Getting to know Duopa®
carbidopa/levodopa
4.63 mg/20 mg per mL
Duopa

What is Duopa?
Duopa is a prescription medicine used for the treatment of motor fluctuations in advanced Parkinson’s disease. Duopa contains two medicines: carbidopa and levodopa.

What’s different about Duopa?
Duopa is not a pill. It’s a suspension form of carbidopa and levodopa. Duopa is delivered continuously by a pump through a tube into your intestine for up to 16 hours.

How is it delivered?

A Duopa cassette
Contains the medicines carbidopa and levodopa

A pump
Moves the medicine from the cassette through the tube

A stomach tube
Used to deliver Duopa to your body

Do not take Duopa if you:
• Take a medicine for depression called a nonselective monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor or have taken a nonselective MAO inhibitor within the last 14 days. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you do not know if you take an MAO inhibitor.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
Before Starting Duopa

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Using Duopa with certain other medicines may affect each other and cause serious side effects, including medications for high blood pressure, medications for depression known as MAO inhibitors, antipsychotics, metoclopramide, isoniazid, and iron or vitamin supplements.

Getting Ready for Duopa

Here’s what the Duopa system looks like.

A Duopa cassette—contains the medicines carbidopa and levodopa

B CADD-Legacy® 1400 pump—moves the medicine from the cassette through the tube

C Cassette tube—where Duopa flows from the cassette to the PEG-J tube

D PEG tube—Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy tube goes into the stomach

E Stoma site—a small opening made in the stomach for the PEG tube

F Jejunal tube—fits inside the PEG tube and goes into the small intestine

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
Getting Ready for Duopa (continued)

What’s needed to start Duopa?

- Long-term administration of Duopa requires a procedure to make a small hole (called a stoma) in your stomach wall to place a Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy with Jejunal tube, or PEG-J tube, into your small intestine.
  - This procedure allows the medication to flow from the cassette into your body.
  - It’s performed by a specialist experienced in this procedure.

What should I talk to my doctor about before having the procedure?

- Your healthcare provider will talk to you about the stoma procedure.
- Before the procedure, tell your healthcare provider if you ever had a surgery or problems with your stomach.

What is the most important safety information I should know about Duopa (carbidopa and levodopa) enteral suspension?

Serious side effects can occur, including: stomach and intestine (gastrointestinal) problems, and problems from the procedure you will have to receive Duopa. Some of these may require surgery and may lead to death.

- blockage of your stomach or intestines
- stopping movement through intestines
- drainage, redness, swelling, pain, around the tube or stoma
- bleeding from your stomach or intestines
- inflammation of your pancreas
- air or gas in your abdomen
- skin, blood or abdominal infection after surgery
- stomach pain, nausea or vomiting

Talk to your healthcare provider about what you need to do to care for your stoma. After the procedure, you and your healthcare provider will need to regularly check the stoma for any signs of infection.

- Symptoms of infection may include: drainage, redness, swelling, pain, or feeling of warmth around the small hole in your stomach wall (stoma).

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms of stomach and intestine problems and gastrointestinal procedure-related problems: stomach (abdominal) pain; constipation that does not go away; nausea or vomiting; fever; blood in your stool; or a dark tarry stool.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
Starting Duopa

**After the PEG-J procedure**

- You will need to care for your stoma and check for signs of infection, such as pain, fever, redness, warmth, and drainage from your stoma. Tell your doctor right away if you notice any of these signs.
- You’ll be taught how to use the pump and care for your tubing and stoma.

**Your doctor will individualize your dose in a process called titration**

- Your doctor will start your treatment with Duopa by programming your pump.
- Your dose will be adjusted to your needs by a process called titration.
  - Titration involves finding the dose that is right for you.
  - To help find the right dose, your doctor will ask you to keep track of your symptoms. This will help determine if your dose needs to be increased or decreased.

**Your daily routine with Duopa**

- In the morning, you’ll connect a cassette and start your pump to receive your morning dose. Once the morning dose is administered, your continuous dose will start automatically and continue for up to 16 hours.
- At bedtime, you’ll disconnect the pump and flush your PEG-J. You may get a prescription for Parkinson’s medicine to take when the pump is disconnected at night.

- **Morning**
  - You'll connect a cassette and start your pump.

- **Bedtime**
  - You'll disconnect the pump and flush your PEG-J tube.

**What happens if I need to stop Duopa?**

- If you stop Duopa for less than 2 hours, you do not need to take oral carbidopa and levodopa, but your healthcare provider may tell you to take an extra dose of Duopa.
- If you stop Duopa for more than 2 hours during your 16-hour dosing time for any reason, call your healthcare provider and take oral carbidopa and levodopa as prescribed until you are able to restart your Duopa. Keep a supply of oral carbidopa and levodopa immediate release tablets with you in case you are unable to give your Duopa infusion.
- **Do not stop Duopa** without talking to your doctor. Suddenly stopping Duopa can cause withdrawal symptoms, such as fever, confusion, or severe muscle stiffness.

**What should I do if I want to swim or bathe while wearing the pump?**

- The pump cannot get wet, so you'll need to detach the pump before you shower, bathe, or swim. Reattach the pump to the stomach tubing afterward and restart it.
- Your doctor may tell you to use the extra dose button prior to swimming, bathing, showering, or going to bed.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
## Motor Symptoms

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFF time</strong></td>
<td>Time when medicine is not providing benefit with regard to mobility, slowness, and stiffness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ON time</strong></td>
<td>When medicine is providing benefit with regard to mobility, slowness, and stiffness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Troublesome dyskinesia</strong></td>
<td>Involuntary twisting, turning movements that can interfere with function or cause discomfort. Dyskinesia can be a side effect of Parkinson’s medications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What can Duopa do for OFF time?

Duopa was studied in a group of patients who were regularly having at least 3 hours of OFF time per day, even while taking oral carbidopa/levodopa immediate release tablets. The study lasted 12 weeks.

At the end of the study, patients on Duopa had 4 hours less OFF time than at the beginning of the study. Patients on oral carbidopa/levodopa immediate release had 2 hours less OFF time (see Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: OFF time at beginning and end of 12-week clinical study</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daily OFF time at beginning of study</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>DUOPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral carbidopa/levodopa immediate release</td>
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</table>

In addition, patients on Duopa had 4 hours more ON time—time without troublesome dyskinesia—at the end of the study, compared to 2 hours more ON time for patients who took oral carbidopa/levodopa immediate release (see Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: ON time at beginning and end of 12-week clinical study</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daily ON time at beginning of study</strong></td>
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<td>DUOPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral carbidopa/levodopa immediate release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each day was considered to be 16 hours of time awake.

### What are the common side effects of Duopa?

The most common side effects of Duopa include: complications of tubing placement procedure, swelling of legs and feet, nausea, high blood pressure (hypertension), depression, and mouth and throat pain.

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Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
DUOPA may cause serious side effects. Talk to your doctor before starting DUOPA and while on DUOPA if you have had or have any of these:

- **Falling asleep during normal daily activities without warning.** DUOPA may cause you to fall asleep while you are doing daily activities such as driving, which may result in an accident. This can happen as late as one year after starting DUOPA. Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how DUOPA affects you. Tell your healthcare provider if you take medicines that can make you sleepy, such as sleep medicines, antidepressants, or antipsychotics.

- **Low blood pressure when you stand or sit up quickly.** After you have been sitting or lying down, stand up slowly to help reduce dizziness, nausea, sweating, or fainting until you know how DUOPA affects you.

- **Seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not real** (hallucinations).

- **Unusual urges.** Some people taking medicines for Parkinson's disease, including DUOPA, have reported urges such as excessive gambling, compulsive eating, compulsive shopping, and increased sex drive.

- **Depression and suicide.** DUOPA can cause or worsen depression. Pay close attention to changes in your mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings. Call your healthcare provider right away if you feel depressed or have thoughts of suicide.

- **Uncontrolled sudden movements** (dyskinesia). If you have new dyskinesia or your dyskinesia gets worse, tell your healthcare provider. This may be a sign that your dose of DUOPA or other Parkinson’s medicines may need to be adjusted.

- **Progressive weakness or numbness or loss of sensation in the fingers or feet** (neuropathy).

- **Heart attack or other heart problems.** Tell your healthcare provider if you have experienced increased blood pressure, a fast or irregular heartbeat, or chest pain.

- Parkinson’s disease patients are at an increased risk of developing **melanoma**, a form of **skin cancer**. See your healthcare provider for regular skin examinations when taking DUOPA.

- **Abnormal blood tests.** DUOPA may cause changes in certain blood tests, especially certain hormone and kidney blood tests.

- **Worsening of the increased pressure in your eyes** (glaucoma). The pressure in your eyes should be checked after starting DUOPA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
DuoConnect is a comprehensive, 24/7, one-on-one Duopa patient support service

What is the DuoConnect Service?

DuoConnect provides ongoing support throughout your Duopa treatment. This service is provided by AbbVie at no cost to you.

A Dedicated Nurse Case Manager—Your main point of contact for DuoConnect.

– Answers your questions, helps with insurance coverage, coordinates educational home nurse visits, and gives you ongoing support with Duopa.

– Connects you with a specialty pharmacy that delivers your Duopa cassettes, pump, and other supplies.

DuoConnect Home Nurse—A DuoConnect Home Nurse will visit your home before and after your procedure to help reinforce what you’ve learned from your doctor.

How do I contact DuoConnect?

Talk to your doctor for more information on how to sign up for DuoConnect.
How can I learn more about Duopa?

Talk to your doctor. Only you and your doctor can decide if Duopa is right for you.

It’s important to understand the risks and benefits of Duopa. You can use the Doctor Discussion Guide on pages 14-15 of this brochure to help you talk with your doctor.

The doctor treating your Parkinson’s disease can also tell you about additional resources and educational opportunities to help you learn more about Duopa.

Would you like to talk to somebody who is already on Duopa?

The Duopa Patient and Carer Peer Mentor Program can connect you or your carer with a person using Duopa or with their carer.

Mentors do not give medical advice. You should discuss any medical concerns with your doctor. Only you and your doctor can determine what is right for you.

You can connect with a Duopa Peer Mentor by calling the toll-free number below.

1-855-776-8966
8:30 a.m.–7:30 p.m., ET (Monday–Friday)*


Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10–12.
Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide and Patient Instructions for Use, at www.rxabbvie.com.
Use
DUOPA (carbidopa and levodopa) enteral suspension is a prescription medicine used for treatment of advanced Parkinson’s disease. DUOPA contains two medicines: carbidopa and levodopa.

Important Safety Information

What is the most important safety information I should know about DUOPA?

• Stomach and intestine (gastrointestinal) problems and problems from the procedure you will need to have to receive DUOPA (gastrointestinal procedure-related problems) may occur. Some of these problems may require surgery and may lead to death.

Your healthcare provider will talk to you about the stoma procedure. Before the stoma procedure, tell your healthcare provider if you ever had a surgery or problems with your stomach.

Talk to your healthcare provider about what you need to do to care for your stoma. After the procedure, you and your healthcare provider will need to regularly check the stoma for any signs of infection.

• Symptoms of infection may include: drainage, redness, swelling, pain, or feeling of warmth around the small hole in your stomach wall (stoma).

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms of stomach and intestine problems and gastrointestinal procedure-related problems: stomach (abdominal) pain; constipation that does not go away; nausea or vomiting; fever; blood in your stool; or a dark tarry stool.

Do not take DUOPA if you currently take or have recently taken (within 2 weeks) a medication for depression called a non-selective monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure if you take an MAO Inhibitor.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Using DUOPA with certain other medicines, including medications for high blood pressure, MAO inhibitors, antipsychotics, metoclopramide, isoniazid, and iron or vitamin supplements, may cause serious side effects. High-protein foods may affect how DUOPA works. Tell your healthcare provider if you change your diet.

(Continued on next page)
Important Safety Information\(^1\) (continued)

DUOPA may cause serious side effects. Talk to your doctor before starting DUOPA and while on DUOPA if you have had or have any of these:

- **Falling asleep during normal daily activities without warning.** DUOPA may cause you to fall asleep while you are doing daily activities such as driving, which may result in an accident. This can happen as late as one year after starting DUOPA. Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how DUOPA affects you. Tell your healthcare provider if you take medicines that can make you sleepy, such as sleep medicines, antidepressants, or antipsychotics.

- **Low blood pressure when you stand or sit up quickly.** After you have been sitting or lying down, stand up slowly to help reduce dizziness, nausea, sweating, or fainting until you know how DUOPA affects you.

- **Seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not real (hallucinations).**

- **Unusual urges.** Some people taking medicines for Parkinson’s disease, including DUOPA, have reported urges such as excessive gambling, compulsive eating, compulsive shopping, and increased sex drive.

- **Depression and suicide.** DUOPA can cause or worsen depression. Pay close attention to changes in your mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings. Call your healthcare provider right away if you feel depressed or have thoughts of suicide.

- **Uncontrolled sudden movements (dyskinesia).** If you have new dyskinesia or your dyskinesia gets worse, tell your healthcare provider. This may be a sign that your dose of DUOPA or other Parkinson’s medicines may need to be adjusted.

- **Progressive weakness or numbness or loss of sensation in the fingers or feet (neuropathy).**

- **Heart attack or other heart problems.** Tell your healthcare provider if you have experienced increased blood pressure, a fast or irregular heartbeat, or chest pain.

(Continued on next page)
Important Safety Information\(^1\) (continued)

- Parkinson’s disease patients are at an increased risk of developing melanoma, a form of skin cancer. See your healthcare provider for regular skin examinations when taking DUOPA.
- **Abnormal blood tests.** DUOPA may cause changes in certain blood tests, especially certain hormone and kidney blood tests.
- **Worsening of the increased pressure in your eyes** (glaucoma). The pressure in your eyes should be checked after starting DUOPA.

**Do not stop using DUOPA or change your dose unless you are told to do so by your healthcare provider.** Tell your healthcare provider if you develop withdrawal symptoms such as fever, confusion, or severe muscle stiffness.

**The most common side effects of DUOPA include:** complications of tubing placement procedure, swelling of legs and feet, nausea, high blood pressure (hypertension), depression, and mouth and throat pain.

**Please see the full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for additional information about DUOPA.**

**Talk to your healthcare provider if you have questions.**

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 cannot afford your medication, contact www.pparx.org for assistance.

*The information in this guide is not a substitute for talking to your doctor about questions you have.*
If you have motor fluctuations due to advanced Parkinson’s disease, talk to your neurologist or movement disorder specialist (MDS) to find out more about Duopa.

Duopa may be an option for you.

Visit www.duopa.com
Doctor Discussion Guide

Suggested questions to ask your doctor:

1. Is Duopa right for me?

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_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

2. What can I expect from Duopa?

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3. What are the risks and side effects of Duopa?

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4. What does the daily routine involve?

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Make a list of all medications you take and discuss it with your doctor. Be sure to include all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, herbal supplements, and vitamins that you take.

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Tell your doctor about any current medical conditions and any past stomach surgeries or stomach problems.

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Reference: 1. DUOPA [packet insert].