

Understanding Insurance Coverage Changes

Start a conversation about your HUMIRA prescription coverage change and whether other treatment options may be available. You may have received communication from your health insurance company with more information that may be helpful to reference during your discussion.

Questions for Your Health Insurance Company or Specialty Pharmacy

- Has my prescription coverage for HUMIRA changed? If so, how?

- What other treatment options are covered under my health insurance plan?

- If I prefer to stay on HUMIRA, what are the next steps I should take?

- How much will my out-of-pocket costs be for my preferred treatment?

- How long will I be able to refill my existing HUMIRA prescription?

Questions for Your Doctor

- What treatment options are available to me?

- What are the next steps for my treatment plan?

- Is there a support program or someone I can contact about how to take or inject my treatment?

- If I prefer to stay on HUMIRA, can I continue my treatment?



Don't navigate health insurance changes alone.

Chat with us live 24/7 at [HUMIRAComplete.com](https://www.humiracomplete.com) or call **1.800.4HUMIRA (1.800.448.6472)** for one-to-one support to help you understand your HUMIRA insurance coverage. Help is available Monday through Friday, from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM ET, except for holidays.

Helpful terms and definitions

See below for terms and definitions that might be helpful in your conversations with your doctor, health insurance company, or specialty pharmacist. For more information about biosimilars, [visit the Food and Drug Administration's \(FDA\) Biosimilar Basics for Patients page](#).

ADALIMUMAB

Adalimumab is the name of the active ingredient in HUMIRA. Your doctor, health insurance provider, or specialty pharmacist may refer to adalimumab when discussing HUMIRA biosimilar treatment options.

BENEFITS VERIFICATION (BV)

A process that confirms your benefits and eligibility or your insurance coverage for a prescription or medical service.

BIOLOGIC

Biological medications (also called biological products) can be made of sugars, proteins, living cells, tissues or a combination of these. They are made from natural and living sources like animal and plant cells, and microorganisms such as bacteria or yeast.

Biological medications are usually more complex than other drugs. They are often more complicated to purify, process, and manufacture.

BIOSIMILAR

A biosimilar is a biologic that is highly similar to, and has no clinically meaningful differences from, another biologic that's already FDA-approved (called the reference product or original biologic).

CO-PAY

A fixed amount you pay for a doctor's visit, prescription, or other medical service.

EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS (EOB)

A statement from your insurance administrator that details what charges are eligible for benefits under your plan.

FORMULARY

The list of medicines that your health insurance plan will pay for or cover.

INTERCHANGEABLE BIOSIMILAR

An interchangeable biosimilar product is a biosimilar that may be substituted for the reference product without the intervention of the health care professional who prescribed the reference product. This is similar to how generic drugs are substituted for brand-name drugs at the pharmacy and is subject to state laws. Interchangeable biosimilars must meet additional requirements related to the potential for automatic substitution. Interchangeable biosimilars are approved by the FDA using the same high standards of approval as the original biologic.

OUT-OF-POCKET MAXIMUM

The most you'll pay in medical expenses in a year before you're fully covered.

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Your health care provider must provide additional information to your insurance company before they'll cover a service or medication.

Talk to your doctor if you have questions about your treatment plan.



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Important Safety Information About HUMIRA® (adalimumab)¹

What is the most important information I should know about HUMIRA?

You should discuss the potential benefits and risks of HUMIRA with your doctor. HUMIRA is a TNF blocker medicine that can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. You should not start taking HUMIRA if you have any kind of infection unless your doctor says it is okay.

- **Serious infections have happened in people taking HUMIRA. These serious infections include tuberculosis (TB) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that have spread throughout the body. Some people have died from these infections.** Your doctor should test you for TB before starting HUMIRA, and check you closely for signs and symptoms of TB during treatment with HUMIRA, even if your TB test was negative. If your doctor feels you are at risk, you may be treated with medicine for TB.
- **Cancer.** For children and adults taking TNF blockers, including HUMIRA, the chance of getting lymphoma or other cancers may increase. There have been cases of unusual cancers in children, teenagers, and young adults using TNF blockers. Some people have developed a rare type of cancer called hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma. This type of cancer often results in death. If using TNF blockers including HUMIRA, your chance of getting two types of skin cancer (basal cell and squamous cell) may increase. These types are generally not life-threatening if treated; tell your doctor if you have a bump or open sore that doesn't heal.

What should I tell my doctor BEFORE starting HUMIRA?

Tell your doctor about all of your health conditions, including if you:

- Have an infection, are being treated for infection, or have symptoms of an infection
- Get a lot of infections or infections that keep coming back
- Have diabetes
- Have TB or have been in close contact with someone with TB, or were born in, lived in, or traveled where there is more risk for getting TB
- Live or have lived in an area (such as the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys) where there is an increased risk for getting certain kinds of fungal infections, such as histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, or blastomycosis. These infections may happen or become more severe if you use HUMIRA. Ask your doctor if you are unsure if you have lived in these areas
- Have or have had hepatitis B
- Are scheduled for major surgery
- Have or have had cancer
- Have numbness or tingling or a nervous system disease such as multiple sclerosis or Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Have or had heart failure
- Have recently received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine. HUMIRA patients may receive vaccines, except for live vaccines. Children should be brought up to date on all vaccines before starting HUMIRA
- Are allergic to rubber, latex, or any HUMIRA ingredients
- Are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, breastfeeding, or planning to breastfeed
- Have a baby and you were using HUMIRA during your pregnancy. Tell your baby's doctor before your baby receives any vaccines

Also tell your doctor about all the medicines you take. You should not take HUMIRA with ORENCIA® (abatacept), KINERET® (anakinra), REMICADE® (infliximab), ENBREL® (etanercept), CIMZIA® (certolizumab pegol), or SIMPONI® (golimumab). Tell your doctor if you have ever used RITUXAN® (rituximab), IMURAN® (azathioprine), or PURINETHOL® (mercaptopurine, 6-MP).

HUMIRA[®]
adalimumab

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Please see Uses and Important Safety Information on pages 3-5.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#), and discuss with your doctor.

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Important Safety Information About HUMIRA® (adalimumab)¹ (cont'd)

What should I watch for AFTER starting HUMIRA?

HUMIRA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious infections.** These include TB and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria. Symptoms related to TB include a cough, low-grade fever, weight loss, or loss of body fat and muscle.
- **Hepatitis B infection in carriers of the virus.** Symptoms include muscle aches, feeling very tired, dark urine, skin or eyes that look yellow, little or no appetite, vomiting, clay-colored bowel movements, fever, chills, stomach discomfort, and skin rash.
- **Allergic reactions.** Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction include hives, trouble breathing, and swelling of your face, eyes, lips, or mouth.
- **Nervous system problems.** Signs and symptoms include numbness or tingling, problems with your vision, weakness in your arms or legs, and dizziness.
- **Blood problems** (decreased blood cells that help fight infections or stop bleeding). Symptoms include a fever that does not go away, bruising or bleeding very easily, or looking very pale.
- **Heart failure** (new or worsening). Symptoms include shortness of breath, swelling of your ankles or feet, and sudden weight gain.
- **Immune reactions including a lupus-like syndrome.** Symptoms include chest discomfort or pain that does not go away, shortness of breath, joint pain, or rash on your cheeks or arms that gets worse in the sun.
- **Liver problems.** Symptoms include feeling very tired, skin or eyes that look yellow, poor appetite or vomiting, and pain on the right side of your stomach (abdomen). These problems can lead to liver failure and death.
- **Psoriasis** (new or worsening). Symptoms include red scaly patches or raised bumps that are filled with pus.

Call your doctor or get medical care right away if you develop any of the above symptoms.

Common side effects of HUMIRA include injection site reactions (pain, redness, rash, swelling, itching, or bruising), upper respiratory infections (sinus infections), headaches, rash, and nausea. These are not all of the possible side effects with HUMIRA. Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

Remember, tell your doctor right away if you have an infection or symptoms of an infection, including:

- Fever, sweats, or chills
- Muscle aches
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Blood in phlegm
- Weight loss
- Warm, red, or painful skin or sores on your body
- Diarrhea or stomach pain
- Burning when you urinate
- Urinating more often than normal
- Feeling very tired

HUMIRA is given by injection under the skin.

This is the most important information to know about HUMIRA. For more information, talk to your health care provider.

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 are having difficulty paying for your medicine, AbbVie may be able to help.

Visit AbbVie.com/myAbbVieAssist to learn more.

Reference: 1. HUMIRA Injection [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc.

HUMIRA[®]
adalimumab

abbvie

Please see Uses and Important Safety Information on pages 3-5.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#), and discuss with your doctor.

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Uses¹

HUMIRA is a prescription medicine used:

- **To reduce the signs and symptoms of:**
 - **Moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in adults.** HUMIRA can be used alone, with methotrexate, or with certain other medicines. HUMIRA may prevent further damage to your bones and joints and may help your ability to perform daily activities.
 - **Moderate to severe polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) in children 2 years of age and older.** HUMIRA can be used alone or with methotrexate.
 - **Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) in adults.** HUMIRA can be used alone or with certain other medicines. HUMIRA may prevent further damage to your bones and joints and may help your ability to perform daily activities.
 - **Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) in adults.**
 - **Moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) in people 12 years and older.**
- **To treat moderate to severe Crohn's disease (CD) in adults and children 6 years of age and older.**
- **To treat moderate to severe ulcerative colitis (UC) in adults and children 5 years of age and older.** It is not known if HUMIRA is effective in people who stopped responding to or could not tolerate anti-TNF medicines.
- **To treat moderate to severe chronic plaque psoriasis (Ps) in adults** who are ready for systemic therapy or phototherapy, and are under the care of a doctor who will decide if other systemic therapies are less appropriate.
- **To treat non-infectious intermediate** (middle part of the eye), **posterior** (back of the eye), **and panuveitis** (all parts of the eye) **in adults and children 2 years of age and older.**