

FIBRICOR™ (FENOFIBRIC ACID): THE SENSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO TRICOR® AND TRILIPIX



Dear Pharmacist:

At a time when patients are struggling with economic challenges, FIBRICOR is a low-cost alternative to TriCor or TriLipix.*

Generic (fenofibric acid) tablets are now available!

With the introduction of fenofibric acid tablets, the authorized generic for FIBRICOR, most patients can have their FIBRICOR prescription filled affordably with a generic at a Tier-1 copay.

When should you dispense fenofibric acid?

1. Fenofibric acid tablets should be dispensed as the generic for FIBRICOR prescriptions.
2. For patients prescribed TriCor or TriLipix, please let them know that there is a low-cost alternative available, often with a Tier-1 copay,[†] and suggest that they contact their doctor to prescribe FIBRICOR.
3. For patients prescribed TriCor or TriLipix, we also kindly ask you to assist them in contacting their doctor to suggest a cost-savings prescription for FIBRICOR.

FIBRICOR: An alternative to TriCor and TriLipix*

- FIBRICOR and TriCor are bioequivalent under fasted conditions and following a standard meal^{†1}
- Like TriCor and TriLipix, FIBRICOR can be taken without regard to meals²⁻⁴
- Fenofibric acid, the active ingredient of FIBRICOR, is the same active ingredient found in TriLipix^{§2,3}

*FIBRICOR is not AB-rated to TriCor or TriLipix.

[†]Copays are determined by the patient's pharmacy benefit insurance carrier.

¹Following oral administration of FIBRICOR (105 mg) or TriCor (145 mg) in healthy volunteers, mean peak plasma levels of fenofibric acid occurred approximately 2.5 hours after administration. FIBRICOR was bioequivalent to TriCor in terms of rate and extent of absorption under fasted conditions and following a standard breakfast meal consisting of 36% fat and 575 kcal.¹

[§]Fenofibric acid is the only pharmacologically active moiety following administration of TriLipix.³

Please see Important Safety Information on next page.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information.



Distributed by AR Scientific, Inc.
A URL Pharma company
Philadelphia, PA
www.urlpharma.com

FIBRICOR 105 mg
35 mg
(fenofibric acid) tablets

A switch to generic (fenofibric acid) tablets can save patients money!

For easy reference, the strengths and NDC numbers for both FIBRICOR™ and the low-cost generic-equivalent (fenofibric acid) tablets are listed below:

Description	Strength	Fill Size	NDC
Brand: FIBRICOR	105 mg	30	13310-102-07
		90	13310-102-90
	35 mg	30	13310-101-07
Authorized generic: fenofibric acid (Mutual)	105 mg	30	53489-678-07
		90	53489-678-90
	35 mg	30	53489-677-07

To learn more about FIBRICOR and fenofibric acid tablets, please refer to the attached sales brochure and visit www.fibricor.com/info or call 1.866.415.7675.

Kindest regards,



Gregory K. Hayer
Sr. VP of Sales

FIBRICOR is a peroxisome proliferator receptor alpha (PPAR α) activator indicated:

- To reduce triglyceride (TG) levels in patients with severe hypertriglyceridemia (≥ 500 mg/dl)
- To reduce elevated total cholesterol (TC), low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), TG and apolipoprotein (Apo) B and to increase high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) in patients with primary hyperlipidemia or mixed dyslipidemia

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

FIBRICOR is contraindicated in patients with severe renal impairment including those on dialysis, with active liver disease including primary biliary cirrhosis and unexplained persistent liver function abnormalities and with gallbladder disease. FIBRICOR is also contraindicated in nursing mothers and patients with hypersensitivity to fenofibric acid, choline fenofibrate or fenofibrate.

The most commonly reported adverse reactions (> 2% and greater than placebo) are increases in liver test values, abdominal pain, back pain, and headache.

Fenofibrate can increase serum transaminases, so patients should be monitored for AST or ALT changes periodically for the duration of the therapy. In addition, myopathy and rhabdomyolysis have been reported in patients taking fenofibrate. The risks of myopathy and rhabdomyolysis may be increased in patients who are elderly, have diabetes, renal failure, or hypothyroidism. Patients should be advised to report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness promptly, especially if accompanied by malaise or fever. Creatine phosphokinase (CPK) levels should be

assessed in these patients. Fenofibrate can reversibly increase serum creatinine levels. Patients with renal impairment and those at risk for renal insufficiency should be periodically monitored. Fenofibrate increases cholesterol excretion into the bile, leading to risk of cholelithiasis. If cholelithiasis is suspected, gallbladder studies are indicated.

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.

References: 1. Data on file, URL Pharma, Inc. 2. Fibricor [package insert]. Philadelphia, PA: AR Scientific, Inc. A URL Pharma company; 2009. 3. TriLipix [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: Abbott Laboratories; 2008. 4. TriCor [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: Abbott Laboratories; 2008.

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