Meet Our SKYTROFA® Caregiver Ambassadors



Every caregiver of a child with growth hormone deficiency (GHD) has a story. These 5 devoted caregivers who have children being treated with once-weekly SKYTROFA have created video testimonials to share their unique experiences with other families affected by GHD.

These stories represent the personal experiences of these caregivers and are not indicative of all user experiences



— What is SKYTROFA® used for?

SKYTROFA is a prescription medication for the replacement of growth hormone in children 1 year old or older who weigh at least 26 pounds (11.5 kilograms) with growth hormone deficiency (GHD).

— What Warnings should I know about SKYTROFA?

There have been reports of death when using treatments like SKYTROFA in patients with critical illness due to complications following certain surgeries, severe injury, or in people with respiratory failure.

Severe hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic reactions and swelling underneath the skin, have been reported during use with treatments like SKYTROFA. Seek medical help right away if the following happen after administering SKYTROFA: hives, trouble breathing, and swelling of the face, eyes, lips, or mouth. Do not use if there is any history of hypersensitivity reactions to any ingredients in SKYTROFA.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and accompanying full Prescribing Information for SKYTROFA.

Sharing Their SKYTROFA® Journeys

Skytrofa® lonapegsomatropin-tcgd

Kylene, Sophie, and Isaac: Two Siblings With One Injection Day

🖍 I am a firm believer in SKYTROFA and would like to share my experiences with others.



Kylene's video



Kylene and her husband, Jeremy, have 2 children with GHD. Sophie was diagnosed just before her sixth birthday in 2016. Two years later, Isaac was diagnosed as well. For years, Kylene had to manage daily and weekly injection schedules while her children were on different therapies. Now that both Sophie and Isaac are taking SKYTROFA, Kylene sets a weekly alarm for their injections. This dosing schedule gives the whole family more flexibility.

Lezette and Christian: Finding Flexibility

Not having to remember daily injections has been really helpful, especially since my son now has evening soccer practice 4 nights a week.





Lezette's son, Christian, an avid soccer player, suffered several bone fractures and a dip in his growth curve around age 7. After being diagnosed with GHD at age 11, he started on daily injections. Two years later, his doctor suggested trying once-weekly SKYTROFA. Now, Christian and his family can travel more easily to soccer tournaments with the flexibility of a once-weekly schedule and no need for refrigeration.

Mike and Kevin: Learning to Self-inject

Get used to your child routinely standing next to you with an ever-increasing smile as they close the height gap between you.





At 10 years old, it became clear that Mike's son, Kevin, was falling behind on his growth curve. He was diagnosed with GHD. Shortly after starting daily injections, Kevin was able to switch to once-weekly SKYTROFA. Now, as a teen, he prepares and administers his own injections under the supervision of his parents. Once-weekly SKYTROFA gives him more freedom for sleepovers, traveling, and activities without daily disruptions. As a parent, Mike is proud to see Kevin take ownership of his treatment. He hopes that sharing their story will help other children do the same with their GHD treatment.

What Warnings should I know about SKYTROFA? (continued)

Childhood cancer survivors treated with brain/head radiation are at increased risk of secondary cancers and, as a precaution, need to be monitored for recurrence. Changes in behavior, new headaches, vision disturbances or changes in skin color or changes in birthmarks or moles should be discussed with the healthcare provider.

Children with certain rare genetic causes of short stature have an increased risk of developing cancer. Talk with the healthcare provider about risks and benefits of starting SKYTROFA.

Nicole and Tucker: Facing Injection Concerns

When it was time for us to learn how to use it and actually do so, we were pleasantly surprised by how simple it was.





After a long road to diagnosis, Nicole's son, Tucker, finally started a daily treatment for GHD. However, both Nicole and Tucker experienced significant anxiety about his injections. When Nicole heard about once-weekly SKYTROFA, they talked with their doctor and decided to switch. The once-weekly schedule and ongoing support from the Ascendis Signature Access Program™ (A·S·A·P) helped them face their injection concerns. Plus, they both found that the SKYTROFA Auto-Injector was easy to use. Now, they can focus more energy on tracking Tucker's growth progress.

Tracy and Vince: The Right Routine

The weekly injection with SKYTROFA allows us to center Vince's life and fit the medication and treatment around it versus the other way around.



Tracy's video



Tracy's active preteen, Vince, was frustrated with being teased for his height prior to being diagnosed with GHD. After starting treatment, Vince became very anxious about the daily injections, to the point that he paused taking them. The mental and emotional burden was overwhelming. When SKYTROFA was FDA approved, Vince switched to the once-weekly injection after talking with their doctor. Now, he has been able to consistently stick to his routine with less anxiety. SKYTROFA has allowed Tracy and Vince to fit GHD treatment into their lifestyle.

What Warnings should I know about SKYTROFA? (continued)

Patients may develop impaired glucose tolerance or Type 2 diabetes or have a worsening of diabetes when using SKYTROFA. Dosage of diabetes medicines may need to be adjusted during growth hormone treatment.

Increased pressure in the brain has been reported in a small number of patients taking treatments like SKYTROFA, which can cause changes in vision, headache, nausea or vomiting. Treatment may be reduced or stopped if any of these conditions occur.

SKYTROFA can cause the body to retain fluid which may cause swelling, joint pain, or muscle pain, and usually goes away after treatment is stopped or dose is reduced.

Patients taking SKYTROFA who have or are at risk for pituitary hormone deficiencies may be at risk for reduced serum cortisol levels and/or unmasking of central hypoadrenalism. Patients should be checked regularly for low serum cortisol levels and/or the need to increase the dose of the glucocorticoids they are taking.

Thyroid function should be monitored as low thyroid levels can cause SKYTROFA to not work. Low thyroid hormone levels may become apparent or worsen during SKYTROFA treatment.

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Hear Directly From Caregivers About SKYTROFA®

Scan or visit Skytrofa.com/ skytrofa-ambassadors to explore all the videos from our SKYTROFA Caregiver Ambassadors



What Warnings should I know about SKYTROFA? (continued)

In children experiencing rapid growth, limping or hip or knee pain may occur. If a child being treated with SKYTROFA starts to limp or gets hip or knee pain, the child's doctor should be notified and the child should be examined.

In children experiencing rapid growth, curvature of the spine may worsen, known as scoliosis. Patients with scoliosis should be checked regularly to make sure their scoliosis does not get worse during treatment with SKYTROFA.

SKYTROFA can cause inflammation of the pancreas which may cause pain in the area of the stomach.

SKYTROFA can cause loss of fat tissue around the injection site with continued use. Injection sites should be different each time SKYTROFA is administered to prevent this risk.

SKYTROFA should not be used in patients with Prader-Willi syndrome who are very overweight or who have severe breathing problems due to risk of death. SKYTROFA is not indicated for treatment of Prader-Willi syndrome.

— You should not use SKYTROFA if you have:

- Critical illness immediately after open heart surgery, abdominal surgery, or accidental trauma, or those with severe breathing problems known as respiratory failure;
- Had a reaction to SKYTROFA or any of its ingredients;
- Bones that have stopped growing;
- Cancer;
- Eye vision problems due to diabetes;
- A condition known as Prader-Willi syndrome and are overweight; have a history of upper airway breathing problems, have sleep apnea, or have severe breathing problems, due to the risk of sudden death

— What are the side effects of SKYTROFA?

The most common side effects include viral infection, fever, cough, nausea and vomiting, bleeding, diarrhea, stomach area pain, and joint pain and arthritis.

— What other medication might interact with SKYTROFA?

Make certain to tell your healthcare provider about all medicines you take including corticosteroids, estrogen containing products, including certain birth control medications, or medicine for diabetes. These are not all of the drugs that may interact with SKYTROFA.

These are not all of the possible side effects of SKYTROFA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Ascendis Pharma at 1-844-442-7236.

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