

It's Important to Continue Your LOVENOX[®] Treatment at Home



Indications and Usage

Prophylaxis of Deep Vein Thrombosis

LOVENOX[®] injection is indicated for the prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis, which may lead to pulmonary embolism:

- in patients undergoing abdominal surgery who are at risk for thromboembolic complications
- in patients undergoing hip-replacement surgery, during and following hospitalization
- in patients undergoing knee-replacement surgery
- in medical patients who are at risk for thromboembolic complications due to severely restricted mobility during acute illness

Treatment of Acute Deep Vein Thrombosis

LOVENOX[®] injection is indicated for:

- the **inpatient treatment** of acute deep vein thrombosis, with or without pulmonary embolism, when administered in conjunction with warfarin sodium
- the **outpatient treatment** of acute deep vein thrombosis, without pulmonary embolism, when administered in conjunction with warfarin sodium

Prophylaxis of Ischemic Complications of Unstable Angina and Non-Q-Wave Myocardial Infarction

LOVENOX[®] is indicated for the prophylaxis of ischemic complications of unstable angina and non-Q-wave myocardial infarction, when concurrently administered with aspirin.

Treatment of Acute ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)

LOVENOX[®] has been shown to reduce the rate of the combined endpoint of recurrent myocardial infarction or death in patients with acute STEMI receiving thrombolysis and being managed medically or with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

Prescription LOVENOX[®] is available in pharmacies.

Important Safety Information For LOVENOX

If you are receiving epidural or spinal anesthesia or undergoing spinal puncture, and taking LOVENOX[®] (enoxaparin sodium injection), you may be at increased risk of developing a blood clot in or around the spine, which can result in long-term paralysis. Your risk may be further increased if you:

- Take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), platelet inhibitors, or other anticoagulants, such as aspirin or blood thinners
- Have an indwelling epidural catheter
- Have a history of spinal trauma, or repeated spinal anesthesia or punctures
- Have a history of spinal deformities or spinal surgery

It is important to contact your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms such as tingling, numbness (especially in the lower limbs), and muscular weakness. See full boxed WARNING on page 6.

Please see full Important Safety Information for LOVENOX on page 6 and click here for full prescribing information, including boxed WARNING.



LOVENOX® Injection Questions?

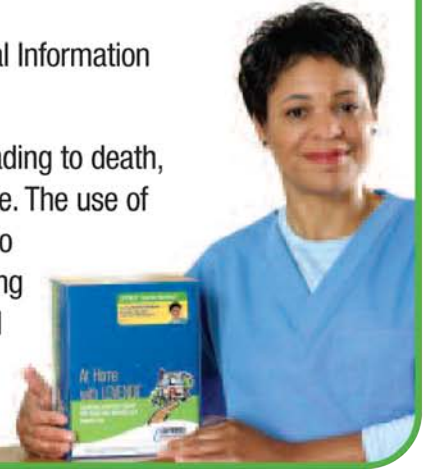
Call the **Patient Hotline**

M–F 8 AM–8 PM ET 1-800-633-1610, Option 1

If you have any medical questions about LOVENOX® after reading through these materials, please talk to your doctor.

If you have any questions about this brochure, please call sanofi-aventis Medical Information Services at 1-800-633-1610, Option #1.

LOVENOX® alters the blood's ability to clot. Excessive bleeding (hemorrhage), leading to death, has occurred with LOVENOX®. Bleeding can occur at any site with LOVENOX® use. The use of aspirin and other NSAIDs may enhance the risk of excessive bleeding. Be sure to tell all your doctors and dentist about all the medications you are taking, including those you are taking without a prescription, such as aspirin or other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Please see additional important safety information on page 6.



DVT blood clots may still be a risk even after you leave the hospital.

Of VTE episodes (venous thromboembolism, which includes DVT, or deep vein thrombosis, and PE, or pulmonary embolism) occurring within 3 months of a prior hospitalization, **67% occurred within the first month following hospital discharge.**

Please follow your doctor's instructions and fill your LOVENOX® prescription.

By continuing your treatment with LOVENOX® at home, you're taking an important step in helping to reduce the risk of developing DVT blood clots. **LOVENOX® has been proven to be highly effective in preventing DVT blood clots in acutely ill medical patients.**

Throughout this brochure, you'll learn how to give yourself LOVENOX® treatments at home. When you have your LOVENOX® prescription filled, you will receive prefilled LOVENOX® syringes that are ready to be used with this kit.

You should continue treatment with LOVENOX® as your doctor has prescribed, and follow through with all your medication as directed. After all, staying involved in your own health care is an important part of your recovery. So, let's get started!



Please see full Important Safety Information on page 6 and full prescribing information, including boxed WARNING, at the link below for additional important information.

<http://products.sanofi-aventis.us/lovenox/lovenox.html>

What is a DVT blood clot?



Normal blood flow



Blood clot forms and starts to block vein



Clot breaks loose, risking pulmonary embolism

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is a condition resulting from the formation of a blood clot (thrombus) inside a deep vein, commonly located in the calf or thigh. A DVT blood clot can be the result of a “sluggish” or disturbed blood flow that occurs due to recent surgery, a prolonged hospital stay, or extended time spent off your feet due to illness or injury.

What is PE?

Once a blood clot forms, it can break off and travel to the lungs. Blood clots in the lungs can cause a pulmonary embolism (PE), an extremely serious and potentially fatal condition. Up to 2 million Americans suffer from DVT blood clots annually. In fact, approximately 300,000 people die from PE each year — more than AIDS and breast cancer combined.

What increases the risk of DVT blood clots?

Certain health conditions or an extended period of time spent off your feet due to an illness or hospital stay can put you at greater risk for developing a DVT blood clot. Some examples are:

- Advanced age
- Birth control pills, pregnancy, and hormone replacement therapy (HRT)
- Certain types of cancer and its treatment
- Congestive heart failure
- Respiratory failure or COPD
- Surgery (abdominal surgery, knee- or hip-replacement surgery)
- Obesity
- Prior DVT blood clot
- Prolonged immobility
- Clotting disorders

What are the signs of DVT and PE?

Warning signs of a DVT blood clot (clot in leg) may include:

As many as half of all DVT blood clots occur without any symptoms, which is why it's so important to take steps to protect yourself. However, if you experience any of these symptoms, call your doctor immediately.

- Pain or tenderness in the leg
- Swelling, discoloration, or redness in the leg
- Warmth of the leg

Warning signs of PE (clot in lung) may include:

- Chest pain
- Rapid pulse (racing heartbeat)
- Rapid breathing
- Shortness of breath
- Cough — with or without blood in the saliva
- Fatigue
- Low-grade fever up to 101°

If you experience any of these symptoms, call your doctor immediately.

Important Safety Information For LOVENOX

LOVENOX® should not be used in patients who are actively bleeding or who have a low count of blood cells called platelets, which aid in clotting. This is a condition called “thrombocytopenia.” LOVENOX® also should not be used in patients who are allergic or sensitive to LOVENOX® or enoxaparin, heparin, or pork products.

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What is LOVENOX®?

A low molecular weight heparin, LOVENOX® is an anticoagulant drug. That means it thins the blood and alters the body's normal clotting process so clots take longer to form. Anticoagulant drugs are sometimes known as "blood thinners."

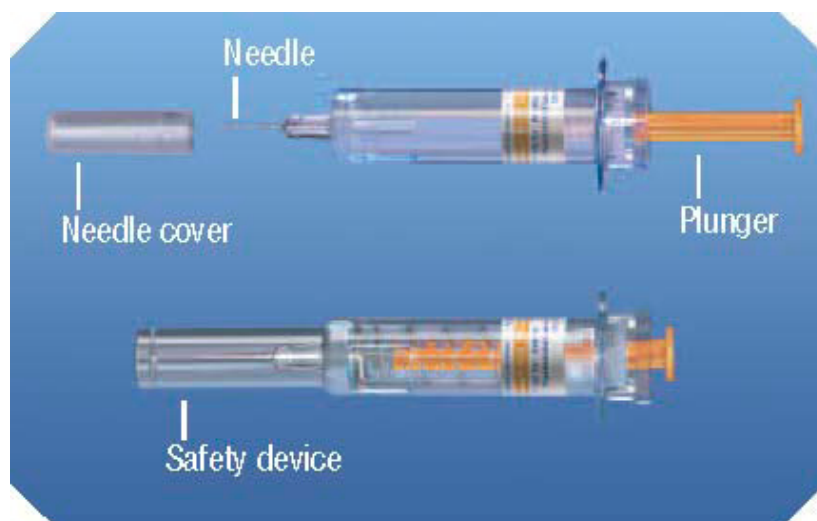
LOVENOX®: Proven, predictable protection against DVT blood clots

- LOVENOX® has been proven to reduce the risk of developing DVT blood clots in patients undergoing abdominal surgery, hip-replacement surgery, knee-replacement surgery, or medical patients with severely restricted mobility during acute illness.
- Over 130 million people worldwide have been prescribed LOVENOX®
- LOVENOX® can be taken safely with most other medications, except those that are known to increase the risk of bleeding (Please see page 10 for a full list of these medications)

All patients should be carefully monitored by their physician while taking LOVENOX®. Your doctor is likely to obtain blood tests that measure your blood count and check for signs of hidden bleeding while you are on LOVENOX®. See additional important safety information on page 6.

Your LOVENOX® injections can be given at home

You inject LOVENOX® directly under the skin, into fatty tissue only. LOVENOX® should not be injected into your muscle. It's best to take LOVENOX® at the same time every day — so be sure to choose a time that will be convenient for you throughout your treatment. (Please see page 8 for our Step-by-Step Guide to Self-Injection.)



Important Safety Information for LOVENOX

LOVENOX® must be used with care in patients who have any of the following: problems with clotting, uncontrolled high blood pressure, a recent ulcer, impaired vision due to diabetes, kidney problems, and excessive bleeding. Pregnant women with mechanical prosthetic (artificial) heart valves may be at higher risk for blood clots. These patients who are treated with LOVENOX® must be carefully monitored by their doctor.



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Recommended Treatment

You should follow your doctor’s specific instructions for how long to continue your LOVENOX® treatment after you leave the hospital, and how often you should inject LOVENOX®. Just for reference, below are some general treatment guidelines for patients with certain medical conditions. However, these are only a reference point—length of treatment will differ with each individual and each prescription. It’s also important to continue using LOVENOX® as directed by your doctor until your prescription runs out.

FOR PROPHYLAXIS OR RISK REDUCTION OF DVT DUE TO	YOU MAY TAKE LOVENOX®	FOR THIS LONG
Severely restricted mobility due to an acute illness	Once a day	6–11 days; in some cases up to 14
Hip-replacement surgery	Once or twice a day	7–10 days; in some cases up to 4 weeks
Knee-replacement surgery	Twice a day	7–10 days; in some cases up to 14
Abdominal surgery	Once a day	7–10 days; in some cases up to 12
IF YOU ARE BEING TREATED FOR DVT AND YOU ARE	YOU MAY TAKE LOVENOX®	FOR THIS LONG
In the hospital	Once or twice a day with warfarin	Average 7 days; in some cases up to 17
Out of the hospital	Twice a day with warfarin	Average 7 days; in some cases up to 17

Please see page 1 for a full list of indications.

Important Safety Information For LOVENOX

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Important Safety Information for LOVENOX

If you are receiving epidural or spinal anesthesia or undergoing spinal puncture, and taking LOVENOX® (enoxaparin sodium injection), you may be at increased risk of developing a blood clot in or around the spine, which can result in long-term paralysis. Your risk may be further increased if you:

- Take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), platelet inhibitors, or other anticoagulants, such as aspirin or blood thinners
- Have an indwelling epidural catheter
- Have a history of spinal trauma, or repeated spinal anesthesia or punctures
- Have a history of spinal deformities or spinal surgery

It is important to contact your doctor immediately if you experience symptoms such as tingling, numbness (especially in the lower limbs), and muscular weakness.

Who should not use LOVENOX®?

LOVENOX® should not be used in patients who are actively bleeding or who have a low count of blood cells called platelets, which aid in clotting. This is a condition called “thrombocytopenia.” LOVENOX® also should not be used in patients who are allergic or sensitive to LOVENOX® or enoxaparin, heparin, or pork products.

Who should use LOVENOX® with care?

LOVENOX® must be used with care in patients who have any of the following: problems with clotting, uncontrolled high blood pressure, a recent ulcer, impaired vision due to diabetes, kidney problems, and excessive bleeding. Pregnant women with mechanical prosthetic (artificial) heart valves may be at higher risk for blood clots. These patients who are treated with LOVENOX® must be carefully monitored by their doctor.

What are the serious side effects?

Some patients on LOVENOX® can experience drops in their platelet counts, a condition called “thrombocytopenia.” Also, a serious but rare condition called “heparin induced thrombocytopenia” can occur with LOVENOX®. If you have had this condition, you must notify your healthcare professional.

LOVENOX® alters the blood’s ability to clot. Excessive bleeding (hemorrhage), leading to death, has occurred with LOVENOX®. Bleeding can occur at any site with LOVENOX® use. The use of aspirin and other NSAIDs may enhance the risk of excessive bleeding. Be sure to tell all your doctors and dentist about all of the medications you are taking, including those you are taking without a prescription, such as aspirin or other NSAIDs. Also be sure to tell your doctor or dentist you are taking LOVENOX® before any surgery is scheduled and before any new drug is taken.

Will my doctor need to monitor my treatment?

All patients should be carefully monitored by their doctor while taking LOVENOX®. Your doctor is likely to obtain blood tests that measure your blood count and check for signs of hidden bleeding while you are on LOVENOX®.

When should I call my doctor?

You should call your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following: unusual bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, unusual bruising, signs of thrombocytopenia (such as a rash or dark spots under the skin), tingling or numbness (especially in the lower limbs), and muscular weakness.

What are the most common side effects from LOVENOX®?

The most common side effects from the use of LOVENOX® are mild pain, irritation, bruising, or redness of the skin at the site of injection. Other common side effects include bleeding, anemia, diarrhea, and nausea.

Do not stop taking LOVENOX® without first talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you.

For specific questions about your health, you should always consult your doctor or a qualified healthcare professional who is responsible for your care.

For more information, call sanofi-aventis U.S. Medical Information Services at 1-800-633-1610.



Please see full Important Safety Information on this page and full prescribing information, including boxed WARNING, at the link below for additional important information.

<http://products.sanofi-aventis.us/lovenox/lovenox.html>

Step-by-step guide to self-injection

Be sure to discuss these steps with your doctor before you administer LOVENOX® for the first time.



1. Wash and dry your hands thoroughly.



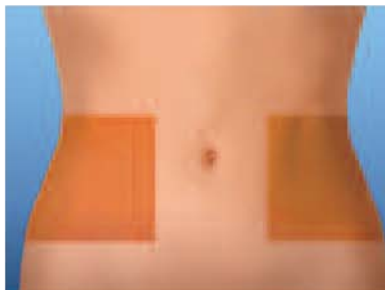
4. Clean the injection site with alcohol swab. Let dry.



2. Sit or lie in a comfortable position, so that you can see your abdomen.



5. Remove needle cap by pulling it straight off the syringe and discard in sharps collector.



3. Choose an area on the right or left side of your abdomen, at least 2 inches from your belly button. Think "love handles."



6. Hold syringe like a pencil in your writing hand.



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Step-by-step guide to self-injection

Be sure to discuss these steps with your doctor before you administer LOVENOX® for the first time.



7. With other hand, pinch an inch of the cleansed area to make a fold in the skin. Insert full length of needle straight down — at a 90° angle — into the fold of skin.



10. Point needle down and away from yourself and others, and push down on plunger to activate safety shield.



8. Press plunger with your thumb until syringe is empty.



11. Place used syringe in sharps collector.



9. Pull needle straight out at the same angle that it was inserted, and release skin fold.

Important Safety Information For LOVENOX

LOVENOX® should not be used in patients who are actively bleeding or who have a low count of blood cells called platelets, which aid in clotting. This is a condition called “thrombocytopenia.” LOVENOX® also should not be used in patients who are allergic or sensitive to LOVENOX® or enoxaparin, heparin, or pork products.



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Dos and Don'ts

Things to keep in mind when using LOVENOX®

DO



- DO** let the injection site dry after applying alcohol; a wet site can increase stinging.
- DO** be sure to hold the fold of skin on your abdomen until you are finished giving the injection. This ensures that the medicine enters only the fatty tissue and not the muscle.
- DO** alternate injection sites each day.
- DO** inject at the same time each day.
- DO** dispose of the syringe after injection in the sharps collector provided.
- DO** look for unusual signs of bleeding.
- DO** tell your doctor about other medications you may be taking, including those that do not require a prescription.

DON'T



- DON'T** put the syringe down or allow it to touch anything after taking off the needle cap.
- DON'T** twist off the needle cap — it could bend the needle.
- DON'T** inject into a scar, bruise, or area where clothing may rub.
- DON'T** rub the site after the injection, which could cause bruising.
- DON'T** recap the needle after injection — the protective shield will be in place.
- DON'T** freeze LOVENOX® — store it at room temperature.
- DON'T** give LOVENOX® to anyone other than the person it was prescribed for.
- DON'T** take these common medicines while you are taking LOVENOX®, unless your doctor tells you to. They may increase your risk of bleeding:
 - Aspirin or aspirin-containing products
 - Other platelet inhibitors
 - Salicylates (aspirin-like products)
 - Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 - Cold or allergy products or pain relievers that contain any of these drugs



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What are the potential side effects of LOVENOX® treatment?

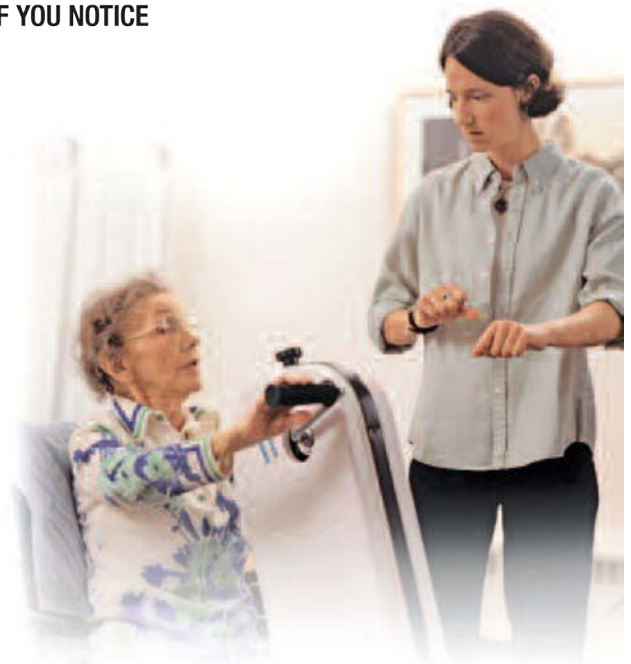
LOVENOX®, like all medications, may have side effects. The most common side effects include mild local reactions or irritation, pain, bruising, and redness of the skin.

Some patients on LOVENOX® can experience drops in their platelet counts, a condition called thrombocytopenia. Also, a serious, but rare condition called “heparin induced thrombocytopenia” can occur with LOVENOX®. If you have had this condition, you must notify your healthcare professional.

LOVENOX® alters the blood’s ability to clot. Excessive bleeding (hemorrhage), leading to death, has occurred with LOVENOX®. Bleeding can occur at any site with LOVENOX® use.

YOU SHOULD CALL YOUR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL RIGHT AWAY IF YOU NOTICE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Bleeding or oozing from surgical wound
- Any other bleeding episodes; for example, bleeding at the site of the injection, nosebleeds, blood in your urine, or if you cough or vomit blood
- Spontaneous bruising (a bruise not caused by a blow or any apparent reason)
- Pain or swelling in any part of your leg, foot, or hip
- Dizziness, numbness, or tingling
- Rapid or unusual heartbeat
- Chest pain or shortness of breath
- Vomiting, nausea, or fever
- Confusion



Important Safety Information For LOVENOX

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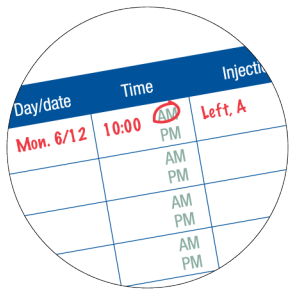
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Treatment Record

Use this handy chart to record the time and injection site for each of your LOVENOX® (enoxaparin sodium injection) treatments. It's important to alternate injecting yourself from right to left. You should also inject yourself at the same time each day to ensure the right level of LOVENOX® is in your body at all times.



Keep track of your daily treatments here

	Day/date	Time	Injection site
1.		AM PM	
2.		AM PM	
3.		AM PM	
4.		AM PM	
5.		AM PM	
6.		AM PM	
7.		AM PM	
8.		AM PM	
9.		AM PM	
10.		AM PM	
11.		AM PM	
12.		AM PM	
13.		AM PM	
14.		AM PM	

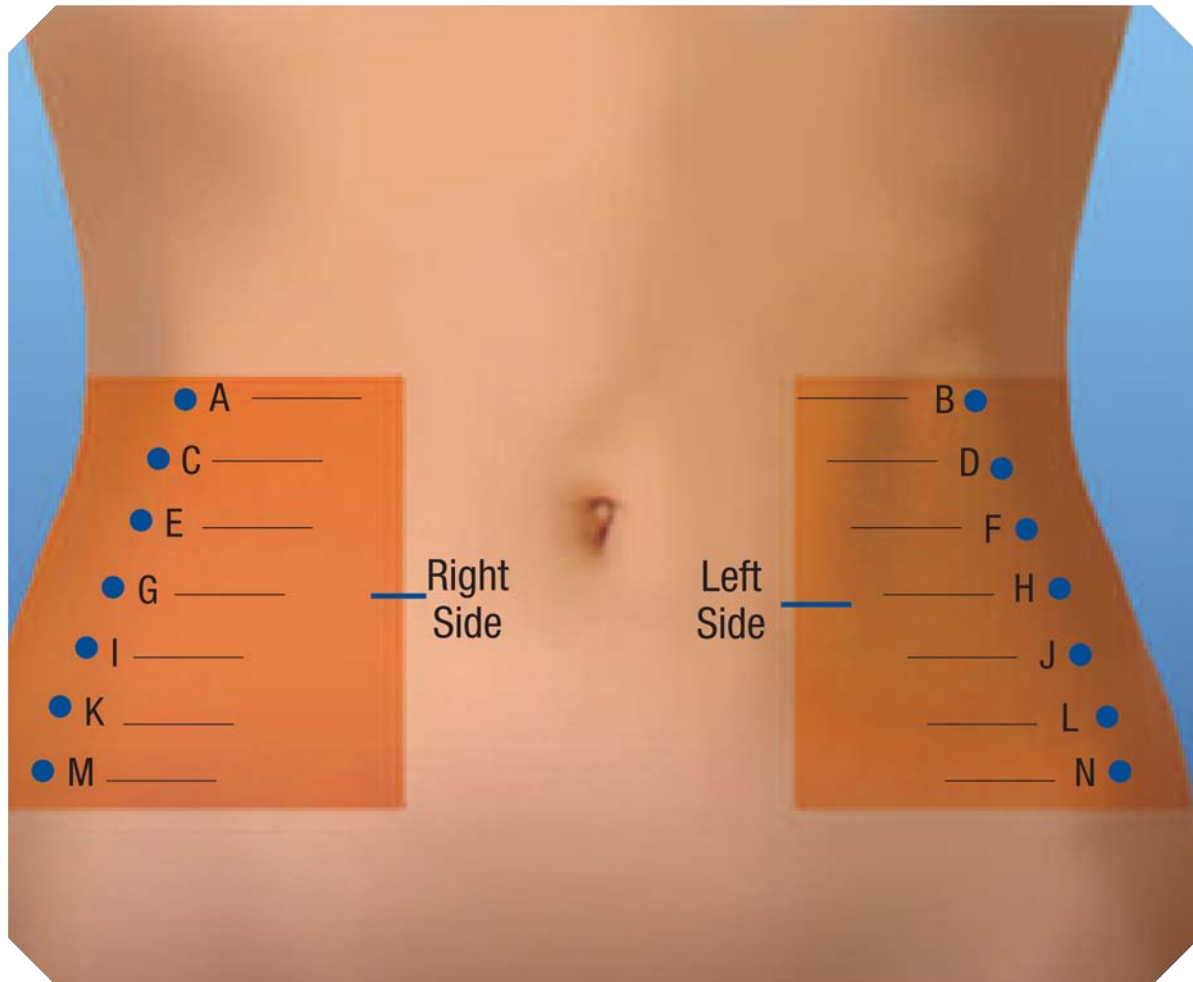


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Where to inject LOVENOX®

These are all correct sites for your LOVENOX® injections. If you like, you can use this illustration to help you keep track of your injections. Simply write the date and time of each injection next to your chosen site. Remember to alternate sides each time.



Important Safety Information For LOVENOX

All patients should be carefully monitored by their doctor while taking LOVENOX®. Your doctor is likely to obtain blood tests that measure your blood count and check for signs of hidden bleeding while you are on LOVENOX®.

You should call your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following: unusual bleeding or bleeding that lasts a long time, unusual bruising, signs of thrombocytopenia (such as a rash or dark spots under the skin), tingling or numbness (especially in the lower limbs), and muscular weakness.

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Treatment Record (continued)

	Day/date	Time	Injection site
15.		AM PM	
16.		AM PM	
17.		AM PM	
18.		AM PM	
19.		AM PM	
20.		AM PM	
21.		AM PM	
22.		AM PM	
23.		AM PM	
24.		AM PM	
25.		AM PM	
26.		AM PM	
27.		AM PM	
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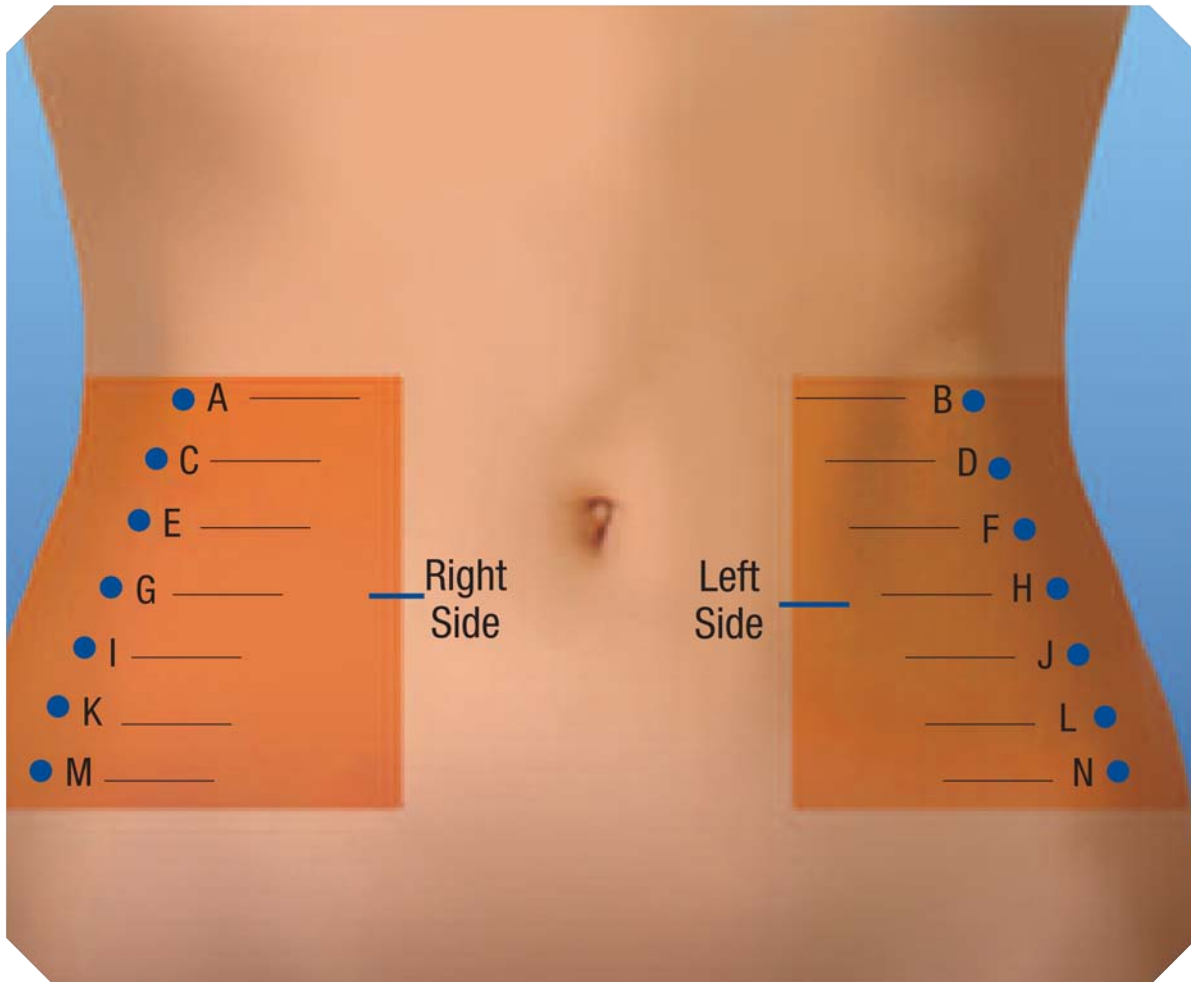


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Frequently Asked Questions

Why do I need to continue LOVENOX® (enoxaparin sodium injection) treatment at home?

Because of your surgery or medical condition, there is a risk that DVT blood clots can develop after you leave the hospital. Your doctor has prescribed LOVENOX® for continued therapy at home in order to help protect you against the risk of developing DVT blood clots.

May I inject anywhere other than the abdominal area?

No. LOVENOX® should be injected into the fatty tissue only, which is why the abdomen is the recommended injection site. It is important not to inject LOVENOX® into the muscle, as it can cause you to bruise, which can be uncomfortable.

How do I dispose of my syringes?

Simply drop your used syringes into the sharps collector provided with this kit — needle point facing down. Close the lid tightly, and be sure to keep the container out of the reach of children. When the container is full, contact your health care provider for disposal instructions.

How do I store LOVENOX®?

You should store your prefilled syringes at a room temperature of about 77°, away from light and moisture, and out of the reach of children.

What should I do if the automatic safety device has already been activated?

Do not use the syringe — use a new one for your injection. Keep the defective syringe safely stored and call us at 1-800-633-1610, Option #1, or call your pharmacist.

What should I do if there is an air bubble in the syringe?

Every syringe comes with a small air bubble. DO NOT expel the air bubble unless your doctor instructs you to adjust your dose. It's safe to give yourself the injection, even with the air bubble.

What should I do if I think I have given myself too much LOVENOX®?

Call your doctor immediately, even if you don't see or feel any unusual symptoms right away.

My doctor has prescribed less than a full syringe for me. What should I do?

Hold the syringe with the needle pointing down, but close enough so you can read the writing. Then expel the excess portion, and tap it off until the contents align with the dosage that your physician prescribed.

Who should I call if I have more questions about LOVENOX®?

Always contact your healthcare provider first. You can call Sanofi U.S. Medical Information Services at 1-800-633-1610, Option #1, or visit www.LOVENOX.com and click "Contact Us" at the bottom of the screen.

Does my insurance cover the cost of LOVENOX®?

Call your insurance provider first to find out. You may also call our Patient Assistance Representatives at 1-888-632-8607. We're available Monday through Friday, 7:30 AM to 9:00 PM ET. You also may be eligible for a participating prescription savings or prescription assistance program.

How do I learn more about the risks of DVT blood clots and treatment with LOVENOX®?

To find out more about what increases your risk for developing DVT blood clots and how LOVENOX® anticoagulant therapy works to help reduce these risks, talk to your doctor first. For additional information, you can also visit www.LOVENOX.com.



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Terms you should know

Anticoagulant:	A medicine that decreases the blood's ability to clot, therefore lessening the risk of DVT.
Arteries:	Thick walled vessels that carry oxygen rich blood away from the heart.
Blood clot:	A firm mass of thickened blood.
Deep vein thrombosis (DVT):	Formation of blood clots in veins located deep within the muscles, usually in the legs.
Heparin:	An anticoagulant commonly used to reduce the risk of and treat blood clots.
Immobility:	Inability to move.
Low-molecular-weight heparin:	A type of anticoagulant used to reduce the risk of and treat blood clots.
Pulmonary artery:	Carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs.
Pulmonary embolism:	A DVT blood clot that travels from the leg through blood circulation and becomes lodged in the lung.
Thrombus:	A blood clot that forms inside a blood vessel or cavity of the heart.
Veins:	Thin walled vessels that carry blood back to the heart.
Warfarin:	Another type of anticoagulant used to reduce the risk of and treat blood clots.



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Get the support you need

Questions or concerns about how to self-inject your LOVENOX®?
Call our Patient Hotline — it's FREE.

The At Home with LOVENOX® Discharge Kit guides you through everything you need to know about self injections. It's pretty simple, but you may have questions.

- If you have self injection questions, simply call our **Patient Hotline at 1-800-633-1610 and choose Option 1** to speak to a healthcare professional
- There is no charge for this service. It is free to LOVENOX® patients

Developed and provided by Sanofi U.S.

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