CURE IN 8 WEEKS[1,a]

in TN, NC and CC Patients With HCV

NO REFILLS REQUIRED[2,b]

Cure Your Medicaid Patients in 8 Weeks With **One Prescription Fill**[2,a]

Patients can receive their full course of treatment in one fill

Once-daily dosing for just 8 weeks. MAVYRET is 3 tablets taken at the same time once daily with food. In all Phase 3 clinical trials, participants were instructed to take MAVYRET with food without regard to fat or caloric intake.

Cure=SVR12 (HCV RNA <LLOQ 12 weeks after the end of treatment).

[a]Liver or kidney transplant recipients are not eligible for an 8-week regimen.

[b]Full 8-week dispense is only available in select states for eligible patients. No refills needed when an 8-week dispense is allowed. One refill is needed when a 4-week dispense is required.

CC=compensated cirrhotic; LLOQ=lower limit of quantification; NC=non-cirrhotic; SVR12=sustained virologic response 12 weeks after the end of treatment; TN=treatment-naïve.

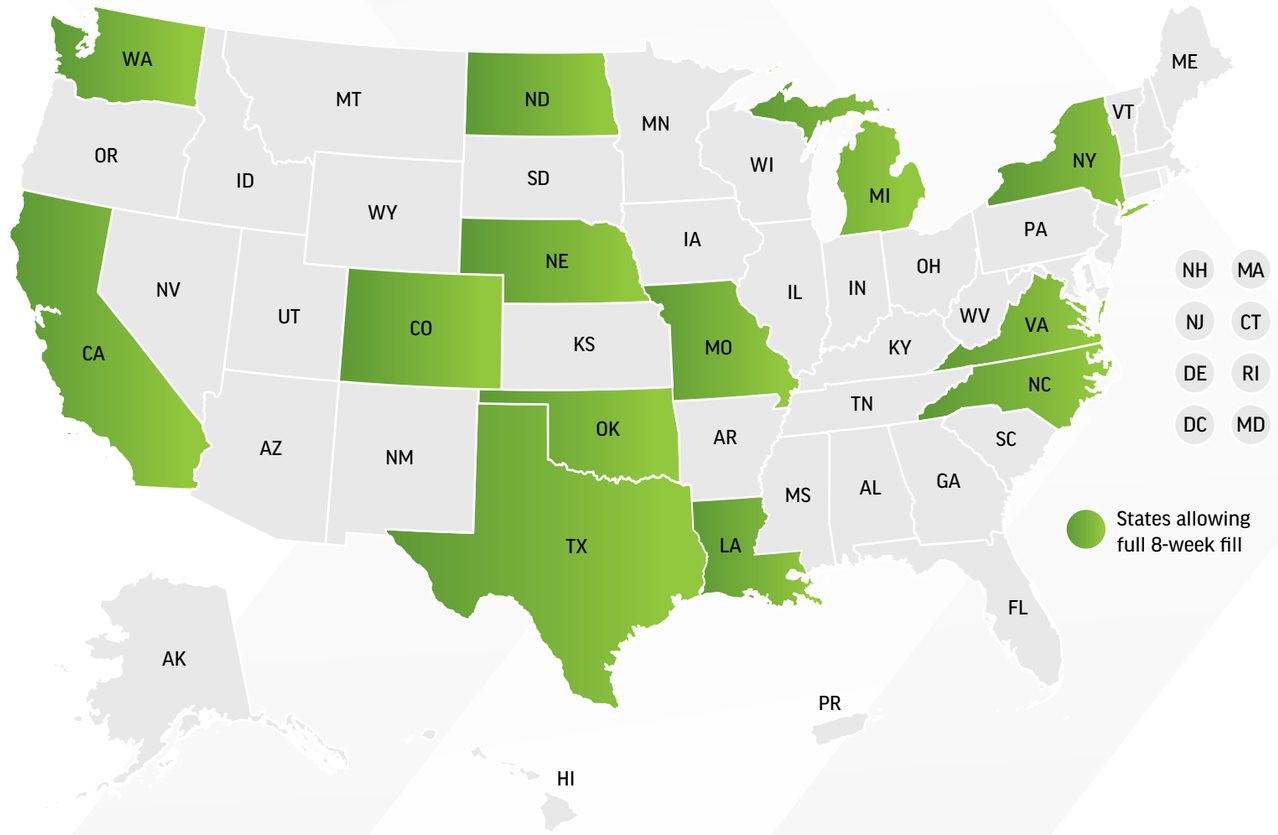
References: 1. MAVYRET® [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc. **2.** Data on file. Medicaid Restriction Removal Q1 2026 Update. AbbVie Inc.; 2026.

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US-MAVY-260096 September 2026

MAVYRET®
glecaprevir/pibrentasvir
100 mg/40 mg tablets

13 States Allow a Full 8-Week Fill[2,b]



INDICATION[1]

MAVYRET is indicated for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 3 years and older with acute or chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) genotype 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 infection without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A). MAVYRET is indicated for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 3 years and older with HCV genotype 1 infection, who previously have been treated with a regimen containing an HCV NS5A inhibitor or an NS3/4A protease inhibitor (PI), but not both.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION[1]

WARNING: RISK OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS REACTIVATION IN PATIENTS COINFECTED WITH HCV AND HBV: Test all patients for evidence of current or prior hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection before initiating treatment with MAVYRET. HBV reactivation has been reported in HCV/HBV coinfected patients who were undergoing or had completed treatment with HCV direct-acting antivirals and were not receiving HBV antiviral therapy. Some cases have resulted in fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death. Monitor HCV/HBV coinfected patients for hepatitis flare or HBV reactivation during HCV treatment and posttreatment follow-up. Initiate appropriate patient management for HBV infection as clinically indicated.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont.)[1]

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- MAVYRET is contraindicated in patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B or C) or those with any history of prior hepatic decompensation.
- MAVYRET is contraindicated with atazanavir or rifampin.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Risk of Hepatic Decompensation/Failure in Patients with Evidence of Advanced Liver Disease

- Postmarketing cases of hepatic decompensation/failure, some fatal, have been reported in patients treated with HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor–containing regimens, including MAVYRET. The median time to onset for MAVYRET was 27 days. The majority had moderate or severe hepatic impairment prior to initiating therapy, including some with compensated cirrhosis at baseline but with a prior decompensation event. Rare cases were reported in patients without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis; many of these patients had evidence of portal hypertension. In patients with compensated cirrhosis or evidence of advanced liver disease, perform hepatic laboratory testing as clinically indicated; and monitor for signs and symptoms of hepatic decompensation, such as the presence of jaundice, ascites, hepatic encephalopathy, and variceal hemorrhage. Discontinue MAVYRET in patients who develop evidence of hepatic decompensation/failure.

Risk of Reduced Therapeutic Effect Due to Concomitant Use of MAVYRET with Certain Drugs

- Carbamazepine, efavirenz, and St. John's Wort may significantly decrease plasma concentrations of glecaprevir and pibrentasvir, leading to reduced therapeutic effect of MAVYRET. The use of these agents with MAVYRET is not recommended.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions observed with MAVYRET:

- >10% of subjects: headache and fatigue

MAVYRET oral pellets are dispensed in unit-dose packets. Each packet contains 50 mg glecaprevir/20 mg pibrentasvir.

Please see full Prescribing Information.