

CoreAge Rx

EMPOWERING YOUR HEALTH. ENHANCING YOUR LIFE.



This guide will help you understand your vial label, syringe units, and how to correctly measure your prescribed dose.



support@coreagerx.com



(334) 651-7613



www.coreagerx.com





Understanding Your Medication Instructions



• This guide explains four important things: •

1



What Your Vial Label Means

Learn what the information on your vial label tells you.

2



How Your Prescription Dose Works

Understand how your dose is calculated and used.

3



How to Measure the Correct Amount

Step-by-step guidance for accurate and safe dosing.

4



Know When to Contact Your Doctor

Recognize situations when you should reach out to your medical provider.



Your health and safety come first.

When in doubt, always contact your medical provider.



For informational purposes only

This content does not constitute medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment.



Always consult with a qualified healthcare provider regarding any medical questions or conditions.

WHAT IS ON YOUR VIAL?



Your vial label contains important information about how much medication is inside.



For example, your vial of NAD+ might say:

“100 mg / mL”

THIS MEANS:



100 mg of NAD+ is contained in **1 mL** of solution.



IMPORTANT REMINDER

Always check your vial label before each use and follow your provider's instructions.



PHARMACY INSTRUCTIONS & VIAL CONCENTRATION



YOUR MEDICATION CONCENTRATION

- ➔ The vial contains **100 mg** of NAD+ per every **1 mL** of solution.
- ➔ This means each milliliter of solution has **100 mg** of NAD+.

THE CONCENTRATION LABEL



=

**per 1 mL
of solution**



KNOW WHEN TO CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR

Recognize situations when you should reach out to your medical provider.

Understanding Your Vial Label

Read your pharmacy label with confidence and know exactly what's in your medication.



What is on your vial label?

Your pharmacy label shows the concentration of your medication.



Example label:

NAD+ 100 mg / mL



This means:

- Every 1 mL of liquid contains 100 mg of NAD+.
- The vial contains medication dissolved in liquid.
- For subcutaneous use only.



Example:

If your vial contains: 100 mg of NAD+ per 1 mL

VOLUME		MEDICATION (NAD+)	
	1 mL	→	100 mg
	0.5 mL	→	50 mg
	0.25 mL	→	25 mg



Key Takeaway

Use the concentration on your label and the chart above to know how much medication is in each dose.



NAD+ PRESCRIPTION REFERENCE



WHAT ARE UNITS?

Units are a way to measure the volume of liquid in your syringe. They tell you how much to draw, not how strong the medication is.



YOUR DOCTOR PRESCRIBED:

INJECT 0.20 mL (20 UNITS) SUBCUTANEOUSLY ONCE DAILY MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY.

This means you will inject 0.20 mL of NAD+ solution (which equals 20 units) each day, Monday through Friday.



NAD+ MEDICATION DETAILS

- **Medication:** WMD NAD+ 100 mg/mL
- **Quantity:** 10 Milliliter
- **Days Supply:** 28
- **Refills:** 11
- **DoseSpot ID:** 296765567
- **Diagnosis:** R5383 – Other fatigue



IMPORTANT: Always follow your provider's instructions exactly. If you have questions, contact your provider.

YOUR PRESCRIPTION AT A GLANCE

▼ Doctor Prescribed (1)

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WMD NAD+ 100mg/mL

Qty: 10 Milliliter

Days Supply: 28

Refills: 11

DoseSpot ID: 296765567

Directions: INJECT 0.20ML (20 UNITS) SUBCUTANEOUSLY ONCE DAILY MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY.

Diagnoses: R5383 - Other fatigue



HOW TO DRAW & INJECT YOUR DOSE

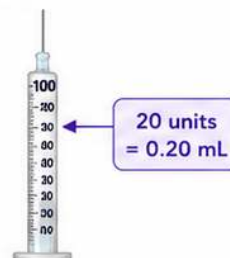
1 PREPARE

Wash your hands.
Clean the vial stopper with an alcohol wipe.



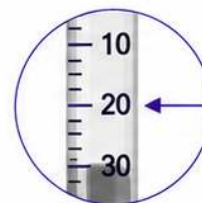
2 DRAW

Pull the plunger back and draw up 20 units (0.20 mL).



3 CHECK

Make sure the plunger is at the 20 unit mark.



4 INJECT

Inject the full 0.20 mL dose subcutaneously as prescribed.



5 FREQUENCY

Inject once daily, Monday through Friday.



TIP: Always use U-100 insulin syringes (100 units = 1 mL).
Units (U) = volume (mL), not strength (mg).

When to Contact Your Doctor

Your safety is our priority. Contact your doctor right away if you experience any of the following symptoms while using GLP-1 medications (Semaglutide or Tirzepatide).



Seek immediate medical attention if you experience:



Severe abdominal pain that does not go away



Nausea or vomiting that is severe or won't stop



Signs of dehydration (dizziness, dark urine, rapid heartbeat)



Chest pain, shortness of breath, or rapid heartbeat



Vision changes or sudden vision loss



Severe or persistent headache



Contact your doctor soon if you have:

- Ongoing nausea or stomach discomfort
- Constipation lasting more than 3 days
- Diarrhea lasting more than 2 days
- Loss of appetite that prevents you from eating or drinking
- Injection site redness, swelling, or irritation that worsens
- Signs of low blood sugar (shakiness, sweating, confusion)
- Any other symptoms that concern you or do not improve



Important Reminder

Always talk to your doctor before making changes to your treatment. If you're experiencing side effects or thinking about stopping your medication, your healthcare provider can help guide you safely.



This information does not replace professional medical advice. Always follow your doctor's guidance and treatment plan.