
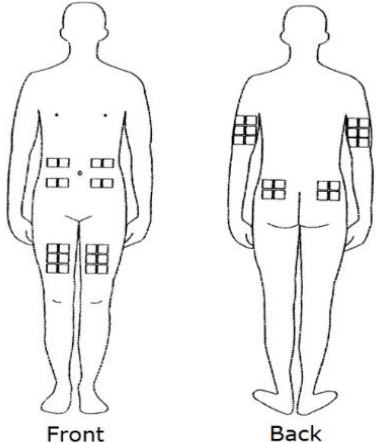




**Glatiramer Acetate
(Copaxone, Glatopa)**

This information is for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace the advice of your doctor or health care provider. We encourage you to discuss with your doctor any questions or concerns you may have.

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Patient Information

<p>USED FOR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relapsing-remitting forms of multiple sclerosis (MS) Glatiramer acetate will not cure MS. It may prevent and reduce the number of flare-ups.
<p>HOW IT WORKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glatiramer acetate consists of 4 naturally occurring amino acids thought to modify the immune processes responsible for injury to the nervous system from MS.
<p>HOW IT IS SUPPLIED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glatiramer acetate comes in a single-dose prefilled syringe with an auto-injector Copaxone comes in 20mg and 40mg Glatopa (a generic version of Copaxone) comes in 20mg 
<p>DOSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two dosing options for taking Glatiramer acetate. You and your MS doctor can talk about which routine works best for you. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 mg injected under the skin daily (once every 24 hours) 40 mg injected under the skin three times weekly (separated by at least 48 hours or you can choose to inject on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays)
<p>HOW IT IS GIVEN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glatiramer acetate is injected into fatty area just under the skin in the areas shown to the right. Rotate injection sites to avoid skin reactions. 

<p>STORAGE AND HANDLING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When not used, Glatiramer acetate should be stored in the refrigerator. • If refrigeration is not possible, Glatiramer acetate may be stored protected from light up to 30°C (86°F) for up to 30 days. • Safely dispose of used syringes in a sharps container 	
<p>DRUG INTERACTIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no known drug interactions with Glatiramer acetate 	
<p>COMMON SIDE EFFECTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site skin reactions may occur (redness, pain, swelling, itching, lumps) and permanent skin indentations are irreversible • Rarely, an immediate post-injection reaction may happen, but resolve quickly within 15 minutes (flushing, chest pain, heart palpitations, anxiety, and trouble breathing) 	
<p>MONITORING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should always check your skin for changes at the injection site. • Monitor for any chest pain, difficulty breathing, or flushing. • Blood work is not required for Glatiramer acetate 	
<p>MORE INFORMATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Websites: www.copaxone.com, www.nationalmssociety.org • Clinical Trials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Johnson KP, et al. Neurology. 1995;45:1268-76 	