RELIEF from GPP



Chosen by

1,500+

people with GPP and their doctors*

*Estimated number of individuals who have received SPEVIGO in the US since 2022 based on available data. September 2026. This includes SPEVIGO SC and SPEVIGO IV.

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.

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and the accompanying **Medication Guide** and **Instructions for Use**.

Spevigo®
(spesolimab-sbzo) injection

4 years.

1,500+ people with GPP.

1 SPEVIGO.*

- The **first FDA-approved treatment** specifically for generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP)
- **Proven** to help protect against flares† and to calm active flares
- **Designed to block GPP inflammation** on and beneath the skin
- **4 years of history** with the GPP community

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).

*Estimated number of individuals who have received SPEVIGO in the US since 2022 based on available data. September 2026. This includes SPEVIGO SC and SPEVIGO IV.

† In the clinical trial, over 48 weeks, 90% (27 of 30 people) taking SPEVIGO SC were flare-free vs 48% (15 of 31 people) taking placebo. A monthly injection taken every 4 weeks.

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.



Important Safety Information (continued)

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 your 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

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and the accompanying **Medication Guide** and **Instructions for Use**.

Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

The first FDA-approved treatment **specifically for GPP**

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.

Take control of GPP

SPEVIGO SC
Monthly treatment to help **protect against flares***

SPEVIGO IV
Urgent treatment to help **calm active flares**





* In the clinical trial, over 48 weeks, 90% (27 of 30 people) taking SPEVIGO SC were flare-free vs 48% (15 of 31 people) taking placebo. A monthly injection taken every 4 weeks.

These images show 2 participants from the clinical trial. 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)

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

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 bumps or blisters called "**pustules**"

Painful skin that can **swell and burn**

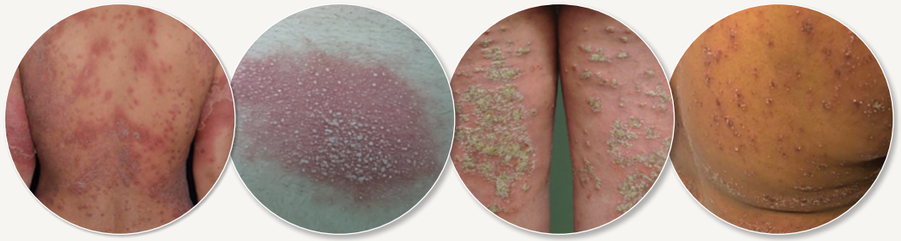
Red, **dry**, **itchy**, or **scaly** skin

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 severe.

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; the most common symptoms were skin flaking, skin lesions, and redness.

† 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.

Goals of GPP treatment include **helping control the ongoing inflammation** and **reducing the risk of a future flare**

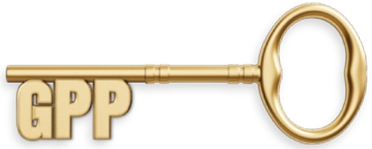
This guide can help you track your symptoms and prepare for a conversation with your doctor, including common questions to consider.

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Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

Relief from within:
the first FDA-approved treatment to help target a primary cause of GPP





The barrier: an imbalance in the IL-36 pathway

GPP is caused by an imbalance in a part of your immune system called the interleukin-36 (or IL-36) pathway. When this pathway is out of balance, your body experiences ongoing and potentially life-threatening inflammation.

The key: SPEVIGO helps control the IL-36 pathway

SPEVIGO is a biologic treatment (not a topical one on the skin) that works within the body to target a specific part of the IL-36 pathway that causes inflammation in GPP. The precise way IL-36 activity may impact the treatment of GPP flares is not fully understood.

SPEVIGO is the first FDA-approved therapy for GPP.

GPP is not the same as plaque psoriasis, which is primarily driven by the IL-17 and IL-23 pathways. Treatments that impact the IL-17 or IL-23 pathways may not treat GPP.



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.

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.

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Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection



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

Imagine being **flare-free**

ZERO FLARES FOR 90% OVER ~1 YEAR*

90% (27 of 30 people) taking SPEVIGO were flare-free
vs 48% (15 of 31 people) taking placebo

Protection that lasts

REDUCED RISK OF A FLARE

OVER ~1 YEAR*

*SPEVIGO was approved by the FDA based on the results of 2 clinical studies that included men and women with a range of ages, ethnicities, and moderate-to-severe symptoms. Participants were previously treated with topical creams and systemic treatments. The study on SPEVIGO SC was a 48-week study evaluating safety and the reduction in risk of a GPP flare (30 people received the approved dose of SPEVIGO, 31 people received placebo).

"Placebo" means no active medication.

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.

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.

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and the accompanying **Medication Guide** and **Instructions for Use**.

Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection



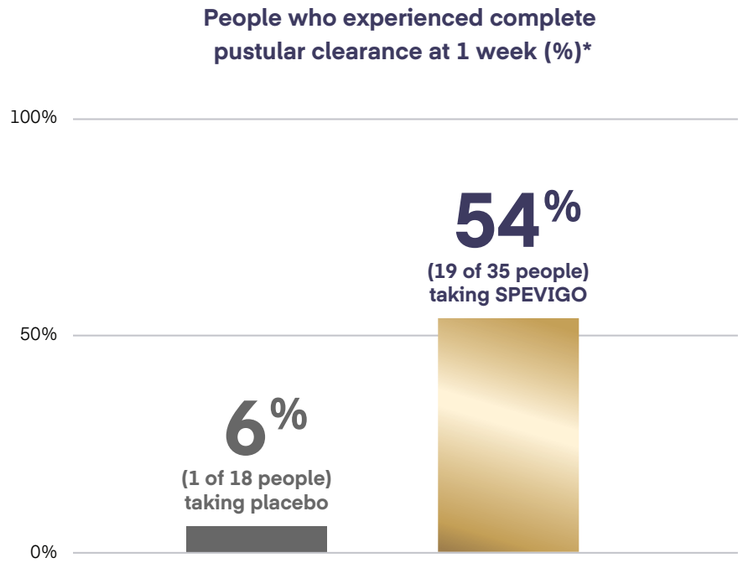
*"It's such **a relief to know there is something that can work quickly** to treat my active flares."*

Kanya,
treating GPP with SPEVIGO

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

Rapid relief

Complete pustular clearance within 1 week of SPEVIGO IV



*SPEVIGO was approved by the FDA based on the results of 2 clinical studies that included men and women with a range of ages, ethnicities, and moderate-to-severe symptoms. Participants were previously treated with topical creams and systemic treatments. The study on SPEVIGO IV was a 12-week study evaluating safety and no visible pustules 1 week after treatment in 53 people (35 received SPEVIGO, 18 received placebo).

"Placebo" means no active medication.

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.

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

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Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

SPEVIGO impact on **daily life**

In a study, 3 different tools were used to consider the impact of SPEVIGO on daily activities and emotions:

VAS

The **Pain Visual Analog Scale**, which measures pain over time. Scores range from 0 (no pain) to 100 (severe pain).

PSS

The **Psoriasis Symptom Scale**, which assesses the severity of pain, itching, redness, and burning during the past 24 hours. Responses are from 0 (none) to 4 (very severe). Total scores range from 0 to 16.

FACIT Fatigue

The **Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue Scale**, which measures the impact of fatigue on 13 daily activities on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 4 (very much). Total scores range from 0 to 52, with lower scores indicating greater impact.

Across all 3 scales, people who received SPEVIGO IV reported:

- **IMPROVED PAIN**
- **IMPROVED ITCHING, REDNESS, BURNING**
- **IMPROVED FATIGUE**

Results were measured in 35 people 4 weeks after receiving SPEVIGO IV, compared to before treatment.

NOTE: In this study, all participants knew they were receiving SPEVIGO. This means that the study was not designed to confirm with certainty that SPEVIGO caused these results.



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

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.

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.

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** throughout this brochure and the accompanying **Medication Guide** and **Instructions for Use**.

Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

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?

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- **Infections.** SPEVIGO may lower the ability of your 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

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.

Please see accompanying **Medication Guide** and **Instructions for Use**.

Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection



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

Possible **side effects**

SPEVIGO SC



In clinical trials, the most common side effects for SPEVIGO SC (a monthly treatment to help prevent flares) were:

- Injection site reactions*
- Urinary tract infection
- Itchiness
- Joint pain

SPEVIGO IV



Common side effects for SPEVIGO IV (a treatment given at an infusion center or hospital to treat active flares) were:

- Feeling tired or weak
- Headache
- Nausea
- Itching or itchy bumps
- Bruising or a collection of blood under the skin at the infusion site
- Urinary tract infection

*Injection site reactions included skin redness, pain, swelling, thickening of the skin, hives, and warmth at the injection site.

These are not all the possible side effects of SPEVIGO. For more information about what to expect, talk to your dermatologist.

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.

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Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

Two forms of SPEVIGO **tailored to your treatment needs**



SPEVIGO SC

- Monthly treatment
- May be taken at home (your doctor will show you how)
- **Helps protect against flares**



SPEVIGO IV

- A different form
- Given at an infusion center or hospital
- **Helps calm active flares**

While SPEVIGO IV is a proven way to treat an active flare, **continuous treatment (SPEVIGO SC) is important to help control ongoing GPP inflammation and reduce the risk of a future flare**. Talk to your doctor about the right care plan for your journey.

Understanding **your dose**

Your doctor may give you a higher dose of SPEVIGO SC, called a loading dose,* when you start treatment.

The loading dose helps build up levels of SPEVIGO in your body.



*A loading dose may not be required if you recently received SPEVIGO IV for the treatment of a flare.

Important Safety Information (continued)

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Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

Support for every step



Starting a new treatment can feel overwhelming, whether you have questions about how to take your medication or concerns about financial assistance. With SPEVIGO, you have comprehensive support at your fingertips.

Nurse Educators

Once your doctor has prescribed SPEVIGO, you can sign up for a complimentary educational and support program. One of our experienced nurses will act as your dedicated point of contact, here to:

- Walk you through the **process of starting SPEVIGO**
- Ensure you're **ready to take your medicine**
- Answer your **questions**
- Connect you to **helpful resources**

Nurse Educators do not provide medical advice and are not a substitute for your medical team. Your doctor should always be your main resource for any questions about your health and medical care.

Patient Navigators

Your Nurse Educator will introduce you to our Navigators, experts to help you:

- Explore your **insurance coverage**
- Understand possible **out-of-pocket costs**
- Learn about **financial assistance options**, which may include:
  - **SPEVIGO Copay Program***
    Eligible individuals may pay as little as $0 per treatment
  - **SPEVIGO Patient Assistance Program†**
    Eligible individuals may be able to receive SPEVIGO for no charge
  - **Medicare Prescription Payment Plan‡**
    Eligible individuals may be able to establish regular monthly payments throughout the year

To get started, click here or call 1-833-SPEVIGO (1-833-773-8446), Monday-Friday, 8AM-8PM ET

* The SPEVIGO Copay Program is for individuals with commercial insurance (ie, insurance provided by your job or business) who live in the US and are at least 12 years old.

† The SPEVIGO Patient Assistance Program is for individuals with financial hardship and limited or no prescription coverage.

‡ The Medicare Prescription Payment Plan is for people with Medicare or Medicare Advantage; it is a free service anyone can access, offered by third parties.

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Spevigo® (spesolimab-sbzo) injection

Confidence.
Support.
Relief.
This is SPEVIGO.



"I just started a few months ago, and so far, I've had no flares. After all these years, ***I finally feel a sense of relief****."*

Bobbie, treating GPP with SPEVIGO

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

Talk to your dermatologist to learn more about SPEVIGO

Explore what's possible at **SPEVIGO.com**

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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).

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L E O

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Spevigo®
(spesolimab-sbzo) injection