



Put starting treatment on your

# TO-DAY LIST



**Real patients**, compensated by Gilead.

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA **including**  
**Important Warnings on hepatitis B reactivation.**

# You are worthy of a cure. EPCLUSa can help you get there

**Congratulations! You've officially moved curing hepatitis C from your to-do list to your To-Day List.** This booklet is designed to be a guide as you begin treatment with EPCLUSa, so keep it handy throughout your journey.

Here's what to expect with EPCLUSa:

**98% CURE RATE\***

**ONE PILL**

**ONCE A DAY  
FOR 12 WEEKS**

**\*Average from studies of Hep C genotype 1-6 patients without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis.**

Cure means the Hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

## What is EPCLUSa?

EPCLUSa is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic (lasting a long time) hepatitis C (Hep C) genotype 1-6 infection with or without cirrhosis (compensated). In those with advanced cirrhosis (decompensated), EPCLUSa is used with ribavirin.

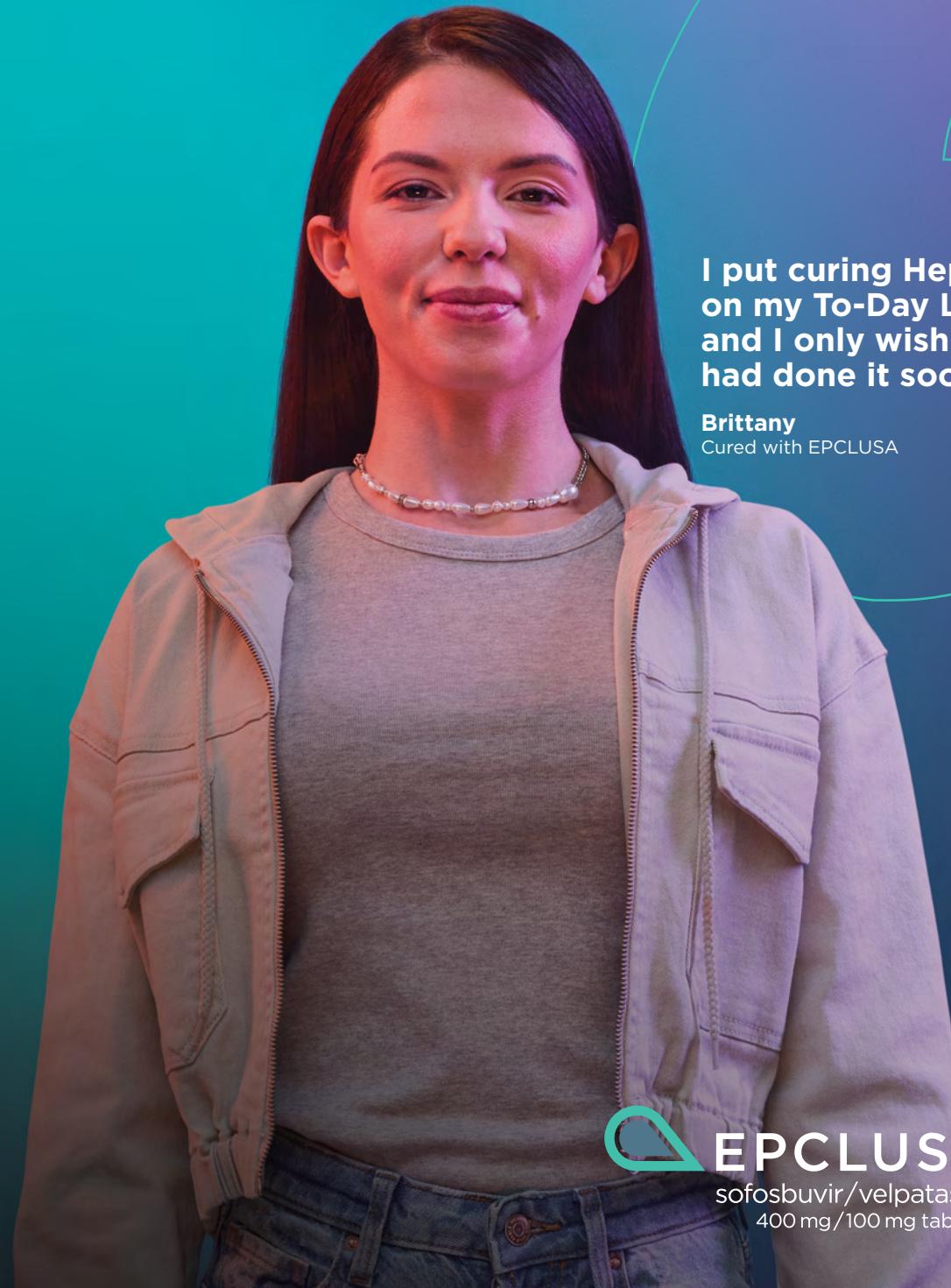
## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

### What is the most important information I should know about EPCLUSa?

#### EPCLUSa can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Hepatitis B virus reactivation:** Before starting EPCLUSa treatment, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B, the hepatitis B virus could become active again during and after treatment with EPCLUSa. This may cause serious liver problems including liver failure and death. If you are at risk, your healthcare provider will monitor you during and after taking EPCLUSa.

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSa including **Important Warnings**.



I put curing Hep C  
on my To-Day List,  
and I only wish I  
had done it sooner.

**Brittany**  
Cured with EPCLUSa

 **EPCLUSa**  
sofosbuvir/velpatasvir  
400 mg/100 mg tablets

## Curing Hep C can be affordable with EPCLUSA

Most people with any type of insurance have coverage for EPCLUSA or its Authorized Generic. The Authorized Generic is also covered at a low out-of-pocket cost. That means you can focus on being cured, not on cost.



Medicaid

**\$0**

Most people with Medicaid coverage pay **\$0 for the full course of treatment.\***



Medicare



EPCLUSA is covered by Medicare plans



Health insurance plans



EPCLUSA and its Authorized Generic are covered by most health insurance plans



Uninsured patients may still be able to receive treatment with EPCLUSA. To see if you qualify, call Support Path® at **1-855-7-MYPATH (1-855-769-7284)** or visit [MySupportPath.com](http://MySupportPath.com) to learn more

The Authorized Generic of EPCLUSA (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir 400 mg/100 mg tablets) has the same exact ingredients as EPCLUSA, works the same way, and has the same safety profile, but comes in different packaging.

\*Based on 2025 data from Gilead Sciences Medicaid patient coverage.

## The Co-Pay Savings Program can make getting Hep C treatment a reality

If eligible, people with commercial insurance could pay as little as **\$5 per co-pay\* with the Co-Pay Savings Program**. Call a Support Path® Navigator at 1-855-7-MYPATH (1-855-769-7284) to learn more.



Scan here or visit [EPCLUSA.com/sign-up-eligibility](http://EPCLUSA.com/sign-up-eligibility) to check your eligibility today

\*Co-pay Support is available for commercially insured eligible patients only. Additional restrictions may apply. Subject to change; for full terms and conditions, visit [www.mysupportpath.com](http://www.mysupportpath.com). This is not health insurance. Only accepted at participating pharmacies.

### What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking EPCLUSA?

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions**, including if you have ever had hepatitis B infection, liver problems other than hepatitis C infection, or a liver transplant; if you have kidney problems or are on dialysis; if you have HIV; or if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. It is not known if EPCLUSA will harm your unborn baby or pass into your breast milk. If you take EPCLUSA with ribavirin, you should also read the ribavirin Medication Guide for important pregnancy-related information.
- **Tell your healthcare provider and pharmacist about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. EPCLUSA and certain other medicines may affect each other, or may cause side effects.

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA including **Important Warnings**.

 **EPCLUSA®**  
sofosbuvir/velpatasvir  
400 mg/100 mg tablets

## How to take EPCLUSA



Take one pill each day with or without food for 12 weeks.

### What should I know about taking EPCLUSA?

- Missing a dose lowers the amount of medicine in your blood
- Do not stop taking EPCLUSA before talking to your healthcare provider
- If you take too much EPCLUSA, call your healthcare provider or go to the emergency room right away
- If you take EPCLUSA with ribavirin, read both Medication Guides for information on pregnancy, contraception, and infertility
- EPCLUSA comes from a specialty pharmacy in three bottles (each bottle provides one month of therapy)
  - The Authorized Generic of EPCLUSA comes in blister packs instead of bottles

### What are the possible side effects of EPCLUSA?

#### Serious side effects may also include:

- **Slow heart rate (bradycardia):** EPCLUSA, when taken with amiodarone (Cordarone®, Nexterone®, Pacerone®), a medicine used to treat certain heart problems, may cause slow heart rate. In some cases slow heart rate has led to death or the need for a pacemaker when amiodarone is taken with medicines containing sofosbuvir. Get medical help right away if you take amiodarone with EPCLUSA and get any of the following symptoms: fainting or near-fainting, dizziness or lightheadedness, not feeling well, weakness, extreme tiredness, shortness of breath, chest pains, confusion, or memory problems.

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA including **Important Warnings**.

## One pill, once a day, one step closer to curing Hep C

It's important to take **EPCLUSA every day for 12 weeks**. Creating a routine will make it easier to stay on track. Here are a few tips:



Set an alarm as a daily reminder to take EPCLUSA



Keep EPCLUSA in its original container



Take EPCLUSA at the same time each day

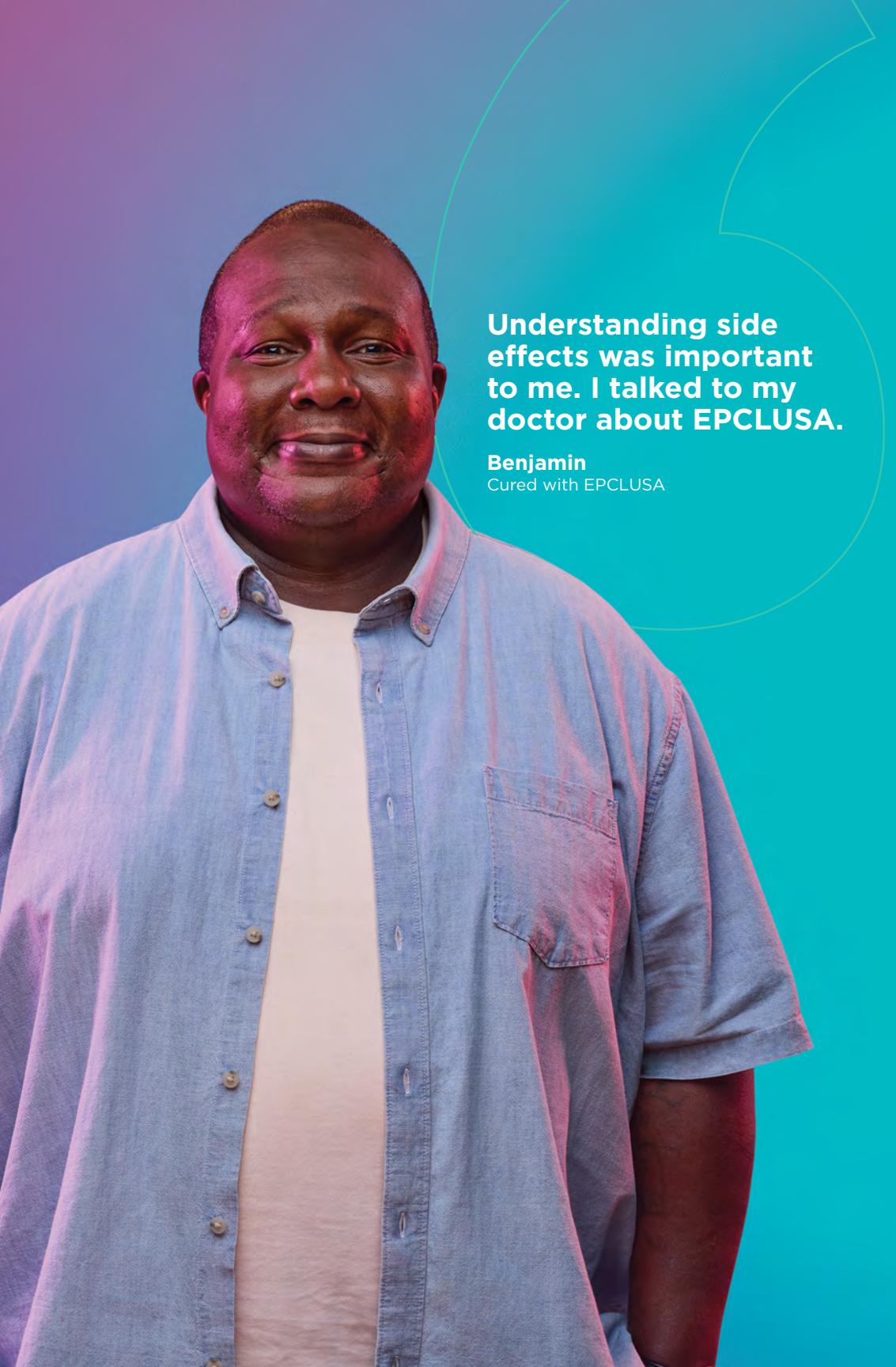
With Hep C treatment, the most important thing you can do is take your medicine exactly as told by your healthcare provider.

I thought treatment would interrupt my life, but one pill a day was easy.

**Sammy**  
Cured with EPCLUSA



 **EPCLUSA®**  
sofosbuvir/velpatasvir  
400 mg/100 mg tablets



## Understanding the most common side effects

In clinical trials, the most common side effects that people experienced were **headache** and **tiredness**. Here are some tips on how you can handle them:



### Headache

- Drink water
- Try to rest and relax
- Limit coffee, tea, and soda with caffeine



### Tiredness

- Do your hardest tasks when you have the most energy
- Try taking short naps—20 minutes or less, and not close to bedtime

When EPCLUSA is used with ribavirin for those with advanced cirrhosis, the most common side effects also include tiredness, low red blood cells, nausea, headache, trouble sleeping, and diarrhea.

### What are the possible side effects of EPCLUSA? (cont'd)

• The most common side effects of EPCLUSA in adults include headache and tiredness. The most common side effects of EPCLUSA when used with ribavirin in adults with decompensated cirrhosis are tiredness, low red blood cells, nausea, headache, trouble sleeping, and diarrhea.

These are not all the possible side effects of EPCLUSA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

**You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088.**

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA including Important Warnings.

# Before taking EPCLUSA

Keep a list of your medicines. EPCLUSA and other medicines may affect each other or cause side effects. Tell your healthcare provider about all prescriptions, over-the-counter medicines, and supplements you take.

If you have diabetes, take diabetes medication, or take warfarin, tell your healthcare provider for proper monitoring.

## Talk to your doctor if you take treatments for any of the following:

### Indigestion, Heartburn, or Stomach Ulcers (Acid-Reducing Agents)

Please see next page

### Abnormal Heart Rhythms (Antiarrhythmics)

amiodarone (Cordarone<sup>®</sup>, Nexterone<sup>®</sup>, Pacerone<sup>®</sup>); digoxin (Lanoxin<sup>®</sup>)

### Cancer (Anticancer Agents)

topotecan (Hycamtin<sup>®</sup>)

### Seizures or Epilepsy (Anticonvulsants)

carbamazepine (Carbatrol<sup>®</sup>, Epitol<sup>®</sup>, Equetro<sup>®</sup>, Tegretol<sup>®</sup>); phenytoin (Dilantin<sup>®</sup>, Phenytek<sup>®</sup>); or phenobarbital (Luminal<sup>®</sup>)

### HIV (Antiretrovirals)

Any medicines containing tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, including: ATRIPLA<sup>®</sup>,<sup>1</sup> COMPLERA<sup>®</sup>,<sup>2</sup> STRIBILD<sup>®</sup>,<sup>3</sup> TRUVADA<sup>®</sup>,<sup>4</sup> VIREAD<sup>®</sup>,<sup>5</sup> efavirenz (Sustiva<sup>®</sup>); tipranavir (Aptivus<sup>®</sup>) used in combination with ritonavir (Norvir<sup>®</sup>)

### Tuberculosis

### (Antimycobacterials)

rifabutin (Mycobutin<sup>®</sup>); rifampin (Rifadin<sup>®</sup>, Rifamate<sup>®</sup>, Rifater<sup>®</sup>, Rimactane<sup>®</sup>); rifapentine (Priftin<sup>®</sup>)

### Cholesterol (Statins)

rosuvastatin (Crestor<sup>®</sup>); atorvastatin (Lipitor<sup>®</sup>)

### Other Conditions

### (Herbal Supplements)

St. John's wort or a product that contains St. John's wort

## If you take medicines for gastrointestinal (GI) issues, consider the following:

Common brand names	Recommendation
<b>Mylanta<sup>®</sup></b> <b>Maalox TC<sup>®</sup></b> <b>Other antacids containing aluminum or magnesium hydroxide</b>	Take 4 hours before or 4 hours after EPCLUSA.
<b>Pepcid<sup>®</sup> (famotidine)</b> <b>Tagamet<sup>®</sup> (cimetidine)</b> <b>Axid<sup>®</sup> (nizatidine)</b> <b>Zantac<sup>®</sup> (ranitidine)</b>	Talk to your healthcare provider about the dose and how to take it. For example, famotidine can be taken at the same time as EPCLUSA or 12 hours apart at a dose that does not exceed 40 mg twice daily.
<b>Prilosec<sup>®</sup> (omeprazole)</b> <b>Prevacid<sup>®</sup> (lansoprazole)</b> <b>Nexium<sup>®</sup> (esomeprazole)</b> <b>AcipHex<sup>®</sup> (rabeprazole)</b> <b>Protonix<sup>®</sup> (pantoprazole)</b>	Taking EPCLUSA with Prilosec <sup>®</sup> (omeprazole) or other proton-pump inhibitors is not recommended. If it is considered medically necessary to take both medicines, EPCLUSA should be taken with food, 4 hours before Prilosec 20 mg is taken. Taking EPCLUSA with other proton-pump inhibitors has not been studied.

## What is the most important information I should know about EPCLUSA? EPCLUSA can cause serious side effects, including:

- Hepatitis B virus reactivation:** Before starting EPCLUSA treatment, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B, the hepatitis B virus could become active again during and after treatment with EPCLUSA. This may cause serious liver problems including liver failure and death. If you are at risk, your healthcare provider will monitor you during and after taking EPCLUSA. Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA including Important Warnings.

<sup>1</sup>efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; <sup>2</sup>emtricitabine/rilpivirine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; <sup>3</sup>elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; <sup>4</sup>emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; <sup>5</sup>tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

# You can take EPCLUSA with certain other medicines

Because there are **no expected interactions**, EPCLUSA can be taken while **on certain other medicines**, including:



Medically assisted therapies, including buprenorphine/naloxone, methadone, and naltrexone



Certain birth control medications



Many other medications

**Do not start taking a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take EPCLUSA with other medicines.**

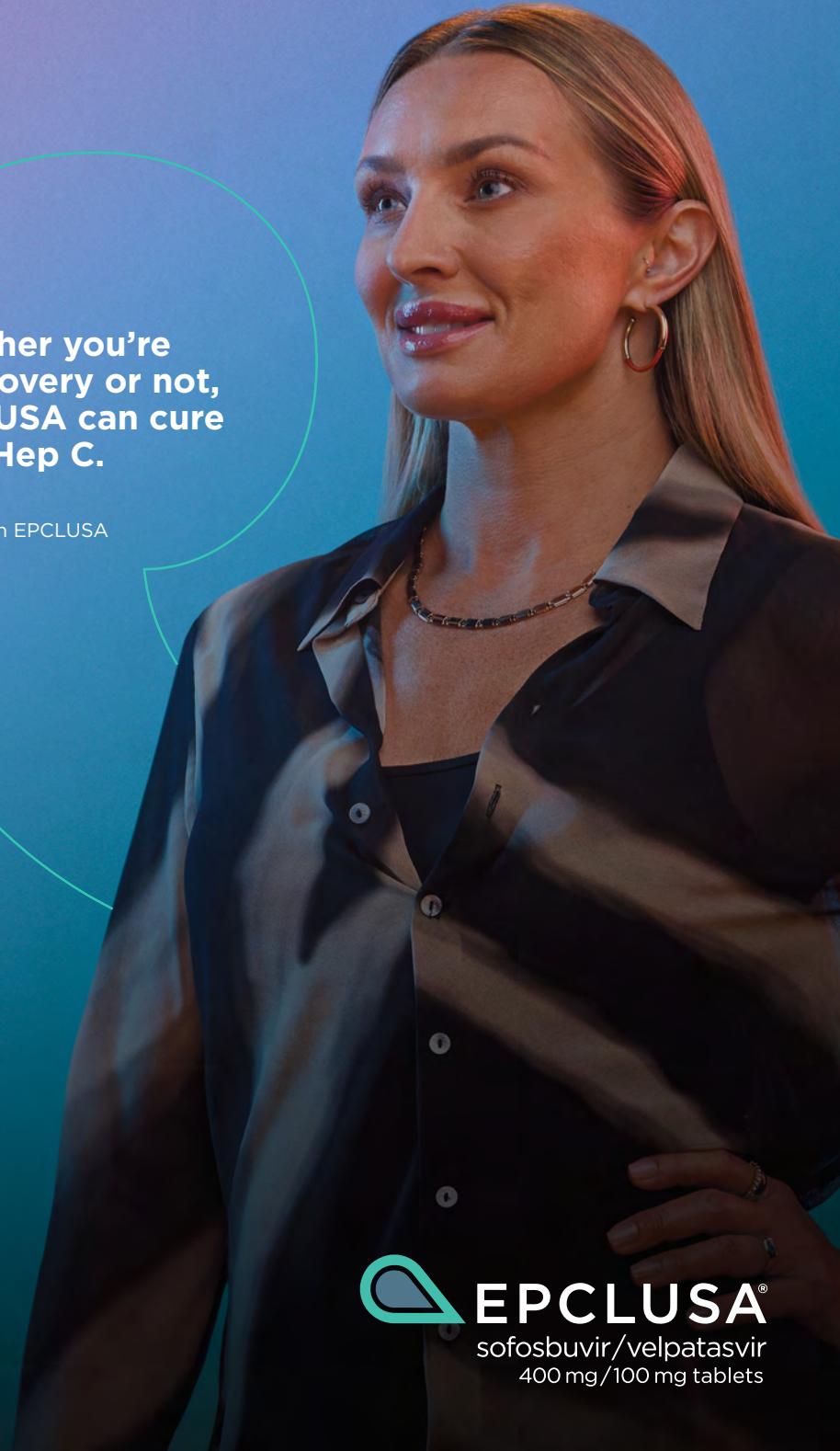
## What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking EPCLUSA?

- Tell your healthcare provider and pharmacist about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. EPCLUSA and certain other medicines may affect each other, or may cause side effects.

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA including **Important Warnings**.

**Whether you're in recovery or not,  
EPCLUSA can cure your Hep C.**

**Kasey**  
Cured with EPCLUSA



 **EPCLUSA®**  
sofosbuvir/velpatasvir  
400 mg/100 mg tablets

# Frequently asked questions



## Can I take EPCLUSA with medicines for addiction recovery?

Yes, EPCLUSA can be taken while on addiction recovery medicines, including buprenorphine/naloxone, methadone, and naltrexone. Tell your healthcare provider all of the medications you take before starting EPCLUSA.



## How do I fill my EPCLUSA prescription?

If you and your healthcare provider decide EPCLUSA is right for you, your healthcare provider will submit your prescription to a specialty pharmacy. Specialty pharmacies provide medicines that have special delivery, storage, or administration requirements. Typically, medicines are delivered to patients by mail.



## How should I store EPCLUSA?

- Store EPCLUSA at room temperature below 86 °F (30 °C)
- Keep EPCLUSA in its original container
- Do not use EPCLUSA if the seal over the bottle opening is broken or missing
- Keep EPCLUSA and all medicines out of the reach of children



## Why is it important to stay on EPCLUSA for the full time?

Each day, the Hep C virus makes billions of copies of itself in your body. Hep C drugs work by blocking the virus from making more of itself. Once it stops making copies, it dies. Therefore, staying on EPCLUSA for the full time gives it the best chance to fight the virus. It's important that you don't miss or skip doses of EPCLUSA during treatment.



## What if I miss a dose of EPCLUSA?

It's important to take EPCLUSA as prescribed by your healthcare provider. If you miss a dose, call your healthcare provider immediately. Missing a dose lowers the amount of medicine in your body. If you take too much EPCLUSA, call your healthcare provider or go to the emergency room right away.



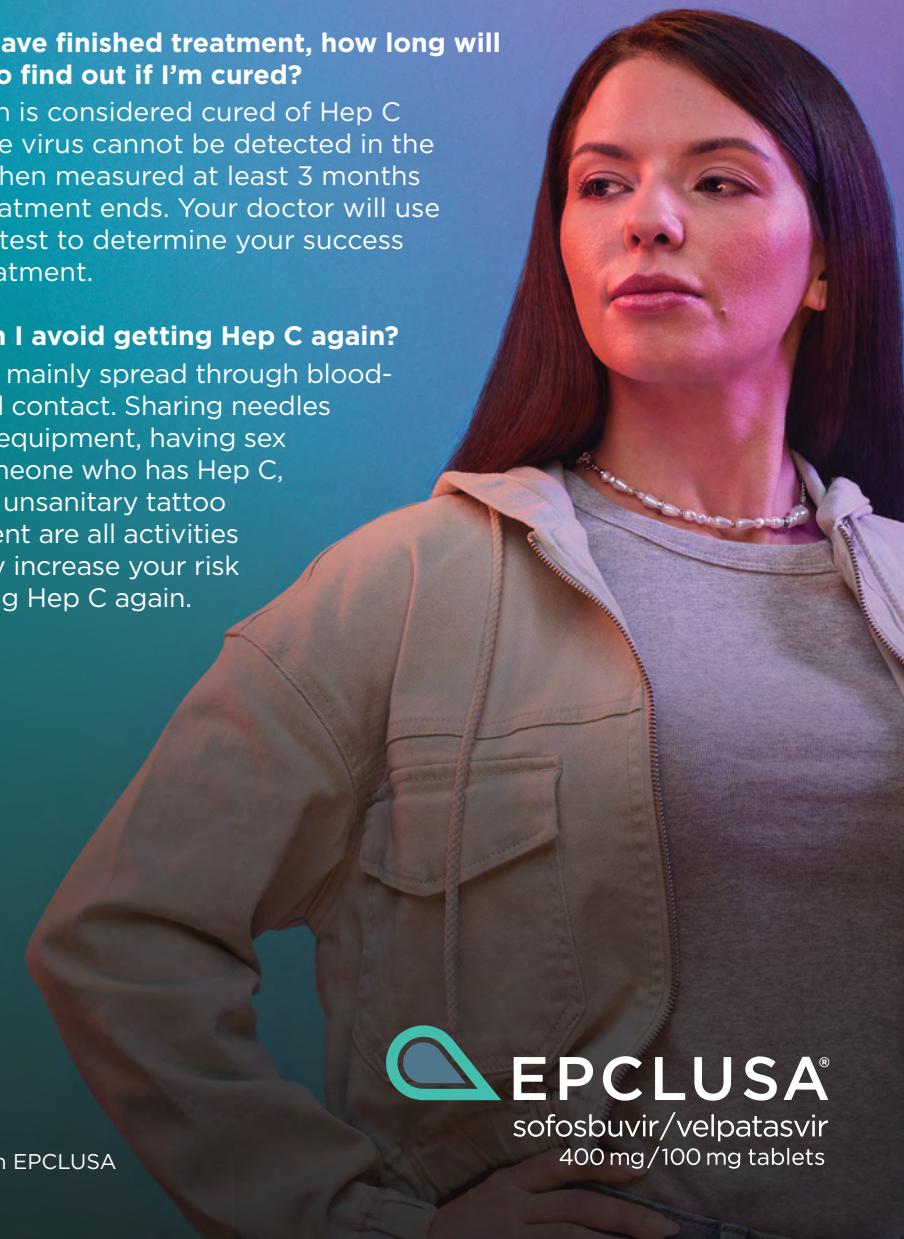
## After I have finished treatment, how long will it take to find out if I'm cured?

A person is considered cured of Hep C when the virus cannot be detected in the blood when measured at least 3 months after treatment ends. Your doctor will use a blood test to determine your success with treatment.



## How can I avoid getting Hep C again?

Hep C is mainly spread through blood-to-blood contact. Sharing needles or drug equipment, having sex with someone who has Hep C, or using unsanitary tattoo equipment are all activities that may increase your risk of getting Hep C again.



## What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking EPCLUSA? (cont'd)

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions,** including if you have ever had hepatitis B infection, liver problems other than hepatitis C infection, or a liver transplant; if you have kidney problems or are on dialysis; if you have HIV; or if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. It is not known if EPCLUSA will harm your unborn baby or pass into your breast milk. If you take EPCLUSA with ribavirin, you should also read the ribavirin Medication Guide for important pregnancy-related information.

Please see Important Facts about EPCLUSA including **Important Warnings**.

For adults with chronic Hep C genotype 1-6



You're ready to treat Hep C

**EPCLUSÀ is in your corner**



**Real patients**, cured with EPCLUSÀ and compensated by Gilead



Scan here to visit  
[EPCLUSÀ.com](http://EPCLUSÀ.com)

Cure means the Hep C virus is not detected in the blood when measured 3 months after treatment is completed.

**What is the most important information I should know about EPCLUSÀ? EPCLUSÀ can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Hepatitis B virus reactivation:** Before starting EPCLUSÀ treatment, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B, the hepatitis B virus could become active again during and after treatment with EPCLUSÀ. This may cause serious liver problems including liver failure and death. If you are at risk, your healthcare provider will monitor you during and after taking EPCLUSÀ.

Please see **Important Facts** about EPCLUSÀ including **Important Warnings**.

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