

What is your triglyceride level?

Triglycerides (TGs) are a type of fat in your blood. Your TG may still be high even if you are being treated with a statin to lower your LDL (bad cholesterol). Once you know your triglyceride number, you can work with your doctor to improve it if necessary. Your cholesterol numbers are:

Triglycerides (TG) _____ mg/dL LDL (bad cholesterol) _____ mg/dL HDL (good cholesterol) _____ mg/dL Total Cholesterol _____ mg/dL

National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) guidelines for triglycerides¹

Less than 150 mg/dL is normal

150 – 199 mg/dL is borderline high

200 – 499 mg/dL is high

500 mg/dL or above is very high



Your TG level is normal.



In addition to lowering your LDL, your doctor may recommend that you:

- Achieve a healthy weight
- Exercise
- Stop smoking
- Reduce alcohol consumption
- Avoid eating lots of carbohydrates

The guidelines don't recommend medication for TG at this level.



After your LDL is under control, your doctor may recommend:

- Same therapies for TG level of 150–199
- Adjusting other medications that may be causing high TG levels

As the next step, your doctor may prescribe TG-lowering medication.



Lowering TGs is the primary goal. Your doctor may recommend:

- Same therapies for TG level of 200–499
- Controlling high blood sugar, if you have it
- A low-fat diet (less than 15% of calories come from fat) if your TG is over 1,000 mg/dL
- Consume more fish oil
- TG-lowering medication

Uses for TRILIPIX

TRILIPIX is a prescription medication used along with diet to lower triglycerides and raise HDL (good) cholesterol in people at high risk of heart disease who have abnormal cholesterol levels and are taking a statin medicine to manage LDL (bad) cholesterol. **TRILIPIX has not been shown to lower your risk of having heart problems or a stroke.**

Safety Information

TRILIPIX should not be taken by people with liver, gallbladder, or severe kidney disease, or by nursing mothers. TRILIPIX may cause serious muscle problems with symptoms such as unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness. The risk for these side effects may be higher when TRILIPIX is used with a statin. Blood tests are needed to check for liver problems and may be needed to check for kidney problems. Other serious side effects may include inflammation (swelling) of the gallbladder or pancreas (with symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, or vomiting), allergic-type reactions, blood clots, or possible changes in some blood test values.

Please see next page for Uses and Important Safety Information.

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#), or visit www.TRILIPIX.com

 **TRILIPIX**[®]
(fenofibric acid)

Uses for TRILIPIX® (fenofibric acid) delayed-release capsules

- TRILIPIX should only be used when other measures, such as diet and exercise, have not been enough.
- TRILIPIX is a prescription medication used along with diet to lower triglycerides and raise HDL (good) cholesterol in people at high risk of heart disease who have abnormal cholesterol levels and are taking a statin medicine to manage LDL (bad) cholesterol.
- TRILIPIX is also used along with diet to lower severely high triglycerides. Improving blood sugar control in certain people with diabetes may prevent the need for cholesterol drug therapy.
- TRILIPIX is also used to lower triglycerides and LDL cholesterol, and increase HDL cholesterol in people with abnormal cholesterol levels.
- **TRILIPIX has not been shown to lower your risk of having heart problems or a stroke.**

Important Safety Information for TRILIPIX

- TRILIPIX should not be taken by people with liver, gallbladder, or severe kidney disease, nursing mothers, or those allergic to any product ingredient.
- TRILIPIX can cause muscle problems. Unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness may be a sign of a serious muscle problem and should be reported to your healthcare provider right away. Rarely, muscle-related problems can cause kidney damage and can be fatal. The risk of these side effects may be higher when TRILIPIX is used with a statin.
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take.
- Some people require blood tests to check for kidney problems while taking TRILIPIX.
- TRILIPIX can cause liver problems. Blood tests are needed before and during treatment with TRILIPIX to check for liver problems.
- TRILIPIX may cause inflammation (swelling) of the gallbladder or pancreas. Contact your healthcare provider if you experience abdominal pain, nausea, or vomiting.
- TRILIPIX may cause allergic-type reactions, blood clots, and possible changes in some blood test values.
- If you are pregnant or may become pregnant, talk with your healthcare provider about TRILIPIX. It is not known if TRILIPIX will harm your unborn baby.
- The most common side effects with TRILIPIX include headache, heartburn, nausea, muscle aches, and increases in muscle or liver enzymes that are measured by blood tests.

For more information, talk with your healthcare provider.

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.

Please see [Full Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#), or visit www.TRILIPIX.com

Reference: 1. Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III). Available at <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cholesterol/atp3full.pdf>. Published September 2002. Accessed October 24, 2011