

PATIENT INFORMATION BOOKLET

Liletta[®] [®]
(levonorgestrel-releasing
intrauterine system) **52 mg**

abbvie

Medicines[®]
360
♀

PATIENT INFORMATION

LILETTA (Iye-LET-uh)

(levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system)

Read this Patient Information carefully before you decide if LILETTA is right for you. This information does not take the place of talking with your gynecologist or other healthcare professional. If you have any questions about LILETTA, ask your healthcare professional. You should also learn about other birth control methods to choose the one that is best for you.

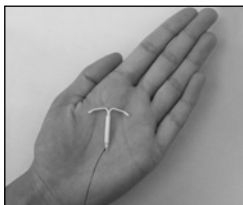
LILETTA does not protect against HIV infection (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

What is LILETTA?

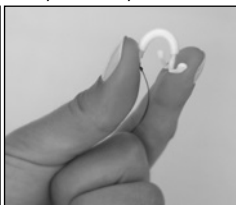
- LILETTA is a hormone-releasing system placed in your uterus by your healthcare professional to prevent pregnancy for up to 8 years.
- LILETTA can be removed by your healthcare professional at any time.
- LILETTA can be used whether or not you have given birth to a child.

LILETTA is a small, flexible plastic T-shaped system that slowly releases a progestin hormone called levonorgestrel (LNG) that is often used in birth control pills. Because LILETTA releases LNG into your uterus, only small amounts of the hormone enter your blood. LILETTA does not contain estrogen.

Two thin threads are attached to the stem (lower end) of LILETTA. The threads are the only part of LILETTA you can feel when LILETTA is in your uterus; however, unlike a tampon string, the threads do not extend outside your body.



LILETTA is small



and flexible

What if I need birth control for more than 8 years?

LILETTA must be removed after 8 years. Your healthcare professional can place a new LILETTA during the same office visit if you choose to continue using LILETTA.

What if I want to stop using LILETTA?

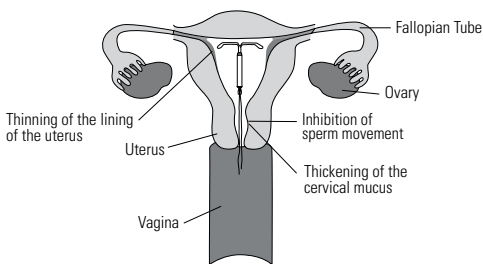
LILETTA is intended for use up to 8 years, but you can stop using LILETTA at any time by asking your healthcare professional to remove it. You could become pregnant as soon as LILETTA is removed, so you should use another method of birth control if you do not want to become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare professional about the best birth control methods for you, because your new method may need to be started 7 days before LILETTA is removed to prevent pregnancy.

What if I change my mind about birth control and want to become pregnant in less than 8 years?

Your healthcare professional can remove LILETTA at any time. You could become pregnant as soon as LILETTA is removed. About 5 out of 6 patients who want to become pregnant will become pregnant sometime in the first year after LILETTA is removed.

How does LILETTA work?

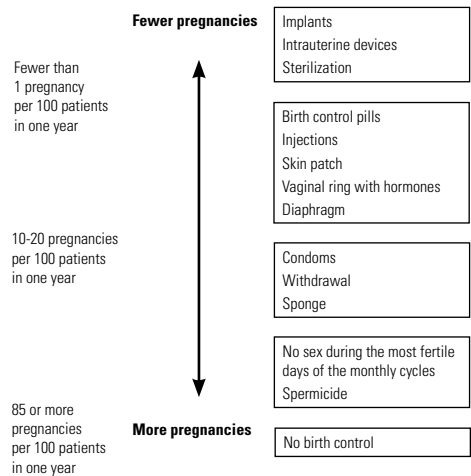
LILETTA may work in several ways including thickening cervical mucus, inhibiting sperm movement, reducing sperm survival, and thinning the lining of your uterus. It is not known exactly how these actions work together to prevent pregnancy.



How well does LILETTA work for contraception?

The following chart shows the chance of getting pregnant for patients who use different methods of birth control. Each box on the chart contains a list of birth control methods that are similar in effectiveness. The most effective methods are at the top of the chart. The box on the bottom of the chart shows the chance of getting pregnant for patients who do not use birth control and are trying to get pregnant.

LILETTA, an intrauterine system (IUS), is also known as an intrauterine device (IUD), which is shown in the box at the top of the chart.



Who might use LILETTA?

You might choose LILETTA if you are willing to use a birth control method that is placed in the uterus, and want birth control with the following features:

- long-term birth control that provides a low chance of getting pregnant (less than 1 in 100)
- works continuously for up to 8 years
- is reversible
- does not need to be taken daily
- does not contain estrogen

Do not use LILETTA if you have any of the following conditions:

- you are or might be pregnant; LILETTA cannot be used as an emergency contraceptive
- a serious pelvic infection called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

- an untreated lower genital infection now
- a serious pelvic infection after an abortion or pregnancy within the last 3 months
- a condition or behavior that can allow you to get infections more easily, such as those listed below:
 - problems with your immune system
 - having multiple sexual partners or your partner has multiple sexual partners
 - history of PID
- cancer of the uterus or cervix, known or suspected
- bleeding from the vagina that has not been explained
- short-term (acute) liver disease or a liver tumor
- breast cancer or any other cancer that is sensitive to progestin (a female hormone), now or in the past
- an intrauterine contraceptive system in your uterus already
- a condition of the uterus that changes the shape of the uterine cavity, such as large fibroid tumors
- an allergy to levonorgestrel, silicone, polyethylene, or barium sulfate

Before having LILETTA placed, tell your healthcare professional if you have or had any medical conditions, including those listed below:

- any of the conditions listed above
- you recently had a baby, or you are breastfeeding
- heart attack
- stroke
- heart disease you were born with, or problems with your heart valves
- blood clotting problems, or condition for which you take medicine to reduce clotting
- high blood pressure
- severe migraine headaches
- severe or frequent headaches
- AIDS, HIV, or any other sexually transmitted infection

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How is LILETTA placed?

LILETTA is placed by your healthcare professional during an in-office visit.

First, your healthcare professional will examine your pelvis to find the exact position of your uterus. Your healthcare professional will then clean your vagina and cervix with an antiseptic solution and slide a plastic tube containing LILETTA through the cervix into your uterus. Your healthcare professional will then remove the plastic tube and leave LILETTA in your uterus. Your healthcare professional will trim the threads to the right length.

You may experience pain, bleeding, or dizziness during and after placement. If your symptoms do not pass within 30 minutes after placement, LILETTA may not have been placed correctly. Your healthcare professional will examine you to see if LILETTA needs to be removed or replaced.

Should I check that LILETTA is in place?

Yes, you should check that LILETTA is in proper position by feeling the threads. It is a good habit to do this 1 time a month. Your healthcare professional should teach you how to check that LILETTA is in place. First, wash your hands with soap and water. You can check by reaching up to the top of your vagina with clean fingers to feel the threads. Do not pull on the threads.

If you feel more than just the threads or if you cannot feel the threads, LILETTA may not be in the right position and may not prevent pregnancy. Use non-hormonal back-up birth control (such as condoms) and ask your healthcare professional to check that LILETTA is still in the right place.

How soon after placement of LILETTA should I return to my healthcare professional?

Call your healthcare professional if you have any questions or concerns (see "When should I call my healthcare professional?"). Generally, patients have a follow-up visit 4 to 6 weeks after LILETTA is placed to make sure that LILETTA is in the right position, and routine visits thereafter. Follow-up plans may vary according to patient needs.

Can I use tampons or menstrual cups with LILETTA?

Yes, tampons or menstrual cups may be used with LILETTA. Change tampons or menstrual cups with care to avoid pulling the threads of LILETTA. If you think you may have pulled LILETTA out of place, avoid intercourse or use a non-hormonal back-up birth control (such as condoms), and contact your healthcare professional.

What if I become pregnant while using LILETTA?

Call your healthcare professional right away if you think you are pregnant. If possible, also do a urine pregnancy test. If you get pregnant while using LILETTA, you may have an ectopic pregnancy. This means that the pregnancy is not in the uterus.

Unusual vaginal bleeding or abdominal pain, especially with missed periods, may be a sign of ectopic pregnancy.

Ectopic pregnancy is a medical emergency that often requires surgery. Ectopic pregnancy can cause internal bleeding, infertility, and even death.

There are also risks if you get pregnant while using LILETTA and the pregnancy is in the uterus. Severe infection, miscarriage, premature labor, premature delivery, and even death can occur with pregnancies that continue with an intrauterine system (IUS). Because of this, your healthcare professional may try to remove LILETTA, even though removing it may cause a miscarriage. If LILETTA cannot be removed, talk with your healthcare professional about the benefits and risks of continuing the pregnancy.

If you continue your pregnancy, see your healthcare professional regularly. Call your healthcare professional right away if you get flu-like symptoms, fever, chills, cramping, pain, bleeding, vaginal discharge, or fluid leaking from your vagina. These may be signs of infection.

It is not known if LILETTA can cause long-term effects on the fetus if it stays in place during a pregnancy.

How will LILETTA change my periods?

For the first 3 to 6 months, your period may become irregular and the number of bleeding days may increase. You may also have frequent spotting or light bleeding and cramping. Some patients have heavy bleeding during this time. After you have used LILETTA for a while, the number of bleeding and spotting days is likely to lessen. For some patients, menstrual periods will stop altogether. When LILETTA is removed, your menstrual periods will likely return to their former pattern.

Is it safe to breastfeed while using LILETTA?

You may use LILETTA when you are breastfeeding. LILETTA is not likely to affect the quality or amount of your breast milk or the health of your nursing baby. However, isolated cases of decreased milk production have been reported among patients using progestin-only birth control pills. The risk of LILETTA becoming attached to (embedded) or going through the wall of the uterus is increased when LILETTA is inserted while you are breastfeeding.

Will LILETTA interfere with sexual intercourse?

You and your partner should not feel LILETTA during intercourse. LILETTA is placed in the uterus, not in the vagina. In some cases, your partner may feel the threads. If this occurs, or if you or your partner experience pain during sex, talk with your healthcare professional.

Can I have a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) procedure with LILETTA in place?

Yes, LILETTA should not interfere with imaging. Tell your healthcare professional you have an intrauterine contraceptive in place.

What are the possible side effects of LILETTA? LILETTA can cause serious side effects, including those listed below:

- **ectopic pregnancy.** If you get pregnant while using LILETTA, you might have an ectopic pregnancy. This means that the pregnancy is not in the uterus. Unusual vaginal bleeding or abdominal pain, especially with missed periods, may be a sign of ectopic pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancy is a medical emergency that often requires surgery. Ectopic pregnancy can cause internal bleeding, infertility, and even death.
- **intrauterine pregnancy risks.** There are also risks if you get pregnant while using LILETTA and the pregnancy is in the uterus. Severe infection, miscarriage, premature labor, premature delivery, and even death can occur with pregnancies that continue with an intrauterine system (IUS). Because of this, your healthcare professional may try to remove LILETTA, even though removing it may cause a miscarriage. If LILETTA cannot be removed, talk with your healthcare professional about the benefits and risks of continuing the pregnancy. If, after seeing your healthcare professional, you choose to continue your pregnancy, see your healthcare professional regularly. Call your healthcare professional right away if you get

flu-like symptoms, fever, chills, cramping, pain, bleeding, vaginal discharge, or fluid leaking from your vagina. These may be signs of infection. It is not known if LILETTA can cause long-term effects on the fetus if it stays in place during a pregnancy.

- **life-threatening infection.** Life-threatening infection can occur within the first few days after LILETTA is placed. Call your healthcare professional immediately if you develop severe pain or fever shortly after LILETTA is placed.
- **pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or endometritis.** Some IUS users get a serious pelvic infection called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or endometritis. PID and endometritis may be sexually transmitted. You have a higher chance of getting PID or endometritis if you or your partner have sex with other partners. PID or endometritis can cause serious problems such as infertility, ectopic pregnancy, or pelvic pain that does not go away. PID is usually treated with antibiotics. More serious cases of PID or endometritis may require surgery. Removal of the uterus (hysterectomy) is sometimes needed. In rare cases, infections that start as PID or endometritis can even cause death.

Tell your healthcare professional right away if you have any of these signs of PID or endometritis: long-lasting or heavy bleeding, unusual or foul-smelling vaginal discharge, low abdominal or pelvic pain, painful sex, genital lesions or sores, chills, or fever.

- **perforation.** LILETTA may partially go into the wall of the uterus (become embedded) or go completely through the wall of the uterus (perforate). If this occurs, LILETTA may no longer prevent pregnancy. If perforation occurs, LILETTA may move outside the uterus and can cause internal scarring, infection, or damage to other organs. You may need surgery to have LILETTA removed if it is embedded or perforation occurs. The risk of perforation is increased in breastfeeding patients.
- **expulsion.** LILETTA may come out of your uterus (expulsion). Expulsion occurs in about 4 out of 100 patients, most often in the first year of use. You may become pregnant if LILETTA comes out. If you think that LILETTA has come out, use another birth control method (such as condoms) or do not have sex (vaginal intercourse) until you are seen by a healthcare professional.

What are the possible side effects of LILETTA? (continued)

LILETTA can cause serious side effects, including: (continued)

- **cysts on the ovary.** Some patients using LILETTA develop a cyst on the ovary. These cysts usually disappear on their own in 2 to 3 months. However, a cyst can cause pain and sometimes will need surgery.
- **changes in bleeding.** You may have bleeding and spotting between menstrual periods, especially during the first 3 to 6 months. Sometimes the bleeding is heavier than usual at first. Over time the bleeding often becomes lighter than usual and may be irregular. Call your healthcare professional if the bleeding remains heavier than usual or increases after it has been light for a while.

LILETTA's most common side effects are listed below:

• vaginal bacterial infection	• yeast infection of your vulva and vagina (vulvovaginal)
• acne	• headache
• nausea or vomiting	• pain during sex
• abdominal pain	• breast pain
• pelvic pain	• depression
• weight increase	• vaginal discharge
• mood changes	• anxiety
• back pain	• menstrual-like cramping

- **Pain, bleeding, or dizziness during and after placement.** If these symptoms do not stop within 30 minutes after placement, LILETTA may not have been placed correctly, or they may be symptoms of perforation or expulsion. Your healthcare professional will examine you to see if LILETTA needs to be removed or replaced.
- **Missed menstrual periods.** About 2 out of 10 patients stop having periods after 1 year of LILETTA use. If you have any concerns that you may be pregnant while using LILETTA, do a urine pregnancy test and call your healthcare professional. When LILETTA is removed, your menstrual periods will usually return to your previous pattern.

These are not all the possible side effects of LILETTA. For more information, ask your healthcare professional or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088.

You may also report side effects to Allergan at 1-800-678-1605.

After LILETTA has been placed, when should I call my healthcare professional?

Call your healthcare professional if you have any concerns about LILETTA. Be sure to call if you have any of the conditions listed below:

- are pregnant or think you are pregnant
- pelvic pain or pain during sex
- unusual or foul-smelling vaginal discharge or genital sores
- unexplained fever, chills, or flu-like symptoms
- might be exposed to sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- concern that LILETTA may have come out or expelled
- cannot feel LILETTA's threads
- very severe or migraine headaches
- yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes (these may be signs of liver problems)
- stroke or heart attack
- you or your partner become HIV positive
- severe vaginal bleeding, bleeding that lasts a long time, or you miss your period

General information about the safe and effective use of LILETTA.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet.

You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare professional for information about LILETTA that is written for health professionals.

For more information, go to www.LILETTA.com or call 1-855-LILETTA (1-855-545-3882).

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Lot

Exp

Liletta[®] 

(levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system) **52 mg**

Follow-up Reminder Card

Bring this card with you to each of your scheduled appointments. Your healthcare professional will update the appointment information on this card, including the date of your next visit.