



last dose of RoActemra.

Doctor's Phone: _____

Doctor's Name: _____

Parent's/Guardian's Name: _____

Patient's Name: _____

*Please make sure you also have a list of all your other medicines with you at any visit to a healthcare professional.

Most recent:

Start:

Dates of RoActemra treatment:

Infections

RoActemra increases the risk of getting infections, which can become serious if not treated. In addition, some previous infections may reappear.

- You/your child should not be treated with RoActemra if you/they have a severe infection
- You/your child should have been screened for tuberculosis prior to treatment with RoActemra
- Talk to the doctor about any vaccinations you/your child may need before you/your child starts treatment with RoActemra
- You/your child should not be treated with RoActemra if you/they have an infection or signs of infections, including a head cold, fever, cough or headache or are feeling unwell. The infusion should be delayed until you/they are feeling better.

- Younger children with sJIA may be less able to communicate their symptoms, therefore parents/guardians of sJIA patients should contact their healthcare professional immediately when the child is unwell for no apparent reason
- Seek medical attention immediately if you/your child develops symptoms such as fever, persistent cough, weight loss, throat pain or soreness, wheezing, red or swollen skin blisters, tears, wounds, severe weakness or tiredness
- Tell the doctor if you/your child has hepatitis B or if you know or suspect you/they are a carrier of the hepatitis B virus

Complications of Diverticulitis

Patients using RoActemra may develop complications of diverticulitis, which can become serious if not treated.

- Seek medical attention immediately if you/your child develops stomach pain, colic or notice blood in your/their stool