


How KALBITOR® (ecallantide) Works

Prescribing Information | Formularios en Español | Medication Guide | For Healthcare Professionals


OTHER TREATMENT OPTIONS

 KALBITOR® is a prescription medicine used to treat sudden attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE) in people 12 years of age and older. KALBITOR is not a cure for HAE.

Important Safety Information

Serious allergic reactions may happen in some people who receive KALBITOR. These allergic reactions can be life-threatening and usually happen within 1 hour after receiving KALBITOR. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any of these symptoms of a serious allergic reaction during or after treatment with KALBITOR: wheezing, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness, or trouble breathing; dizziness, fainting, fast or weak heartbeat, or feeling nervous; reddening of the face, itching, hives, or feeling warm; swelling of the throat or tongue, throat tightness, hoarse voice, or trouble swallowing; runny nose, nasal congestion, or sneezing.

See Full Important Safety Information Below

[ABOUT KALBITOR](#) [WHAT IS HAE?](#) [KALBITOR PRODUCT SUPPORT](#) [SIGN UP](#) 

Treating HAE Attacks with KALBITOR

KALBITOR (ecallantide) is an under the skin (subcutaneous), on-demand treatment for hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks that targets and inhibits plasma kallikrein, which stops the production of bradykinin to reduce the pain and swelling of an HAE attack.

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed Warning and [Medication Guide](#).

How KALBITOR Works

How KALBITOR (ecallantide) Works

Risks and Side Effects

Common Questions

Starting on KALBITOR

What is KALBITOR?

KALBITOR is approved to treat hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks in people 12 years of age and older. KALBITOR is not a cure for HAE.

KALBITOR is an on-demand treatment that targets plasma kallikrein.

How Does KALBITOR Work?

People with HAE have a protein in their body called plasma kallikrein that is not controlled properly. KALBITOR inhibits the activity of this protein, which stops the production of bradykinin, to reduce the pain and swelling of an HAE attack.

Please make sure to read Important Safety Information for KALBITOR.

SAFETY INFORMATION

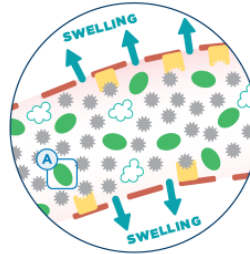
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During an HAE Attack:

- A protein called plasma kallikrein triggers the release of another protein called bradykinin. The release of too much bradykinin causes small blood vessels to release fluid in certain parts of the body, resulting in the localized swelling and pain of an HAE attack.

Untreated person with HAE during an attack



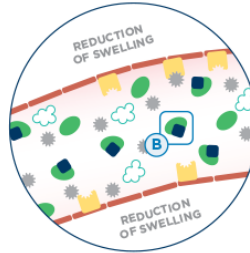
A Plasma kallikrein causes the overproduction of bradykinin

KALBITOR	Bradykinin B2 receptor
Plasma kallikrein	Blood vessel wall
Missing/dysfunctional C1 esterase inhibitor	Fluid
Bradykinin	

After Treatment with KALBITOR:

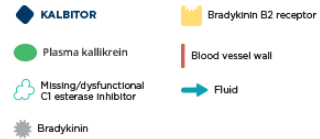
- KALBITOR works by inhibiting plasma kallikrein, which stops the production of bradykinin to reduce the pain and swelling of an HAE attack.

Person with HAE after treatment with KALBITOR



B KALBITOR inhibits plasma kallikrein

KALBITOR	Bradykinin B2 receptor
Plasma kallikrein	Blood vessel wall
Missing/dysfunctional C1 esterase inhibitor	Fluid
Bradykinin	



Proven Results

People treated with KALBITOR showed significant improvement in HAE attack symptoms at 4 hours compared to patients who were treated with placebo.

About KALBITOR Injections

KALBITOR injections should only be given by a doctor or a nurse with appropriate medical support to manage serious allergic reactions and HAE. For each dose, your doctor or nurse will inject KALBITOR just under your skin, away from the site of the attack and into the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm.

Serious allergic reactions have been known to occur in people treated with KALBITOR. These reactions can be life-threatening and usually happen within 1 hour after receiving KALBITOR. See [potential side effects](#).

Please read the [Medication Guide](#) before you start receiving KALBITOR and before each treatment. There may be new information.

Important Safety Information

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

Serious allergic reactions may happen in some people who receive KALBITOR. These allergic reactions can be life-threatening and usually happen within 1 hour after receiving KALBITOR.

- KALBITOR should be given to you by a doctor or nurse in a healthcare setting where serious allergic reactions and hereditary angioedema (HAE) can be treated.
- Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction to KALBITOR can be similar to the symptoms of HAE, the condition that you are being treated for. Your doctor or nurse should watch you for any signs of a serious allergic reaction after treatment with KALBITOR.
- **Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any of these symptoms of a serious allergic reaction during or after treatment with KALBITOR:**
 - wheezing, shortness of breath, cough, chest tightness, or trouble breathing
 - dizziness, fainting, fast or weak heartbeat, or feeling nervous

- reddening of the face, itching, hives, or feeling warm
- swelling of the throat or tongue, throat tightness, hoarse voice, or trouble swallowing
- runny nose, nasal congestion, or sneezing

Who should not receive KALBITOR?

Do not receive KALBITOR if you are allergic to KALBITOR. Before receiving KALBITOR, tell your doctor if you have ever had an allergic reaction to KALBITOR.

What else should I tell my doctor before I receive KALBITOR?

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, breast-feeding, or plan to breast-feed. It is not known if KALBITOR will harm your unborn baby or pass into your breast milk.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescriptions and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects?

Common side effects of KALBITOR include headache, nausea, diarrhea, fever, injection site reactions, such as redness, rash, swelling, itching, or bruising, and stuffy nose. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Talk to your doctor for more information about your medical condition or treatment.

Please see the [Full Prescribing Information](#), including Boxed Warning and [Medication Guide](#).

