For adults on maximally tolerated statins with TG ≥150 mg/dL and established CVD or diabetes and ≥2 CVD risk factors

VASCEPA® (icosapent ethyl) gives your patients
25% added CV protection on top of a statin¹



INDICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

- VASCEPA® (icosapent ethyl) is indicated as an adjunct to maximally tolerated statin therapy to reduce the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, coronary revascularization and unstable angina requiring hospitalization in adult patients with elevated triglyceride (TG) levels (≥150 mg/dL) and established cardiovascular disease or diabetes mellitus and 2 or more additional risk factors for cardiovascular disease
- VASCEPA is indicated as an adjunct to diet to reduce TG levels in adult patients with severe (≥500 mg/dL) hypertriglyceridemia

The effect of VASCEPA on the risk for pancreatitis in patients with severe hypertriglyceridemia has not been determined.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- VASCEPA is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylactic reaction) to VASCEPA or any of its components
- VASCEPA was associated with an increased risk (3% vs 2%) of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter requiring hospitalization in a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. The incidence of atrial fibrillation was greater in patients with a previous history of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter



^{*}Savings details for commercially insured patients' offer restrictions on back.

For adults on maximally tolerated statins with TG ≥150 mg/dL and established CVD or diabetes and ≥2 CVD risk factors

VASCEPA is icosapent ethyl (IPE), the **only EPA approved** to reduce CV risk^{1,2}

Unlike VASCEPA, Lovaza® (omega-3-acid ethyl esters) contains both EPA and DHA, which may raise LDL-C^{1,2}

	VASCEPA ^{1,3}	Lovaza (and its generics) ^{2,4-8}
Active ingredients	IPE	Omega-3-acid ethyl esters
Approved for CV risk reduction	✓	
Clinically proven to significantly reduce major adverse cardiovascular events	~	
Demonstrated lower TG	v	·
No demonstrated increase in or recommendation to monitor LDL-C*	✓	
No eructation or taste perversion	✓	

This chart contains FDA-approved prescription product information related to patients with very high triglycerides taking 4 grams per day.^{1,2,4-8}

- ▶ 5 trials in the omega-3 class, including ORIGIN, Risk and Prevention Study, OMEGA, ASCEND, and VITAL, that studied fish oil or mixtures of omega-3 fatty acids that include DHA have failed to demonstrate an impact on cardiovascular events⁹⁻¹³
- ▶ CV outcomes studies of earlier generation drug therapies, including prescription omega-3 mixture products containing DHA, have failed to demonstrate CV benefit on top of statins⁹⁻¹³

Lovaza is not AB-rated to prescription VASCEPA¹⁴

EPA=eicosapentaenoic acid.

No head-to-head trials have been conducted between VASCEPA and Lovaza.

Cross-trial comparisons are subject to differences in populations, primary outcomes, and other trial design aspects.

DHA-containing products are not FDA approved for co-administration with statins to affect lipid, lipoprotein, or inflammation parameters with the aim of reducing CV mortality or morbidity.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

• It is not known whether patients with allergies to fish and/or shellfish are at an increased risk of an allergic reaction to VASCEPA. Patients with such allergies should discontinue VASCEPA if any reactions occur

Please see additional Important Safety Information for VASCEPA throughout. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for VASCEPA or go to www.vascepahcp.com.



^{*}DHA-containing products may raise LDL-C in patients with elevated TG levels.

Fish oil dietary supplements: Not intended nor **proven** to treat, cure, or prevent any disease¹⁵

When it comes to heart protection, it's important to know how fish oil dietary supplements are different from VASCEPA:

- ▶ CV outcomes are missing—They are not required to demonstrate efficacy or safety prior to being marketed, and they have repeatedly failed to demonstrate CV benefit in previous trials9-11,16
 - In 2019, the FDA concluded that evidence used to support CV claims for fish oil dietary supplements was inconclusive and highly inconsistent¹⁷
- ▶ Rx designation is missing—They do not have to meet strict FDA standards for prescription drug approval and are not FDA approved to treat any medical conditions^{15,16}
- ▶ Consistent composition is missing—Fish oil dietary supplements are regulated as food, not drugs, and frequently vary in actual DHA and EPA content and composition¹⁸
 - Can contain up to 36% saturated fats and oxidized lipids¹⁹⁻²¹
- **▶** Stability is missing
 - -Omega-3 fatty acids can be easily oxidized or damaged²¹
 - -Unlike fish oil dietary supplements, VASCEPA is expertly manufactured and encapsulated to ensure stability[†]
 - Demonstrated multi-year stability with consistent reproducibility

Fish oil dietary supplements are not an alternative to VASCEPA¹⁶

VASCEPA looks different because it is different



†Data on file

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

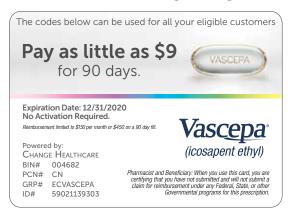
 VASCEPA was associated with an increased risk (12% vs 10%) of bleeding in a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. The incidence of bleeding was greater in patients receiving concomitant antithrombotic medications, such as aspirin, clopidogrel or warfarin

Please see additional Important Safety Information for VASCEPA throughout. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for VASCEPA or go to www.vascepahcp.com.



Prescription VASCEPA® delivers proven CV risk reduction¹ at an affordable price

The VASCEPA Savings Program



Commercially insured patients can pay as little as

\$9 for 90 days*

With the VASCEPA Savings Card Subject to availability. Restrictions apply.*

You can download the universal VASCEPA Savings Card at vascepahcp.com/savings[†]

*Offer Restrictions: May not be used to obtain prescription drugs paid in part by Federal or State Programs including Medicare, Medicaid, Medicare Advantage, Medicare Part D, Tricare, VA. Most eligible, insured patients will pay as little as \$9 of their copay for either each month or a 90 day fill, with a maximum savings of up to \$150 per month or \$450 on a 90 day fill. Not for use by residents of VT, nor medical professionals licensed in VT. This offer is not valid for those patients under 18 years of age or patients whose plans do not permit use of a copay card. Void where prohibited by law, taxed, or restricted. Eligible patients include those who participate in commercial insurance, through a healthcare exchange, or pay cash. Offer good through December 31, 2020

[†]Universal Pharmacy Card (UPC) may be applied for any eligible patient by entering all 4 codes.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

- Common adverse reactions in the cardiovascular outcomes trial (incidence ≥3% and ≥1% more frequent than placebo): musculoskeletal pain (4% vs 3%), peripheral edema (7% vs 5%), constipation (5% vs 4%), gout (4% vs 3%) and atrial fibrillation (5% vs 4%)
- Common adverse reactions in the hypertriglyceridemia trials (incidence ≥1% more frequent than placebo): arthralgia (2% vs 1%) and oropharyngeal pain (1% vs 0.3%)
- Adverse Events, Product Complaints, or Special Situations may be reported by calling 1-855-VASCEPA or the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088
- Patients receiving VASCEPA and concomitant anticoagulants and/or anti-platelet agents should be monitored for bleeding

Please see additional Important Safety Information for VASCEPA inside. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for VASCEPA or go to www.vascepahcp.com. Please see list of references inside the pocket.





References: 1. VASCEPA [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: Amarin Pharma, Inc.; 2019. 2. Lovaza [package insert]. Research Triangle Park, NC: GlaxoSmithKline; 2019. 3. Bays HE, Ballantyne CM, Kastelein JJ, Isaacsohn JL, Braeckman RA, Soni PN. Eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (AMR101) therapy in patients with very high triglyceride levels (from the Multi-center, plAcebo-controlled, Randomized, double-bllNd, 12-week study with an open-label Extension [MARINE] trial). Am J Cardiol. 2011;108(5):682-690. 4. Megaza [package insert]. Bengaluru, India: Strides Shasun Limited: 2016, 5, Omega-3-acid ethyl esters [package insert], Weston, FL: Apotex Corp.; 2019, 6, Omega-3-acid ethyl esters [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC; 2019. 7. Omega-3-acid ethyl esters [package insert]. Chestnut Ridge, NY: Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.; 2017. 8. Omega-3-acid ethyl esters [package insert]. North Wales, PA: Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.; 2019. 9. ORIGIN Trial Investigators; Bosch J, Gerstein HC, Dagenais GR, et al. n–3 fatty acids and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with dysglycemia. N Engl J Med. 2012;367(4):309-318. 10. Risk and Prevention Study Collaborative Group. n-3 fatty acids in patients with multiple cardiovascular risk factors. N Engl J Med. 2013;368(19):1800-1808. 11. Rauch B, Schiele R, Schneider S, et al; for the OMEGA Study Group. OMEGA, a randomized, placebo-controlled trial to test the effect of highly purified omega-3 fatty acids on top of modern quideline-adjusted therapy after myocardial infarction. Circulation. 2010;122(21):2152-2159. 12. ASCEND Study Collaborative Group; Bowman L, Mafham M, Wallendszus K, et al. Effects of n-3 Fatty Acid Supplements in Diabetes Mellitus. N Engl J Med. 2018;379(16):1540-1550. 13. Manson JE. Cook NR. Lee IM. et al. Marine n-3 Fatty Acids and Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2019;380(1):23-32. 14. US Department of Health and Human Services. Approved Drug Products With Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (Orange Book). 37th ed. Washington, DC: US Dept of Health and Human Services; 2017. 15. US Food and Drug

Administration. Food facts: Dietary supplements. https://www.fda.gov/media/79995/

download. Accessed June 11, 2020.





THE NEXT LEVEL OF HEART PROTECTION

References (cont'd): 16. Hilleman D, Smer A. Prescription omega-3 fatty acid products and dietary supplements are not interchangeable. Manag Care. 2016;25(1):46-52. 17. US Food and Drug Administration. FDA Announces New Qualified Health Claims for EPA and DHA Omega-3 Consumption and the Risk of Hypertension and Coronary Heart Disease. https://www.fda.gov/food/cfsan-constituent-updates/fda-announces-new-qualified-health-claims-epa-and-dha-omega-3-consumption-and-risk-hypertension-and. Accessed June 11, 2020. 18. Kleiner AC, Cladis DP, Santerre CR. A comparison of actual versus stated label amounts of EPA and DHA in commercial omega-3 dietary supplements in the United States. J Sci Food Agric. 2015;95(6):1260-1267. 19. US Food and Drug Administration. Letter responding to health claim petition dated June 23, 2003 (wellness petition): omega-3 fatty acids and reduced risk of coronary heart disease (docket no. 2003Q-0401). http://wayback.archive-it.org/7993/20171114183726/https://www.fda.gov/Food/IngredientsPackagingLabeling/LabelingNutrition/ucm072936.htm. Published September 8, 2004. Accessed June 11, 2020. 20. Department of Health and Human Services. 21 CFR Part 184 (docket no. 86G-0289): Substances affirmed as generally recognized as safe: menhaden oil. Federal Register. June 5, 1997;62(108):30751-30757. 21. Mason RP, Sherratt SC. Omega-3 fatty acid fish oil dietary supplements contain saturated fats and oxidized lipids that may interfere with their intended biological benefits. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2017;483(1):425-429.



VASCEPA is a registered trademark of the Amarin group of companies.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective companies.
©2020 Amarin Pharma, Inc. Bridgewater, NJ 08807 All rights reserved. VAS-02207v2 07/20





THE NEXT LEVEL OF HEART PROTECTION