

RELIEF that there's a treatment for my GPP



Actor portrayal

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.

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 **Spevigo**[®]
(spesolimab-sbzo) injection

Results you can see and feel

- ✓ The **only FDA-approved treatment** specifically for GPP
- ✓ **Designed to help block GPP inflammation** both on and beneath the skin
- ✓ **Proven** to help protect against flares and treat active flares
- ✓ **Different forms for different needs:** monthly dosing with SPEVIGO SC to help reduce the risk of a flare and another form, SPEVIGO IV, for use at an infusion center or hospital when immediate treatment for an active flare is needed

Individual results may vary based on many factors, including elements like the severity of your GPP, your treatment plan, and any other conditions you may have. IV=intravenous; SC=subcutaneous.

Important Safety Information (continued)

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

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 - fevers, chills, or sweats
 - muscle aches
 - cough
 - shortness of breath
 - blood in your phlegm (mucus)
 - burning when you urinate
 - urinating more often than normal

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"I don't want to cover all of the mirrors in my home anymore. I've come so far from my diagnosis."

Jordan,
whose choice is SPEVIGO

Jordan has been compensated for the time spent to share her story.

 **Spevigo**
(spesolimab-sbzo) injection

A chronic, rare, lifelong disease

GPP occurs when a part of your immune system is out of balance

The symptoms can be unpredictable and include:



Pus-filled blisters called "**pustules**"



Painful skin that can **swell and burn**



Red, dry, itchy, or **scaly** skin



Fever or **chills**

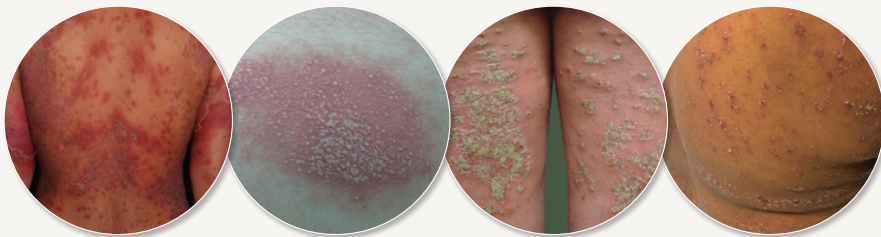


Extreme **fatigue**



Joint pain

Symptoms on the skin can impact even a very small area and have a range of appearances:



First image: SPEVIGO clinical trial.

Second image: original image from Choon SE, et al, in *American Journal of Clinical Dermatology*; 2022.

Last 2 images: original images from Choon SE, et al, in *Experimental Dermatology*; 2023.

It's important to talk to your doctor about any symptoms you experience, no matter how mild.

GPP can have a lasting impact

People living with GPP continue to battle symptoms that are a daily burden

Chronic symptoms*

83%

of dermatologists say symptoms continue after a flare

Pain†

47%

of people experienced moderate pain at least once between flares

* From an online survey of 29 dermatologists who have treated GPP.

† Based on assessments taken every 4 weeks over a 48-week period, from an analysis of 15 people with GPP who did not receive treatment.

A goal of GPP management is achieving long-term relief of physical symptoms.



This tool can help you **keep track of your symptoms** over time.



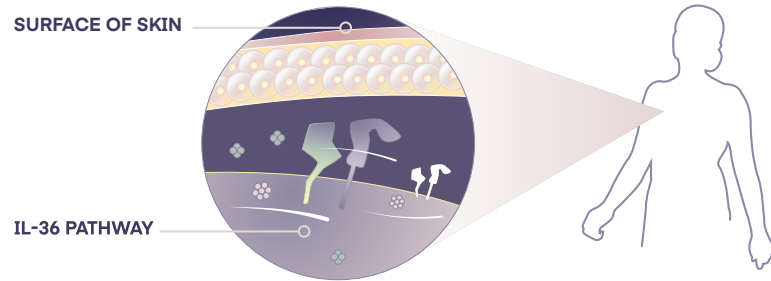
This guide can help you **prepare for a conversation with your doctor**, including common questions to consider.

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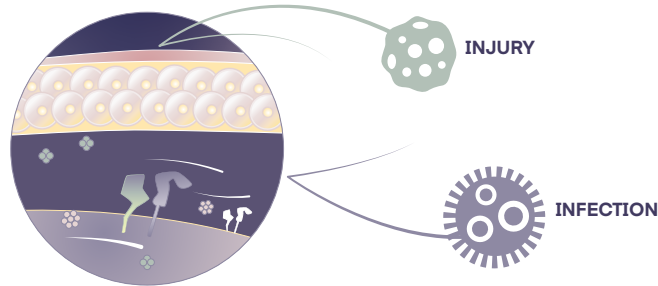
TREATMENT FROM WITHIN:

the only FDA-approved therapy to help address a primary cause of GPP

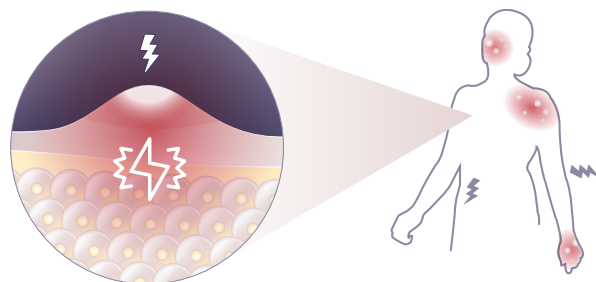
GPP is caused by an imbalance in a part of your immune system known as the interleukin-36 (or IL-36) pathway.



The IL-36 pathway helps protect the body from injury and infection.



When this system is out of balance, it causes inflammation throughout the body. This inflammation then leads to GPP symptoms, both on and beneath the skin.



Important Safety Information (continued)

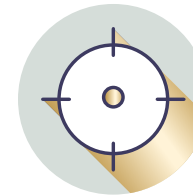
SPEVIGO may cause serious side effects, including (continued):

- **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.

SPEVIGO helps control the IL-36 pathway



Actor portrayal



SPEVIGO is a type of treatment known as a biologic. It works within the body (not on the surface of the skin like topical creams) to target and address a specific part of the IL-36 pathway that causes inflammation in GPP.

This helps control GPP inflammation throughout the body, including the skin.

The precise way IL-36 activity may impact the treatment of GPP flares is not fully understood.

SPEVIGO is the only approved treatment to help stop the specific inflammation (along the IL-36 pathway) that causes GPP symptoms.

Important Safety Information (continued)

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

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 **Spevigo**
(spesolimab-sbzo) injection

Flare-free is possible

Continuous control:
results with SPEVIGO SC over 48 weeks

REDUCED RISK OF A FLARE

SPEVIGO significantly reduced
the risk of a flare vs placebo over 48 weeks

ZERO FLARES FOR 87%

of people taking SPEVIGO
vs 48% taking placebo over 48 weeks

27 out of 30 people on SPEVIGO
vs 15 out of 31 on placebo

Individual results may vary based on many factors, including elements like the severity of your GPP, your treatment plan, and any other conditions you may have.
Placebo=no active medication; SC=subcutaneous.

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.

Get to know SPEVIGO SC

SPEVIGO SC



- ✓ A **monthly injection** (taken every 4 weeks) administered just under the skin
- ✓ Can be **self-administered at home after training** by your doctor
- ✓ **Delivered to your home** each month; each box will include **all the medicine you will need** for that month's dose

If immediate treatment of an active flare is needed, your doctor may administer a different form of SPEVIGO, SPEVIGO IV, at an infusion center or hospital.



Important Safety Information (continued)

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

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 **Spevigo**
(spesolimab-sbzo) injection

RAPID RELIEF: pustular clearance within 1 week

Clear results:
complete pustular clearance within 1 WEEK



54% of people treated with SPEVIGO vs 6% treated with placebo

19 out of 35 people on SPEVIGO vs 1 out of 18 on placebo



This photo represents an individual from the SPEVIGO IV clinical trial, which measured how many people had no visible pustules 1 week after treatment in people experiencing an active GPP flare. The trial also evaluated safety.

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Important Safety Information (continued)

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

Get to know SPEVIGO IV

SPEVIGO IV



- ✓ A 90-minute infusion directly into your vein
- ✓ Given at an infusion center or hospital during an active flare
- ✓ Used to treat an active flare



Important Safety Information (continued)

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.

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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.



Targeted.
Effective.
PROVEN.
This is SPEVIGO.



Actor
portrayal

Change begins today: get started

Connect with a dedicated team member who can answer your questions, explore financial support, and help you prepare for treatment with the SPEVIGO Patient Support Program, a complimentary support program here to help you on your journey.



Click [here](#)
to sign up



Call **1-833-SPEVIGO**
(1-833-773-8446)

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MAT-91703 April 2026