

STARTING A CONVERSATION WITH YOUR DOCTOR

Finding the right treatment plan starts with a strong partnership with your doctor. This guide can help you get organized for your next appointment. Just answer the questions on the following pages and bring them with you.

My symptoms

Check all GPP symptoms you experience. Symptoms can occur both during and between flares and can impact various areas of your body, so it's important to note everything you experience — no matter how mild — and share this with your doctor.

Itching

Joint pain

Pustules (pus-filled blisters)

Fever ($\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$) and/or chills

Red, dry, or scaly skin

Extreme fatigue

Painful skin that burns or swells

Other (specify): _____



My life

Rate the impact that your GPP has on these common aspects of daily life. Feel free to add day-to-day experiences in the box below.

NO IMPACT MINOR IMPACT MODERATE IMPACT MAJOR IMPACT

Social activities

Relationships

Family

Career

Emotional well-being

Other (specify): _____

Additional impacts I'd like to share with my doctor include:

My treatment plan

Consider how well your current treatment plan is addressing your GPP. Select the option that best represents your experience.

GPP has very little impact on my life. I am very confident in my current treatment plan.

My GPP has improved but still impacts my daily life. I would like to discuss what options I may have.

I have only treated flares and would like to discuss ongoing treatment options.

I have not treated my GPP and need a treatment plan.

My past or current treatments include:

I do not have a current treatment plan.

I'd like to change the following aspects of my daily reality:

Questions for my doctor

Here are some common questions many people have when exploring treatment options for GPP. It can be helpful to use these questions; add others you wish to ask so you don't forget during your next conversation with your doctor.

- 1 What is SPEVIGO® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection, and how does it work to treat GPP?
- 2 Could SPEVIGO be an option for me?
- 3 How is SPEVIGO given — when not experiencing a flare and when treating a flare?
- 4 What is the most important information I should know about SPEVIGO?
- 5 What are the possible side effects of SPEVIGO?
- 6 How do I get started on SPEVIGO?

Additional questions I have include:

My notes

Use this section to help you remember what you discussed with your doctor.

What is SPEVIGO?

SPEVIGO is a prescription medicine used to treat generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP) in adults and children 12 years of age and older who weigh at least 88 pounds (40 kg). It is not known if SPEVIGO is safe and effective in children under 12 years of age or who weigh less than 88 pounds (40 kg).

Important Safety Information

Do not receive SPEVIGO if you or your child have had a severe or life-threatening allergic reaction to spesolimab-sbzo or any of the ingredients in SPEVIGO.

What is the most important information I should know about SPEVIGO?

SPEVIGO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infections.** SPEVIGO may lower the ability of you or your child's immune system to fight infections and may increase your or your child's risk of infections. Your healthcare provider should check you or your child for infections and tuberculosis (TB) before starting treatment with SPEVIGO and may treat you or your child for TB before you begin treatment with SPEVIGO if you have a history of TB or have active TB. Your healthcare provider should watch you or your child closely for signs and symptoms of TB during or after treatment with SPEVIGO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you or your child have an infection or have symptoms of an infection during or after treatment with SPEVIGO, including:
 - fevers, chills, or sweats
 - muscle aches
 - cough
 - shortness of breath
 - blood in your phlegm (mucus)
 - burning when you urinate
 - urinating more often than normal
- **Allergic reactions and infusion-related reactions.** Serious allergic reactions may happen during or after your or your child's SPEVIGO injection. If you or your child have a serious allergic reaction, your healthcare provider will stop treatment with SPEVIGO. If you or your child are given SPEVIGO in a vein (intravenously) and have an infusion-related reaction, your healthcare provider will stop your or your child's SPEVIGO infusion and treat your or your child's symptoms and may restart SPEVIGO at a slower infusion rate. Tell your healthcare provider or get emergency medical help right away if you or your child get any of the following symptoms during or after your or your child's SPEVIGO injection:
 - feeling faint, dizzy, or lightheaded
 - swelling of your face, eyelids, lips, mouth, tongue, or throat
 - trouble breathing or throat tightness
 - fever
 - mouth sores
 - chest tightness
 - hives or skin rash that is different than the rash from generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP)
 - itching
 - swollen lymph nodes

Important Safety Information (continued)

Before you or your child receive SPEVIGO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- have an infection that does not go away or that keeps coming back.
- have TB or have been in close contact with someone with TB.
- have recently received or are scheduled to receive an immunization (vaccine). You or your child should not receive live vaccines during and for at least 16 weeks after treatment with SPEVIGO. You or your child should be brought up to date with all vaccines before starting SPEVIGO.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if SPEVIGO can harm your or your child's unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SPEVIGO passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your or your child's baby during treatment with SPEVIGO.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you or your child take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects of SPEVIGO?

The most common side effects of SPEVIGO given in a vein (intravenously) for GPP flare treatment include:

- feeling tired or weak
- headache
- nausea
- itching or itchy bumps
- a collection of blood under the skin at the infusion site or bruising
- urinary tract infection

The most common side effects of SPEVIGO when given under the skin (subcutaneously) for treatment of GPP when not experiencing a flare include:

- redness, pain, swelling, hardening, hives, or warmth at the injection site
- joint pain
- urinary tract infection
- itching

These are not all of the possible side effects of SPEVIGO. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

