

ANZUPGO[®] (delgocitinib) is the **first and only FDA-approved treatment** for moderate-to-severe Chronic Hand Eczema (CHE) in adults

INDICATION

ANZUPGO is indicated for the topical treatment of moderate to severe chronic hand eczema (CHE) in adults who have had an inadequate response to, or for whom topical corticosteroids are not advisable.

Limitations of Use: Use of ANZUPGO in combination with other JAK inhibitors or potent immunosuppressants is not recommended.

Dosage and administration



ANZUPGO is applied as a thin layer twice daily to clean and dry skin of the affected areas on the hands and wrists.

How ANZUPGO is supplied

ANZUPGO is a white to slightly brown cream containing 2% delgocitinib and is supplied in the following package:

30 g

laminated
tube

NDC: 50222-280-30

WAC: \$1986.00

Each gram of ANZUPGO cream contains 20 mg of delgocitinib.

Storage and handling



Store ANZUPGO at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions permitted from 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F). Do not freeze.



Not actual size.

ANZUPGO enhanced services pharmacies*

| PARTICIPATING PHARMACY | PHONE | FAX | NCPDP ID | WEBSITE |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Accredo Specialty [†] | 1-866-839-2162 | 1-866-531-1025 | 4436920 | accredo.com |
| Apotheco Pharmacy [‡] | 1-973-870-0540 | 1-973-870-0544 | 3153258 | apothecopharmacy.com |
| Carepoint Pharmacy [‡] | 1-855-237-9112 | 1-855-237-9113 | 1487330 | carepoint.pharmacy |
| CVS Specialty [†] | 1-800-237-2767 | 1-800-323-2445 | 1466033 | cvsspecialty.com |
| DFW Wellness Pharmacy [‡] | 1-817-459-8400 | 1-817-459-8402 | 5903491 | dfwwellnesspharmacy.com |
| Lumicera Specialty [†] | 1-855-847-3553 | 1-855-847-3558 | 5133917 | lumicera.com |
| Optum Specialty [†] | 1-855-427-4682 | 1-877-342-4596 | 1564930 | optum.com/en/pharmacy-services/specialty-pharmacy.html |
| Walgreens Specialty [†] | 1-855-244-2555 | 1-877-235-9807 | 3974157 | alliancerxwp.com |

FDA=US Food and Drug Administration; JAK=Janus kinase; NDC=National Drug Code; WAC=Wholesale Acquisition Cost.

*For the most current and complete list, visit AnzupgoHCP.com.

[†]For Bridge Program, eligibility evaluation, prescription processing, and dispense are completed in partnership with the ANZUPGO[®] Let's GO[™] Support Program and are subject to completion of additional documentation.

[‡]For Bridge Program, pharmacy can evaluate eligibility, process prescription, and dispense product to patient.

Please see Important Safety Information on next page and full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

Access and savings programs are available for eligible patients

Click or scan the QR code for more information.

Anzupgo[®] *Let's GO*™



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Serious Infections

ANZUPGO may increase the risk of infections. Eczema herpeticum was observed in a subject treated with ANZUPGO. Serious and sometimes fatal infections have been reported in patients receiving oral or topical JAK inhibitors. Avoid use of ANZUPGO in patients with an active or serious infection. Consider the risks and benefits of treatment prior to initiating ANZUPGO in patients with chronic or recurrent infection, who have been exposed to tuberculosis, with a history of a serious or an opportunistic infection, or with underlying conditions that may predispose them to infection.

Closely monitor patients for the development of signs and symptoms of infection during and after treatment with ANZUPGO. Interrupt treatment with ANZUPGO if a patient develops a serious infection. Do not resume ANZUPGO until the infection resolves or is adequately treated.

Viral reactivation, including cases of herpes virus reactivation (e.g., herpes zoster), were reported in clinical trials with ANZUPGO. If a patient develops herpes zoster, consider interrupting ANZUPGO treatment until the episode resolves.

The impact of ANZUPGO on chronic viral hepatitis reactivation is unknown. Consider viral hepatitis screening and monitoring for reactivation in accordance with clinical guidelines before starting therapy and during therapy with ANZUPGO. If signs of reactivation occur, consult a hepatitis specialist. ANZUPGO is not recommended for use in patients with active hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

Non-melanoma Skin Cancers

Non-melanoma skin cancers, including basal cell carcinoma, have been reported in subjects treated with ANZUPGO. Periodic skin examinations of the application sites are recommended for all patients, particularly those with risk factors for skin cancer. Advise patients to avoid sunlamps and minimize exposure to sunlight by wearing sun-protective clothing or using broad-spectrum sunscreen.

Immunizations

Prior to ANZUPGO treatment, complete all age-appropriate vaccinations as recommended by current immunization guidelines, including herpes zoster vaccinations. Avoid vaccination with live vaccines immediately prior to, during, and immediately after ANZUPGO treatment.

Potential Risks Related to JAK Inhibition

It is not known whether ANZUPGO may be associated with the observed or potential adverse reactions of JAK inhibition. In a large, randomized, postmarketing safety trial of an oral JAK inhibitor in combination with methotrexate in rheumatoid arthritis (RA), patients 50 years of age and older with at least one cardiovascular risk factor, higher rates of all-cause mortality, including sudden cardiovascular death, major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE), overall thrombosis, deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), and malignancies (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) were observed in patients treated with the JAK inhibitor compared to those treated with TNF blockers. ANZUPGO is not indicated for use in RA.

Treatment with oral and topical JAK inhibitors has been associated with increases in lipid parameters, including total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, and triglycerides.

Adverse Reactions

Adverse reactions reported in $\leq 1\%$ of subjects were application site pain, paresthesia, pruritus, erythema, and bacterial skin infections, including finger cellulitis, paronychia, other skin infections, leukopenia, and neutropenia.

Lactation

To minimize potential infant exposure, advise breastfeeding women to avoid direct contact with the nipple and surrounding area immediately after applying ANZUPGO to the hands and/or wrists.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

Reference: ANZUPGO Prescribing Information. LEO Pharma.



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