
STARTING ON KORLYM[®]

An informational resource to
help guide you as you begin treatment



How to
Take Korlym



What to
Expect



Importance of
Monitoring

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What Is Korlym[®] (mifepristone) 300 mg Tablets?

Korlym is a prescription medicine used to treat high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) caused by high cortisol levels in the blood (hypercortisolism) in adults with endogenous Cushing syndrome who have type 2 diabetes mellitus or glucose intolerance and who cannot have surgery or for whom surgery has failed. Korlym is not for people who have type 2 diabetes mellitus not caused by Cushing syndrome.

Most Important Information About Korlym

Korlym should never be taken by women who are pregnant or who might become pregnant. Taking Korlym during pregnancy will result in the loss of a pregnancy. A pregnancy test is required before starting Korlym or if treatment is interrupted for more than 14 days. Talk with your doctor about how to prevent pregnancy.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout this brochure. Complete warnings and other Important Safety Information are available in the full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

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WHAT IS CUSHING SYNDROME?

Cushing syndrome is a serious condition that occurs when your body has excess cortisol. There are different causes of Cushing syndrome, but before we go over what they are, it's important to understand what cortisol is.

What Is Cortisol?

You may have heard cortisol referred to as “the stress hormone.” It helps regulate several body functions, including:



Blood sugar levels



Metabolism



Blood pressure



Salt and water balance



Mood and memory



Immune system



Stress

Cortisol can also act as an anti-inflammatory.

Why Is Excess Cortisol Harmful to Your Body?

Your body has a natural rhythm when it comes to making cortisol.



More in the morning



Less at night

Cushing syndrome disrupts that rhythm and overproduces cortisol. This excess cortisol can lead to a variety of symptoms, like:

- Extreme fatigue
- Abdominal weight gain
- Skin changes

Visit [Korlym.com](https://www.korlym.com) for a detailed list of symptoms.

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WHAT IS CUSHING SYNDROME? (CONT.)

Endogenous Cushing syndrome is caused by something inside your body.

Exogenous Cushing syndrome is caused by something outside your body, like steroid medications.

Cushing disease is a form of endogenous Cushing syndrome that may be caused by a nodule on the **pituitary gland**.

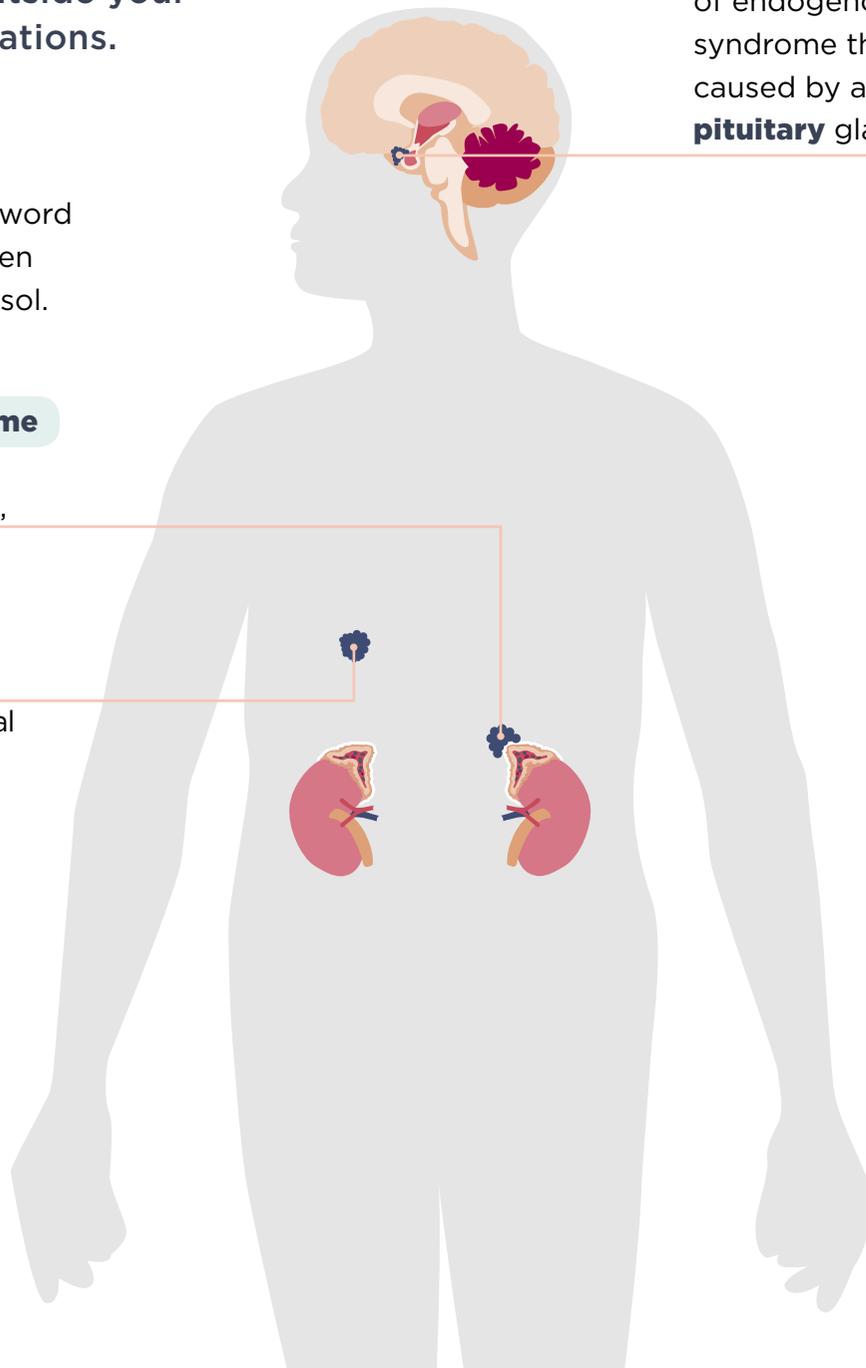
Hypercortisolism is another word for Cushing syndrome. It's when your body overproduces cortisol.

The cause of

endogenous Cushing syndrome

may be a nodule on the pituitary gland, **adrenal** glands, or somewhere else in the body. If the nodule is located somewhere else, it's called an **ectopic** source.

These nodules cause the adrenal glands to overproduce cortisol.



Korlym is only for people with endogenous Cushing syndrome.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

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WHAT IS KORLYM AND WHY IS IT BEING PRESCRIBED?

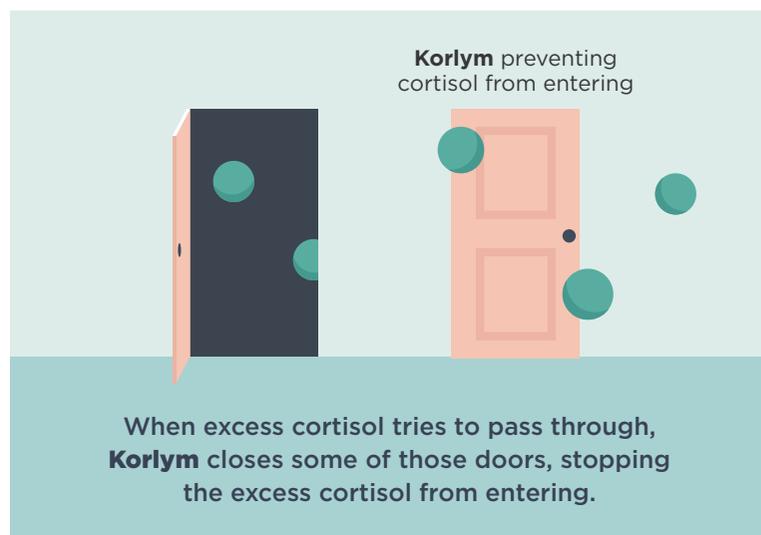
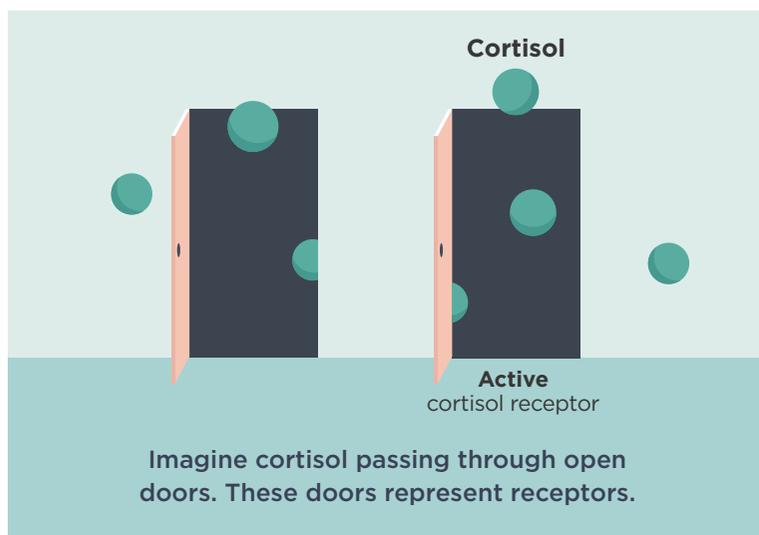
Korlym is a daily oral treatment that helps reduce the negative effects of excess cortisol activity.

Cortisol impacts different parts of your body by attaching to receptors, which are located in almost every cell.

People with Cushing syndrome overproduce cortisol, which means more receptors are activated than necessary. This can lead to multiple symptoms throughout your body.

How Does Korlym Work?

The goal of **Korlym** is to improve symptoms caused by excess cortisol. To do this, **Korlym** competes with cortisol by attaching to some receptors so excess cortisol cannot.



Korlym does not stop your body from making cortisol, so you may still have high cortisol levels throughout treatment. If necessary, the effects of **Korlym** are reversible.

The best way to know if Korlym is working is to see if your symptoms have improved.

Be sure to keep track of your symptoms to review with your doctor. You can record these using the tracking pages in the **Korlym** Patient Binder.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. **Korlym** and certain other medicines, may affect each other or may cause side effects.

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GETTING STARTED ON KORLYM

Before starting **Korlym** and throughout treatment, you will have to routinely check your:

- Blood sugar
- Blood pressure
- Potassium levels

How to Take Korlym

Take **Korlym** exactly as prescribed by your doctor.



Once a day



With a meal



Swallow whole



Do not split, crush, or chew

What Is the Best Dose for Me?

Your doctor may change your dose as needed, and you may not see immediate results. Many people see results when their dose increases. Your doctor may increase your dose as follows:



You should have your potassium levels checked 1-2 weeks after starting **Korlym** and 1-2 weeks after every dose increase.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

Do not take **Korlym** if:

- you are taking certain medications for high cholesterol, such as simvastatin (e.g., Zocor®) or lovastatin (e.g., Mevacor®), as **Korlym** may cause a dangerous increase in the level of these medications in the blood
- you take corticosteroid medications like prednisone to treat a serious medical condition
- you have experienced unexplained vaginal bleeding, changes in the cells lining your uterus (endometrial hyperplasia), or cancer of the lining of your uterus (endometrial cancer)

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MONITORING TREATMENT

Before starting and while taking **Korlym**, you need to routinely check your:



You can check your blood sugar and blood pressure at home. You will need to get blood work done to check your potassium levels. Your doctor will review the results with you.



Monitoring Blood Sugar

Changes in your blood sugar levels are the best way to see if **Korlym** is working. Tell your doctor if you feel:

- Tired
- Shaky
- Anxious
- Irritable
- Very hungry

Also tell your doctor if you have low blood sugar levels, or if you've noticed changes to your heartbeat, skin color, or sweat.



Monitoring Blood Pressure

You should routinely check your blood pressure, but especially if you feel:

- Dizzy
- Faint
- Nauseous
- Tired

Tell your doctor if you:

- Fainted
- Had changes to your vision
- Struggle to concentrate
- Had changes in blood pressure

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

What Are the Possible Side Effects of Korlym?

Patients taking **Korlym** should be monitored for side effects. Potential serious side effects include signs of adrenal insufficiency, low potassium levels, changes to the lining of the uterus, vaginal bleeding, and problems with the electrical system of the heart.

The most common side effects of **Korlym** include nausea, fatigue, headache, low potassium in the blood, pain in arms and legs (arthralgia), vomiting, swelling of arms and legs (peripheral edema), high blood pressure, dizziness, decreased appetite, and thickening of the lining of the uterus (endometrial hypertrophy).

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MONITORING TREATMENT (CONT.)



Monitoring Potassium Levels

Low potassium levels (hypokalemia) may happen when taking **Korlym**. Low potassium can affect your heart rate and blood pressure. Routine checks can help your doctor act quickly if your potassium levels drop.

Tell your doctor if you experience:

- Muscle aches and cramps
- Constipation
- Swelling of your hands or feet (edema)
- Irregular heartbeat (palpitations)

You should have your potassium levels checked:

Before starting treatment

1-2 weeks after your first dose

1-2 weeks after a dose increase

Periodically throughout treatment

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of **Korlym**. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. For medical advice about side effects, call your doctor.

Before taking **Korlym**, talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

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WHAT TO EXPECT DURING TREATMENT

Your body may need some time to adjust once you begin taking **Korlym**. You may notice some improvements quickly, while others may take more time. Some side effects may be your body adjusting to **Korlym**, while others may possibly require adjustments in your other medications. Tell your doctor right away about any side effects you experience. It may be helpful to tell your loved ones about **Korlym** so they can help support you during this time.

Clinical Trial Results

In the **Korlym** clinical trial, most people taking **Korlym** saw:



Improved blood sugars



Less need for antidiabetic medicine (like insulin)



Weight loss*



Improved mood and focus*

*It is uncertain whether **Korlym** caused changes. Participants in this clinical trial reported various symptoms and results throughout the study.

Potential Side Effects

The most common side effects include:

- Flu-like symptoms (cortisol withdrawal)
- Nausea
- Tiredness
- Vomiting
- Decreased appetite
- Arm pain (arthralgia)
- Arm and leg swelling (peripheral edema)
- Headache
- Dizziness
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Low potassium in your blood (hypokalemia)
- Thickening of the uterine lining (endometrial hypertrophy)

Avoid grapefruit juice, as it may increase the chance of side effects.

Additionally, you should be aware of:

- Problems with your adrenal glands
- Muscle aches and cramps, or irregular heartbeat (palpitations), which could all be a sign of low potassium levels
- Unusual vaginal bleeding or changes in your menstrual cycle
- Changes in your blood sugar or blood pressure

Be sure to ask your doctor how **Korlym** may interact with any of your other medications.

Or you can call 1-855-456-7596 to ask a **Corcept Cares SPARK Pharmacist**.
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