

Patient Alert Card

- Your doctor should give you a copy of the rituximab Patient Alert Card every time you have a rituximab infusion.
- The Alert Card contains important safety information that you need to be aware of before you are given rituximab and during and after treatment with rituximab.
- Keep the Alert Card with you all the time – for example, keep it in your wallet or purse.
- Show the Alert Card to any doctor, nurse or dentist you see – not just the specialist who prescribes your rituximab.
- You should also tell your partner or caregiver about your treatment, and show them the Alert Card, since they may notice symptoms that you are not aware of.
- As the effect on the immune system caused by rituximab can last for several months, side effects may occur even after you have stopped treatment. Please therefore keep the Alert Card with you for 2 years after the last dose of rituximab.

Keep the Patient Alert Card with you at all times

- Show it to your partner or caregiver
- Show it to any healthcare professional you see, for example your doctor, nurse or dentist
- Keep it for 2 years after your last dose of rituximab

These aides and further information can be requested from the local representative:

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What you should know about Truxima▼ (rituximab)

▼ **This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get.**

What you should know about rituximab

If you have rheumatoid arthritis (RA), Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's) (GPA) or Microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) then finding the right treatment is very important.

It is important to know about the benefits and the risks of any drug. Finding the balance between the two will lead to a treatment that works best for you.

Rituximab is used to treat RA in people who have already tried some other medicines which have either stopped working, have not worked well enough or have caused side effects.

Rituximab is usually taken together with another medicine.

Rituximab is also used with corticosteroids for the induction of remission in adults with severe, active GPA or MPA.

Please note that rituximab has currently only been approved for the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis, Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's), Microscopic polyangiitis and some specific cancer diseases.

This brochure will answer some of the questions you may have about the side effects and potential risks of rituximab. It will help you and your doctor decide if rituximab is the right treatment for you. This brochure does not take the place of speaking to your doctor or nurse.

About this guide

This brochure is for patients who are being treated with rituximab for conditions other than cancer – please read it carefully.

- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or nurse.

Like all medicines, rituximab can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Most side effects are mild to moderate but some may be serious and require treatment. Very rarely, some of these reactions have led to death.

This brochure focuses on important or serious side effects you should be aware of.

- See the rituximab package leaflet for more information on possible side effects due to rituximab.
- If you are receiving rituximab in combination with other medicines, some of the side effects you may experience may be due to the other medicine.
- Please make sure you have a list of all your other medicines with you at any visit to a healthcare professional, such as a doctor, nurse or dentist.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, please tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist (chemist) immediately.

Infections

- Rituximab is a drug that affects your immune system. Rituximab may make you more likely to get infections. These may be serious and require treatment – so it is very important to report any signs of infections to your doctor or nurse immediately.
- The following are all possible signs of infection:
 - Fever or persistent cough
 - Weight loss
 - Pain without injuring yourself
 - Feeling generally unwell or tired/lacking energy.

You should tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you experience any of these symptoms:

- Fever or persistent cough
- Weight loss
- Pain without injuring your self
- Feeling generally unwell or tired/lacking energy.

PML

- Very rarely, some patients taking rituximab have had a serious brain infection, which can lead to death.
- This infection is called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (usually referred to as PML).
- PML is a rare disease of the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord). The central nervous system controls the body's actions and activities, such as movement and balance. PML can lead to severe disability and can cause death.
- Symptoms can vary and may include memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty with walking or loss of vision.
- PML is caused by a virus, known as JC virus. In most healthy adults, the virus lies dormant (inactive) and is therefore harmless.
- It is unknown exactly why the JC virus is reactivated in some individuals, but it may be linked to having lowered immunity (protection).

Prior to rituximab treatment, tell your doctor or nurse if you:

- Have an active infection or serious problem with your immune system.
- Are taking or have taken medicines in the past which may affect your immune system, such as chemotherapy, immunosuppressive agents or other medicines that affect the immune system.
- Think you may have an infection, even a mild one like a cold. The cells that are affected by rituximab help to fight infection and you should wait until the infection has passed before you are given rituximab.
- Have had a lot of infections in the past or suffer from severe infections.
- Think you may need any vaccinations in the near future, including vaccinations needed to travel to other countries. Some vaccines should not be given at the same time as rituximab or in the months after you receive rituximab. Your doctor will check if you should have any vaccines before you receive rituximab.

During or after treatment with rituximab

- If you develop symptoms of an infection, such as fever, persistent cough, sore throat, weight loss, burning pain when passing urine, pain without injuring yourself, or feeling weak or generally unwell, inform a doctor or nurse about these symptoms and about your rituximab treatment immediately.
- If you develop symptoms of PML, such as memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty with walking or loss of vision, it is very important that you inform your doctor or nurse straight away.

You should tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you experience any of these symptoms:

- Confusion, memory loss or problems thinking
- Loss of balance or a change in the way you walk or talk
- Decreased strength or weakness on one side of your body
- Blurred vision or loss of vision