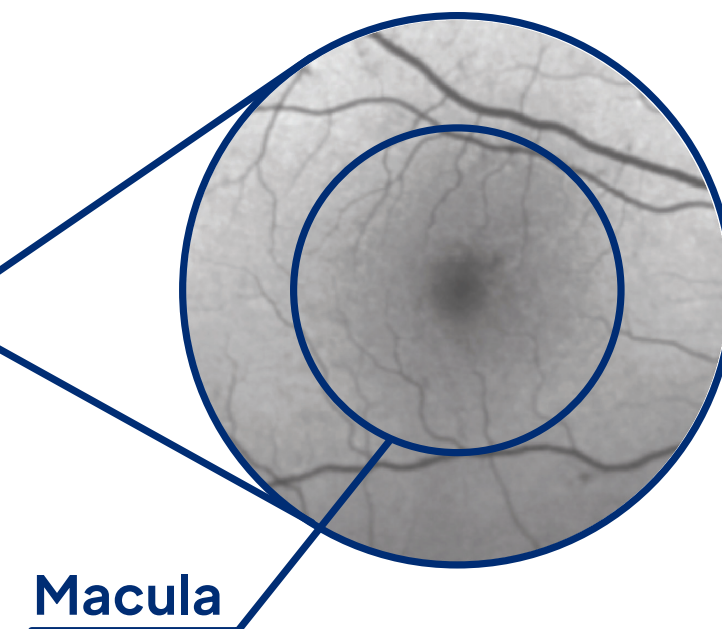


# Understanding the parts of your eye

Side view of normal eye\*:



Back of normal eye\*:



## Retina

Lines the back of the eye. It helps your brain process what you're seeing.

## Macula

A small section of the retina critical for central vision and seeing fine detail.

## Photoreceptors (Not pictured here)

Cells in the retina that help turn what you see into signals that your brain can process.

\*Images for illustrative purposes only. Drawing is not a true cross-section.

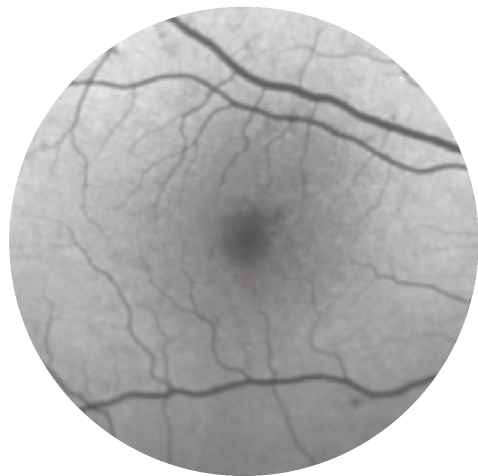


# How **GA** lesions can permanently damage your retina



GA lesions can affect your central vision which helps you read, drive at night, and recognize faces. GA gets worse over time and can lead to permanent vision loss

Back of the eye with no lesion



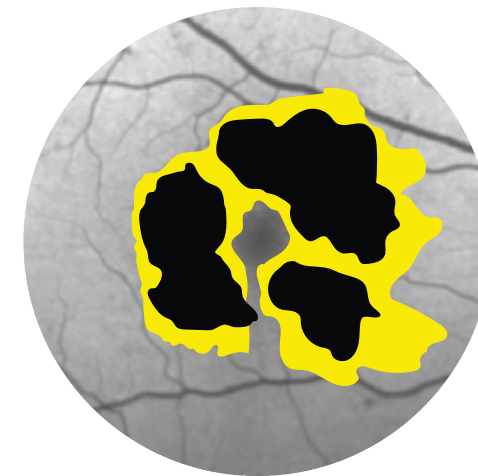
Your **retina** is made up of layers of cells that include **photoreceptors** that send signals to help your brain process what you're seeing.

GA lesion



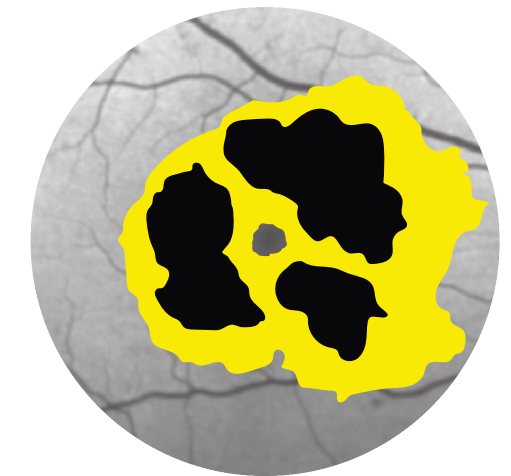
GA **lesions** can form when part of the immune system in your eye is overactivated and mistakenly damages these **retinal cells**.

GA lesion progression



These **lesions** grow in the **macula**, the central part of the **retina** that helps you see in detail.

Continued GA lesion growth



As GA **lesions** continue to grow, they can move closer to the center of the **macula**, causing permanent damage to your central vision.

Legend:



GA lesion



GA lesion growth over time



# How **GA** affects your vision

As GA progresses, your symptoms will increase. You may not notice them at first, or when you look at an eye chart.

## Symptoms of GA include:



Hazy or blurred vision



Missing or blurry spots appearing in central vision



Difficulty seeing in low light



Straight lines that appear wavy or distorted



Colors appearing dull or faded



**The symptoms of GA affect everyone differently. Talk to your eye doctor today if you notice any change in your vision**



# As **GA** progresses, it can change your vision over time



It is important to slow down lesion growth to delay the progression of GA

## At diagnosis

These images show the vision of a woman living with GA.

Multiple lesions have formed and are growing towards the center of the macula.



She made an appointment to see her eye doctor when she started having trouble seeing fine detail. Her eye scan showed multiple lesions and she was **diagnosed with GA**.

## 2 years



**2 years after diagnosis**, a blurry spot has started to form in the center of her vision.

## 5 years



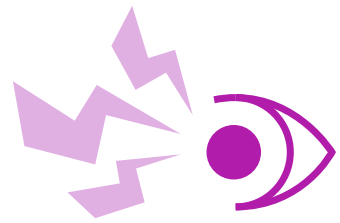
**5 years after diagnosis**, the spot is bigger and it is hard for her to recognize faces.



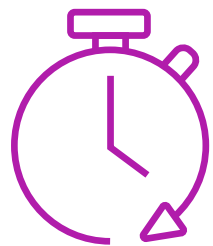
# How SYFOVRE works

SYFOVRE is designed to slow down GA lesion growth

**SYFOVRE**<sup>®</sup>  
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SYFOVRE helps regulate an overactive part of the immune system in your eye. This overactivation can contribute to the progression of GA.

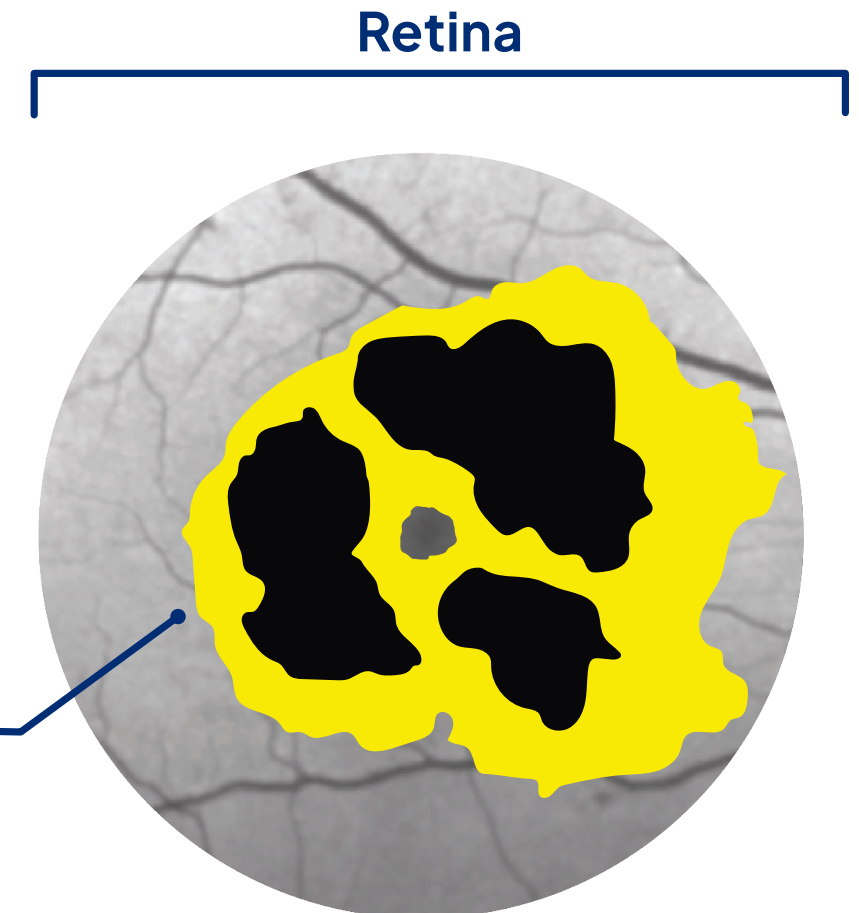


It's important to know that GA cannot be cured, and any damage from lesion growth cannot be reversed.

Back of the eye\*:

- GA lesion
- GA lesion growth over time

Macula



\*For illustrative purposes only.

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

### SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects (cont'd):

- Episodes of eye inflammation. You should report any symptoms (eg, pain or discomfort, redness, swelling, or sensitivity to light, small specks floating in your vision, changes in vision) to your healthcare provider
- Increase in eye pressure within minutes of the injection. Your healthcare provider will monitor this after each injection

### Before receiving SYFOVRE:

- **Tell your healthcare provider if any of the following applies to you:**

- If you have a history of seeing flashes of light or small specks floating in your vision and if you have a sudden increase of size and number of these specks
- If you have high pressure in the eye or if you have glaucoma

# SYFOVRE was proven to slow the growth of GA lesions

Slowing lesion growth can delay the progression of GA

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SYFOVRE was studied in 2 clinical trials of over 1200 people with GA. In both trials, lesion growth slowed for patients who received SYFOVRE versus those who did not.

**It's important to stay on treatment with SYFOVRE as recommended by your retina specialist to see continued results.**

## Trial 1

After 2 years, compared to those who did not receive SYFOVRE, SYFOVRE slowed lesion growth by

▼ **22%** when taken monthly  
(n=202)

▼ **18%** when taken every other month  
(n=205)

## Trial 2

After 2 years, compared to those who did not receive SYFOVRE, SYFOVRE slowed lesion growth by

▼ **18%** when taken monthly  
(n=201)

▼ **17%** when taken every other month  
(n=201)

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

#### Before receiving SYFOVRE (cont'd):

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions**, including
  - If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant, or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine
- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements



# Possible side effects when taking SYFOVRE

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Side effects in ≥2% of people treated with SYFOVRE	Every month N=419	Every other month N=420	Untreated group N=417
	% of people		
Eye discomfort	13	10	11
Wet age-related macular degeneration	12	7	3
Small specks floating in vision	10	7	1
Blood on the white of the eye	8	8	4
Vitreous (gel-like substance) detachment	4	6	3
Retinal bleeding (hemorrhage)	4	5	3
Inflammation of the cornea	5	3	<1
A cloudiness that develops around the lens of the eye	4	4	3
Inflammation of the eye	4	2	<1
Increased pressure in the eye	2	3	<1



**These are not all the possible side effects of SYFOVRE. Tell your retina specialist about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away**

**Please see Important Safety Information on pages 13–14 and full Prescribing Information.**

# Getting started on SYFOVRE

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## Things to know when starting SYFOVRE treatment



SYFOVRE is an eye injection given in-office by a retina specialist who will numb your eye beforehand



After an eye injection with SYFOVRE or an eye exam, your eyesight may temporarily be impaired. Do not drive or use machinery until your vision recovers



Your eye doctor will decide how often you need to receive SYFOVRE: once every 25 to 60 days depending on your doctor's recommendation

## Getting the most out of your treatment



Be sure to keep track of any changes during your treatment and speak to your eye doctor



Keep regular appointments with your retina specialist for treatment with SYFOVRE



Stay on SYFOVRE for as long as your retina specialist recommends so it can continue to delay lesion growth



**Starting SYFOVRE is an important first step—staying on treatment as recommended by your retina specialist is just as important**

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

### What should I avoid while receiving SYFOVRE?

- After an injection or an eye exam, your eyesight may temporarily be impaired. Do not drive or use machinery until your vision recovers

### What are the most common side effects of SYFOVRE?

- Eye discomfort
- Wet age-related macular degeneration
- Small specks floating in vision
- Blood in the white of the eye

# You are not alone in this journey

**1M** About 1 million people in the US  
are affected by GA

That's why we're committed to helping you during your journey with GA. On [www.GAresources.com](http://www.GAresources.com), you can find:

 Tips for living with GA

 Information on other resources for the GA community

 Frequently asked questions (FAQs) and more

The resources in this brochure are meant to be informational only and are not intended to replace medical advice. Always talk to your eye doctor about any medical decisions, including how to manage GA and how it affects your everyday life.



Scan the QR code with  
your phone's camera to visit  
[www.GAresources.com](http://www.GAresources.com)



# We're here to support



ApellisAssist was created for you to provide support throughout your treatment journey.

Your dedicated **Apellis Care Educator (ACE)** works together with you to ensure the support you receive is customized for you.\*

## Your dedicated ACE:



Provides insurance support during treatment



Helps eligible patients with financial assistance and enrolling in affordability programs based on your needs and eligibility†



Call ApellisAssist at  
**1-888-273-5547 (1-888-APELLIS)**  
from 8 am–8 pm ET, Monday–Friday

\*ACEs do not provide medical advice. Always refer to your eye care professional with any questions about your care.

†The SYFOVRE Co-pay Program is for eligible patients who are enrolled in the ApellisAssist program, are commercially insured, and are not covered under government insurance programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, VA/DoD, or TRICARE. Apellis reserves the right to modify or terminate the program at any time without notice.



# Important Safety Information

## What is the most important information I should know about SYFOVRE?

### Who should NOT receive SYFOVRE?

Do not receive SYFOVRE if you:

- have an infection in or around your eye
- have active swelling in or around your eye that may include pain and redness

### SYFOVRE can cause serious side effects:

- Eye infection (endophthalmitis) or separation of layers of the retina (retinal detachment)
  - Call your healthcare provider right away if you have redness of the eye, eye pain, increased discomfort, worsening eye redness, blurred or decreased vision, an increased number of small specks floating in your vision, flashes of light, or increased sensitivity to light
- Risk of developing wet AMD. You should be monitored for signs of wet AMD and you should report any symptoms (eg, visual distortion, deterioration in vision, black spots, loss of central vision) to your healthcare provider
- Episodes of eye inflammation. You should report any symptoms (eg, pain or discomfort, redness, swelling, or sensitivity to light, small specks floating in your vision, changes in vision) to your healthcare provider
- Increase in eye pressure within minutes of the injection. Your healthcare provider will monitor this after each injection

### Before receiving SYFOVRE:

- **Tell your healthcare provider if any of the following applies to you:**
  - If you have a history of seeing flashes of light or small specks floating in your vision and if you have a sudden increase of size and number of these specks
  - If you have high pressure in the eye or if you have glaucoma
- **Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions**, including
  - If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant, or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine

# Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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

## **What should I avoid while receiving SYFOVRE?**

- After an injection or an eye exam, your eyesight may temporarily be impaired. Do not drive or use machinery until your vision recovers

## **What are the most common side effects of SYFOVRE?**

- Eye discomfort
- Wet age-related macular degeneration
- Small specks floating in vision
- Blood in the white of the eye

These are not all the possible side effects of SYFOVRE. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

**Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) for more information.**

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# Glossary

**AMD** Age-related macular degeneration that can be either “wet” or “dry.” This eye disease is usually diagnosed in people over the age of 50. AMD can lead to reduced vision or blurriness, and in the advanced stage can be wet AMD, GA, or both.

**GA** Geographic atrophy, the dry form of advanced AMD.

**Lesions** Patches of damaged cells in the retina that occur with GA.

**Macula** A small section of the retina critical for central vision and seeing fine detail.

**Photoreceptors** Cells in the retina that help turn what you see into signals that your brain can process.

**Retina** Lines the back of the eye. It helps your brain process what you’re seeing.



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