

**Reduces clinical episodes of multiple sclerosis.** Copaxone (glatiramer) is safer than interferons at reducing multiple sclerosis episodes.

## What to expect when starting

Here's when people typically experience benefits as well as some possible side effects. Your experience may be different.



\* Placebo is a sugar pill with no medicinal benefit.

† Data on frequency of side effects is not available.

## Tips from pharmacists

- Copaxone (glatiramer) affects your body's immune system, and may make the vaccine less effective or increase your risk of infection. Practice good hygiene and hand washing techniques to prevent infections.
- Copaxone (glatiramer) is injected into the fatty areas of the stomach, thigh, upper arm, or outer hip. Your doctor will teach you proper injecting technique. Rotate injection sites to avoid skin irritation.
- Let Copaxone (glatiramer) cool to room temperature before injecting. Don't use Copaxone (glatiramer) if its frozen.
- You can store Copaxone (glatiramer) in the refrigerator or at room temperature. Copaxone (glatiramer) is good for 1 month if kept at room temperature.

## Risks and warnings

Contact your doctor if you experience any of these.

### Injection reaction

You may develop a reaction to Copaxone (glatiramer) such as flushing, chest pain, palpitations, anxiety, shortness of breath, tightening of the throat, or hives. These effects generally go away, but talk to your doctor if they are severe or don't go away on its own.

### Skin damage

Copaxone (glatiramer) can cause changes and damage at the site of injection. It's important you follow your doctor's directions on how to properly give the shot. Rotating injection sites with each injection also helps prevent skin damage.

### Weakened immune system

Copaxone (glatiramer) can weaken your immune system, which protects you from infection. Speak to your doctor about vaccinations and other medicines you are taking that may lower your immune system.