



## **YOUR GPP, YOUR LIFE.**

This tool helps you keep track of how generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP) impacts you.

Use one page per week to help you more easily track key symptoms over time.

You can also bring these pages with you to your next doctor's appointment.

Please note that this tool is not intended to provide medical advice and is for informational purposes only.

Always speak to your doctor about your medical care, including appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

# Symptom snapshot | Week 1

## MY SYMPTOMS

Mon    Tue    Wed    Thu    Fri    Sat    Sun

Itching

Joint pain

Pustules (pus-filled blisters)

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

Red, dry, or scaly skin

Fatigue

Painful skin that burns or swells

Other (specify):

## My GPP is affecting my (check all that apply):

Social activities    Relationships    Family    Career    Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Use this space to record notes and details to discuss with your doctor:

**Things I'd like to discuss with my dermatologist** (frequency and/or severity of symptoms, questions I have, possible treatment options I'd like to consider, steps I can take to help reduce the risk of future flares, etc):

# Symptom snapshot | Week 2

## MY SYMPTOMS

Mon    Tue    Wed    Thu    Fri    Sat    Sun

Itching

Joint pain

Pustules (pus-filled blisters)

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

Red, dry, or scaly skin

Fatigue

Painful skin that burns or swells

Other (specify):

## My GPP is affecting my (check all that apply):

Social activities    Relationships    Family    Career    Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Use this space to record notes and details to discuss with your doctor:

**Things I'd like to discuss with my dermatologist** (frequency and/or severity of symptoms, questions I have, possible treatment options I'd like to consider, steps I can take to help reduce the risk of future flares, etc):

# Symptom snapshot | Week 3

## MY SYMPTOMS

Mon    Tue    Wed    Thu    Fri    Sat    Sun

Itching

Joint pain

Pustules (pus-filled blisters)

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

Red, dry, or scaly skin

Fatigue

Painful skin that burns or swells

Other (specify):

## My GPP is affecting my (check all that apply):

Social activities    Relationships    Family    Career    Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Use this space to record notes and details to discuss with your doctor:

**Things I'd like to discuss with my dermatologist** (frequency and/or severity of symptoms, questions I have, possible treatment options I'd like to consider, steps I can take to help reduce the risk of future flares, etc):

# Symptom snapshot | Week 4

## MY SYMPTOMS

Mon    Tue    Wed    Thu    Fri    Sat    Sun

Itching						
Joint pain						
Pustules (pus-filled blisters)						
Fever ( $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and/or chills						
Red, dry, or scaly skin						
Fatigue						
Painful skin that burns or swells						
Other (specify):						

## My GPP is affecting my (check all that apply):

Social activities    Relationships    Family    Career    Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Use this space to record notes and details to discuss with your doctor:

**Things I'd like to discuss with my dermatologist** (frequency and/or severity of symptoms, questions I have, possible treatment options I'd like to consider, steps I can take to help reduce the risk of future flares, etc):

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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).

## 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 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

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## 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](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088.**

