Nearly 1 in 50 Americans have experienced a life-threatening (severe) allergic reaction

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Welcome to the Mylan On Location™ featuring EpiPen® (epinephrine injection) Auto-Injector Training Course

You have been chosen for the very important task of helping someone who is experiencing a life-threatening (severe) allergic reaction. This special training is meant to empower you to feel confident in your ability to administer the medication needed during this type of emergency.

Your employer has chosen to possess medication for emergency life-threatening allergic reactions. Training you to recognize the signs and symptoms and respond appropriately gives both you and your employer peace of mind in case a severe allergic reaction occurs at your establishment.

Indications
EpiPen® (epinephrine injection) 0.3 mg and EpiPen Jr® (epinephrine injection) 0.15 mg Auto-Injectors are for the emergency treatment of life-threatening allergic reactions (anaphylaxis) caused by allergens, exercise, or unknown triggers; and for people who are at increased risk for these reactions. EpiPen® and EpiPen Jr® are intended for immediate administration as emergency supportive therapy only. Seek immediate emergency medical help right away.

Important Safety Information
EpiPen® and EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injectors contain a single dose of epinephrine, which you (or your caregiver or others who may be in a position to administer EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr®) inject into the middle of your outer thigh (upper leg) (through clothing, if necessary). Get emergency medical help right away.

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Tell your doctor if you have certain medical conditions such as asthma, depression, thyroid disease, Parkinson’s disease, diabetes, high blood pressure or heart disease, have any other medical conditions, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Be sure to also tell your doctor all the medicines you take, especially medicines for asthma. If you have certain medical conditions, or take certain medicines, your condition may get worse or you may have longer lasting side effects when you use EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr®.

The most common side effects may include increase in heart rate, stronger or irregular heartbeat, sweating, nausea or vomiting, difficulty breathing, paleness, dizziness, weakness, shakiness, headache, apprehension, nervousness or anxiety. These side effects may go away if you rest. Tell your healthcare professional if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

Please see the full Prescribing Information and Patient Information.

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.

For additional information, please contact us at 800-395-3376.
Factors to consider

Some patients may be at greater risk for developing adverse reactions after epinephrine administration. Despite these concerns, there are no medical conditions that do not allow the use of EpiPen® in a life-threatening anaphylactic emergency.

Therefore, patients with these conditions, and/or any other person who might be in a position to administer EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® to a patient experiencing anaphylaxis, should be carefully instructed in regard to the circumstances under which epinephrine should be used.

Important Safety Information (continued)
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Through this course, you’ll:

- **Understand** what anaphylaxis is and its causes
- **Recognize** the signs and symptoms to be prepared for an emergency
- **Be able** to properly administer EpiPen® and EpiPen Jr® (epinephrine injection) Auto-Injectors

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Life-threatening allergic reactions
Anaphylaxis (an-a-fi-LAX-is): A potentially life-threatening (severe) allergic reaction

- Unpredictable
- Signs and symptoms may vary from one event to the next
- May occur quickly (within 5 minutes) or progress over hours
- Can be life-threatening
There has been an increase in the number of people at risk for severe allergic reactions.

Anaphylaxis frequently occurs outside the home:

- Work
- Restaurants
- Outdoors
- Traveling
- School
- Hospitals/Clinics
The common triggers of anaphylaxis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certain foods</th>
<th>Insect stings &amp; bites</th>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Latex</th>
<th>Exercise</th>
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<td>Peanuts</td>
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<td>This may include:</td>
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<td>Tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, cashews)</td>
<td>Wasps</td>
<td>Penicillin, Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Cancer medication, Allergen immunotherapy</td>
<td>Gloves, Condoms, Balloons, Infant pacifiers, Bottle nipples, Bandages, Rubber sports equipment</td>
<td>Yard work, Aerobics</td>
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People who know they have severe allergies should be prepared

An anaphylaxis action plan includes:

- Avoid the common triggers of anaphylaxis (certain foods, insect stings and bites, medication, latex and exercise)
- Know the alternative names of food triggers or foods containing triggers
- When dining out check the menu on the restaurant’s website or call ahead
- Talk to the wait staff or chef
- Consider carrying an allergy card
- Bring epinephrine auto-injectors everywhere you go

In case of a life-threatening allergic reaction:

1. Inject epinephrine into the middle of the outer thigh
2. Call 911/emergency responders
3. Have a list of emergency contacts with you

But not everyone knows they have severe allergies.
Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis

1. Mouth
   - Itching
   - Swelling of lips and/or tongue

2. Lungs
   - Shortness of breath
   - Coughing
   - Wheezing

3. Skin
   - Itching
   - Hives
   - Redness
   - Swelling

4. Throat
   - Itching
   - Tightness/closure
   - Coughing

5. Heart
   - Weak pulse
   - Dizziness
   - Passing out

6. Stomach
   - Vomiting
   - Nausea
   - Diarrhea
   - Cramps
How to recognize anaphylaxis

Look for symptoms in 2 or more body systems. Here are examples of some of the body systems and symptoms you may see:

**Skin and mucous membranes**
- Hives
- Swelling of lips, tongue or small fleshy lobe that hangs from the roof of the mouth

**Respiratory**
- Shortness of breath, wheezing or coughing

**Digestive system (stomach, intestines)**
- Cramps
- Vomiting
Epinephrine

The ONLY primary medication for anaphylaxis

When administered into the outer thigh muscle, it takes approximately 5 minutes to work
Epinephrine works on various body systems by:

- **Relaxing** the airways to reduce breathing difficulties
- **Preventing** and **relieving** low blood pressure and shock
- **Increasing** the rate and force of cardiac contractions
- **Reducing** skin irritation, such as hives and redness

Section 2: Life-Threatening Allergic Reactions
If epinephrine treatment is delayed:

- Symptoms may progress quickly
- Risk of life-threatening events is increased
- There’s an increased risk of a second reaction within 1-72 hours
Summary Review

Section 2

Anaphylaxis

☐ A potentially life-threatening allergic reaction
☐ Is unpredictable
☐ Signs and symptoms may vary from one event to the next
☐ May occur quickly (within 5 minutes)

How to recognize anaphylaxis

☐ Look for symptoms in 2 or more body systems

Common allergy triggers

☐ Certain foods
☐ Insect stings & bites
☐ Medication
☐ Latex
☐ Exercise

Section 2: Life-Threatening Allergic Reactions
Summary Review (continued)

**Signs and symptoms**
- Swelling of lips and/or tongue
- Throat tightness
- Shortness of breath
- Weak pulse
- Dizziness
- Passing out
- Nausea/vomiting
- Itchiness near mouth

**Epinephrine**
- The ONLY primary medication for anaphylaxis
- Give it at the first sign or symptom
- If not administered quickly, symptoms may progress quickly
- A second anaphylactic reaction can happen 1-72 hours after the first

Section 2: Life-Threatening Allergic Reactions
Section 3

How to be prepared for an emergency
Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency

In case of anaphylaxis:

- **R**ecognize signs and symptoms
- **E**nable the auto-injector (remove from case and prepare for use)
- **A**dminister epinephrine
- **C**all 911/emergency responders – immediate medical help or care is essential because a second (or delayed) reaction could occur in 1-72 hours
- **T**reat again after 5 minutes, if symptoms persist
  - More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should be administered only under direct medical supervision
Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis

1. Mouth
   - Itching
   - Swelling of lips and/or tongue

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   - Shortness of breath
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5. Heart
   - Weak pulse
   - Dizziness
   - Passing out

6. Stomach
   - Vomiting
   - Nausea
   - Diarrhea
   - Cramps

Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency
In case of anaphylaxis:

- **Recognize** signs and symptoms
- **Enable** the auto-injector (remove from case and prepare for use)
- **Administer** epinephrine
- **Call** 911/emergency responders – immediate medical help or care is essential because a second (or delayed) reaction could occur in 1-72 hours
- **Treat again** after 5 minutes, if symptoms persist
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Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency
In case of anaphylaxis:

- **Recognize** signs and symptoms
- **Enable** the auto-injector (remove from case and prepare for use)
- **Administer** epinephrine
- **Call** 911/emergency responders – immediate medical help or care is essential because a second (or delayed) reaction could occur in 1-72 hours
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**Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency**
Anaphylaxis can progress quickly

Give epinephrine at the first sign of symptoms
In case of anaphylaxis:

- **Recognize** signs and symptoms
- **Enable** the auto-injector (remove from case and prepare for use)
- **Administer** epinephrine
- **Call** 911/emergency responders – immediate medical help or care is essential because a second (or delayed) reaction could occur in 1-72 hours
- **Treat again** after 5 minutes, if symptoms persist
  - More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should be administered only under direct medical supervision

*Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency*
Call 911 or designate someone to call

A second reaction could occur without additional exposure to the allergen

**Have the affected person:**
- Lie on his or her back, and elevate their legs
- OR-
- Assume a comfortable position, if vomiting or having trouble breathing

**Stay with the person** and monitor symptoms until help arrives
- Persistent symptoms may require a second dose of epinephrine
In case of anaphylaxis:

- **Recognize** signs and symptoms
- **Enable** the auto-injector (remove from case and prepare for use)
- **Administer** epinephrine
- **Call** 911/emergency responders – immediate medical help or care is essential because a second (or delayed) reaction could occur in 1-72 hours
- **Treat again** after 5 minutes, if symptoms persist
  - More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should be administered only under direct medical supervision
In case of anaphylaxis:

- Monitor symptoms and provide info to first responder
  - If there is no improvement in 5 minutes or symptoms worsen, give a second dose of epinephrine

- More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should be administered only under direct medical supervision
  - Provide used and unused epinephrine auto-injectors to first responders
The #1 prescribed epinephrine auto-injector for 25+ years*

EpiPen® Auto-Injectors come in 2 strengths:

**EpiPen Jr 2-Pak®** (epinephrine injection) 0.15 mg Auto-Injectors  
For children 33 lbs - 66 lbs

**EpiPen 2-Pak®** (epinephrine injection) 0.3 mg Auto-Injectors  
For those weighing 66 lbs or more

*Based on IMS data from 1987– April 2015.

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Please see Important Safety Information and full Prescribing Information and Patient Information at the end of this presentation.

Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency
How to administer EpiPen® (epinephrine injection) Auto-Injectors
3 simple steps:
How to use the EpiPen® (epinephrine injection) Auto-Injector

**PREPARE**

1. **Remove the EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® from the clear carrier tube**
2. **Flip open the yellow cap of your EpiPen® or the green cap of your EpiPen Jr® carrier tube**
3. **Tip and slide the auto-injector out of the carrier tube**
4. **Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the orange tip pointing downward**
5. **With your other hand, remove the blue safety release by pulling straight up** without bending or twisting it

**Note:**

- The needle comes out of the orange tip
- To avoid an accidental injection, never put your thumb, fingers or hand over the orange tip. If an accidental injection happens, get medical help right away

**Important Safety Information (continued)**
Get emergency medical help right away. You may need further medical attention. Only a healthcare professional should give additional doses of epinephrine if you need more than two injections for a single anaphylactic episode.

Please see Important Safety Information and full Prescribing Information and Patient Information at the end of this presentation.
3 simple steps:
How to use the EpiPen® (epinephrine injection) Auto-Injector

ADMINISTER
Administer the EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injector

- Blue to the sky, orange to the thigh
- Hold the auto-injector with the orange tip near the middle of the outer thigh (upper leg)
- Swing and firmly push the orange tip against the outer thigh until it “clicks”
- Keep the auto-injector firmly pushed against the thigh at a 90° angle (perpendicular) to the thigh
- Hold firmly against the thigh for approximately 10 seconds to deliver the medicine. The injection is now complete
- Remove the auto-injector from the thigh. The orange tip will extend to cover the needle
- Massage the injection area for 10 seconds

Important Safety Information (continued)
DO NOT INJECT INTO YOUR VEINS, BUTTOCKS, FINGERS, TOES, HANDS OR FEET. In case of accidental injection, please seek immediate medical treatment.

Please see Important Safety Information and full Prescribing Information and Patient Information at the end of this presentation.
3 simple steps:
How to use the EpiPen® (epinephrine injection) Auto-Injector

GET EMERGENCY MEDICAL HELP NOW

Further medical attention may be needed. A second EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injector may be needed if symptoms continue or recur.

The affected person should:

• Take the used auto-injector with them when he or she goes to see a healthcare professional
• Tell the healthcare professional he or she received an injection of epinephrine. Show the healthcare professional where he or she received the injection
• Give the used EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injector to the healthcare professional for inspection and proper disposal

Important Safety Information (continued)
Epinephrine should be used with caution if you have heart disease or are taking certain medicines that can cause heart-related (cardiac) symptoms.

Please see Important Safety Information and full Prescribing Information and Patient Information at the end of this presentation.
Important information for administration

- The EpiPen® Auto-Injector has a yellow-colored label
- The EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injector has a green-colored label
- The EpiPen® Trainer has a grey color, and contains no medicine and no needle
- The auto-injector is designed to work through clothing
- The blue safety release on the EpiPen® and EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injectors helps to prevent accidental injection of the device. Keep the blue safety release on until you need to use it
- Only inject into outer thigh. Never inject into any other part of the body
- Never put your thumb, fingers or hand over the orange tip. The needle comes out of the orange tip
- If an accidental injection happens, get medical help right away
- Do not place patient information or any other foreign objects in carrier with the Auto-Injector, as this may prevent you from removing the Auto-Injector for use

**Important Safety Information (continued)**
Tell your doctor if you have certain medical conditions such as asthma, depression, thyroid disease, Parkinson’s disease, diabetes, high blood pressure or heart disease, have any other medical conditions, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

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How to store EpiPen®

- Epinephrine is light-sensitive and should be stored in the carrier tube provided.
- Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F).
- Do not refrigerate.
- Protect from light.
- Before using, check to make sure the solution in the auto-injector is not discolored.
- Carrier tube is not waterproof.

Important Safety Information (continued)

Be sure to also tell your doctor all the medicines you take, especially medicines for asthma. If you have certain medical conditions, or take certain medicines, your condition may get worse or you may have longer lasting side effects when you use EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr®.

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Section 3: How to Be Prepared for an Emergency
In case of anaphylaxis, it’s important to:

- Recognize signs and symptoms
- Enable the auto-injector (remove from case and prepare for use)
- Administer epinephrine
- Call 911/emergency responders – immediate medical help or care is essential because a second (or delayed) reaction could occur in 1-72 hours
- Treat again after 5 minutes, if symptoms persist
  - More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should be administered only under direct medical supervision

Using an EpiPen® Auto-Injector

- Prepare
- Administer
- Get emergency medical help

Storing an EpiPen® Auto-Injector

- Store EpiPen® Auto-Injectors in the carrier tube provided
- Check to make sure the solution in the auto-injector is not discolored
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References


Creticos PS. Sublingual immunotherapy for allergic rhinitis. UpToDate. 2014.


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