

NEW

Answers to Questions about:



Truvada™ 

200 mg emtricitabine · tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg

Treatment for everyday living

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TRUVADA Patient Information

YOUR HEALTH

How this booklet can help you

About 1 million people in the United States have HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) or AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). But more than 400,000 people either don't know they have HIV or are not getting treatment, or both.¹ Anti-HIV drugs do not cure HIV, but they do help. And the medications are getting easier to take all the time—some can be taken all at one time, once a day.²

This booklet is about an anti-HIV drug called TRUVADA™ (tru-VAH-dah). The chemical name for TRUVADA is “emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.” TRUVADA is two anti-HIV drugs in one tablet. One of the anti-HIV drugs is EMTRIVA®, also called “emtricitabine.” The other anti-HIV drug is VIREAD®, also called “tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.” EMTRIVA and VIREAD are combined into one TRUVADA tablet.

TRUVADA should always be taken with at least one other anti-HIV drug.² When you take once-daily TRUVADA every day, along with the other anti-HIV drugs you're taking, you can be sure that TRUVADA is in your body fighting HIV throughout the day.²

You will find more detail about TRUVADA in the Patient Information in the back of this booklet. To find out more about TRUVADA, you can call toll-free **1-800-GILEAD-5** and select option 2.

What are HIV and AIDS?

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks your body's immune system. Your immune system is made up of millions of cells that fight against the germs and infections that can make you sick. One of the most important of these cells is called the CD4 cell or “T-helper cell.” If you've been infected with HIV, the virus attacks these CD4 cells. Without anti-HIV drugs, HIV can allow serious infections to occur or progress to a disease called AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).²

Why should I take anti-HIV drugs?

People with HIV take anti-HIV drugs to reduce the amount of HIV in their blood. The amount of HIV in the blood of someone who has HIV is called their “viral load.” Your doctor will prescribe anti-HIV drugs to try to get your viral load as low as possible.

In some cases, viral load can become so low that HIV may not be detected in the blood. Doctors call this “undetectable viral load.” This doesn't mean you no longer have HIV. But it is still good because the less HIV in your blood, the less damage it can do to your body.²

What kinds of anti-HIV drugs are there?

Many different anti-HIV drugs have been approved. You can only get these medicines with a prescription from your doctor. Each one fits into one of the following four “drug families”:

- Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), also called a “nuke”
- Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI), also called a “non-nuke”
- Protease inhibitor (PI)
- Fusion inhibitor (FI)

Each drug family fights HIV in a different way. Even though there is still no cure for HIV infection or AIDS, anti-HIV drugs today can help slow or lessen the damage caused by HIV/AIDS.

Your doctor will combine different anti-HIV drugs to give you the most fighting power against HIV with the fewest side effects. But the anti-HIV drugs work only if you take them every day just as your doctor says. Follow your doctor's instructions and you will have the best chance of staying healthy.

TRUVADA

What does HAART mean?

HAART stands for “Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy.” HIV is a type of virus called a “retrovirus,” so anti-HIV drugs are often called “antiretrovirals.” When your doctor recommends that you take certain types of anti-HIV drugs together, he or she has selected the most powerful combination for you. Most likely, you will be on more than one type of anti-HIV drug. All of them work together to keep your HIV levels down, helping you to get better or stay well.

Your doctor will check a number of things—like your HIV viral load and your number of CD4 cells—before deciding which is the most powerful HAART combination for you. If you have already had infections from HIV/AIDS or have taken anti-HIV drugs, your doctor may also do a test to see which anti-HIV drugs will work against the virus.

How can I help anti-HIV drugs keep on working?

You need to take your anti-HIV drugs every day, as directed by your doctor, so that they can fight HIV. If you forget to take a dose, or if you stop taking your anti-HIV drugs, even for a short time, HIV can start to attack your cells again.

If you don't take your anti-HIV drugs all the time, HIV can also find new and different ways to attack your cells. If this happens, your doctor may tell you that the virus in your body has become “resistant” to one or more of the medicines. If your HIV becomes resistant, the anti-HIV drugs you are taking may not be able to fight HIV as well as before. This can make HIV harder to control. Your doctor may change your anti-HIV drugs to help you stay healthy.

The most important thing you can do to prevent your HIV from becoming resistant is to take the correct dose of each of your anti-HIV drugs every day—just as you and your doctor have discussed. If you have trouble taking or remembering any of your anti-HIV drugs, call someone from your healthcare team right away. It may be possible to change your medicines to combinations with fewer pills, so that they are easier for you to take.

How long do I have to take anti-HIV drugs?

There is no cure for HIV, so your doctor will probably have you take your anti-HIV drugs for the rest of your life. Anti-HIV drugs are changing all the time. Talk to your doctor about what anti-HIV drugs are available to you.

What is TRUVADA?

TRUVADA is an anti-HIV drug in the NRTI (commonly called “nuke”) family. It is available by prescription only to treat HIV infection in adults. **TRUVADA is always given with other anti-HIV drugs.**³

Each tablet of TRUVADA contains two active drugs, EMTRIVA (emtricitabine 200 mg) and VIREAD (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg).³ EMTRIVA and VIREAD (the components of TRUVADA) have been found to be safe and effective when studied separately, as part of a multidrug course of therapy.³ Safety and efficacy studies using TRUVADA Tablets or using EMTRIVA and VIREAD in combination are ongoing.³

Your doctor may consider TRUVADA in place of the combination of VIREAD + EpiVir®. If you have been taking other anti-HIV drugs for some time, a doctor may test your HIV to see if it is resistant to any anti-HIV drugs.³

There are no studies demonstrating the effect of TRUVADA on clinical progression of HIV. TRUVADA should not be used as a part of a triple nucleoside course of therapy.³

How do I take TRUVADA?

You take just one tablet of TRUVADA once a day with your other anti-HIV drugs. You don't have to worry about planning meals around TRUVADA because you can take TRUVADA with or without food.²

Talk to your doctor to find out if TRUVADA is a good choice for you.



If I take TRUVADA, what do I have to know?

If your doctor has already recommended or started you on TRUVADA, here are some things you should know:

Some people who have taken medicine like TRUVADA (nucleoside analogs) have developed a serious condition called lactic acidosis (buildup of an acid in the blood). Some people have developed serious liver problems called hepatotoxicity. Both can be a medical emergency and may need to be treated in the hospital.

Call your doctor right away if you get the following signs of lactic acidosis²:

- You feel very weak and tired
- You have unusual (not normal) muscle pain
- You have trouble breathing
- You have stomach pain or sickness (nausea) or vomiting
- You feel cold, especially in your arms and legs
- You feel dizzy or light-headed
- You have a fast or irregular heartbeat

Call your doctor right away if you get the following signs of liver problems²:

- Your skin or white part of your eyes turns yellow (jaundice)
- Your urine turns dark
- Your bowel movements (stools) turn light in color
- You don't feel like eating for several days or longer
- You feel sick to your stomach (nausea)
- You have lower stomach area (abdominal) pain

I have hepatitis B (HBV) and HIV. Can I still take TRUVADA?

Yes, you may take TRUVADA if you have HBV and HIV/AIDS. **If your doctor starts you on TRUVADA and then later decides to take you off TRUVADA, your HBV may suddenly get worse—also called a “flare-up.” If you stop taking TRUVADA and you have HBV and HIV/AIDS, your doctor will need to check you more often. For this reason, once you start taking TRUVADA, do not stop taking it without telling your doctor.²**

What else do I need to know about TRUVADA?

- **TRUVADA does not cure HIV infection or AIDS**
- **No anti-HIV drugs, including TRUVADA, can prevent your passing HIV to others by exposing them to your blood, such as through sexual contact or by sharing needles. Practice safer sex. Never use or share dirty needles. And never share personal items like razor blades or toothbrushes²**
- While you are taking TRUVADA, it is very important that you see your doctor on a regular basis. Do not change or stop your anti-HIV drugs without first talking with your doctor²
- Never give TRUVADA to friends or family members, even if they have the same symptoms that you have²
- TRUVADA should not be taken with EMTRIVA and VIREAD since they are already part of TRUVADA²
- TRUVADA should not be taken with drugs containing lamivudine (3TC), including Combivir[®], Epivir, Epivir-HBV[®], Epzicom[™], or Trizivir[®], because lamivudine (3TC) is too similar to EMTRIVA²
- Your doctor may need to follow you more closely if you are taking Videx[®] (didanosine), Videx EC[®], Reyataz[™] (atazanavir sulfate), or Kaletra[®] (lopinavir/ritonavir) with TRUVADA.

How will I feel when taking TRUVADA?

The most common side effects that may occur because of the drugs in TRUVADA (EMTRIVA and VIREAD) are headache, diarrhea, nausea, rash, vomiting, dizziness, and gas. Few people stop taking their anti-HIV drugs due to these side effects.³

This is not a complete list of possible side effects. As noted in the sections “What do I have to know” and “I have hepatitis B (HBV) and HIV,” side effects can sometimes be serious. So be sure to tell your doctor how you're feeling. There may be something your doctor can do for you.

How does TRUVADA work?

The drugs in TRUVADA make it harder for HIV to multiply. This may lower your HIV viral load and may increase the number of CD4 cells in your body. Lowering your HIV viral load and increasing the number of your CD4 cells gives you a better chance of not getting serious or life-threatening infections. These infections may still occur, since there is no cure for HIV.²

What is my daily dose of TRUVADA?

You take the TRUVADA Tablet once a day, with or without food. You must also take your other anti-HIV drug(s) just as your doctor says, since some of them may need to be taken more often or planned around your meals. Because TRUVADA only has to be taken as one tablet once a day, TRUVADA should be easy to fit into your combination therapy.²

Can I take TRUVADA if I have kidney problems?

If you have kidney problems, your doctor may adjust your dose of TRUVADA.²

Can I take TRUVADA if I have bone problems?

Yes. If you have had bone problems in the past, your doctor may do some tests to check the strength of your bones.²

Can I take TRUVADA if I'm pregnant?

It is not known if TRUVADA can hurt your unborn baby. Be sure to tell your doctor if you're pregnant or want to get pregnant while you are taking TRUVADA. You and your doctor will need to decide if TRUVADA is right for you. If you use TRUVADA while you are pregnant, talk to your doctor about how you can join the TRUVADA Antiviral Pregnancy Registry.²

Can I breast-feed if I'm on TRUVADA?

You should not breast-feed if you have HIV because you could pass HIV in breast milk on to your baby. It is not known if TRUVADA can pass into breast milk or if the medicine can harm your baby. For these reasons, you should talk with your doctor about the best way to feed your baby.²

What if I forget to take a dose of TRUVADA?

It's important not to skip any doses of TRUVADA or any of your other anti-HIV drugs. But if you forget and miss a dose, take your TRUVADA dose as soon as you remember it—but never more than one tablet of TRUVADA in a day. If you think that you took too much TRUVADA, call your doctor, pharmacist, or nearest emergency room.²

What if I run out of TRUVADA?

As soon as your supply of TRUVADA gets low, ask your doctor or pharmacist for more right away. You don't want to stop treatment—even for a short time. If you do stop taking your medicine, HIV will grow stronger in your body. You also don't want to give HIV a chance to develop resistance to any of the anti-HIV drugs that you are taking. Always work closely with your doctor when taking TRUVADA and other anti-HIV drugs. Don't change or stop your medicine—even for a day—without checking with your doctor first.²

How do I store TRUVADA?

Keep TRUVADA at room temperature—below 86°F (30°C). In other words, keep the medicine in a place that is not too hot or too cold. Make sure children can't get at your supply of TRUVADA or any other prescription medicine. If the medicine gets out of date, throw it away somewhere that children won't be able to find it.²

Can I get TRUVADA if I don't have insurance?

Gilead Sciences, the company that makes TRUVADA, can help people who don't have insurance to find help to pay for TRUVADA. If you call Gilead at **1-800-226-2056**, you'll be connected with a Gilead counselor who speaks your language. The counselor can answer your questions about getting payment help and insurance coverage. You can also leave a confidential message for a reimbursement counselor, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

HELPFUL INFORMATION

Where can I find out more about TRUVADA?

You'll find more information about TRUVADA in the Patient Information on the following pages. You can visit the Gilead website at www.Truvada.com or call our toll-free number, **1-800-GILEAD-5, option 2.**

How can I get help?

Remember, if you have any questions about HIV/AIDS, TRUVADA, or the other medicines you are taking, ask your doctor or other members of your healthcare team. They know the most about you and your healthcare needs, and they are ready to help you.

References: **1.** CDC programs in brief: comprehensive HIV prevention. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/programs/hiv1.htm>. Accessed June 4, 2004. **2.** TRUVADA™ (emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) Patient Prescribing Information. Foster City, CA: Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2004. **3.** TRUVADA™ (emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) Prescribing Information. Foster City, CA: Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2004.

TRUVADA PATIENT INFORMATION

TRUVADA™ (tru-vah-dah) Tablets

Generic name: emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
(em tri SIT uh bean and te NOE' fo veer dye soe PROX il FYOU-mar-ate)

Read the Patient Information that comes with TRUVADA before you start taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment. You should stay under a healthcare provider's care when taking TRUVADA. **Do not change or stop your medicine without first talking with your healthcare provider.** Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you have any questions about TRUVADA.

What is the most important information I should know about TRUVADA?

- **Some people who have taken medicine like TRUVADA (nucleoside analogs) have developed a serious condition called lactic acidosis** (buildup of an acid in the blood). Lactic acidosis can be a medical emergency and may need to be treated in the hospital. **Call your healthcare provider right away if you get the following signs or symptoms of lactic acidosis.**
 - You feel very weak or tired.
 - You have unusual (not normal) muscle pain.
 - You have trouble breathing.
 - You have stomach pain with nausea and vomiting.
 - You feel cold, especially in your arms and legs.
 - You feel dizzy or lightheaded.
 - You have a fast or irregular heartbeat.
- **Some people who have taken medicines like TRUVADA have developed serious liver problems called hepatotoxicity**, with liver enlargement (hepatomegaly) and fat in the liver (steatosis). **Call your healthcare provider right away if you get the following signs or symptoms of liver problems.**
 - Your skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow (jaundice).
 - Your urine turns dark.
 - Your bowel movements (stools) turn light in color.
 - You don't feel like eating food for several days or longer.
 - You feel sick to your stomach (nausea).
 - You have lower stomach area (abdominal) pain.
- **You may be more likely to get lactic acidosis or liver problems** if you are female, very overweight (obese), or have been taking nucleoside analog medicines, like TRUVADA, for a long time.
- **TRUVADA is not for the treatment of Hepatitis B Virus infection.** Patients infected with both HBV and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) who take TRUVADA need close medical follow-up for several months after stopping treatment with TRUVADA. Follow-up includes medical exams and blood tests to check for HBV that could be getting worse. **Patients with Hepatitis B Virus infection, who take TRUVADA and then stop it, may get "flare-ups" of their hepatitis. A "flare-up" is when the disease suddenly returns in a worse way than before.**

What is TRUVADA?

TRUVADA is a type of medicine called an HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). TRUVADA contains 2 medicines, EMTRIVA® (emtricitabine) and VIREAD® (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, or tenofovir DF) combined in one pill. TRUVADA is always used with other anti-HIV medicines to treat people with HIV infection. TRUVADA is for adults age 18 and older. TRUVADA has not been studied in children under age 18 or adults over age 65.

HIV infection destroys CD4 (T) cells, which are important to the immune system. The immune system helps fight infection. After a large number of T cells are destroyed, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) develops.

TRUVADA helps block HIV reverse transcriptase, a chemical in your body (enzyme) that is needed for HIV to multiply. TRUVADA lowers the amount of HIV in the blood (viral load). TRUVADA may also help to increase the number of T cells (CD4 cells). Lowering the amount of HIV in the blood lowers the chance of death or infections that happen when your immune system is weak (opportunistic infections).

TRUVADA does not cure HIV infection or AIDS. The long-term effects of TRUVADA are not known at this time. People taking TRUVADA may still get opportunistic infections or other conditions that happen with HIV infection. Opportunistic infections are infections that develop because the immune system is weak. Some of these conditions are pneumonia, herpes virus infections, and *Mycobacterium avium complex* (MAC) infection. **It is very important that you see your healthcare provider regularly while taking TRUVADA.**

TRUVADA does not lower your chance of passing HIV to other people through sexual contact, sharing needles, or being exposed to your blood. For your health and the health of others, it is important to always practice safer sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom or other barrier to lower the chance of sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood. Never use or share dirty needles.

Who should not take TRUVADA?

Do not take TRUVADA if you are allergic to TRUVADA or any of its ingredients. The active ingredients of TRUVADA are emtricitabine and tenofovir DF. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking TRUVADA?

Tell your healthcare provider if you:

- **are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.** We do not know if TRUVADA can harm your unborn child. You and your healthcare provider will need to decide if TRUVADA is right for you. If you use TRUVADA while you are pregnant, talk to your healthcare provider about how you can be on the TRUVADA Antiviral Pregnancy Registry.
- **are breast-feeding.** You should not breast feed if you are HIV-positive because of the chance of passing the HIV virus to your baby. Also, it is not known if TRUVADA can pass into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby. If you are a woman who has or will have a baby, talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.
- **have kidney problems or are undergoing kidney dialysis treatment.**
- **have bone problems.**
- **have liver problems including Hepatitis B Virus infection.**

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:

- COMBIVIR®, EMTRIVA, EPIVIR®, EPIVIR-HBV®, EPZICOM™, TRIZIVIR®, or VIREAD. **TRUVADA should not be used with those medicines.**
- Drugs that contain didanosine (VIDEX®, VIDEX EC). Tenofovir DF (a component of TRUVADA) may increase the amount of VIDEX in your blood. **You may need to be followed more carefully if you are taking TRUVADA and VIDEX together.**
- REYATAZ™ (atazanavir sulfate) or KALETRA® (lopinavir/ritonavir). These medicines may increase the amount of tenofovir DF (a component of TRUVADA) in your blood, which could result in more side effects. You may need to be followed more carefully if you are taking TRUVADA and REYATAZ or KALETRA together.

Keep a complete list of all the medicines that you take. Make a new list when medicines are added or stopped. Give copies of this list to all of your healthcare providers and pharmacist **every** time you visit your healthcare provider or fill a prescription.

How should I take TRUVADA?

- Take TRUVADA exactly as your healthcare provider prescribed it. Follow the directions from your healthcare provider, exactly as written on the label
- The usual dose of TRUVADA is 1 tablet once a day. TRUVADA is always used with other anti-HIV medicines. If you have kidney problems, you may need to take TRUVADA less often.
- TRUVADA may be taken with or without a meal. Food does not affect how TRUVADA works. Take TRUVADA at the same time each day.
- If you forget to take TRUVADA, take it as soon as you remember that day. **Do not** take more than 1 dose of TRUVADA in a day. **Do not** take 2 doses at the same time. Call your healthcare provider or pharmacist if you are not sure what to do. **It is important that you do not miss any doses of TRUVADA or your anti-HIV medicines.**
- When your TRUVADA supply starts to run low, get more from your healthcare provider or pharmacy. This is very important because the amount of virus in your blood may increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time. The virus may develop resistance to TRUVADA and become harder to treat.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking TRUVADA without first talking with your healthcare provider. Stay under a healthcare provider's care when taking TRUVADA.
- If you take too much TRUVADA, call your local poison control center or emergency room right away.

What should I avoid while taking TRUVADA?

- **Do not breast-feed.** See "What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking TRUVADA?"
- **Avoid doing things that can spread HIV infection** since TRUVADA does not stop you from passing the HIV infection to others.
 - **Do not share needles or other injection equipment.**
 - **Do not share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them, like toothbrushes or razor blades.**
 - **Do not have any kind of sex without protection.** Always practice safer sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom or other barrier to reduce the chance of sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood.

- COMBIVIR, EMTRIVA, EPIVIR, EPIVIR-HBV, EPZICOM, TRIZIVIR or VIREAD. **TRUVADA should not be used with these medicines.**

What are the possible side effects of TRUVADA?

TRUVADA may cause the following serious side effects (see "What is the most important information I should know about TRUVADA?"):

- **Lactic acidosis** (buildup of an acid in the blood). Lactic acidosis can be a medical emergency and may need to be treated in the hospital. **Call your doctor right away if you get signs of lactic acidosis.** (See "What is the most important information I should know about TRUVADA?")
- **Serious liver problems (hepatotoxicity)**, with liver enlargement (hepatomegaly) and fat in the liver (steatosis). Call your healthcare provider right away if you get any signs of liver problems. (See "What is the most important information I should know about TRUVADA?")
- **"Flare-ups" of Hepatitis B Virus infection**, in which the disease suddenly returns in a worse way than before, can occur if you stop taking TRUVADA. Your healthcare provider will monitor your condition for several months after stopping TRUVADA if you have both HIV and HBV infection. TRUVADA is not for the treatment of Hepatitis B Virus infection.
- **Kidney problems** If you have had kidney problems in the past or take other medicines that can cause kidney problems, your healthcare provider should do regular blood tests to check your kidneys.
- **Changes in bone mineral density (thinning bones)** It is not known whether long-term use of TRUVADA will cause damage to your bones. If you have had bone problems in the past, your healthcare provider may need to do tests to check your bone mineral density or may prescribe medicines to help your bone mineral density.

Other side effects with TRUVADA when used with other anti-HIV medicines include:

- Changes in body fat have been seen in some patients taking TRUVADA and other anti-HIV medicines. These changes may include increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the main part of your body (trunk). Loss of fat from the legs, arms and face may also happen. The cause and long term health effect of these conditions are not known at this time.

The most common side effects of EMTRIVA or VIREAD when used with other anti-HIV medicines are: dizziness, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, headache, rash, and gas. Skin discoloration (small spots or freckles) may also happen with TRUVADA.

These are not all the side effects of TRUVADA. This list of side effects with TRUVADA is **not complete** at this time because TRUVADA is still being studied. If you have questions about side effects, ask your healthcare provider. Report any new or continuing symptoms to your healthcare provider right away. Your healthcare provider may be able to help you manage these side effects.

How do I store TRUVADA?

- **Keep TRUVADA and all other medicines out of reach of children.**
- Store TRUVADA at room temperature 77°F (25°C).
- Keep TRUVADA in its original container and keep the container tightly closed.
- Do not keep medicine that is out of date or that you no longer need. If you throw any medicines away make sure that children will not find them.

General information about TRUVADA:

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. Do not use TRUVADA for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give TRUVADA to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This leaflet summarizes the most important information about TRUVADA. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about TRUVADA that is written for health professionals. For more information, you may also call 1-800-GILEAD-5 or access the TRUVADA website at www.TRUVADA.com.

Do not use TRUVADA if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

What are the ingredients of TRUVADA?

Active Ingredients: emtricitabine and tenofovir DF

Inactive Ingredients: Croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and pregelatinized starch (gluten free). The tablets are coated with Opadry II Blue Y-30-10701 containing FD&C Blue #2 aluminum lake, hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide and triacetin.

Rx Only August 2004

NEW

For more information: www.Truvada.com
1-800-GILEAD-5, option 2.


Truvada™ 

²⁰⁰mg emtricitabine - tenofovir disoproxil fumarate ³⁰⁰mg

Treatment for everyday living

All information in this brochure was current as of the date of printing.

Please see included Patient Information for TRUVADA.



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