

Chronic GI symptoms and EPI

Bristol Stool Scale¹

When you have Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI), your body is missing the enzymes it needs to properly digest food. **The most common symptoms of EPI are gastrointestinal and can cause stomach pain, gas and bloating, diarrhea and smelly, greasy stools.** These symptoms can be urgent and disruptive.²



Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Separate hard lumps (Severe constipation)	Lumpy and sausage-like (Mild constipation)	A sausage shape with cracks in the surface (Normal)	Like a smooth, soft sausage or snake (Normal)	Soft blobs with clear-cut edges (Mild diarrhea)	Fluffy, mushy pieces with ragged edges (Diarrhea)	Liquid consistency with no solid pieces (Severe diarrhea)
DO YOU FREQUENTLY EXPERIENCE MILD TO SEVERE DIARRHEA?						

STEATORRHEA (GREASY, OILY STOOLS)

Steatorrhea means that you have excessive amounts of fat in your stools and your body is maybe not digesting food properly.³

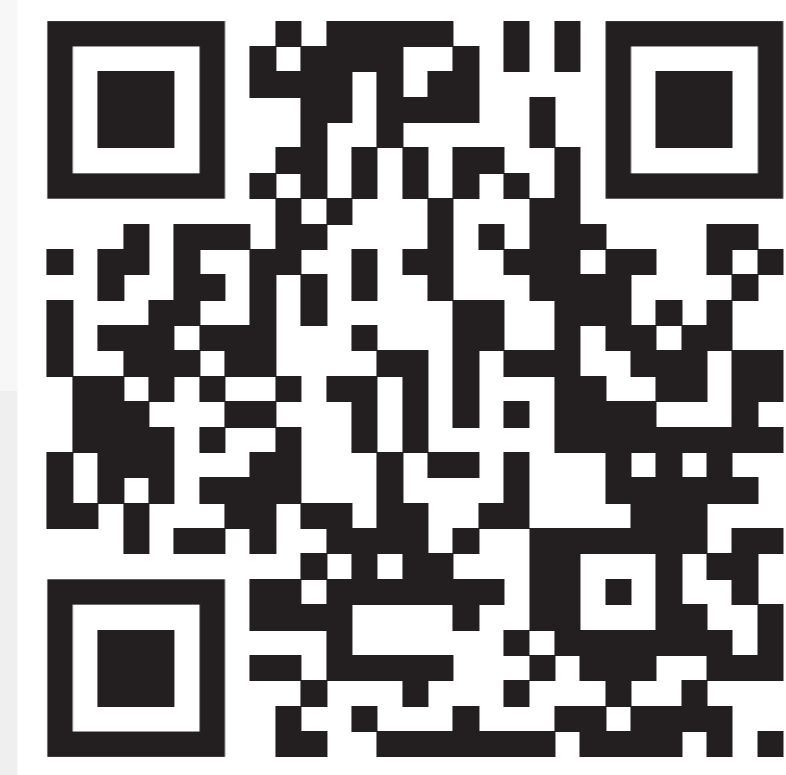
Are your stools regularly:

- Paler in color, like clay?
- Covered in a greasy film?
- Bulky or frothy?
- Foul-smelling?
- Difficult to flush / float?
- Sticking to the toilet bowl?

Choose **PANCREAZE** as your first-line enzyme replacement therapy

- **Consider EPI (Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency)** in your assessment of chronic GI symptoms.
- **Trusted for more than 10 years**, PANCREAZE is proven to improve EPI symptoms and fat and protein absorption.⁴
- PANCREAZE is available in 6 strengths — **including a 37,000 unit dose.**

Please visit: HCP.PANCREAZE.com



Indication

PANCREAZE is indicated for the treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency due to cystic fibrosis or other conditions.

Important Safety Information

Fibrosing colonopathy is associated with high-dose use of pancreatic enzyme replacement. Exercise caution when doses of PANCREAZE (pancrelipase) exceed 2,500 lipase units/kg body weight per meal (or greater than 10,000 lipase units/kg body weight per day).

Hyperuricemia may develop. Consider monitoring uric acid levels in patients with hyperuricemia, gout, or renal impairment.

Most common adverse reactions are: abdominal pain, flatulence, diarrhea, abnormal feces, and fatigue.

There is theoretical risk of viral transmission with all pancreatic enzyme products including PANCREAZE. Although it has never

been reported, it may be possible for a person to get a viral infection from taking pancreatic enzyme products that come from pigs.

Exercise caution when administering pancrelipase to a patient with a known allergy to proteins of porcine origin.

To avoid irritation of oral mucosa, do not chew PANCREAZE or retain in the mouth.

PANCREAZE is not interchangeable with any other pancrelipase products.

Dosing should not exceed the recommended maximum dosage set forth by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Consensus Conferences Guidelines.

Please read accompanying **PANCREAZE Medication Guide** and **Full Prescribing Information**.

References: **1.** Cleveland Clinic. (n.d.). Poop Shape, Color and Smell: What's Healthy and What's Not. Retrieved from <https://health.clevelandclinic.org/healthy-poop-shape-type-color> **2.** Cleveland Clinic. (n.d.). Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI). Retrieved from <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/21577-exocrine-pancreatic-insufficiency-epi> **3.** Cleveland Clinic. (n.d.). Steatorrhea. <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/symptoms/24049-steatorrhea-fatty-stool> **4.** Trapnell BC, et al. Efficacy and safety of PANCREAZE® for treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency due to cystic fibrosis. *J Cyst Fibros.* 2011;10(5):350-356.

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