Lexiscan is a prescription drug given through an IV line that increases blood flow through the arteries of the heart during a cardiac nuclear stress test. Lexiscan is given to patients when they are unable to exercise adequately for a stress test.

Safety Considerations: Lexiscan should not be given to patients who have certain abnormal heart rhythms unless they have a pacemaker.

PLEASE SEE IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ON PAGE 17. PLEASE SEE FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION AT WWW.LEXISCAN.COM.
Please see important safety information on page 17.
Coronary artery disease

What is coronary artery disease?
The heart is a specialized muscle. Like other muscles in your body, it needs oxygen and nutrients. The coronary (heart) arteries deliver oxygen and nutrients to your heart so that it can effectively pump blood throughout your body. People with heart disease may have one or more coronary arteries that have become narrowed or clogged over time by fatty deposits (also called plaques). These can decrease blood flow to the heart. Page 2 is an illustration that shows you what a healthy artery looks like compared with an unhealthy artery.

So less blood flow is bad, right?
Exactly. Reduced blood flow may cause chest pain (angina), shortness of breath, and potentially a heart attack. Injured heart muscle can be permanently damaged if the coronary arteries stay blocked for too long. If there is a problem with your heart, it is important to find out about it as soon as possible.

My doctor scheduled me for an MPI test. What is it?
MPI stands for myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI). The “myocardium” is your heart muscle. “Perfusion” refers to blood flow. And “imaging” is exactly what it sounds like, taking pictures. So, myocardial perfusion imaging is basically just taking pictures of the blood flow to your heart. MPI is also called a cardiac nuclear stress test. It provides detailed images that can be used to diagnose and assess coronary artery disease.

Okay, but how common is it?
Very common. In fact, more than 3 million people had this test performed on them last year. It helps physicians see if there’s a problem with your heart.
Does it hurt?

Except for a small needle (catheter) that will be placed in a vein in your arm at the start of the test, MPI is a noninvasive test. That means it takes place outside of your body and does not involve surgery of any kind. You will stay awake and alert the entire time.

A small amount of radioactive liquid (called a tracer) will be injected into your bloodstream through the catheter during the MPI test. This tracer helps the doctor see the blood flow to your heart. You probably will not feel any effects from the tracer, which your body eliminates by natural means.

So it’s radioactive?

Yes. Remember, radiation is always around us, from computers to wireless technology. Your doctor will make sure this is an appropriate test by looking at the amount of radiation you will be exposed to compared to your risks for heart disease. In many cases, not having this test may present higher risk than having it done.

Okay, how do the pictures work? Is there a camera or something?

Yes. A special camera will take pictures of your heart once the tracer moves through your arteries. Depending on the type of test, you may be required to have 2 sets of pictures taken by the camera at 2 different times (either later that day or even the next). These pictures give doctors detailed information about blood flow into your heart. They might see that some areas of your heart are blocked and not getting all the oxygen and nutrients they need. This information will help your doctors decide what steps should be taken next.
Safety Considerations

Lexiscan can cause serious or fatal cardiac arrest, abnormal heart rhythms, heart attack, or serious allergic reactions. Trained staff should be immediately available while you are receiving Lexiscan.
How will the test be monitored?

Your MPI test will be done under the supervision of your heart imaging team, which may consist of a doctor, a certified technologist and/or a registered nurse. In addition to the catheter, electrocardiograph (ECG) leads will be placed on your upper body, and a blood pressure cuff will be used to check your blood pressure. These are all normal monitoring procedures during the test.

What else happens during an MPI test?

To help the tracer move quickly through your body and to your heart, it is necessary to get more blood flowing to your heart. This can often be achieved by walking briskly on a treadmill. This test is known as “exercise stress.” If for any reason, you are not able to exercise on the treadmill for your MPI test, your doctor may prescribe a medication that will be given through the catheter to increase blood flow to your heart. This procedure is called pharmacologic stress—and it’s used millions of times a year to help produce accurate images.

Really? That seems like a lot.

Well, there are any number of reasons why someone may be unable to exercise adequately for an MPI test. Age, obesity, arthritis, diabetes, even chronic kidney disease can make exercise difficult.

I see. What’s the drug called?

There are a few different pharmacologic stress agents available, but the most commonly used one is called Lexiscan® (regadenoson) injection.
Safety Considerations

Drugs such as Lexiscan may cause an increase or decrease in blood pressure especially in patients with certain heart and blood vessel disorders.

Lexiscan can cause breathing difficulties. Before receiving Lexiscan, tell your doctor if you have respiratory diseases, such as COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) or asthma. Tell your doctor about all medications you use to manage these conditions.
What does Lexiscan do exactly?

Lexiscan is a prescription drug given through an IV line that increases blood flow through the arteries of the heart during a cardiac nuclear stress test. Lexiscan is given to patients when they are unable to exercise adequately for a stress test.

How will Lexiscan be given?

Well, you may be lying down on a hospital cart or sitting in a chair when you receive Lexiscan® (regadenoson) injection. A nurse or other certified lab professional will inject the Lexiscan, and then the tracer, through the catheter that is already in your arm. You’ll feel the effects of the Lexiscan almost immediately.

It’s important to understand, whether you exercise on a treadmill or receive Lexiscan stress, the goal is the same: to increase blood flow to your heart so that the tracer is completely distributed throughout your heart for accurate imaging.

What are the most common side effects with Lexiscan?

The most common side effects that occurred in clinical trials of Lexiscan were shortness of breath, headache, flushing, chest discomfort or chest pain, dizziness, nausea, abdominal discomfort, a metallic taste in the mouth, and feeling hot. Most common side effects began soon after receiving Lexiscan and went away within 15 minutes except for headache which resolved in most patients within 30 minutes.

Such effects are expected, so be sure to tell the physician or lab personnel how you’re feeling. Remember, these effects usually go away within minutes. After you receive Lexiscan, you’ll be ready for the images to be taken.
Please see important safety information on page 17.
What do I need to do during the imaging part of the test?

For the best possible images of your heart, just do your best to relax and stay still. The goal is to be sure you are as comfortable as possible during the procedure. You may still be feeling the effects of Lexiscan when you’re ready for the images to be taken. This is expected.

During the imaging part of the test, you’ll rest on your back with your arms above your head. The camera will take images of your heart for about 20 to 40 minutes. It’s very important that you’re comfortable so that you can be as still as possible so that the camera can produce the best images. The camera is large, but don’t worry. It won’t touch your body and it doesn’t hurt.

Safety Considerations

- Avoid consuming any caffeine-containing foods and beverages or medicines containing methylxanthines (eg, caffeine or theophylline) in the 12 hours before your scheduled heart scan.

- Ask your doctor if you should stop taking any medications you usually take before the day of the test.

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.
The nuclear images

You mentioned that there might be two sets of images. How does that work?

One set of images will be taken after the treadmill exercise or after you’ve received pharmacologic stress. You may have another set of images taken while you’re at rest. Comparing these two sets of images makes it easier for your doctor to see if any parts of your heart are not getting enough blood.

What happens after the test?

A nuclear cardiologist will look at the pictures of your heart. Nuclear cardiologists are specially trained to “read” these pictures to see areas of the heart that might not be getting enough blood. They will discuss the images with the doctor who ordered the test, which may be your cardiologist or primary care doctor. When you meet with your doctor, you’ll discuss the test results and decide what steps to take next. It may include simple lifestyle changes, medications, or more testing.
Which foods, drinks and medications should I avoid before my test?

DO NOT consume caffeine-containing foods and drinks or medications that contain methylxanthines (eg, caffeine or theophylline) in the 12 hours before your scheduled pharmacologic stress test with Lexiscan® (regadenoson) injection.

This is a short list of some foods and drugs to avoid before the test. Remember, it is only a partial list. Your doctor and pharmacist will know about other products, foods, drinks, and medications you shouldn’t have before your test. Be sure to tell your doctor which over-the-counter (OTC) and prescription drugs you’re currently taking. Your doctor will then give you instructions about those medications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foods to avoid</th>
<th>Drinks to avoid</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chocolate candies</td>
<td>chocolate milk</td>
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<tr>
<td>chocolate cakes</td>
<td>hot cocoa</td>
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<tr>
<td>brownies</td>
<td>coffee (brewed, instant, iced, decaf)</td>
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<tr>
<td>chocolate pudding</td>
<td>tea (brewed, instant, iced, decaf)</td>
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<tr>
<td>energy bars</td>
<td>soda pop (including “caffeine-free”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>foods containing guarana</td>
<td>energy drinks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>drinks containing guarana</td>
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Please see Important Safety Information on Page 17.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTC drugs containing caffeine</th>
<th>Prescription drugs containing dipyridamole</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anacin&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Aggrenox&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (aspirin, dipyridamole)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excedrin&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Persantine&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (dipyridamole)</td>
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<td>Vivarin&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>NoDoz&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<th>Prescription drugs containing caffeine</th>
<th>Prescription drugs containing theophylline</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cafergot&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (ergotamine tartrate, caffeine)</td>
<td>Aerolate&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esgic&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (butalbital, acetaminophen, caffeine)</td>
<td>Constant-T&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fioricet&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (butalbital, acetaminophen, caffeine)</td>
<td>Elixophylline&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiorinal&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (butalbital, aspirin, caffeine)</td>
<td>Quibron&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (all forms) (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norgesic&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (orphenadrine, aspirin, caffeine)</td>
<td>Respbid&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norgesic&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; Forte (orphenadrine, aspirin, caffeine)</td>
<td>Slo-bid&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synalgos&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt;-DC (dihydrocodeine, aspirin, caffeine)</td>
<td>Slo-Phyllin&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wigraine&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (ergotamine, caffeine)</td>
<td>T-Phyl&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tedral&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; SA (theophylline, ephedrine HCl, phenobarbital)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Theo-24&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<td>Theoclear&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<td>Theo-Dur&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<td>Theolair&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Theo-Organidin&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (iodinated glycerol, theophylline)</td>
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<td>Theo-Sav&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<td>Theostat&lt;sup&gt;®&lt;/sup&gt; (theophylline)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Theo-X™ (theophylline)</td>
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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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• Avoid consuming any caffeine-containing foods and beverages or medicines containing caffeine or theophylline in the 12 hours before your scheduled heart scan.

• Ask your doctor if you should stop taking any medications you usually take before the day of the test.

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.
Now you know

Hopefully this brochure has helped you get a better understanding of your cardiac nuclear stress test with Lexiscan® (regadenoson) injection. For more tips on how to prepare for your test, see the adjacent panel, which you can detach and bring with you on the day of your appointment.
All right. I think I understand the test. So what should I do to prepare for it?

Glad you asked! Be sure to read and understand the following steps to take BEFORE the day of your test:

- Ask your doctor if you should follow any dietary restrictions before your test
- Ask your doctor if you should stop taking any medications you usually take before the day of the test
- If you have diabetes and use insulin or oral diabetes medications, ask your doctor for special instructions
- Tell your doctor if you have a history of wheezing, asthma, or chronic lung disease
- DO NOT consume foods, drinks, or medications that contain methylxanthines (eg, caffeine or theophylline) for at least 12 hours before the Lexiscan® (regadenoson) injection test; One easy way to remember this is: “Twelve hours or less, no pharm stress.”
  Some medications containing certain ingredients should also be avoided; see the list on pages 14 and 15 for products you should avoid
- DO NOT apply creams, lotions, or powder to your chest area on the day of the test
- Wear comfortable clothing and shoes
Your test information

Date: ___________________________ Time: ___________________________

Location: ___________________________

Phone: ___________________________

Physician: ___________________________

Return time: ___________________________

Special instructions: ___________________________

Caffeine reminder!
Twelve hours or less, no pharm stress.
The information in this booklet is only a starting point. Be sure to talk with your physician. If you have questions, please talk with all of your healthcare providers.

Presented by:

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