

### PLEASE TAKE THIS TO YOUR DOCTOR

### VIABLE—AXONA® GIVES YOU ANOTHER OPTION

The normal/healthy brain depends on glucose (a type of sugar) for most of its functions. For most people, more than 90% of the glucose absorbed by brain cells is used to create adenosine triphosphate (ATP). But for people with Alzheimer's, production of this important brain fuel can be reduced by 20% to 40%.

### INNOVATIVE—AXONA ADDRESSES ALZHEIMER'S DIFFERENTLY

Since glucose is not being used efficiently by people with Alzheimer's, Axona creates a different type of fuel, called ketone bodies. These ketone bodies turn into an alternative source of energy to make ATP.

#### SIGNIFICANT—AXONA CAN OFFER COGNITIVE BENEFITS

Axona has been evaluated in a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial, and was shown to improve cognitive function in people with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease. In fact, in a 90-day study, certain individuals with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease significantly improved scores on a memory test called ADAS-Cog.\*1

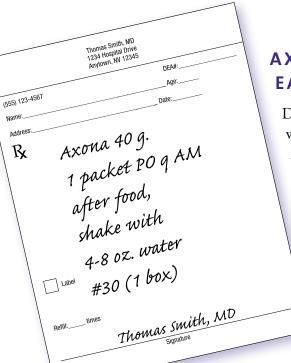
Axona is a prescription medical food intended for the clinical dietary management of mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease.

<sup>†</sup>Not an actual patient.

\*ADAS-Cog, Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale.



## Axona—a wise decision



# AXONA COMPLEMENTS EARLY ALZHEIMER'S THERAPY

During the clinical trials, some people taking Axona were also taking commonly prescribed Alzheimer's disease medications, including acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (such as Aricept®) and NMDA receptor antagonists (such as Namenda®) at the same time.

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Axona should be used with caution in patients who are at risk for ketoacidosis, or have a history of inflammation of the gastrointestinal system, metabolic syndrome, and/or renal dysfunction. Axona contains caseinate and whey, and lecithin. Thus, CONTAINS MILK AND SOY.

### LOW INCIDENCE OF ADVERSE EVENTS

The most common side effects were mild to moderate diarrhea, flatulence (gas), and dyspepsia (upset stomach), which can be reduced when Axona is taken shortly after a meal (preferably breakfast or lunch). Using a graduated dosing plan, starting with ½ packet (2½ tablespoons) daily for 4 to 7 days, may also be helpful.

### One packet—once a day—shortly after breakfast or lunch

Axona is available only by prescription, and patients must be under the supervision of a physician. It is recommended that patients take one packet of Axona once a day shortly after a full meal (preferably breakfast or lunch). The contents of each packet of Axona should be added to 4 to 8 ounces (118 to 236 milliliters) of water or other liquids as preferred, and shaken or blended until fully mixed. Reconstituted product may be refrigerated and stored for up to 24 hours. Refrigerated product should be re-blended and thoroughly mixed prior to consumption.

Reference: 1. Henderson ST, Vogel JL, Barr LJ, et al. Study of the ketogenic agent AC-1202 in mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial. *Nutr Metab (Lond).* 2009;6:31.





