

## STRUGGLING WITH VERY HIGH TRIGLYCERIDES?

# TRYNGOLZA may be able to help.

In this fact sheet you'll find important information about TRYNGOLZA [*trin-GOLE-zah*], a treatment option for adults with very high triglycerides (500 mg/dL or higher).



### What are triglycerides?

Triglycerides are a type of fat in the blood that act as an energy source. Very high levels of triglycerides can cause serious health problems. Doctors measure your triglyceride levels, along with other fats in your blood, as part of a blood test called a lipid panel. A triglyceride level of 500 mg/dL or higher is considered very high. Triglyceride levels that are consistently 880 mg/dL or higher could be a sign of a rare genetic form of very high triglycerides called familial chylomicronemia syndrome, or FCS.



### Why is it important to lower very high triglycerides?

Serious risks of very high triglycerides include an acute, or sudden, inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis). Pancreatitis is a painful condition in which the pancreas becomes inflamed. It can cause intense stomach pain and organ failure. It may require a hospital stay for treatment.



### What is TRYNGOLZA?

TRYNGOLZA is a prescription medicine used along with diet to reduce triglycerides and reduce the risk of acute inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis) in the treatment of adults with a condition marked by very high levels of triglycerides in the blood called severe hypertriglyceridemia (sHTG).

TRYNGOLZA is also a prescription medicine used along with diet to reduce triglycerides (fat in the blood) in the treatment of adults with a condition that keeps the body from breaking down fats called familial chylomicronemia syndrome (FCS).

It is not known if TRYNGOLZA is safe and effective in children.



### How can TRYNGOLZA help me?

In 2 clinical trials of adults with very high triglycerides, TRYNGOLZA significantly lowered triglyceride levels at 6 months and reduced the risk of pancreatitis at 12 months compared with placebo. In a clinical trial of adults with FCS, TRYNGOLZA significantly lowered triglyceride levels at 6 months compared with placebo.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA, also available at [TRYNGOLZA.com](https://www.tryngolza.com).



### What should I know about TRYNGOLZA?

**Do not use TRYNGOLZA** if you have had a serious allergic reaction to TRYNGOLZA or any of the ingredients in TRYNGOLZA.

**Before using TRYNGOLZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:** are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TRYNGOLZA can harm your unborn baby, or if it passes into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby.

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



### What are the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA?

TRYNGOLZA can cause side effects including allergic reactions that may be serious. Allergic reactions can include redness of the skin, red itchy bumps (hives), swelling of the face, chills or trouble breathing. Stop taking TRYNGOLZA and call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you have any of these symptoms.

TRYNGOLZA can cause increases in liver enzymes and fat stored inside the liver. Your healthcare provider may do liver tests before you start taking TRYNGOLZA or if there is an increase in your dose. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have the following symptoms: feeling tired or weak, right upper stomach discomfort, yellowing of the skin and eyes, loss of appetite, or dark colored urine.

**The most common side effects of TRYNGOLZA in people with FCS include** injection site reactions (such as redness, itching, rash, or pain at the injection site), decreased platelet count (blood cells that help to clot blood), and joint pain or stiffness.

**The most common side effects of TRYNGOLZA in people with sHTG include** injection site reactions (such as redness, itching, rash, or pain at the injection site) and increased liver enzymes.

These are not all the possible side effects of TRYNGOLZA. Tell your healthcare provider or treatment team about any side effect you may have.

**You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch), or call 1-800-FDA-1088.**

Before starting TRYNGOLZA, it is important to talk to your doctor about the benefits and risks of treatment.



### How do I get TRYNGOLZA?

If your doctor prescribes you TRYNGOLZA, you may enroll in Ionis Every Step™, a program that provides resources and support to help you get started on TRYNGOLZA to quickly and confidently manage your treatment. **Enroll online** or call **1-844-789-8744**, Monday to Friday, 8 AM to 8 PM ET, to learn more.

**Want to learn more about TRYNGOLZA?**

Find more information and other helpful resources on [TRYNGOLZA.com](http://TRYNGOLZA.com)

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Patient Information](#) for TRYNGOLZA, also available at [TRYNGOLZA.com](http://TRYNGOLZA.com).