

*Required field

Customer Service: 1-888-673-1686 | Fax completed form to: 1-866-312-4030

1. Patient Information Popular	ting this sectio	n as comprehe	ensively a	s possible	or includ	ling chart note	es that	contain t	his inforr	nation, v	vill expedite p	rocessing.	
*Patient Name (first and last):		*Dat	te of Birtl	h (MM/DI)/YYYY):	Sex: □	Male	☐ Fema	ile	Weight	::		
						Height:				BMI:			
Address (cannot be a PO box):			City:						State:		ZIP Code:		
*Best Phone Number:									SSN (optional) (Required for TRICARE members)				
	П	Cell Hom	ne 🗆 V	Vork \square	Other:			,,,	, ,	- 1		,	
Email:				TOTA =	other.								
Email:													
								T					
Insurance Card faxed separately If checked, may leave insurance information blank			e Provider (if applicable):					Primary Insurance Phone Number:					
Policyholder Name:								Relatio	nship to	Patient	if not policyho	older):	
								Щ,					
Member ID:	Group ID:			RxI	SIN:				PCN:				
2. Prescriber Information													
*Prescriber Name:													
*Prescriber's Primary Specialty:					*			IPI:			DEA:		
☐ Primary Care ☐ Cardiologist ☐ Li	pidologist \square	Endocrinolog	gist □ C	ther:									
*Prescriber Address:				*City:					*State:		*ZIP Code:		
				0.17.					otate.		2 0000.		
*Office Contact Name:	*Offic	o Contact Dha	n o Nivenh	arı *0:	fice Cont	act Fay Numb		*Office (Contact E	maile			
*Office Contact Name:	· OIIIC	ce Contact Phoi	пе мить	er: O	nice Cont	act Fax Numb	er:	Office C	Ontact E	IIdII.			
2 Provident of succession													
3. Prescription Information													
Drug: □ NEXLETOL® (bempe	•	•	44.0			Dispense as							
□ NEXLIZET® (bemped						Quantity:							
Refills: 1 2 3 4	5 🗆 6 🗆] 7 🗆 8 🗆	∃ 9 □	10 🗆	11	Sig (Direction	ns): Ta	ke one tal	olet by m	outh dai	ly		
4. Clinical Information													
Allergies:					Previous and/or Current Lipid-Lowering Therapy Information:								
Diagnosis (select all that apply):					$\hfill\square$ Patient is currently on maximally tolerated statin therapy								
☐ Clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD), select		D), select all that (□ Pati	che is carrent			Dose(s) Start Da		·		
				the below:		herapy		Dose(s)	Sta	rt Date	Stop Date	Current	
		ICD-10 (the below:				Dose(s)	Sta	rt Date	Stop Date	Current	
☐ Stroke				the below:	☐ Ato	herapy		Dose(s)	Sta	rt Date	Stop Date		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack				the below:	☐ Ato	Therapy orvastatin		Dose(s)	Sta	rt Date	Stop Date		
	(TIA)			the below:	☐ Ato	Therapy prvastatin avastatin		Dose(s)	Sta	t Date	Stop Date		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)	(TIA)			the below:	☐ Ato	Therapy Dryastatin avastatin suvastatin		Dose(s)	Star	t Date	Stop Date		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M	(TIA)			the below:		Therapy Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin		Dose(s)	Stal	rt Date	Stop Date		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)	(TIA)			the below:	☐ Ato ☐ Pro ☐ Ro ☐ Sir ☐ Ezo	Therapy Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin		Dose(s)	Stal	rt Date	Stop Date		
 ☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) 	(TIA)			the below:		Therapy privastatin avastatin suvastatin nivastatin etimibe							
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)	(TIA)	ICD-10 (the below:		Therapy Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin Drivastatin			Ratio		dose adjustm		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack (☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M) ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) ☐ Other:	(TIA)	ICD-10 (the below:		Therapy privastatin avastatin suvastatin nivastatin etimibe			Ratio	nale for	dose adjustm		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack (☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M) ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) ☐ Other: List additional relevant clinical diagnoses ☐ Heterozygous familial hypercholestero characterized by markedly elevated plasma conditions.	with ICD-10 c	ICD-10 (Code(s)	ise		Therapy privastatin avastatin suvastatin nivastatin etimibe			Ratio	nale for	dose adjustm		
□ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack □ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) □ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M □ Revascularization □ Angina (stable or unstable) □ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) □ Other: List additional relevant clinical diagnoses □ Heterozygous familial hypercholestero characterized by markedly elevated plasma con ICD-10 Code(s):	with ICD-10 centrations of LDs	icD-10 (Code(s) ninant disea mg/dL (unt	ise treated)		Therapy privastatin avastatin suvastatin nivastatin etimibe			Ratio	nale for	dose adjustm		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) ☐ Other: List additional relevant clinical diagnoses ☐ Heterozygous familial hypercholestero characterized by markedly elevated plasma con ICD-10 Code(s): Most Recent LDL-C Level: Date measured:	with ICD-10 centrations of LDi Most Rece Date meas	icD-10 (Code(s) ninant disea	nse treated)	Atri Atri Roo	Therapy orvastatin avastatin suvastatin nvastatin etimibe	statin	therapy:	Ratic	onale for ges in th	dose adjustm		
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M) ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) ☐ Other: List additional relevant clinical diagnoses ☐ Heterozygous familial hypercholestero characterized by markedly elevated plasma con ICD-10 Code(s): Most Recent LDL-C Level: Date measured:	with ICD-10 centrations of LDi Most Rece Date meas	icD-10 (Code(s) minant disea mg/dL (uni	isse treated)	Atri Atri Ro Sirr Ezi Medica	Therapy orvastatin avastatin suvastatin nvastatin etimibe al history with	statin	therapy:	Ratic chan	onale for ges in th	dose adjustm erapy:	ents or	
☐ Ministroke/transient ischemic attack ☐ Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) ☐ Heart attack/myocardial infarction (M) ☐ Revascularization ☐ Angina (stable or unstable) ☐ Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) ☐ Other: List additional relevant clinical diagnoses ☐ Heterozygous familial hypercholestero characterized by markedly elevated plasma con ICD-10 Code(s): Most Recent LDL-C Level: Date measured: Has your office previously If YES,	with ICD-10 c lemia (HeFH) / ccentrations of LDI Most Rece Date meas Outcome:	icD-10 (Code(s) ninant disea mg/dL (unt	isse treated)	Atri	cherapy corvastatin evastatin evastatin evastatin etimibe al history with evider has recce e regimen nials: Has an a	statin	therapy:	Ratic chan	onale for ges in th	dose adjustm erapy:	ents or	





NOTE

The patient, prescription, and clinical information provided on this enrollment form is intended solely as a resource to assist the staff in physicians' offices and hospitals with providing information to health plans to determine reimbursement status. ESPERION makes no representation about the information provided, as reimbursement information, including applicable policies and laws, are subject to change. The prescription information is not conclusive or exhaustive and is not intended to replace the guidance of a qualified, professional advisor. The decision to prescribe NEXLETOL or NEXLIZET is the sole responsibility of the prescriber. ESPERION does not recommend or endorse the use of any particular diagnosis, diagnosis code, or other clinical criteria, and makes no determination regarding if or how reimbursement may be available. The use of this information does not guarantee payment or that any payment received will equal a certain amount. The criteria listed herein may not apply to all patients or to all health plans; providers should exercise independent clinical judgment when submitting patient, prescription, and clinical information to accurately reflect the services and products rendered to a specific patient.

INDICATION

NEXLETOL and NEXLIZET are indicated as adjuncts to diet and maximally tolerated statin therapy for the treatment of adults with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia or established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease who require additional lowering of LDL-C. *Limitations of Use:* The effect of NEXLETOL and NEXLIZET on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Contraindications: NEXLETOL has no contraindications. NEXLIZET is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to ezetimibe tablets. Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis, angioedema, rash, and urticaria have been reported with ezetimibe.

Warnings and Precautions: Hyperuricemia: Bempedoic acid, a component of NEXLETOL and NEXLIZET, may increase blood uric acid levels. Hyperuricemia may occur early in treatment and persist throughout treatment, and may lead to the development of gout, especially in patients with a history of gout. Assess uric acid levels periodically as clinically indicated. Monitor for signs and symptoms of hyperuricemia, and initiate treatment with urate-lowering drugs as appropriate.

Tendon Rupture: Bempedoic acid is associated with an increased risk of tendon rupture or injury. In clinical trials, tendon rupture occurred in 0.5% of patients treated with bempedoic acid versus 0% of patients treated with placebo, and involved the rotator cuff (the shoulder), biceps tendon, or Achilles tendon. Tendon rupture occurred within weeks to months of starting bempedoic acid. Tendon rupture may occur more frequently in patients over 60 years of age, patients taking corticosteroid or fluoroquinolone drugs, patients with renal failure, and patients with previous tendon disorders. Discontinue NEXLETOL or NEXLIZET at the first sign of tendon rupture. Avoid NEXLETOL and NEXLIZET in patients who have a history of tendon disorders or tendon rupture.

Adverse Reactions: In NEXLETOL clinical trials, the most commonly reported adverse reactions were upper respiratory tract infection, muscle spasms, hyperuricemia, back pain, abdominal pain or discomfort, bronchitis, pain in extremity, anemia, and elevated liver enzymes. Reactions reported less frequently, but still more often than with placebo, included benign prostatic hyperplasia and atrial fibrillation.

In the NEXLIZET clinical trial, the most commonly reported adverse reactions observed with NEXLIZET, but not observed in clinical trials of bempedoic acid or ezetimibe, a component of NEXLIZET, and occurring more frequently than with placebo, were urinary tract infection, nasopharyngitis, and constipation.

Adverse reactions reported in clinical trials of ezetimibe, and occurring at an incidence greater than with placebo, included upper respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, arthralgia, sinusitis, pain in extremity, fatigue, and influenza. Other adverse reactions reported in postmarketing use of ezetimibe included hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, angioedema, rash, and urticaria; erythema multiforme; myalgia; elevated creatine phosphokinase; myopathy/rhabdomyolysis; elevations in liver transaminases; hepatitis; abdominal pain; thrombocytopenia; pancreatitis; nausea; dizziness; paresthesia; depression; headache; cholelithiasis; cholecystitis.

Drug Interactions: Simvastatin and Pravastatin: Concomitant use with bempedoic acid results in increased concentrations and increased risk of simvastatin or pravastatin-related myopathy. Use of either NEXLETOL or NEXLIZET with greater than 20 mg of simvastatin or 40 mg of pravastatin should be avoided.

Cyclosporine: Caution should be exercised when using NEXLIZET and cyclosporine concomitantly due to increased exposure to both ezetimibe and cyclosporine. Monitor cyclosporine concentrations in patients receiving NEXLIZET and cyclosporine. In patients treated with cyclosporine, the potential effects of the increased exposure to ezetimibe from concomitant use should be carefully weighed against the benefits of alterations in lipid levels provided by NEXLIZET.

Fibrates: Coadministration of NEXLIZET with fibrates other than fenofibrate is not recommended. Fenofibrate and ezetimibe may increase cholesterol excretion into the bile, leading to cholelithiasis. If cholelithiasis is suspected in a patient receiving NEXLIZET and fenofibrate, gallbladder studies are indicated and alternative lipid-lowering therapy should be considered.

Cholestyramine: Concomitant use of NEXLIZET and cholestyramine decreases ezetimibe concentration. This may result in a reduction of efficacy. Administer NEXLIZET either at least 2 hours before, or at least 4 hours after, bile acid sequestrants.

Lactation and Pregnancy: It is not recommended that NEXLETOL or NEXLIZET be taken during breastfeeding. Discontinue NEXLETOL or NEXLIZET when pregnancy is recognized, unless the benefits of therapy outweigh the potential risks to the fetus. Based on the mechanism of action of bempedoic acid, NEXLETOL and NEXLIZET may cause fetal harm.

Please see full Prescribing Information for NEXLETOL AND NEXLIZET at NEXLIZETHCP.com.

ESPERION