

IS YOUR CAT AT RISK?

Subclinical hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) causes a cat's heart muscle to thicken, making their heart work less efficiently.



Catching HCM early gives you and your veterinarian the chance to take action before serious complications emerge.

Some cats are predisposed to HCM

Any cat can develop HCM, but Maine Coon and Ragdoll breeds have a higher chance due to genetics. Most cats develop this condition as they age, but it can appear at any time.



It's important to catch HCM early but the signs are hard to see

Cats are masters at hiding illness. In the early stages of HCM (called "subclinical HCM"), your cat might:



Act completely normal



Have normal energy levels



Eat and play as usual

Your vet can help you see the signs

Annual vet checkups can help you catch problems before you'd ever notice them at home.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: Do not use Felycin®-CA1 in cats with diabetes mellitus. Discontinue immediately if a cat receiving Felycin-CA1 is diagnosed with diabetes mellitus. Do not administer in cats with pre-existing liver disease. Administration of Felycin-CA1 with drugs that inhibit cytochrome P-450 3A4 or P-glycoprotein, such as calcium channel blockers, amiodarone, azoles, or cyclosporine, may increase risk for toxicity. Use caution when administering in cats with the MDR1 mutation or when administering concomitantly with another P-gp substrate. Treatment with Felycin-CA1 could impact the cat's ability to mount an adequate immune response to vaccinations.

The use of Felycin-CA1 in cats with viral disease like feline viral rhinotracheitis has not been evaluated. The safety and effectiveness of Felycin-CA1 has not been evaluated in cats with other cardiomyopathy phenotypes, in cats receiving beta blockers or corticosteroids, in cats with kidney disease, hyperthyroidism, or other significant systemic disease. The effectiveness of Felycin-CA1 has not been evaluated in sexually intact cats, therefore, should not be used in animals intended for breeding.

Treatment with Felycin-CA1 has been associated with the elevation of the transaminase enzymes, which include alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). Bloodwork should be repeated 1 to 2 months following initiation of treatment, and every 6-12 months thereafter. Discontinue treatment if transaminase values exceed 2X the upper limit of normal (ULN), if other liver enzymes besides ALT or AST are elevated, or if clinical signs of liver dysfunction are noted.

The most frequently observed adverse reactions in cats treated with Felycin-CA1 were cardiovascular in nature, relating to the progression of HCM, and included arrhythmia, congestive heart failure, syncope, and pericardial effusion. Other adverse reactions observed were lethargy, vomiting, diarrhea, and inappetence.

For use only in otherwise healthy cats with subclinical HCM in the absence of other causes of compensatory myocardial hypertrophy (e.g. systemic hypertension), current or historic symptoms of congestive heart failure, arterial thromboembolism, and severe LV outflow tract obstruction.

Not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. Contact a physician in case of accidental ingestion by humans. Pregnant and breastfeeding women should avoid contact with Felycin-CA1. People with known hypersensitivity to sirolimus should administer Felycin-CA1 with caution.

Keep Felycin-CA1 in a secure location out of reach of dogs, cats and other animals to prevent accidental ingestion or overdose.

Felycin-CA1 is conditionally approved by FDA pending a full demonstration of effectiveness under application number 141-604. See prescribing information for complete details regarding adverse events, warnings, and precautions.

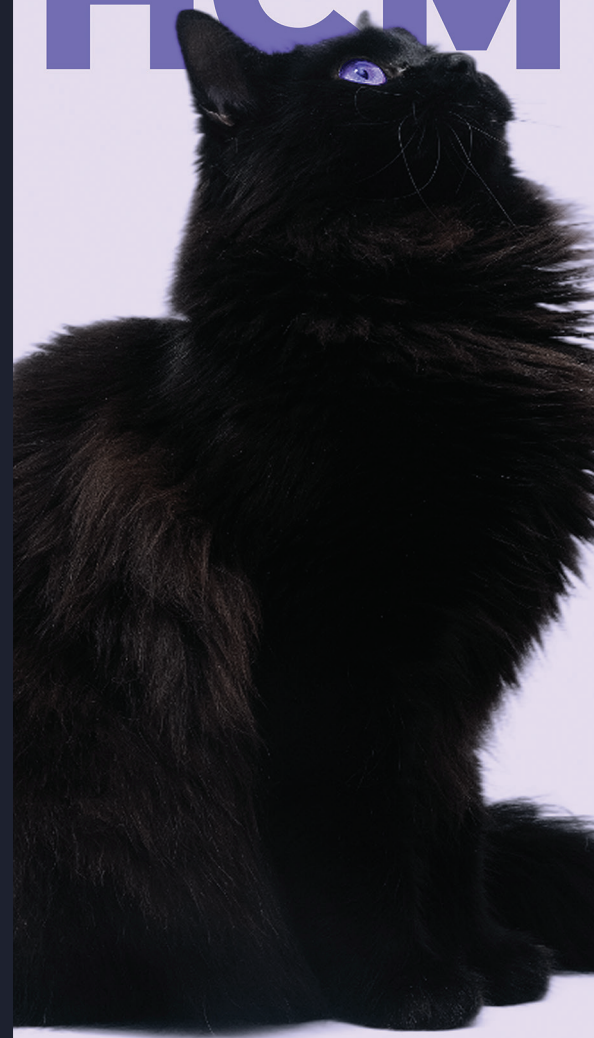
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felycin®-CA1
(sirolimus delayed-release tablets)



PP-PRN-104

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HCM



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WHAT IF YOUR VET SUSPECTS HCM?

During your cat's checkup, your vet might hear a heart murmur. This sound happens when blood isn't flowing smoothly through the heart.

THE FIRST CLUE IS A HEART MURMUR



Testing for HCM is important

To determine if your cat has HCM, your vet may recommend one or multiple tests.

1 Echocardiogram: identifies the thickening of the heart muscle




2 Blood test: measures a heart protein called NT-proBNP

3 Radiograph: tests for severe enlargement of the heart

WHAT HAPPENS WITHOUT DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT?

Without knowing if your cat has HCM, you miss the opportunity for early management. As HCM progresses, it can lead to serious complications and even death.

If left untreated, HCM can lead to:

-  **Congestive heart failure:** fluid builds up in or around the lungs, making breathing difficult.
-  **Blood clots:** these can block blood flow to the legs, causing sudden paralysis.
-  **Abnormal heart rhythms:** these can sometimes lead to fainting or even sudden death.



Knowledge is peace of mind

Living with uncertainty about your cat's health can be stressful. Knowing for sure can help you make the best decisions for your cat's care.



The good news

Many cats with HCM, especially when caught early, can live normal, happy lives for years with proper care. Not all cats with HCM will develop serious problems.






HCM IS MANAGEABLE

If your cat is diagnosed with HCM, don't panic. There is now an FDA conditionally approved medication that helps manage early stage HCM.



Felycin®-CA1 (sirolimus delayed-release tablets) is the first and only disease-modifying drug for cats with subclinical hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM).

Facts about Felycin-CA1

-  **How often does your cat need it?**
Felycin-CA1 is a once-weekly pill and can be easily administered through a pet piller.
-  **Will your cat need this forever?**
Most likely yes, as HCM is a chronic condition.
-  **How will you know it's working?**
Your veterinarian will monitor your cat's heart through follow-up examinations and tests.



Scan to see how Felycin-CA1 works.