

**LUCENTIS® (ranibizumab) in the Treatment of Visual Impairment due
to Diabetic Macular Edema (DME) Patient Booklet
Audio CD Script**

[Introduction]

Welcome to your audio guide to therapy with LUCENTIS®!

You have been given this leaflet and CD because your doctor has prescribed LUCENTIS® to you. Your doctor thinks you should receive LUCENTIS® as a treatment for visual impairment due to diabetic macular edema, or DME. First you'll learn about LUCENTIS®, followed by information on DME.

[About LUCENTIS®]

To start off, let's talk about LUCENTIS®.

LUCENTIS® belongs to a group of treatments known as anti-vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF, therapies.

LUCENTIS® prevents VEGF-A, a substance that can affect vision, from causing further damage to the eye and can even repair some of the damage that has occurred.

Next, let's talk about what you can expect when you go for your LUCENTIS® injection.

LUCENTIS® is an injection in the eye. It's normal to worry about injections, but most patients say that the injection is painless and sounds worse than it really is.

On the day of your treatment, care will be taken to make sure you are relaxed and comfortable.

Before receiving LUCENTIS® you should inform your doctor if you have had a stroke or experienced transient signs of stroke such as weakness or paralysis of limbs and face or difficulty speaking or understanding. This will help the doctor decide whether this is the most appropriate treatment for you.

A doctor or nurse will cover your face and the area around the eye with a special drape and clean your eye and the skin around it. Then your eye will be held open so you don't blink and numbed with an anaesthetic to prevent pain.

The doctor will then give the injection into the white part of your eye. You may feel a little pressure with the injection.

It's important to tell your doctor if you have an eye infection or any pain or redness in your eye, or if you think you may be allergic to LUCENTIS® or to Betadine® (iodine).

After you receive your LUCENTIS® injection, your doctor will do eye tests, including a measure of the pressure in your eye, to make sure the treatment went well. The white area of the eye, where the injection was given, will likely be red. This redness is normal and it will go away in a few days. Contact your doctor if it doesn't go away or gets worse.

You may see a few spots or "floaters" in your vision. These spots are normal and should go away in a few days. Contact your doctor if they don't go away or get worse.

Your pupils will be dilated for the injection, and this can make it difficult for you to see for a few hours after the treatment. If you usually drive, you should not drive until your vision has returned to normal.

It is important to monitor for changes in the condition of your eye in the week following your injection. Rarely, injections in the eye can cause infection. Contact your doctor as soon as possible if you have any of the following signs and symptoms in your eye: pain; light sensitivity or tearing; swollen lids or other swelling; increasing redness;

blurred or distorted vision, or sudden vision loss; light flashes; seeing flies, black spots, or coloured halos; or drying of the surface of your eye.

Also, contact your doctor as soon as possible if you notice any of these other signs and symptoms: sudden pain or swelling in your muscles; headache; dizziness; shortness of breath; cough; nausea; vomiting; sweating; itchiness; skin rash; lip or facial swelling; limping that comes and goes; warmth or tenderness of the calf; numbness and pain of your skin, arms, or legs; nosebleed; bloody urine; bruising; slurred speech; or weakness or paralysis of muscles (especially to one side).

Now, let's talk about how long you will need to continue treatment with LUCENTIS®.

Every patient is different—you will need ongoing treatment with LUCENTIS® depending on how your vision changes. Talk with your doctor about your results and your feelings about your treatment.

If your vision doesn't get better immediately, it is important to keep attending your eye doctor appointments. The best way to protect your independent lifestyle and your vision is to visit your doctor on a regular basis. Be sure to discuss options with your doctor.

Your doctor will monitor the condition of your eye and, depending on how you respond to the treatment, will decide if and when you need to receive further treatment. Always go to every appointment that your doctor arranges for you.

[Visual impairment due to DME]

Now that you know about LUCENTIS®, let's talk about visual impairment due to DME.

DME is a complication of diabetes that affects the macula, a part of the retina at the back of the eye. The macula is the area that lets you see sharply in the centre of your vision.

One of the contributing factors for DME is a substance called vascular endothelial growth factor A, or VEGF-A, which causes leakage and thickening in the layers of your retina that damage your vision.

It may be that the visual impairment due to DME has already started to affect your ability to do everyday things like reading, shopping, and driving.

Most patients will need to see their doctor regularly for tests and treatment.

Now we'll talk about what you can expect following treatment with LUCENTIS®.

With LUCENTIS®, for almost all patients, vision at least stays the same, and for many, it gets better.

Following treatment, some patients notice a difference in their vision in as early as one week. You may not notice an improvement right away, but it's important that you continue with regular treatment because you may notice improvement with continued treatment.

With LUCENTIS®, you may find that you are able to do everyday activities that you have found difficult since being diagnosed with visual impairment due to DME, such as reading, shopping, and driving.

Finally, let's talk about what you can do to help your visual impairment due to DME.

Monitor your own vision regularly. At home, take note of any changes in your vision. Be proactive and tell your doctor or nurse if you notice any changes.

Dealing with changes in your vision can be difficult—it's OK to ask for support. Talk with family and friends about your vision, and let them know if you are having trouble reading, getting around, taking medication, or doing housework. If you don't have family or friends who can help, ask at your doctor's office about support services.

Take care of your diabetes. High blood sugar levels increase the risk of visual impairment due to DME and make it more likely to get worse. Controlling your blood sugar levels is an important part of maintaining your vision and getting the most out of your treatment.

There are many things you and your health care team can do to manage your diabetes. Regularly monitor your blood sugar levels as instructed by your doctor. Take your medication as directed. Taking all of your medications correctly—both for diabetes and for your visual impairment due to DME—will give you the best results. Manage your diet with your health care team. Your doctor can tell you what you should and shouldn't eat, and when you should eat.

We hope this information has helped you to better understand visual impairment due to DME and LUCENTIS®. If you have further questions, please ask your doctor.