WHAT DOES RITUXAN TREAT?

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA): with another prescription medicine called methotrexate, to reduce the signs and symptoms of moderate to severe active RA in adults, after treatment with at least one other medicine called a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonist has been used and did not work well enough. It is not known if Rituxan is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION

Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death. These include infusion reactions, severe skin and mouth reactions, hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation, and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).

Please see pages 14-17 and the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for additional Important Side Effect Information, including Most Serious Side Effects.
LEARN HOW RITUXAN® (rituximab) MAY HELP

INSIDE, YOU’LL LEARN:
- Why RA occurs, the symptoms you may feel, and how you can help treat it
- When it may be time to change your RA treatment
- What the potential benefits of Rituxan with methotrexate are
- About the possible side effects and how they relate to you

FOR MORE RESOURCES, VISIT WWW.RITUXANFORRA.COM

Keep in mind that this brochure is just a brief guide to considering Rituxan. For more detailed information, visit our Web site.

The Web site includes:
- Patient educational materials
- Financial support resources
- Rituxan FAQs

PLEASE SEE PAGES 14-17 AND THE RITUXAN PRESCRIBING INFORMATION AND MEDICATION GUIDE FOR ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION, INCLUDING MOST SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS.
What are the symptoms?
The symptoms of RA can vary from person to person and from day to day.
Symptoms can include:

- Swollen joints
- Stiff joints
- Pain
- Low fever

Your joints may also be warm to the touch, and you may experience limited movement. Remember that RA is symmetrical, meaning that a symptom on one side of the body tends to occur in the same location on the other side as well.
Traditional or nonbiologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) such as methotrexate

Biologics, including tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFis, also known as anti-TNFs), T-cell costimulation inhibitors, janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors, and interleukin-6 or B-cell targeted therapies

Glucocorticoids or steroids such as prednisone

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin

What medicines are used to treat RA?

Some types of medicines used to treat RA are:

- Traditional or nonbiologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) such as methotrexate
- Biologics, including tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFis, also known as anti-TNFs), T-cell costimulation inhibitors, janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors, and interleukin-6 or B-cell targeted therapies
- Glucocorticoids or steroids such as prednisone
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin

What are biologics?

Biologics target specific parts of the immune system that are thought to lead to inflammation and are thought to play a key role in RA. They are usually given to people who have moderate to severe RA. Biologics may not only reduce pain and symptoms, but may also limit the progression of joint damage caused by RA. Keep in mind that if you are not seeing a response from one biologic, consider talking to your doctor about changing therapies.

What is B-cell targeted therapy?

B cells are part of the immune system; they are believed to play an important role in RA

B-cell targeted therapy targets the specific B cells that may play a role in RA

Rituxan® (rituximab) is a B-cell targeted therapy

Important Side Effect Information

Rituxan can cause side effects that can lead to death, including:

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TIME FOR A CHANGE?

As you may know, sometimes people with RA need to change treatments before finding one that’s right for them. The key is to closely monitor your response to treatment and figure out when a change might be needed.

What time is the right time?

The answer to that question can vary from person to person, but there are a number of signs that everyone can look for. For example:

- If you’re having trouble with daily activities
- If you’re experiencing new symptoms
- If your symptoms haven’t improved enough
- If your treatment is losing its effectiveness
- If your symptom relief isn’t lasting as long as you’d like

If you recognize any of these signs, be sure to bring them up at your next appointment. And if you’ve taken an anti-TNF treatment—ask your doctor if Rituxan® (rituximab) could be right for you.*

Important Side Effect Information

Severe Skin and Mouth Reactions: Tell your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of these symptoms at any time during your treatment with Rituxan: painful sores or ulcers on your skin, lips, or in your mouth; blisters; peeling skin; rash; or pustules.

*Common anti-TNF treatments are Cimzia® (certolizumab pegol), Enteda® (etanercept), Humira® (adalimumab), Remicade® (infliximab), and Simponi® (golimumab). All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Important Side Effect Information

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Rituxan has been shown to work for up to 6 months after 1 course of treatment (2 infusions). In fact, a study showed that at 6 months, 51% of the people taking Rituxan (plus methotrexate) experienced RA symptom improvement (called an ACR20 response) as opposed to 18% of people taking methotrexate alone. A study also showed that, of the people who saw improvement from their first course of Rituxan (plus methotrexate) and then went on to receive a second course, 54% saw an additional 6 months of improvement (as opposed to 40% of people who received methotrexate alone).

Important Side Effect Information

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Help slow joint damage

Rituxan can help slow the progression of joint damage caused by RA. Taking Rituxan with methotrexate was shown to be more effective at slowing the progression of joint damage than methotrexate alone. During the first year of treatment with Rituxan and methotrexate, 60% of people did not experience any further joint damage. Additionally, for the patients who had no progression in the first year, 87% also had no progression in the second year.

Another study showed that following 2 years of treatment with Rituxan (plus methotrexate), 57% of people did not experience further joint damage over those 2 years. Because each person is different, individual results may vary.

Important Side Effect Information

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML): PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus that can happen in people who receive Rituxan. People with weakened immune systems can get PML. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML.

UP TO 6 MONTHS OF RELIEF WITH RITUXAN® (rituximab) + METHOTREXATE (continued)

QUESTIONS?
SPEAK TO ONE OF OUR CALL CENTER NURSES AT 1-877-474-8892

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 1-877-474-8892 OR VISIT WWW.RITUXANFORRA.COM.
What is the most important information I should know about Rituxan?

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What should I tell my healthcare provider before receiving Rituxan?

Before receiving Rituxan, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- Have had a severe infusion reaction to Rituxan in the past.
- Have a history of other medical conditions including:
  - Heart problems
  - Irregular heartbeat
  - Chest pain
  - Lung or kidney problems
- Have had a severe infection, currently have an infection, or have a weakened immune system.
- Have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive vaccinations. You should not receive certain vaccines before or during treatment with Rituxan.
- Have taken Rituxan for GPA or MPA in the past.
- Have any other medical conditions.
- Are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare provider about the risks to your unborn baby if you receive Rituxan during pregnancy. Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with Rituxan and for 12 months after the last dose of Rituxan. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think that you are pregnant during treatment with Rituxan.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Rituxan passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 6 months after your last dose of Rituxan.
- Are taking any medications, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take or have taken:
  - A tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor medicine
  - A disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD)
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What are the possible side effects of Rituxan? Rituxan can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS):** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause you to have kidney failure and the need for dialysis treatment or an abnormal heart rhythm. TLS can happen within 12-24 hours after an infusion of Rituxan. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of TLS: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or lack of energy.

- **Serious Infections:** Serious infections can happen during and after treatment with Rituxan and can lead to death. Rituxan can increase your risk of getting infections and can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. People with serious infections should not receive Rituxan.

- **Heart Problems:** Rituxan may cause chest pain, irregular heartbeats, and heart attack. Your healthcare provider may monitor your heart during and after treatment with Rituxan if you have symptoms of heart problems or have a history of heart problems. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have chest pain or irregular heartbeats during treatment with Rituxan.

- **Kidney Problems:** especially if you are receiving Rituxan for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL). Rituxan can cause severe kidney problems that lead to death. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check how well your kidneys are working.

- **Stomach and Serious Bowel Problems That Can Sometimes Lead to Death:** Bowel problems, including blockage or tears in the bowel, can happen if you receive Rituxan with chemotherapy medicines. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any stomach-area pain during treatment with Rituxan.

Your healthcare provider will stop treatment with Rituxan if you have severe, serious, or life-threatening side effects.

What are the most common side effects during treatment with Rituxan? These are not all of the possible side effects with Rituxan. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Genentech at (888) 835-2555. Please see the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide including Most Serious Side Effects for additional Important Side Effect Information.

Other side effects include:

- Aching joints during or within hours of receiving an infusion
- More frequent upper respiratory tract infections

IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION (continued)
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WHAT WOULD UP TO 6 MONTHS OF RA SYMPTOM RELIEF MEAN TO YOU?

Lee

Taking Rituxan to treat his RA

RA RELIEF

of

get

up to

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