

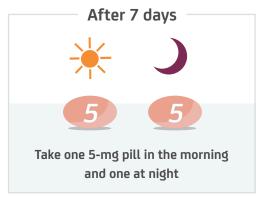
YOUR ELIQUIS DOSING CALENDAR

For the treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) blood clots, and reducing the risk of them happening again

If you're taking ELIQUIS for the **treatment of DVT/PE**, there is an important dosing change after 7 days. Use the calendar below to help keep track of your ELIQUIS dosage during the first 2 weeks of treatment. Please note, treatment with ELIQUIS may continue beyond 2 weeks. Remember to always take ELIQUIS as prescribed by your doctor. Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you.

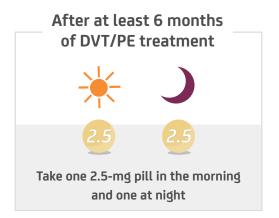


Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5



Day	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

After 14 days, continue therapy as discussed with your doctor.



If you're taking ELIQUIS to **reduce the risk of recurrence** after at least 6 months of initial treatment for DVT/PE, see the box on the left to learn about your extended therapy dose. Always be sure to take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor.

Questions?

If you have questions, review your prescription with your healthcare provider to make sure you take the correct dosage strength and number of tablets.

(Please see the next page for how to take ELIQUIS.)

Selected Important Safety Information

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS, 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).

How to Take ELIQUIS® (apixaban)



Be sure to take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember and do not take more than one dose at the same time.



Don't take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding, or if you've had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS. Ask your doctor if you're not sure.



Don't change your dose or stop taking ELIQUIS without first talking with your doctor. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke if you are taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation not caused by a heart valve problem.



Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out.

While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop. If you take too much ELIQUIS, call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Selected Important Safety Information

For people taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation: Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke.

ELIQUIS may need to be stopped prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking ELIQUIS and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking ELIQUIS, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding, which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. This is because ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting.

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (called NSAIDs), warfarin, heparin, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and other medicines to help prevent or treat blood clots. Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take, including any over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS:

- unexpected bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as unusual bleeding from the gums, nosebleeds that happen often, or menstrual 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)
- coughing up or vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
- unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
- headaches, or feeling dizzy or weak

ELIQUIS is not for patients with artificial heart valves.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 1 and 3, and **U.S. Full Prescribing Information**, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and **Medication Guide**, or visit **ELIQUIS.com**.



Selected Important Safety Information

Spinal or epidural blood clots (hematoma). People who take ELIQUIS® (apixaban), 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 ELIQUIS and receive spinal anesthesia or have a spinal puncture, your doctor should watch you closely for symptoms of spinal or epidural blood clots or bleeding. Tell your doctor right away if you have tingling, numbness, or muscle weakness, especially in your legs and feet.

ELIQUIS is not for use in people with antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), especially with positive triple antibody testing, who have a history of blood clots.

Do not take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding or have had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS.

Before you take ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you have kidney or liver problems, have antiphospholipid syndrome, have any other medical condition, or have ever had bleeding problems. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. You and your doctor should decide if you will take ELIQUIS or breastfeed. You should not do both. **Females who are able to become pregnant:** talk with your healthcare provider about pregnancy planning, and your risk of severe uterine bleeding if you are treated with blood thinner medicines, including ELIQUIS.

Take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Take ELIQUIS twice every day with or without food, and do not change your dose or stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to. If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember, and do not take more than one dose at the same time. If you are taking ELIQUIS for atrial fibrillation, stopping ELIQUIS may increase your risk of having a stroke. Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out. When leaving the hospital following hip or knee replacement, be sure that you will have ELIQUIS available to avoid missing any doses.

Possible serious side effects include bleeding or a reaction to ELIQUIS itself. A reaction to ELIQUIS can cause hives, rash, itching, and possibly trouble breathing. If you get this reaction, it will usually happen soon after you take a dose of ELIQUIS. Get medical help right away if you have sudden chest pain or chest tightness, have sudden swelling of your face or tongue, have trouble breathing, wheezing, or feeling dizzy or faint.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 1 and 2, and U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, or visit ELIQUIS.com.



