AUBAGIO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Liver problems**: AUBAGIO may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure that can be life-threatening and may require a liver transplant. Your risk of developing serious liver problems may be higher if you already have liver problems or take other medicines that also affect your liver. Your doctor should do blood tests to check your liver:
  - within 6 months before you start taking AUBAGIO
  - 1 time a month for 6 months after you start taking AUBAGIO

Call your doctor right away if you have any of the following symptoms of liver problems:
- nausea
- vomiting
- stomach pain
- loss of appetite
- tiredness
- your skin or the whites of your eyes turn yellow
- dark urine

- **Harm to your unborn baby**: AUBAGIO may cause harm to your unborn baby. Do not take AUBAGIO if you are pregnant. Do not take AUBAGIO unless you are using effective birth control.
  - If you are a female, you should have a pregnancy test before you start taking AUBAGIO. Use effective birth control during your treatment with AUBAGIO.
  - After stopping AUBAGIO, continue using effective birth control until you have blood tests to make sure your blood levels of AUBAGIO are low enough. If you become pregnant while taking AUBAGIO or within 2 years after you stop taking it, tell your doctor right away.
  - **AUBAGIO Pregnancy Registry**: If you become pregnant while taking AUBAGIO or during the 2 years after you stop taking it, tell your doctor.

- **For men taking AUBAGIO**:
  - If your female partner plans to become pregnant, you should stop taking AUBAGIO and ask your doctor how to quickly lower the levels of AUBAGIO in your blood.
  - If your female partner does not plan to become pregnant, you and your female partner should use effective birth control during your treatment with AUBAGIO. AUBAGIO remains in your blood after you stop taking it, so continue using effective birth control until AUBAGIO blood levels have been checked and they are low enough.

What is AUBAGIO?
- AUBAGIO is a prescription medicine used to treat relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.
- It is not known if AUBAGIO is safe and effective in children.

Who should not take AUBAGIO?
**Do not take AUBAGIO if you**:
- have severe liver problems.
- are pregnant or are of childbearing age and not using effective birth control.
- have had an allergic reaction to leflunomide, teriflunomide, or any other ingredients in AUBAGIO. Please see the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in AUBAGIO.
- take a medicine called leflunomide.

What should I tell my doctor before taking AUBAGIO?
**Before you take AUBAGIO**, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:
- have liver or kidney problems.
- have a fever or infection, or you are unable to fight infections.
- have numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS symptoms.
- have diabetes.
- have had serious skin problems when taking other medicines.
- have high blood pressure.
- have high blood pressure.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if AUBAGIO passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take AUBAGIO or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Using AUBAGIO and other medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects. AUBAGIO may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how AUBAGIO works. Especially tell your doctor if you take medicines that could raise your chance of getting infections, including medicines used to treat cancer or to control your immune system. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of these medicines if you are not sure.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor or pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take AUBAGIO?
- Take AUBAGIO exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.
- Take AUBAGIO 1 time each day.
- Take AUBAGIO with or without food.
What are possible side effects of AUBAGIO?

AUBAGIO may cause serious side effects, including:

- decreases in your white blood cell count. Your white blood cell counts should be checked before you start taking AUBAGIO. When you have a low white blood cell count you:
  - may have more frequent infections. You should have a skin test for TB (tuberculosis) before you start taking AUBAGIO. Tell your doctor if you have any of these symptoms of an infection:
    - fever
    - tiredness
    - body aches
    - chills
    - nausea
    - vomiting
  - should not receive certain vaccinations during your treatment with AUBAGIO and for 6 months after your treatment with AUBAGIO ends.
- allergic reactions. Stop taking AUBAGIO and call your doctor right away or get emergency medical help if you have difficulty breathing, itching, swelling on any part of your body including in your lips, eyes, throat, or tongue.
- serious skin reactions. AUBAGIO may cause serious skin reactions that may lead to death. Stop taking AUBAGIO and call your doctor right away or get emergency medical help if you have any of the following symptoms: rash or redness and peeling, mouth sores or blisters.
- other types of allergic reactions or serious problems that may affect different parts of the body such as your liver, kidneys, heart, or blood cells. You may or may not have a rash with these types of reactions. Other symptoms you may have are:
  - severe muscle pain
  - swollen lymph glands
  - swelling of your face
  - unusual bruising or bleeding
  - weakness or tiredness
  - yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes
If you have a fever or rash with any of the above symptoms, stop taking AUBAGIO and call your doctor right away.
- numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS symptoms. You have a higher chance of getting these symptoms if you:
  - are over 60 years of age
  - take certain medicines that affect your nervous system
  - have diabetes
Tell your doctor if you have numbness or tingling in your hands or feet that is different from your MS.
- high blood pressure. Your doctor should check your blood pressure before you start taking AUBAGIO and while you are taking AUBAGIO.
- new or worsening breathing problems. These may be serious and lead to death. Call your doctor right away or get emergency medical help if you have shortness of breath or coughing with or without fever.

The most common side effects of AUBAGIO include:
- headache
- diarrhea
- nausea
- hair thinning or loss (alopecia)
- increases in the results of blood tests to check your liver function
These are not all the possible side effects of AUBAGIO. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store AUBAGIO?

- Store AUBAGIO at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep AUBAGIO and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of AUBAGIO.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use AUBAGIO for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give AUBAGIO to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about AUBAGIO that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in AUBAGIO?

Active ingredient: teriflunomide

Inactive ingredients in 7 mg and 14 mg tablets:
- lactose monohydrate, corn starch, hydroxypropyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, magnesium stearate, hypromellose, titanium dioxide, talc, polyethylene glycol and indigo carmine aluminum lake.
- In addition, the 7 mg tablets also contain iron oxide yellow.

Manufactured for:
Genzyme Corporation
Cambridge, MA 02141
A SANOFI COMPANY

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Revised: April 2021

TER-MG-SA-FEB23