

TRILIPIX should only be used when other measures, such as diet and exercise, have not been enough. TRILIPIX is a prescription medication used along with diet to lower triglycerides and raise HDL (good) cholesterol in people at high risk of heart disease who have abnormal cholesterol levels and are taking a statin medicine to manage LDL (bad) cholesterol.

TRILIPIX has not been shown to lower your risk of having heart problems or a stroke.

Important Safety Information

TRILIPIX should not be taken by people with liver, gallbladder, or severe kidney disease, or by nursing mothers. TRILIPIX may cause serious muscle problems with symptoms such as unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness. The risk for these side effects may be higher when TRILIPIX is used with a statin. Blood tests are needed to check for liver problems and may be needed to check for kidney problems. Other serious side effects may include inflammation (swelling) of the gallbladder or pancreas (with symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, or vomiting), allergic-type reactions, blood clots, or possible changes in some blood test values.

Helpful Tips

At the Doctor's Office

Knowing what questions to ask when you visit your doctor can ensure you get a treatment that is right for you. Find out some of the questions you should be asking about treatment plans, contributing factors, staying on track and if TRILIPIX is right for you.

Here are some questions to keep in mind at your next doctor's appointment:

- Which risk factors led you to recommend my current treatment plan?
- What are all my cholesterol numbers, including bad cholesterol (LDL), good cholesterol (HDL) and triglycerides (trigs) and what do they mean?
- Do you have any additional tips that may help me stay on track and reach my goals?
- Would TRILIPIX be a medication that would support my current treatment plan?

At the Pharmacy

TRILIPIX is the only FDA-approved prescription fibrate indicated for use with statins.

If your doctor prescribes TRILIPIX and your pharmacist suggests a substitute, here are some helpful tips to keep in mind:

- The pharmacist should consult your doctor before switching your medication.
- Your doctor should be made aware of any change in your medication, since it is different from what he or she prescribed for you.
- If you have any questions about your medication or prescription, talk with your healthcare provider.
- There's no generic for TRILIPIX. If your pharmacist suggests a substitute, just say you prefer TRILIPIX.



Capsules shown are not actual size.

At Home

Your treatment plan doesn't end when you leave the doctor's office or pick up your prescription at the pharmacy – maintaining a healthy diet and weight, and exercising regularly are critical steps to improve your cholesterol.

Use these tips to stay on track with managing your cholesterol at home:

- Eat a healthy diet made up of low-fat, high-fiber foods
- Get regular exercise
- Manage your weight
- Take cholesterol medication as prescribed

Financial Assistance Programs

Abbott Patient Assistance Foundation: 1-800-222-6885 or AbbottPatientAssistanceFoundation.org

Partnership for Prescription Assistance (PPA): 1-888-477-2669 or pparx.org

If you are not eligible for these programs, call: 1-877-574-0180

Please see Uses and Important Safety Information on next page.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#) for TRILIPIX at www.trilipix.com and discuss them with your doctor.

Uses and Important Safety Information You Should Know About TRILIPIX

Uses for TRILIPIX® (fenofibric acid) delayed-release capsules

- TRILIPIX should only be used when other measures, such as diet and exercise, have not been enough.
- TRILIPIX is a prescription medication used along with diet to lower triglycerides and raise HDL (good) cholesterol in people at high risk of heart disease who have abnormal cholesterol levels and are taking a statin medicine to manage LDL (bad) cholesterol.
- TRILIPIX is also used along with diet to lower severely high triglycerides. Improving blood sugar control in certain people with diabetes may prevent the need for cholesterol drug therapy.
- TRILIPIX is also used to lower triglycerides and LDL cholesterol, and increase HDL cholesterol in people with abnormal cholesterol levels.
- **TRILIPIX has not been shown to lower your risk of having heart problems or a stroke.**

Important Safety Information for TRILIPIX

- TRILIPIX should not be taken by people with liver, gallbladder, or severe kidney disease, nursing mothers, or those allergic to any product ingredient.
- TRILIPIX can cause muscle problems. Unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness may be a sign of a serious muscle problem and should be reported to your healthcare provider right away. Rarely, muscle-related problems can cause kidney damage and can be fatal. The risk of these side effects may be higher when TRILIPIX is used with a statin.
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take.
- Some people require blood tests to check for kidney problems while taking TRILIPIX.
- TRILIPIX can cause liver problems. Blood tests are needed before and during treatment with TRILIPIX to check for liver problems.
- TRILIPIX may cause inflammation (swelling) of the gallbladder or pancreas. Contact your healthcare provider if you experience abdominal pain, nausea, or vomiting.
- TRILIPIX may cause allergic-type reactions, blood clots, and possible changes in some blood test values.
- If you are pregnant or may become pregnant, talk with your healthcare provider about TRILIPIX. It is not known if TRILIPIX will harm your unborn baby.
- The most common side effects with TRILIPIX include headache, heartburn, nausea, muscle aches, and increases in muscle or liver enzymes that are measured by blood tests.

For more information, talk with your healthcare provider.

Please see the [Medication Guide](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for TRILIPIX and discuss them with your doctor.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA.

Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

If you cannot afford your medication, contact: www.pparx.org or call the toll-free phone number 1-888-4PPA-NOW (1-888-477-2669) for assistance.

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