

Helpful Information for Patients

Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution

Information about Sucraid® can be found at Sucraid.com

Specialty Pharmacy

For drug delivery information, contact the specialty pharmacy at

Phone: 1-833-800-0122

Fax: 1-866-850-9155

CSID

For information on Congenital Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (CSID) and Sucraid® visit Sucraid.com

For general information, visit sucraid.com

Getting Started*

WEEK 1

- Start taking Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution with meals and snacks, as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
- During the next four weeks, keep a journal of what you eat and any gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms you have.
- You may continue your usual diet or speak with a registered dietitian/nutritionist to help plan a healthy diet that is right for you.

WEEK 2

- If your symptoms are better, no further changes are needed.
- If you are still having some GI symptoms, cut back on the amount of starch you are eating and monitor your symptoms for a week. See **Foods High in Starch** highlighted below.

WEEK 3

- If your symptoms are better, you can begin to gradually add some high-starch foods back to your diet to determine the types and amounts of starch you are able to tolerate per meal and per day.
Tip: In general, add only one new food every three days to be sure it is well-tolerated.

WEEK 4

- If you continue to experience any lingering GI symptoms or if your symptoms return at any point, you can contact a dietitian at SucraidASSIST™ to review your food intake and symptom journal. See blue flap for contact info.
Note: If you are ever without Sucraid®, you should avoid foods high in sucrose. See **Red Flag Foods** below.

Foods High in Starch

STARCHY VEGETABLES

- Beans (black, kidney, lima)
- Corn
- Peas (black-eyed, green)
- Potatoes (white, red, golden)

- Sweet potatoes
- Yams

WHOLE GRAINS

- Brown rice
- Bran cereal, oats
- Popcorn

- Quinoa
- Whole grain bread, cereal, crackers, pasta

REFINED STARCH

- Cakes
- Cookies

- Cereal, granola bars
- Chips (corn, potato, tortilla)
- Muffins, pastries
- Pancakes, waffles
- Pasta
- Refined cereal

- Saltine crackers
- White bread
- White rice

Created with Nutrition Data System for Research® (Regents of the University of Minnesota, 2017). High starch defined as > 2.5 g starch per 100 g food or > 2.5 g starch

Red Flag Foods (Foods High in Sucrose)

FRUIT

- Apples
- **Apricots**
- Bananas
- **Cantaloupe**
- Clementine
- **Dates**
- Grapefruit
- Guava
- Honeydew melon
- Mandarin oranges
- **Mango**
- **Nectarine**
- **Oranges**
- Passion fruit
- **Peaches**

- Persimmon
- **Pineapple**
- Plums
- **Tangelos**
- **Tangerines**
- Watermelon

VEGETABLES

- **Beets**
- **Carrots**
- Cassava (yucca)
- **Chickpeas (garbanzo beans)**
- **Coleslaw**
- **Corn**
- Edamame

- **Green peas** (chocolate milk)*
- Jicama
- Kidney beans
- Lima beans
- Okra
- Onion
- **Parsnips**
- Pumpkin
- Snow peas
- Split peas
- Sweet pickles
- **Sweet potatoes, yams**

DAIRY

- Flavored milks containing

- sucrose (chocolate milk)*
- Milk shakes sweetened with condensed milk, malted milk*
- Yogurt*
- Yogurt containing fruits from the high-fructose fruits listed above

BAKED AND PROCESSED FOODS*

- **Breakfast cereals**
- **Granola bars**

- Muffins
- Pancakes, pastries, and waffles
- Sweets and desserts: cake, pie, cookies
- **Candy**
- Ice cream
- Popsicles
- **Pudding**
- **Pie**
- Sherbet
- Sorbet
- **Brownies**
- Chocolate

SWEETENERS AND INGREDIENTS

- **Sucrose (table sugar)**
- **Brown sugar**
- **Granulated sugar**
- **Powdered and raw sugar**
- **Beet sugar**
- **Cane sugar/syrup**
- **Cane juice**
- **Coconut sugar**
- **Date sugar**
- **Maple syrup/sugar**
- **Molasses**
- **Syrup**
- **Jelly, jam**

* Sweetened with sucrose. **Bold is especially high in sucrose**

Created with Nutrition Data System for Research® (Regents of the University of Minnesota, 2017). High sucrose defined as ≥ 1 g sucrose per 100 g food

NOTE: This information is provided for educational purposes only and is not a substitute for talking with your doctor. You should consult with your healthcare provider if you have questions or concerns about your diet and/or the use of Sucraid®.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Some patients treated with Sucraid® may have worse abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, or diarrhea. Constipation, difficulty sleeping, headache, nervousness, and dehydration have also occurred in patients treated with Sucraid®. Check with your doctor if you notice these or other side effects.
- Sucraid® has not been tested to see if it works in patients with secondary (acquired) sucrase deficiency.
- **NEVER HEAT SUCRAID® OR PUT IT IN WARM OR HOT BEVERAGES OR INFANT FORMULA.** Do not mix Sucraid® with fruit juice or take it with fruit juice. Take Sucraid® as prescribed by your doctor. Normally, half of the dose of Sucraid® is taken before a meal or snack, and the other half is taken during the meal or snack.
- Sucraid® should be refrigerated at 36°F-46°F (2°C-8°C) and should be protected from heat and light.
- ▶ **Please see additional Important Safety Information on *What Is CSID?* page and in enclosed full Prescribing Information. 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.**

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Sucraid® and Diet Therapy for Adults

This Guide is Intended for **Adults** with Congenital Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (CSID)



Sucraid®
(sacrosidase) Oral Solution
sucraid.com

What Is CSID?

If you have been diagnosed with **Congenital Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (CSID)**, your body is not making enough of the digestive enzymes, **sucrase** or **isomaltase** that work. Without sufficient sucrase that works, you cannot digest **sucrose (table sugar)**. Without sufficient isomaltase that works, you may have trouble digesting **starch**.^{*} When sucrose and starch are not well digested, they can cause gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms like diarrhea, abdominal pain, gas, and bloating, and over time, may lead to poor weight gain, weight loss, and/or malnutrition.¹ Other reported symptoms have included reflux and constipation.

^{*}Sucraid® does not break down some sugars resulting from the digestion of starch. Therefore, you may need to restrict the amount of starch in your diet. Your doctor will tell you if you should restrict the amount of starch in your diet.

Tell Me About Sucraid®

Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution is an FDA-approved enzyme replacement for sucrase to aid in the digestion of sucrose in patients with diagnosed CSID.

Sucraid® Dosing

WEIGHT:	DOSE:	MIX WITH:	TAKE:
Less than 33 pounds	1 milliliter (mL) Sucraid® with meals and snacks	2-4 ounces of water, milk, or sucrose-free, starch-free infant formula	Drink half of the mixture before meals and snacks; drink the remaining half mid-way through the meal or snack
More than 33 pounds	2 milliliters (mL) Sucraid® with meals and snacks		

Sucraid® must be kept refrigerated. Do not mix Sucraid® in anything other than water, milk, or infant formula. Do not heat Sucraid® or mix in hot beverages. For more information about Sucraid®, call SucraidASSIST™ at 1-800-705-1962.

Do I Need to Change My Diet?†

Diet is specific to each individual and depends on many factors, such as:

- How much sucrose and starch you currently eat
- If you have any other health issues that require a special diet
- How well your digestive enzymes and your gastrointestinal (GI) tract are working

It is important to know which foods are high and low in sucrose and starch. Taking Sucraid® should allow you to eat a normal amount of sucrose.¹ Some people may need to reduce their starch intake.

† See “Getting Started”

GOAL

The goal with Sucraid® therapy is to eat as normal and as healthy a diet as possible!

¹ Gericke B, Amiri M, Naim HY. The multiple roles of sucrase-isomaltase in the intestinal physiology. *Mol Cell Pediatr*. 2016;3(1):2. doi:10.1186/s40348-016-0033-y

INDICATION

Sucraid® (sacrosidase) Oral Solution is an enzyme replacement therapy for the treatment of genetically determined sucrase deficiency, which is part of congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency (CSID).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR SUCRAID® (SACROSIDASE) ORAL SOLUTION

- Sucraid® may cause a serious allergic reaction. If you notice any swelling or have difficulty breathing, get emergency help right away.
- Sucraid® does not break down some sugars that come from the digestion of starch. You may need to restrict the amount of starch in your diet. Your doctor will tell you if you should restrict starch in your diet.
- Tell your doctor if you are allergic to, have ever had a reaction to, or have ever had difficulty taking yeast, yeast products, papain, or glycerin (glycerol).
- Tell your doctor if you have diabetes, as your blood glucose levels may change if you begin taking Sucraid®. Your doctor will tell you if your diet or diabetes medicines need to be changed.

▶ Please see additional Important Safety Information on *Getting Started* page and in enclosed full Prescribing Information.

Instructions for Use

Sucraid® (Su-kreid) (sacrosidase) Oral Solution: 118-mL Multiple-Dose Bottle

Read this Instructions for Use before you start taking or giving Sucraid to a child, and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your or your child's medical condition or treatment.



Important information you need to know before taking or giving Sucraid:

- Your healthcare provider will decide the right dose of Sucraid for you or your child. **Do not** change the dose of Sucraid without talking to your healthcare provider.
- The dose of Sucraid depends on body weight. Your healthcare provider will tell you how much Sucraid you should take or give your child.
 - The dose for a child 33 pounds (15 kg) or less is 1 mL or 28 drops of Sucraid in 2 ounces of water, milk, or infant formula.
 - The dose for a child or adult more than 33 pounds (15 kg) is 2 mL or 56 drops of Sucraid in 4 ounces of water, milk, or infant formula.
- Sucraid can only be dissolved with cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula. **Do not** put Sucraid in warm or hot liquids. **Do not** dissolve Sucraid with fruit juice. **Do not** take or give Sucraid with fruit juice.
- Do not** warm or heat the mixed solution before taking or giving Sucraid.
- Measure your dose or your child's dose of Sucraid using the measuring scoop that comes with the Sucraid bottle. **Do not** use a kitchen teaspoon or other measuring device.
- Sucraid should be taken or given with each meal or snack. Half of the Sucraid dose should be taken or given at the beginning of each meal or snack. Take or give the remaining Sucraid dose during the meal or snack.
- Do not** use the Sucraid multiple-dose bottle if the seal has been damaged. Contact your pharmacist or healthcare provider if you cannot use the Sucraid multiple-dose bottle.

Supplies needed to take or give Sucraid:

- Sucraid 118-mL multiple-dose bottle
- 1 measuring scoop (included in Sucraid carton)
- 2 to 4 ounces of cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula (not included)
- Meal or snack (not included)

How to take or give Sucraid:

Step 1: Check the expiration date on the Sucraid bottle. **Do not** use Sucraid after the expiration date on the bottle has passed.

Step 2: Write down the date the bottle is first opened in the space provided on the bottle label.

Step 3: Each bottle of Sucraid has a plastic screw cap that covers a dropper dispensing tip. Remove the plastic screw cap by twisting it to the left.

Step 4: Use the measuring scoop that comes in your Sucraid carton to measure your or your child's prescribed dose. See **Figure 1**. Reseal the bottle after each use by replacing and twisting the plastic screw cap to the right until tight.



Figure 1

Step 5: Mix your or your child's prescribed dose in 2 ounces or 4 ounces of cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula as instructed by your healthcare provider. See **Figure 2**.

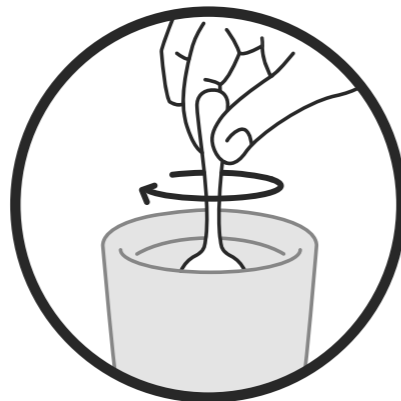


Figure 2

Step 6: Take or give half of the mixed solution at the beginning of each meal or snack. Take or give the remaining mixed solution during the meal or snack.

Step 7: Rinse the measuring scoop with water after each use.

Throwing away (disposal of) Sucraid:

- Throw away (discard) the Sucraid multiple-dose bottle and any remaining medicine in your household trash 4 weeks after first opening.

How should I store Sucraid?

- Store the Sucraid multiple-dose bottle in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- Protect Sucraid from heat and light.

Keep Sucraid and all medicines out of the reach of children.

Manufactured by:
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U.S. License No. 2195

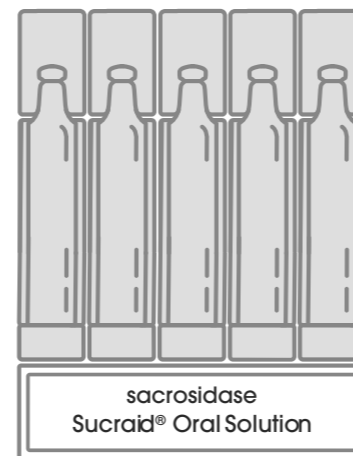
For more information, go to www.Sucraid.com or call 1-866-469-3773.

This Instructions for Use has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
Revised: May 2023

Instructions for Use

Sucraid® (Su-kreid) (sacrosidase) Oral Solution: 2-mL Single-Use Container

Read this Instructions for Use before you start taking or giving Sucraid to a child, and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your or your child's medical condition or treatment.



Important information you need to know before taking or giving Sucraid:

- The 2-mL single-use container is for a child and adult more than 33 pounds (15 kg).
- Sucraid is supplied in 2-mL single-use containers in a foil pouch. Each foil pouch holds 5 single-use containers. **Each container is one 2 mL Sucraid dose.**
- Your healthcare provider will decide the right dose of Sucraid for you or your child. **Do not** change the dose of Sucraid without talking to your healthcare provider.
- Sucraid can only be dissolved with cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula. **Do not** put Sucraid in warm or hot liquids. **Do not** dissolve Sucraid with fruit juice. **Do not** give or take Sucraid with fruit juice.

- Do not** warm or heat the mixed solution before taking or giving Sucraid.
- Sucraid should be taken or given with each meal or snack. Half of the Sucraid dose should be taken at the beginning of each meal or snack. Take or give the remaining Sucraid dose during the meal or snack.
- Do not** use the Sucraid single-use container if the seal has been damaged. Contact your pharmacist or healthcare provider if you cannot use the Sucraid single-use container.

Supplies needed to take or give Sucraid:

- 1 Sucraid 2-mL container
- 4 ounces of cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula (not included)
- Meal or snack (not included)
- Spoon to mix (not included)

How to take or give Sucraid:

Step 1: Check the expiration date on the Sucraid foil pouch. **Do not** use Sucraid if it is past the expiration date. Remove 1 Sucraid 2-mL container from a foil pouch.

Step 2: Twist the cap to the left to remove it from the container. See **Figure 1**.

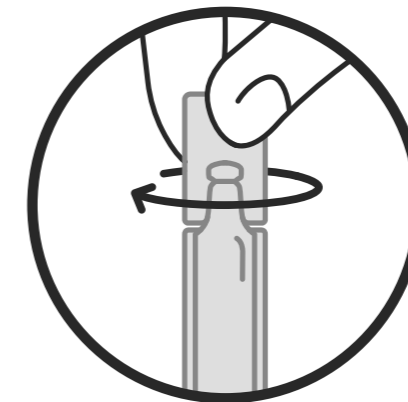


Figure 1

Step 3: Squeeze all the Sucraid solution in the container into 4 ounces of cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula. See **Figure 2**.

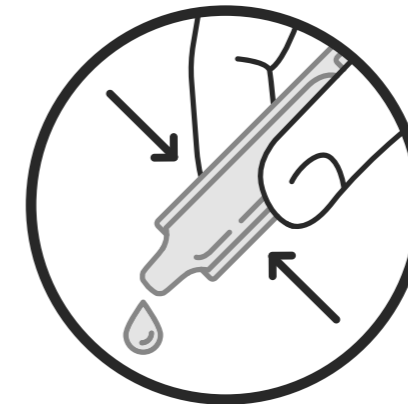


Figure 2

Step 4: Mix your or your child's prescribed dose in 4 ounces of cold or room temperature water, milk, or infant formula. See **Figure 3**.

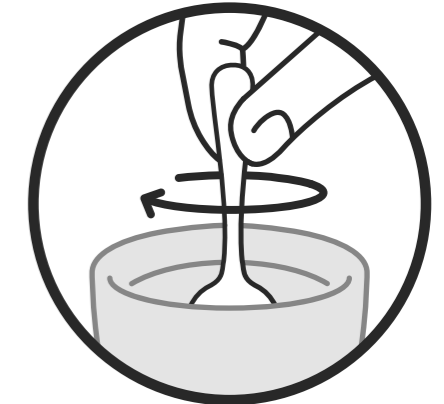


Figure 3

Step 5: Take or give half of the mixed solution at the beginning of each meal or snack. Take or give the remaining mixed solution during the meal or snack.

Throwing away (disposal of) Sucraid:

- Throw away expired or empty Sucraid containers in your household trash.

How should I store Sucraid?

- Store the Sucraid single-use container in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- The Sucraid single-use container may be stored between 59°F to 77°F (15°C to 25°C) for up to 3 days.
- Protect Sucraid from heat and light.

Keep Sucraid and all medicines out of the reach of children.

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For more information, go to www.Sucraid.com or call 1-866-469-3773.

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