

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

AWIQLI®

insulin icodec injection

Read this carefully before you start taking **Awikli®** and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about **Awikli®**.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- Low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) is the most common side effect of insulin, including Awikli®.
- Too low or too high blood sugar can result in the loss of consciousness, coma or death, if untreated.
- Check your blood sugar regularly.
- Do not change your insulin unless instructed by your doctor.
- Awikli® is not intended for intravenous or intramuscular administration.
- Do not use Awikli® in insulin infusion pumps.
- Do not use Awikli® if it does not appear clear and colourless.
- Do not mix Awikli® with any other insulin.
- Do not use Awikli® more than once a week.
- Do not use Awikli® with other long-acting (basal) insulins (e.g., insulin detemir, insulin glargine, or insulin degludec).

What is Awikli® used for?

Awikli® is a type of insulin called a 'long-acting basal insulin'.

Awikli® is used to control high blood sugar in adults with diabetes mellitus. It is injected **once a week**.

In type 2 diabetes:

- Awikli® may be used along with tablets or injections for diabetes - including short or rapid-acting insulins.

In type 1 diabetes:

- Awikli® must always be used along with short or rapid-acting insulins.

How does Awikli® work?

Awikli® is similar to the insulin made by your body and helps your body to reduce your blood sugar level and maintain it over 7 days.

Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas, a large gland that lies near the stomach. This hormone is necessary for your body to use food, especially sugar, correctly. Diabetes occurs either when the pancreas does not make enough insulin to meet your body's needs or when your body cannot properly use the insulin you normally produce. When your body does not make enough insulin, you need an external source of insulin. That is why you must take insulin injections.

Awikli® is similar to the insulin made by your body. Insulin injections, such as Awikli®, play a key role in keeping your diabetes under control. In addition to proper insulin therapy, it is important to maintain a healthy lifestyle – this includes eating a balanced diet, participating in regular exercise or other physical activities, carefully monitoring your glucose levels and following your healthcare professional’s recommendations. These simple actions will compliment your insulin therapy and will ultimately help you gain greater control of your diabetes.

What are the ingredients in Awikli®?

Medicinal ingredients: insulin icodec

Non-medicinal ingredients: Glycerol, Hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment), Metacresol, Phenol, Sodium chloride, Sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment), Water for injections, Zinc acetate

Awikli® comes in the following dosage forms:

Awikli® is presented as a clear and colourless solution for injection in a pre-filled pen (700 units per 1 mL) and comes in the following package sizes:

- Awikli® FlexTouch®: 1 mL pre-filled pen (700 units), Pack size of 1 (sample pack only)
- Awikli® FlexTouch®: 1.5 mL pre-filled pen (1050 units), Pack size of 1
- Awikli® FlexTouch®: 3 mL pre-filled pen (2100 units), Pack size of 1

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

FlexTouch® pen is a disposable pre-filled insulin pen with an easy to use light-touch button.

Do not use Awikli® if:

- you think that your blood sugar is getting too low (this is called “hypoglycemia”).
- you are allergic (hypersensitive) to insulin icodec or any of the other ingredients in this medicine.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take Awikli®. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- drink alcohol (including wine and beer) the amount of insulin you need may change. Your blood sugar level may either rise or fall. This means you need to check your blood sugar level more often than usual.
- have an infection, fever, or have had an operation you may temporarily need more insulin than usual. If you are ill, continue taking your insulin and discuss with your doctor what changes may be right for you.
- suffer from diarrhea, vomiting, or eat less than usual you may temporarily need less insulin than usual.
- exercise more than usual or if you want to change your usual diet.
- are travelling abroad, different time zones may affect your insulin needs and the timing of injections. Discuss with your doctor what changes may be right for you.

- are pregnant, or planning a pregnancy or are breastfeeding. Awiqli® should not be used during pregnancy and breastfeeding. Please inform your doctor, pharmacist, or healthcare professional if you are pregnant, planning a pregnancy, or breastfeeding.
- drive, use tools, or operate machinery. Having too low or too high blood sugar can affect your ability to drive or use any tools or machines. If your blood sugar is too low or too high, your ability to concentrate or react might be affected. This could be dangerous to yourself or others. Ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse whether you can drive if:
 - you often get too low blood sugar
 - you find it hard to recognize too low blood sugar.

Other warnings you should know about:

- If your blood sugar is too low (hypoglycemia) - follow the guidance for low blood sugar in section *“General effects from diabetes treatment/ Too low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)”* below.
- If your blood sugar is too high (hyperglycemia) - follow the guidance for high blood sugar in section *“General effects from diabetes treatment/ Too high blood sugar (hyperglycemia)”* below.
- Switching from other insulin medicines – your doctor may need to adjust the insulin dose if you switch from another type or brand of insulin. If you receive an increased dose at the first injection you should not use this dose for the second and following injections, talk to your doctor about what your second dose of Awiqli® should be. Please see *“Usual dose”* below.
- Pioglitazone used together with insulin needs special attention - see *‘Pioglitazone’* below.
- Eye problems - fast improvements in blood sugar control may lead to a temporary worsening of diabetic eye disorder. If you have eye problems, talk to your doctor.
- Make sure you use the right type and dose of insulin - always check the label on your insulin pen before each injection to avoid mix-ups with other insulin products.

If you have bad eyesight, you will need help from someone who has been trained to give injections.

Skin changes where the injection is given

The injection site should be changed regularly to help prevent changes to the fatty tissue under the skin. Such changes include skin thickening or shrinking or lumps under the skin.

This medicine may not work properly if you inject into a lumpy, shrunken or thickened area (see section *‘How to take Awiqli®’*).

- Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you notice any skin changes where the injection is given and if you are currently injecting into these affected areas before you start injecting in a different area.

Your doctor, pharmacist or nurse may tell you to check your blood sugar more closely, and to adjust your dose of Awiqli® or other antidiabetic medicines dose if needed.

Antibodies to insulin

Treatment with Awiqli® can cause the body to produce antibodies to insulin (molecules that can affect treatment with insulin). This may require you to change your insulin dose.

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children and adolescents between the ages of 0 and 18 years. There is no experience with using Awiqli® in this age group.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

Some medicines affect your blood sugar level, this may mean your insulin dose has to be changed.

The following may interact with Awiqli®:

Listed below are the most common medicines which may affect your insulin treatment.

You may need a lower dose if you take:

- other medicines for diabetes (by mouth or injection)
- sulfonamides (used to treat infections)
- anabolic steroids (such as testosterone)
- beta-blockers (used to treat, for example high blood pressure). They may make it harder to recognise the warning signs of too low blood sugar (see section “*General effects from diabetes treatment/ Too low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)*” below)
- acetylsalicylic acid and other salicylates (medicines used to relieve pain and mild fever)
- monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors (used to treat depression)
- angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors (medicines used to treat heart problems and/ or high blood pressure).

You may need a higher dose if you take:

- danazol (medicine acting on ovulation)
- oral contraceptives (birth control pills)
- thyroid hormones (for thyroid problems)
- growth hormone (for growth hormone deficiency)
- glucocorticoids (such as cortisone, for inflammation)
- sympathomimetics (such as epinephrine [adrenaline], or salbutamol or terbutaline used to treat asthma)
- thiazides (used to treat high blood pressure or excessive fluid retention).

Your blood sugar level may either rise or fall if you take:

- Octreotide and lanreotide (used to treat a rare condition involving too much growth hormone (acromegaly)).

Pioglitazone - a diabetes medicine given by mouth for type 2 diabetes.

Some patients with long-standing type 2 diabetes and heart disease or previous stroke treated with pioglitazone and insulin developed heart failure.

- Tell your doctor straight away if you have signs of heart failure - such as shortness of breath, tiredness, fluid retention, weight gain and ankle swelling.

If any of the above applies to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Awiqli®.

How to take Awiqli®:

Awiqli® is taken **once a week**.

Talk about your insulin needs with your Healthcare professional. Follow their advice carefully. Your healthcare professional may provide you with a guide to help track and adjust your dose based on your blood glucose levels. This leaflet is a general guide only. If your Healthcare professional has switched you from one type or brand of insulin to another, your dose may have to be adjusted by your healthcare professional.

If you are blind or have poor eyesight and cannot read the dose counter on the pen, do not use this pen without help. Get help from a person with good eyesight who is trained to use the pre-filled pen.

The pre-filled pen can provide a dose of 10-700 units in one injection in increments of 10 units.

The dose counter of the pre-filled pen shows the number of units of insulin you should inject. For this reason, do not make any dose recalculation.

When to use Awiqli®

Awiqli® is a long-acting basal insulin for use **once a week**.

- You should inject Awiqli® on the same day every week with or without food.
- You can give yourself the injection at any time of the day.

When switching from a once- or twice-daily basal insulin, inject the first weekly dose of Awiqli® on the day after your last dose of once- or twice-daily basal insulin.

Before injecting Awiqli®

Before you use Awiqli® for the first time, read and understand the instructions for use that come with this package. Check the name on the label of the pen to make sure it is Awiqli® 700 units/mL. Always check that the pre-filled pen is not damaged. Do not use it if any damage is seen. Take it back to your supplier or call Novo Nordisk Canada at 1-800-465-4334 for assistance.

How to inject

- Inject Awiqli® under the skin (subcutaneous injection). Do not inject it into a vein or muscle.
- The best places to inject are your thighs, upper arms or your belly (abdomen).
- Change the place where you inject this medicine each time. This is to reduce the risk of developing lumps and skin pitting.
- Always use a new needle for each injection. This reduces the risk of contamination, infection, and blocked needles – that may lead to inaccurate dosing. Dispose of needles safely after each use.
- Do not use a syringe to remove the solution from the pen - to avoid dosing errors and potential overdose.

Detailed instructions for use are provided on the other side of this leaflet.

You should not use Awiqli®

- in insulin infusion pumps
- if the pen is damaged or has not been stored correctly (see section “Storage”).
- if there are visible particles - the solution should be clear and colourless.

Usual dose:

Your doctor will decide together with you:

- how much Awiqli® you will need each week and when to take it
- when to check your blood sugar level
- when you need a higher or lower dose - as your doctor may change your dose based on your blood sugar level
- if your treatment needs to be adjusted when using other medicines

If you want to change your usual diet, check with your Healthcare Professional first as a change in diet may alter your need for insulin.

Dose when switching from a once- or twice-daily basal insulin

Your once a week dose of Awiqli® depends on your current basal insulin dose. Your doctor will prescribe you the dose that covers your weekly basal insulin need.

- For the first injection only, you may need to take an increased Awiqli® dose. This dose **is for the first injection only**; do not use this dose for the second and following injections. Please talk to your doctor about how much you should take for your first injection.
- Your dose should be based on your blood glucose measurements. You and your doctor will decide together with you how much Awiqli® you will have each week.
- Close glucose monitoring is recommended during the switch and in the following weeks.

Use in the elderly (65 years and older)

Awiqli® can be used in the elderly. However, elderly patients using insulins may need to check blood sugar levels more often.

If you have kidney or liver problems

If you have kidney or liver problems, you may need to check your blood sugar level more often.

Overdose:

If you use too much insulin, your blood sugar may get too low (hypoglycemia). See advice in section 'General effects from diabetes treatment/ Too low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)'

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much Awiqli®, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

- If you forget a dose, inject the missed dose as soon as possible.
- Continue taking your injection once a week afterwards. You can keep taking your dose on your regular injection day as long as there are 4 days between two doses. If not, then continue once a week dosing on the new injection day.

If you stop using Awiqli®

Do not stop using Awiqli® without talking to your doctor. If you stop using this medicine, this could lead to a very high blood sugar level (hyperglycemia) and ketoacidosis (a condition with too much acid in the blood). See advice in '*General effects from diabetes treatment/ Too high blood sugar (hyperglycemia)*'.

What are possible side effects from using Awiqli®?

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking Awiqli®. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

Hypoglycemia (too low blood sugar) - very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- It can be very serious
- If your blood sugar level falls too much, you may pass out.
- Serious hypoglycemia may cause brain damage and may be life-threatening.

If you have signs of low blood sugar, try to increase your blood sugar level straight away. See advice in 'Too low blood sugar' below.

Hypersensitivity reactions – uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

A patient may be allergic to an insulin product including Awiqli®. Severe insulin allergies may be life-threatening. If you have any of signs or symptoms of severe allergic reactions, seek medical help immediately.

The signs of a serious allergic reaction are:

- feeling unwell (light-headed)
- difficulty breathing
- fast heartbeat or feel dizzy
- local reactions such as rash, swelling, or itching that spread to other parts of your body
- Sweating and loss of consciousness.

Other side effects include:

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- Skin problems where the injection is given such as bruising, bleeding, pain or discomfort, redness, swelling, itching.
- Peripheral oedema (swelling especially of the ankles and feet due to fluid retention).

General effects from diabetes treatment

Too low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)

This may happen if:

- you drink alcohol
- you use too much insulin
- you exercise more than usual
- you eat too little or miss a meal.

Warning signs of too low blood sugar - these may come on suddenly:

- headache
- fast heartbeat
- feeling sick or very hungry
- cold sweat or cool pale skin
- short-lasting changes in your sight
- tremor or feeling nervous or worried

- feeling unusually tired, weak and sleepy
- slurred speech, feeling confused, difficulty in concentrating

What to do if you get too low blood sugar:

- Eat glucose tablets or another high sugar snack, like sweets, biscuits or fruit juice (always carry glucose tablets or a high sugar snack, just in case).
- Measure your blood sugar if possible and rest. You may need to measure your blood sugar more than once. This is because with basal insulins like Awiqli®, the increase in blood sugar may be delayed.
- Then wait until the signs of too low blood sugar have gone or when your blood sugar level has settled. Then carry on with your insulin as usual.
- If you have type 1 diabetes and you experience multiple episodes of too low blood sugar, you should consult your doctor.

What others need to do if you pass out

Tell everyone you spend time with that you have diabetes. Tell them what could happen if your blood sugar gets too low, including the risk of passing out.

Let them know that if you pass out, they must:

- turn you on your side
- get medical help straight away
- **not** give you any food or drink because you may choke.

You may recover more quickly from passing out with administration of glucagon. This can only be given by someone who knows how to use it.

- If you are given glucagon, you will need sugar or a sugary snack as soon as you come round.
- If you do not respond to a glucagon, you will have to be treated in a hospital.

If severe low blood sugar is not treated over time, it can cause brain damage. This can be short or long-lasting. It may even cause death.

Talk to your doctor if:

- your blood sugar got so low that you passed out
- you have used glucagon
- you have had too low blood sugar a few times recently.

This is because the dosing of your insulin injections, food or exercise may need to be changed.

Too high blood sugar (hyperglycemia)

This may happen if:

- you drink alcohol
- you get an infection or a fever
- you have not used enough insulin
- you eat more or exercise less than usual
- you keep using less insulin than you need
- you forget to use your insulin or stop using insulin without talking to your doctor.

Warning signs of too high blood sugar - these normally appear gradually:

- feeling thirsty

- flushed or dry skin
- losing your appetite
- feeling sleepy or tired
- passing water more often
- dry mouth or fruity (acetone) breath
- feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting).

These may be signs of a very serious condition called ketoacidosis. This is a build-up of acid in the blood because the body is breaking down fat instead of sugar. If not treated, this could lead to diabetic coma and eventually death.

What to do if you get too high blood sugar:

- test your blood sugar level.
- test your urine or blood for ketones.
- get medical help straight away.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
VERY COMMON			
Too low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)	√		√
COMMON			
Reaction at administration site		√	
Swelling in arms and legs		√	
UNCOMMON			
Serious allergic reaction		√	√

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the pen label and carton, after 'EXP'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Before first use

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C to 8 °C).

Do not freeze. Keep away from the freezing element.

Keep the cap on the pen in order to protect it from light.

After first opening or if carried as a spare

You can carry your Awiqli® pre-filled pen (FlexTouch®) with you and keep it at room temperature (below 30 °C) or in a refrigerator (2 °C to 8 °C) for up to 12 weeks.

Always keep the cap on the pen when you are not using it in order to protect it from light.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about Awiqli®:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website: (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); the manufacturer's website (www.novonordisk.ca), or by calling 1-800-465-4334.

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Instructions for Use

Before you begin using your needle and Awiqli® pen, **always read these instructions carefully**, and talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist about how to inject Awiqli® correctly.

Awiqli® is a pre-filled dial-a-dose insulin pen containing insulin icodec 700 units / mL. You can inject from 10 to 700 units in a single once-weekly injection.

Awiqli® is taken **once a week**. You may want to mark your calendar to remind you when to take your next dose.

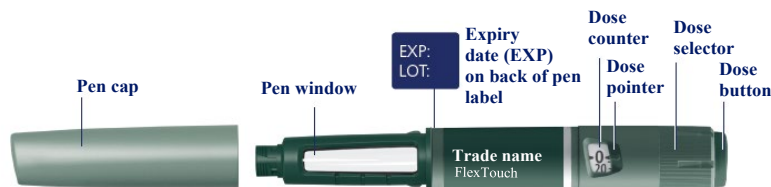
Always start by checking your pen label to make sure that it contains Awiqli®.

Your pen is designed to be used with NovoFine® Plus or NovoFine® disposable needles up to a length of 8 mm.

Once-weekly injection

Awiqli® pen (example)

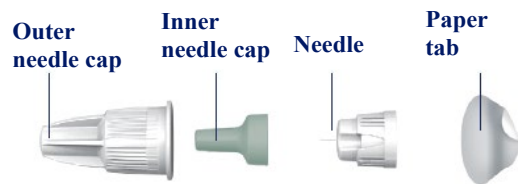
Please note: Your pen may differ in size from the pen shown in the picture. These instructions apply to all Awiqli® pens.



NovoFine® Plus Needle (example)

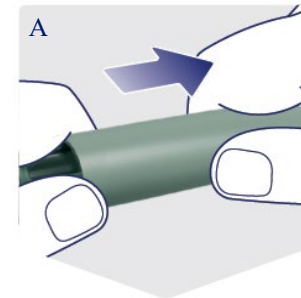
About your needles

Always use a new needle for each injection. Check the flow as described in 'Step 2' and use a new needle for each injection. Always remove the needle after each use.

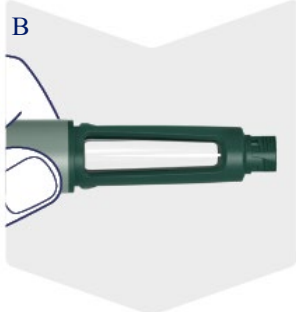
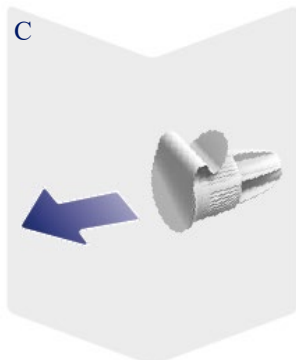
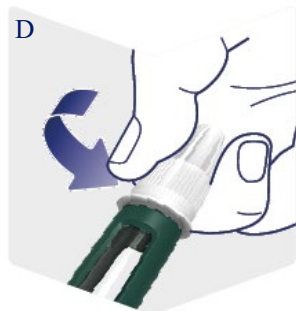


Step 1 Prepare your pen with a new needle

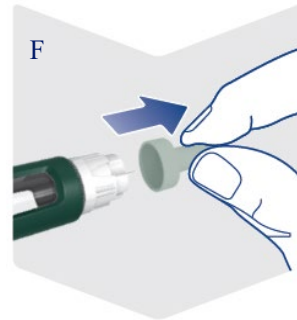
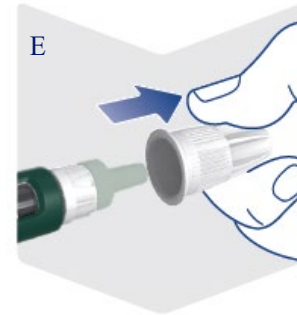
- Check the name and concentration on the pen label to make sure that your pen contains insulin icodec 700 units/mL.
- Pull off the pen cap. See Figure A.



- Always check that Awiqli® is clear and colorless.
- Look through the pen window. If Awiqli® looks cloudy or contains particles, do not use the pen. See Figure B.

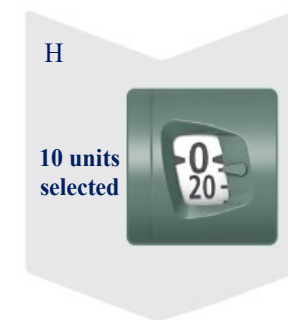
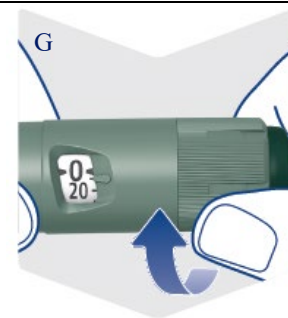
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always use a new needle for each injection.• Check the paper tab and the outer needle cap for damages. If you see any damage, this could affect sterility. Throw out the needle and use a new one.• Take a new needle and tear off the paper tab.• Do not attach a new needle to your pen until you are ready to give your injection. See Figure C.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Push the needle straight onto the pen. Turn until it is on tight. See Figure D.• The needle is covered by two caps. You must remove both caps. If you forget to remove both caps, you will not inject any Awiqli®.	

- Pull off the outer needle cap and keep it for later. You will need it to safely remove the needle from the pen after the injection. See Figure E.
- **Pull off the inner needle cap and throw it away.** See Figure F.
- A drop of Awiqli® may appear at the needle tip. This is normal, but you must still check the Awiqli® flow before each injection. See '**Step 2**'.
- **Never use a bent or damaged needle.**



Step 2 Check the flow before each injection

- **Always check the flow before each injection.** This helps you to ensure you will get your full Awiqli® dose.
- Turn the dose selector clockwise until you see the first mark (10 units) on the dose counter. See Figure G.
- Make sure that the mark lines up with the dose pointer. See Figure H.







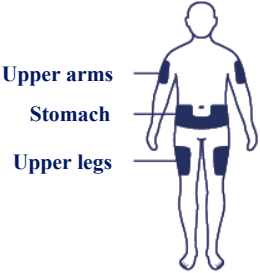
- Hold the pen with the needle pointing up.
- **Press and hold in the dose button until the dose counter shows 0.** The 0 must line up with the dose pointer.
- A drop of Awiqli® should appear at the needle tip. This drop indicates that your pen is ready for use. See Figure I.
- **If a drop does not appear, check the flow again.** This should only be done six times in total.

- **If there is still no drop**, you might have a blocked needle. Change the needle as described in ‘**Step 5**’ and ‘**Step 1**’.
- Then check the flow once more.
- **Do not use the pen** if a drop of Awiqli® still does not appear.



Step 3 Set your dose

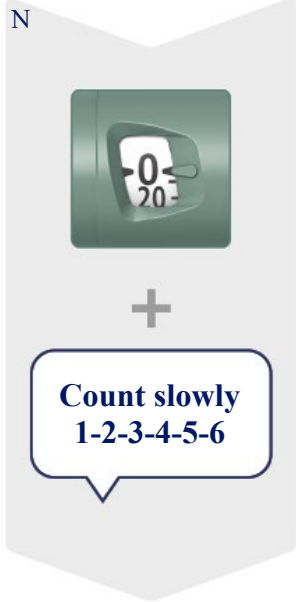

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the dose pointer is set at 0. See Figure J. • Turn the dose selector to select the number of units you need to inject. • Make sure you select your intended dose. See Figure K. 	<p>J</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The units shown in the dose counter will guide you to your dose. The dose can be increased by 10 units at a time. • You will hear a 'click' every time you turn the dose selector. Do not set the dose by counting the number of clicks you hear. • If you select a wrong dose, you can turn the dose selector forwards or backwards to the correct dose. 	<p>K</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When your dose lines up with the dose pointer, you have selected your dose. Make sure you select your intended dose. • The pictures show examples of how to choose your dose correctly. See Figure L. • If the dose counter stops before you reach your prescribed dose, see the section 'Do you have enough Awiqli®?' below these instructions. 	

	<p>L</p> <p>70 units selected</p>  <p>270 units selected</p> 
<p>Choose your injection site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose an injection site on your stomach (keep a 5 cm distance from your belly button), upper legs, or upper arms. • You may inject in the same body area each week, but make sure it is not in the same spot that was used for your last injection. 	 <p>Upper arms</p> <p>Stomach</p> <p>Upper legs</p>
<p>Step 4 Inject your dose</p>	

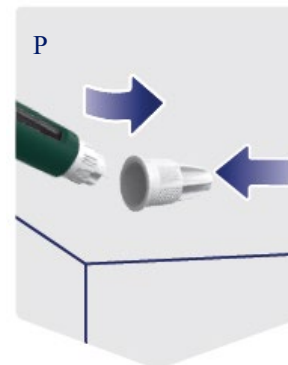
- Fully insert the needle into your skin. See Figure M.
- Make sure you can see the dose counter. **Do not cover the dose counter or touch it with your fingers.** This could stop the injection.



- **Press and hold down the dose button until the dose counter shows 0.**
- **Continue pressing the dose button with the needle in your skin and slowly count to 6.** The 0 must line up with the dose pointer. See Figure N. You may hear or feel a click when the dose counter returns to 0.

	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the needle from your skin, you can then release the dose button. See Figure O. • If the needle is removed earlier, a stream of Awiqli® might come from the needle tip and the full dose will not be delivered. • If blood appears at the injection site, press lightly on the area to stop the bleeding. • You may see a drop of Awiqli® at the needle tip after injecting. This is normal and does not affect your dose. 	
<p>Step 5 After your injection</p>	

- Carefully insert the needle tip into the outer needle cap on a flat surface without touching the needle or the outer needle cap. See Figure P.
- Once the needle is covered, carefully push the outer needle cap completely on.



- Unscrew the needle and dispose of it carefully as instructed by your doctor, nurse, pharmacist or local authorities. See Figure Q.
- Never try to put the inner needle cap back on the needle. You may stick yourself with the needle.
- **Always remove and dispose of the needle immediately after each injection** to prevent contamination, infection, blocked needles, and inaccurate dosing.
- Never store your pen with the needle attached.

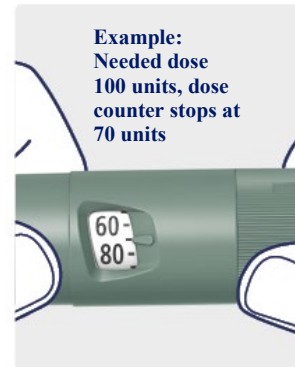


- **Put the pen cap on** your pen after each use to protect Awiqli® from light. See Figure R.
- When the pen is empty, dispose of the pen without a needle on as instructed by your doctor, nurse, pharmacist or local authorities.
- The leaflet and the empty carton can be disposed of in your household waste.



Do you have enough Awiqli®?

- If the dose counter stops before you reach your dose, there is not enough Awiqli® left for a full dose. The number shown in the dose counter is the number of units left in your pen.
- **If you need more Awiqli® than what is left in your pen**, you can split your dose between two pens. Be sure that you calculate correctly if you are splitting your dose. If you are in doubt, dispose of the used pen and take the full dose with a new pen.
- **If you split the dose incorrectly, you will inject too little or too much Awiqli®, which can either increase or decrease your blood sugar level.**



 **Important information**

- **Needles are for single-use only. Never reuse your needles.** This reduces the risk of contamination, infection, leakage of insulin, blocked needles and inaccurate dosing.
- **Treat your pen with care.** Rough handling or misuse may cause inaccurate dosing, which can lead to too high or too low blood sugar level.
- **Caregivers must be very careful when handling needles** to prevent accidental needle stick injuries and infection.
- **Do not use this pen without help if you have poor eyesight and cannot follow these instructions.** Get help from a person with good eyesight who is trained to use the Awiqli® pen.
- **Always keep pen, and needles out of sight and reach of others, especially children.**
- **Inject Awiqli® once weekly.** If you do not take your Awiqli® as prescribed, this can lead to too high or too low blood sugar level.
- **If you take more than one type of injectable medicine, it is very important to check the name and concentration** of your pen label before use.
- **Never share** your pen or your needles with other people.

Caring for your pen

Treat your pen with care. Rough handling or misuse may cause inaccurate dosing, which can lead to too high or too low blood sugar level.

- **Do not leave the pen in a car** or other place where it can get too hot or too cold.
- **Do not freeze Awiqli®.** Do not use Awiqli® if it has been frozen. Dispose of the pen.
- Avoid exposing Awiqli® to direct sunlight.
- Keep Awiqli® away from heat, microwaves and out of the light.
- **Do not drop your pen** or knock it against hard surfaces.
- **Do not try to repair your pen** or pull it apart.
- **Do not expose your pen to dust, dirt, or liquid.**
- **Do not wash, soak, or lubricate your pen.** If necessary, it may be cleaned with a mild detergent on a moistened cloth.
- See the back of this leaflet to read the storage conditions for your pen.