

Your partner is providing you with some important information regarding her Ambrisentan treatment.

Please read this leaflet.

Your partner has been prescribed a medicine that may potentially harm or even cause birth defects in babies conceived before, during or soon after treatment. Women must not take this medicine if they are pregnant, or if they are planning to become pregnant.

Your partner has been prescribed Ambrisentan which is used for the treatment of a condition known as Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH). As her partner, you also need to know some important information. Please read this information leaflet. If you have any more questions, please talk to your partner and talk to the doctor.

Although Ambrisentan has been shown to help manage PAH, there are some Safety Alerts that you need to be aware of. This medicine can be safely taken as long as the patient is aware and monitors treatment with some routine blood tests.

Ambrisentan may:

1. Harm unborn babies conceived during or soon after treatment
2. Cause liver injury.
3. Cause your partner to become anaemic (number of red blood cells are decreased).

Ambrisentan may potentially harm or even cause birth defects in babies conceived before, during or soon after treatment. Women must not take Ambrisentan if they are pregnant, or if they are planning to become pregnant.

If your partner could possibly become pregnant (has the potential to be child-bearing), the two of you must use a reliable form of birth control (contraception) while she is taking Ambrisentan. It is preferable that you and your partner use two complimentary methods of contraception e.g. double barrier method plus one other. The doctor can give you more advice about which kinds of contraception to use. You must continue to use contraception for 3 months after your partner stops taking Ambrisentan.

Your partner will need to have regular pregnancy tests while taking Ambrisentan. If your partner misses a period, or if she thinks she may be pregnant, she must tell her doctor straight away.

If you and your partner are thinking about having a baby, talk to the doctor about the possible risks before trying to get pregnant.

Your partner will also need to have blood tests to check the function of the liver and to check red blood cell counts regularly.

If you have any more questions about this (or about anything to do with your partner's disease or medication), talk to your partner and her doctor.