Could there be IBS-C patients in your waiting room?

Based on a survey, almost two-thirds of sufferers were female, and most were younger than 65 years of age.*1

IBS-C by gender

- Male: 36%
- Female: 64%

IBS-C by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>% of Population (n=571)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-39</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data from a Web-based survey commissioned by Ironwood Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Forest Laboratories in 2009: 571 individuals qualified for the detailed survey after meeting Rome II, Rome III, or modified Manning criteria for IBS-C based on responses to a symptom checklist.1

LINZESS® (linaclotide) is indicated in adults for the treatment of both Irritable Bowel Syndrome with Constipation (IBS-C) and Chronic Idiopathic Constipation (CIC).

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

**WARNING: PEDIATRIC RISK**

LINZESS is contraindicated in pediatric patients under 6 years of age. In nonclinical studies, administration of a single, clinically relevant adult oral dose of linaclotide caused deaths due to dehydration in young juvenile mice. Use of LINZESS should be avoided in pediatric patients 6 through 17 years of age. The safety and efficacy of LINZESS has not been established in pediatric patients under 18 years of age.

**Linzzess**

(linaclotide) capsules

145 mcg - 290 mcg
Many IBS-C sufferers continually search for relief from their recurring symptoms. 57% of IBS-C sufferers self-treated with OTC laxatives.1

In another report, 76% of IBS-C patients were taking 2 or more OTC treatment options.1

On average, IBS-C sufferers had constipation symptoms 135 days a year.72% were only somewhat or not satisfied with OTC laxatives.1

Contraindications
- LINZESS is contraindicated in pediatric patients under 6 years of age.
- LINZESS is contraindicated in patients with known or suspected mechanical gastrointestinal obstruction.

Warnings and Precautions
Pediatric Risk
- LINZESS is contraindicated in pediatric patients under 6 years of age. The safety and effectiveness of LINZESS in pediatric patients under 18 years of age have not been established. In neonatal mice, increased fluid secretion as a consequence of GC-C agonism resulted in mortality within the first 24 hours due to dehydration. Due to increased intestinal expression of GC-C, children under 6 years of age may be more likely than older children and adults to develop significant diarrhea and its potentially serious consequences.
As many as 2 in 10 adults in the U.S. suffer from symptoms of Irritable Bowel Syndrome with Constipation (IBS-C) or Chronic Idiopathic Constipation (CIC).†1-3

Your patients would welcome a Gut Check.

Ask about commonly reported IBS-C symptoms.

Adults with IBS-C reported frequent recurring symptoms, including abdominal pain and constipation1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Mean # of days experienced per year</th>
<th>Rated extremely/very bothersome (% of sufferers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete Evacuation</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of adult sufferers experiencing ≥1 time per week (n=571)

More than half of IBS-C sufferers rated their symptoms as extremely/very bothersome1

Nearly half of IBS-C sufferers rated their symptoms as extremely/very severe3

45% Extremely/very severe
39% Somewhat severe
16% A little/not at all severe

†While estimates may vary, as many as 13 million and 35 million adult Americans suffer from symptoms of IBS-C or CIC, respectively.1,3,4

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont.)

• Use of LINZESS should be avoided in pediatric patients 6 through 17 years of age. Although there were no deaths in older juvenile mice, given the deaths in young juvenile mice and the lack of clinical safety and efficacy data in pediatric patients, use of LINZESS should be avoided in pediatric patients 6 through 17 years of age.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.
Maybe it’s time for a different treatment option.

Over half of IBS-C sufferers sought medical care—but often did not receive a prescription.¹

![Treatments recommended by physicians](image)

Start a dialogue with your patients about their symptoms and what they have tried for symptom management. Based on their experience, it may be time to consider a different treatment approach.

LINZESS may be appropriate for a wide variety of your IBS-C adult patients. Patients with varying degrees of symptom severity were included in the IBS-C clinical trials for LINZESS.

LINZESS is the #1 prescribed branded treatment for IBS-C and CIC.⁴

LINZESS® (linaclotide) is indicated in adults for the treatment of both Irritable Bowel Syndrome with Constipation (IBS-C) and Chronic Idiopathic Constipation (CIC).

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.

Who is the CIC patient?

Based on a survey, over half of sufferers were female, and most were younger than 65 years of age.*1

CIC by gender

- 42% male
- 58% female

CIC by age group

- 18-39: 44%  
- 40-49: 18%  
- 50-64: 22%  
- 65+: 16%

*Data from a Web-based survey commissioned by Ironwood Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Forest Laboratories in 2009; 1123 individuals qualified for the detailed survey after meeting Rome II, Rome III, or modified Manning criteria for CIC based on responses to a symptom checklist.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont.)

Diarrhea

- Diarrhea was the most common adverse reaction in LINZESS-treated patients in the pooled IBS-C and CIC double-blind placebo-controlled trials. Severe diarrhea was reported in 2% of LINZESS-treated patients. The incidence of diarrhea was similar in the IBS-C and CIC populations.
Many CIC sufferers were frustrated by their recurring symptoms. **72% of CIC sufferers** self-treated with OTC laxatives.¹

70% of CIC sufferers were somewhat or a little/not at all satisfied with OTC laxatives¹

66% of CIC sufferers experienced abdominal symptoms at least once per week²

- Patients should be instructed to stop LINZESS if severe diarrhea occurs and to contact their healthcare provider. The healthcare provider should consider dose suspension and rehydration.
Your patients would welcome a Gut Check.

Ask about commonly reported CIC symptoms.

Adults with CIC reported frequent recurring symptoms, including constipation and hard stools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Mean # of days experienced per year</th>
<th>Rated extremely/very bothersome (% of sufferers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard/Lumpy Stools</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete Evacuation</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The more frequently sufferers experienced recurring symptoms, the more likely they were to seek treatment.

While estimates may vary, as many as 13 million and 35 million adult Americans suffer from symptoms of IBS-C or CIC, respectively.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont.)

Adverse Reactions

In IBS-C clinical trials, the most common adverse reactions in LINZESS-treated patients (incidence ≥2% and greater than placebo) were diarrhea (20% vs 3% placebo), abdominal pain (7% vs 5%), flatulence (4% vs 2%), headache (4% vs 3%), viral gastroenteritis (3% vs 1%) and abdominal distension (2% vs 1%).
Maybe it’s time for a different treatment option.

More than 40% of CIC sufferers sought medical care—but often did not receive a prescription.1

Start a dialogue with your patients about their symptoms and what they have tried for symptom management. Based on their experience, it may be time to consider a different treatment approach. LINZESS may be appropriate for a wide variety of your CIC adult patients. Patients with varying degrees of symptom severity were included in the CIC clinical trials for LINZESS.

LINZESS is the #1 prescribed branded treatment for IBS-C and CIC.5

- In CIC clinical trials, the most common adverse reactions in LINZESS-treated patients (incidence ≥2% and greater than placebo) were diarrhea (16% vs 5% placebo), abdominal pain (7% vs 6%), flatulence (6% vs 5%), upper respiratory tract infection (5% vs 4%), sinusitis (3% vs 2%) and abdominal distension (3% vs 2%).

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and enclosed full Prescribing Information.