

For short, affordable treatment of bacterial vaginosis (BV)... \*

Give your patients the best of both worlds



## Shorter treatment

than metronidazole

## Lower cost

with new \$10 co-pay card\*

**TINDAMAX® (tinidazole tablets) is the one and only treatment for BV that gives your patients**

- **instant savings**—with a valuable new co-pay card that reduces out-of-pocket costs for most patients to just \$10\*
- **shorter dosing**—2-day or 5-day options streamline recovery vs 7-day metronidazole therapy
- **better tolerability**—than metronidazole, with minimal risk of GI side effects<sup>1,2,3</sup>
- **targeted efficacy**—with lower risk of secondary candidiasis infection (4.7%)<sup>4</sup>

\*For eligible patients only and limited to a maximum savings of \$40 per prescription.

**Think  
Twice**  
about BV

with

**TINDAMAX®**

(tinidazole tablets) 250 mg  
500 mg 

*First-line efficacy.<sup>5,6</sup>*

*Patient-friendly convenience.*



**WARNING: POTENTIAL RISK FOR CARCINOGENICITY**

Carcinogenicity has been seen in mice and rats treated chronically with metronidazole, another nitroimidazole agent. Although such data have not been reported for tinidazole, the two drugs are structurally related and have similar biologic effects. **Its use should be reserved for the conditions described in INDICATIONS AND USAGE.**

# The new TINDAMAX® co-pay card

The shortest oral dosing regimen for BV therapy is now easier for your patients to afford.

The TINDAMAX co-pay card can be used on any prescription of 8 tablets or more and has no expiration date. It utilizes a static code that can be applied 2 different ways.

1. Office use—for prescriptions ordered electronically or by phone or fax
2. Patient use—when prescriptions are picked up at the pharmacy counter

**The TINDAMAX co-pay card is also easily accessible online at [tindamax.com](http://tindamax.com).**

## Start your patients with TINDAMAX...

The July 2010 issue of Treatment Guidelines from *The Medical Letter*® recommends tinidazole as a "drug of choice" for BV and trichomoniasis<sup>5</sup>

The 2010 *Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy* lists tinidazole as a primary BV regimen<sup>6</sup>

## Questions?

Please call Customer Care at **1-800-531-3333**

Please see attached Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warning.



**TINDAMAX**<sup>®</sup>  
(tinidazole tablets) 250 mg/500 mg



**\$10\*** Co-pay

\*For Eligible Patients only and limited to a maximum savings of \$40 per prescription.

Submit this claim/information to **Therapy First Plus:**

Bin: 004682      RxPCN: CN  
Group ID: LCLYC374      ID#: LYC195842976

Other Coverage Code Indication Required.



[tindamax.com](http://tindamax.com) • 1-800-531-3333

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use Tindamax® safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for Tindamax®.

### Tindamax® (tinidazole) tablets for oral use Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of Tindamax and other antibacterial drugs, Tindamax should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria.

#### WARNING: POTENTIAL RISK FOR CARCINOGENICITY See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

Carcinogenicity has been seen in mice and rats treated chronically with metronidazole, another nitroimidazole agent (13.1). Although such data have not been reported for tinidazole, the two drugs are structurally related and have similar biologic effects. Use should be limited to approved indications only.

#### RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Indications and Usage, Bacterial Vaginosis (1.4)  
Dosage and Administration, Bacterial Vaginosis (2.6)

5/2007  
5/2007

## PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- Administration of Drug—Patients should be told to take TINDAMAX® with food to minimize the incidence of epigastric discomfort and other gastrointestinal side effects. Food does not affect the oral bioavailability of tinidazole.
- Alcohol Avoidance—Patients should be told to avoid alcoholic beverages and preparations containing ethanol or propylene glycol during TINDAMAX therapy and for 3 days afterward because abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, headaches, and flushing may occur.
- Drug Resistance—Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including TINDAMAX should only be used to treat bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections (eg, the common cold). When TINDAMAX is prescribed to treat a bacterial infection, patients should be told that although it is common to feel better early in the course of therapy, the medication should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may (1) decrease the effectiveness of the immediate treatment and (2) increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by TINDAMAX or other antibacterial drugs in the future.

**REFERENCES:** 1. Data on file. Mission Pharmacal Company. 2. Dickey LJ, Nailor MD, Sobel JD. Guidelines for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis: focus on tinidazole. *Ther Clin Risk Manage.* 2009;5:485-489. 3. Fung HG, Doan T-L. Tinidazole: a nitroimidazole antiprotozoal agent. *Clin Ther.* 2005;27(12):1859-1884. 4. Tindamax Prescribing Information. 5. Treatment guidelines. *The Medical Letter.* 2010;8(95):53-60. 6. Sanford GN, et al, eds. *The Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy.* 40th ed. Sperryville, VA: Antimicrobial Therapy, Inc; 2010.

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