

RETURN TO YOU

Learn how you can prevent recurrent *C. diff* infection with one dose of Rebyota®

REBYOTA®
(fecal microbiota, live-jslm) suspension, for rectal use

INDICATION

Rebyota (fecal microbiota, live - jslm) is indicated for the prevention of recurrence of *Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*) infection in individuals 18 years of age and older, following antibiotic treatment for recurrent *C. diff* infection.

Limitation of Use

Rebyota is not indicated for the treatment of *C. diff* infection.

Scan to visit Rebyota.com

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

You should not receive Rebyota if you have a history of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to Rebyota or any of its components.

ONE DOSE ONE VISIT

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and on page 12. Click to see full Prescribing Information.

REBYOTA®: THE FIRST AND ONLY SINGLE-DOSE THERAPY TO PREVENT *C. DIFF* FROM COMING BACK

ONE DOSE ONE VISIT

Rebyota is...

A recurrent *C. diff* prevention treatment

Rebyota is an FDA-approved recurrent *C. diff* prevention treatment that keeps a recurrent infection from coming back. It is not an antibiotic.[1]

A mix of important bacteria

Rebyota is made up of a consistent mix of important bacteria.[1]

Delivered where it's needed

In one dose and one visit, Rebyota is delivered right where it's needed—the microbiome in your colon.

Administered within minutes

Rebyota is administered within minutes. It does not require laxatives/bowel prep, fasting, anesthesia, or colonoscopy.[2]



"It has been six months since Rebyota. I have not had another recurrence."

Heather, Actual Rebyota Patient

Individual results may vary.



"The administration for me was simple and easy. Only took a few minutes."

Pat, Actual Rebyota Patient

Individual results may vary.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

You should report to your doctor any infection you think you may have acquired after administration.

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REBYOTA®: RESULTS THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE

In a major clinical study with Rebyota[1,a]

Rebyota After Antibiotics
71%
success rate[1,b]

Antibiotics Alone
58%
success rate[1,b]

Of patients who saw success with Rebyota
92%
stayed free of *C. diff* at 6 months.[2]

Most common side effects may include stomach pain (8.9%), diarrhea (7.2%), bloating (3.9%), gas (3.3%), and nausea (3.3%).[3] In clinical studies, there were no serious adverse events related to Rebyota.[1]

[a]The study was conducted in approximately 300 adult patients with recurrent *C. diff* infection for up to 8 weeks to find out how well Rebyota prevented recurrent *C. diff* infection. Patients in this study first completed treatment with antibiotics.[1,2]

[b]Success rate indicates no other recurrence of *C. diff* infection at 8 weeks.[2]



"It wasn't just an illness, it turned into a lifestyle. That's not what I wanted my life to be."

Melissa, Clinical Study Patient

Individual results may vary.



"I just knew that if I had *C. diff* again, I wasn't going to survive. But my *C. diff* didn't come back after I had Rebyota."

Freda, Clinical Study Patient

Individual results may vary.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Rebyota may contain food allergens.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and on page 12. Click to see full Prescribing Information.

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GETTING REBYOTA®

When discussing administration, talk to your doctor about your location options.



Rebyota administration in your doctor's office

Rebyota can be administered right in your doctor's office once you've completed your course of antibiotics. After administration, there is a 15-minute wait period, after which you can go home. Your doctor may also refer you to a nearby facility to receive your dose.



Rebyota @ Home

If you are unable to receive Rebyota in your doctor's office, you may benefit from the option of administration via home health in the comfort of your home.

GETTING READY FOR ADMINISTRATION[1]



Before administration

No preparation is required

- You should complete your antibiotic prescription 1 to 3 days before your Rebyota administration appointment
- No laxatives/bowel prep or fasting are required



During administration

Takes place within minutes

- Anesthesia or colonoscopy are not necessary
- The doctor or nurse will place you in the preferred position for the administration
- You will be asked to remain in place for about 15 minutes to minimize any cramping that may occur



After administration

Follow your doctor's instructions

- If you experience any side effects, talk to your doctor

Do not take antibiotic therapy for 8 weeks after your dose of Rebyota, unless directed by your doctor.

Watch as a nurse shows you what to expect before, during, and after administration of Rebyota.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

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REBYOTA® RESOURCES

Ready to talk to your doctor about *C. diff*?

Prepare to ask the right questions. **Create your custom doctor discussion guide** by answering a few questions about your condition.

Scan to build your guide or visit Rebyota.com

Advocate for a loved one

This ***C. diff* caregiver checklist** will help you take care of your loved ones with *C. diff* infection.

Scan to download your checklist or visit Rebyota.com

Track your *C. diff* journey

Prepare for your doctor ppointments with this printable ***C. diff* diary**. Track medical history, symptoms, questions, food and water intake, and more.

Scan to print your diary or visit Rebyota.com



"For me it was one dose and one visit, and that was it. I was able to hug and squeeze my girls again."

Patricia, Clinical Study Patient

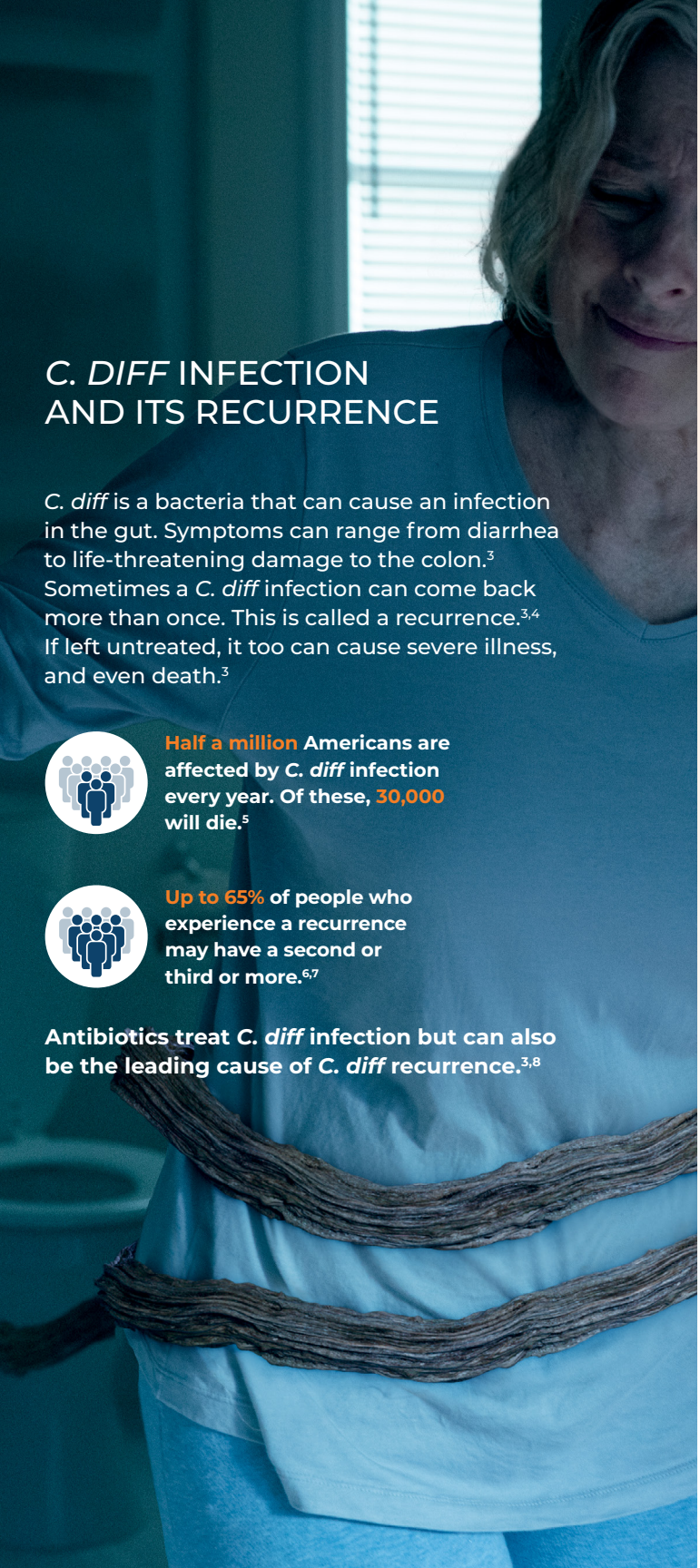
Individual results may vary.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Clinical studies did not determine if adults 65 years of age and older responded differently than younger adults.

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C. DIFF INFECTION AND ITS RECURRENCE

C. diff is a bacteria that can cause an infection in the gut. Symptoms can range from diarrhea to life-threatening damage to the colon.[3] Sometimes a *C. diff* infection can come back more than once. This is called a recurrence.[3,4] If left untreated, it too can cause severe illness, and even death.[3]

Half a million Americans are affected by *C. diff* infection every year. Of these, 30,000 will die.[5]

Up to 65% of people who experience a recurrence may have a second or third or more.[6,7]

Antibiotics treat *C. diff* infection but can also be the leading cause of *C. diff* recurrence.[3,8]

TAKE ACTION TO PREVENT A RECURRENT INFECTION. TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR TODAY.

Only your doctor can diagnose a recurrence of *C. diff* infection. If you have been taking antibiotics and have any of these symptoms, they may indicate a recurrence:

Symptoms of recurrent *C. diff* infection[9]

- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Stomach tenderness or pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea

If you experience a recurrence...

A recurrence can be mentally demanding and physically challenging. If you experience any symptoms of *C. diff* infection, please start a conversation with your doctor about recurrence prevention.

If left untreated, a *C. diff* infection recurrence can lead to:

- Continued abdominal pain and diarrhea[4]
- Extended stays in the hospital[10]
- Sepsis[11]
- Surgery to remove part of the colon (colectomy)[11]
- Death[5]

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- You should report to your doctor any infection you think you may have acquired after administration.
- Rebyota may contain food allergens.
- Most common side effects may include stomach pain (8.9%), diarrhea (7.2%), bloating (3.9%), gas (3.3%), and nausea (3.3%).
- Rebyota has not been studied in patients below 18 years of age.
- Clinical studies did not determine if adults 65 years of age and older responded differently than younger adults.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to FDA. Visit www.FDA.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-332-1088.

Click to see full Prescribing Information.



REFERENCES

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The content in this brochure is for informational purposes only and is not intended to replace a discussion with a healthcare professional.

Scan to visit Rebyota.com

Use this space to jot down questions you want to discuss with your doctor

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Microbiome Therapeutics Development

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