For patients who have chosen the prefilled syringe as their injection device

HOW TO INJECT WITH YOUR PREFILLED SYRINGE

Remember, always review the FDA-approved ACTEMRA Instructions for Use prior to using the prefilled syringe

To help walk you through your treatment, let’s get to know your prefilled syringe

Supplies needed for an injection:

- 1 ACTEMRA prefilled syringe
- 1 Sterile cotton ball or gauze
- 1 Alcohol pad
- 1 Sharps container

What does ACTEMRA treat?

ACTEMRA is a prescription medicine called an interleukin-6 (IL-6) receptor antagonist.

ACTEMRA is used to treat:

• Adults with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) after at least one other medicine called a disease modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) has been used and did not work well
• Adults with giant cell arteritis (GCA)
• Patients with active polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (PJIA) 2 years of age and older
• Patients with active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) 2 years of age and older

It is not known if ACTEMRA is safe and effective in children with PJIA or SJIA under 2 years of age or in children with conditions other than PJIA or SJIA.

ACTEMRA can cause serious side effects

Serious Infections

ACTEMRA changes the way your immune system works. This can make you more likely to get infections or make any current infection worse. Some people have died from these infections. Your healthcare provider should test you for TB before starting and during treatment with ACTEMRA.

Who should not take ACTEMRA?

Do not take ACTEMRA if you are allergic to tocilizumab, or any of the ingredients in ACTEMRA.

Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider if you see any signs of these serious side effects (continued on page 8):

Please see Important Side Effect Information on pages 8-10. For additional safety information, please see the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide enclosed.
What is the prefilled syringe?
The ACTEMRA prefilled syringe is a single-dose syringe that can help you inject ACTEMRA under the skin (subcutaneously). Read these step-by-step instructions before you start using your prefilled syringe and as a reminder each time you get a prescription refill. Before using your prefilled syringe for the first time, make sure your healthcare provider shows you the right way to use it.

Please also be sure to review the FDA-approved Instructions for Use for step-by-step directions.

**Keep in mind:**
- Keep your unused prefilled syringes in the original carton and keep in the refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C). **Do not** freeze
- **Do not** remove the needle cap until you are ready to inject ACTEMRA
- **Do not** try to take apart the syringe at any time
- **Do not** reuse the same syringe

**BEFORE USE**

**Barrel**

**Trigger Fingers**

Do not touch, as this may release the needle shield early

**Expiration Date**

**Plunger**

Never hold your prefilled syringe by the plunger

**Needle Cap**

**Needle**

**When handling the prefilled syringe, always hold the syringe by the barrel.**

**AFTER USE**

**Needle Shield**

(extended and locked)

Please see Important Side Effect Information on pages 8-10. For additional safety information, please see the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide enclosed.
STEPS TO INJECT YOUR PREFILLED SYRINGE

1 Preparing for an ACTEMRA SC injection
• Find a comfortable space with a clean and flat working surface
• Take the box containing the syringe out of the refrigerator and open the box. **Do not** touch the trigger fingers on the syringe
• Remove one single-use ACTEMRA prefilled syringe from the box and let it sit for 30 minutes to reach room temperature. If the syringe does not reach room temperature, this could cause your injection to feel uncomfortable and make it difficult to push the plunger in. Remember to always hold the syringe by the barrel. **Do not** pick up the syringe by the green plunger and **do not** remove the needle cap while allowing syringe to reach room temperature
• **Do not** speed up the warming process in any way
• **Do not** use if the expiration date has passed (**see FIGURE A**). If the expiration date has passed, safely dispose of the syringe in a sharps container

2 Inspect prefilled syringe
• Keep your unused syringes in the original carton and keep in a refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C). **Do not** freeze
• Hold the syringe by the barrel with the needle pointing down. **Do not** pick up the prefilled syringe by the green plunger (**see FIGURE B**). Check the liquid in the prefilled syringe. It should be clear and colorless to pale yellow
• **Do not** inject ACTEMRA if the liquid is cloudy, discolored, or has lumps or particles in it because it may not be safe to use. Safely dispose of the syringe in a sharps container and use a new one
• Wash your hands well with soap and water

Please refer to the full ACTEMRA Instructions for Use for the complete FDA-approved step-by-step instructions on how to perform a subcutaneous injection.

Please see Important Side Effect Information on pages 8-10. For additional safety information, please see the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide enclosed.
3 Choose and prepare injection site

- The front of your thigh and your abdomen (except for the 2-inch area, which is roughly the width of 3 fingers, around your navel) are the recommended injection sites (see FIGURE C).
- The outer area of the upper arms may also be used only if the injection is given by a caregiver.
- Choose a different injection site for each new injection at least 1 inch (which is roughly the length between the tip of your thumb and your knuckle) from the last site. Do not inject into moles, scars, bruises, or areas where the skin is tender, red, hard, or not intact.
- Wipe the injection site with an alcohol pad in a circular motion and let it air-dry prior to injection. Do not touch the site again before self-injecting. Do not fan or blow on the clean area.

4 Remove needle cap

- Hold the prefilled syringe with one hand and pull the needle cap straight off with your other hand (see FIGURE D). The syringe should not be held by the green plunger. If you cannot remove the needle cap, you should ask a caregiver for help or contact a healthcare provider. Dispose of the needle cap in a sharps container. Never reattach the needle cap after removal.
- There may be a small air bubble in the syringe, but you do not need to remove it. You may see a drop of liquid at the end of the needle; this is normal.
- Do not touch the needle or let it touch any surfaces.
- Do not use the syringe if it is dropped.
- If it is not used within 5 minutes of needle cap removal, the syringe should be disposed of in a puncture-resistant container or sharps container and a new syringe should be used.

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5 **Hold syringe by the barrel and pinch skin**

- Hold the prefilled syringe in one hand between your thumb and index finger (**see FIGURE E**). Remember to always hold the syringe by the barrel.
- Use your other hand and gently pinch the area of skin you cleaned. Hold the pinched skin firmly to make sure that you inject under the skin (into fatty tissue) but not any deeper (into muscle).
- **Do not** hold or push on the plunger while inserting the needle into the skin.

6 **Inject ACTEMRA**

- Use a quick, dart-like motion to insert the needle all the way into the pinched skin at an angle between 45° to 90°. It is important to use the correct angle to make sure the medicine is delivered under the skin (into fatty tissue), or the injection could be painful and the medicine may not work (**see FIGURE F**).
- Keep the syringe in position and let go of the pinched skin.
- Slowly inject all of the medicine by gently pushing the plunger all the way down. You must press the plunger all the way down to get the full dose of medicine and to ensure the trigger fingers are completely pushed to the side. If the plunger is not fully depressed, the needle shield will not extend to cover the needle when it is removed. If the needle is not covered, carefully place the syringe into a puncture-resistant container to avoid injury with the needle.
- After the plunger is pushed all the way down, keep pressing down on the plunger to be sure all of the medicine is injected.

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8 Properly dispose of syringe (continued)

- If you do not have a FDA-cleared sharps disposal container, you may use a household container that is:
  - made of a heavy-duty plastic
  - can be closed with a tight-fitting, puncture-resistant lid, without sharps being able to come out
  - upright stable during use
  - leak-resistant
  - properly labeled to warn of hazardous waste inside the container

- There may be state or local laws about how you should throw away used needles and syringes. For more information about the safe sharps disposal, and for specific information about sharps disposal in the state that you live in, go to the FDA’s website at: http://www.fda.gov/safesharpsdisposal

- Keep ACTEMRA prefilled syringes and sharps containers out of the reach of children

- Record the date, time, and part of your body where you performed your injection

For all questions, or to request your free ACTEMRA Travel Pack and sharps container, call 1-800-ACTEMRA (1-800-228-3672).

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Before starting ACTEMRA, tell your healthcare provider if you have:
- an infection, think you may have an infection, are being treated for an infection, or get a lot of infections that return. Symptoms of an infection, with or without a fever, include sweating or chills; shortness of breath; warm, red or painful skin or sores on your body; feeling very tired; muscle aches; blood in phlegm; diarrhea or stomach pain; cough; weight loss; burning when you urinate or urinating more than normal
- any of the following conditions that may give you a higher chance of getting infections: diabetes, HIV, or a weak immune system
- tuberculosis (TB), or have been in close contact with someone with TB
- live or have lived, or have traveled to certain parts of the United States where there is an increased chance of getting fungal infections. These parts include the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys and the Southwest
- hepatitis B or have had hepatitis B

Who should not take ACTEMRA?
Do not take ACTEMRA if you are allergic to tocilizumab, or any of the ingredients in ACTEMRA.

Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider if you see any signs of these serious side effects:

Tears (perforation) of the Stomach or Intestines
If you have diverticulitis (inflammation in parts of the large intestine), talk to your healthcare provider before taking ACTEMRA. Some people taking ACTEMRA may develop a hole in the wall of their stomach or intestines (also known as a perforation). This happens most often in people who also take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), corticosteroids, or methotrexate.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you see any of these side effects: fever, stomach-area pain that does not go away, or if you see a change in your bowel habits.

Liver problems (Hepatotoxicity)
Some people have experienced serious life-threatening liver problems, which required liver transplant or led to death. Your healthcare provider may tell you to stop taking ACTEMRA if you develop new or worsening liver problems during treatment with ACTEMRA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- feeling tired (fatigue)
- lack of appetite for several days or longer (anorexia)
- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)
- abdominal swelling and pain on the right side of the stomach-area
- light colored stools
- weakness
- nausea and vomiting
- confusion
- dark “tea-colored” urine

Please see additional Important Side Effect Information on pages 9-10.
For additional safety information, please see the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide enclosed.
IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION (continued)

Changes in Blood Test Results
Your healthcare provider should do blood tests before you start receiving ACTEMRA. If you have rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or giant cell arteritis (GCA) your healthcare provider should do blood tests 4 to 8 weeks after you start receiving ACTEMRA for the first 6 months and then every 3 months after that. If you have polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (PJIA) you will have blood tests done every 4 to 8 weeks during treatment. If you have systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA) you will have blood tests done every 2 to 4 weeks during treatment. These blood tests are to check for the following side effects of ACTEMRA:

• Low neutrophil count: neutrophils are white blood cells that help the body fight infection
• Low platelet count: platelets are blood cells that help with clotting, which stops bleeding
• Increase in liver function test levels
• Increase in blood cholesterol levels: your cholesterol levels should be checked 4 to 8 weeks after you start receiving ACTEMRA.

Your healthcare provider will determine how often you will have follow-up blood tests. Make sure you get all your follow-up blood tests done as ordered by your healthcare provider.

You should not receive ACTEMRA if your neutrophil and platelet counts are too low or your liver function test levels are too high. Changes in blood test results may cause your healthcare provider to stop your ACTEMRA treatment for a time or change your dose.

Cancer
ACTEMRA may increase your risk of certain cancers by changing the way your immune system works.

Hepatitis B Infection
If you have or are a carrier of the hepatitis B virus (a virus that affects the liver), the virus may become active while you use ACTEMRA. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests before you start treatment with ACTEMRA and while you are using ACTEMRA. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs of these symptoms:

• feel very tired
• skin or eyes look yellow
• little or no appetite
• vomiting
• clay-colored bowel movements
• fevers
• chills
• stomach discomfort
• muscle aches
• dark urine
• skin rash

Serious Allergic Reactions
Serious allergic reactions, including death, can happen with ACTEMRA. These reactions can happen with any infusion or injection of ACTEMRA, even if they did not occur with an earlier infusion or injection. Tell your healthcare provider before your next dose if you had hives, rash or flushing after your injection.

Contact 911 immediately, as well as your healthcare provider if you experience any of these reactions:

• shortness of breath or trouble breathing
• swelling of the lips, tongue, or face
• chest pain
• feeling dizzy or faint
• moderate or severe abdominal pain or vomiting

Nervous System Problems
While rare, Multiple Sclerosis has been diagnosed in people who take ACTEMRA.

The most common side effects of ACTEMRA include:

• upper respiratory tract infections (common cold, sinus infections)
• headache
• increased blood pressure (hypertension)
• injection site reactions

Please see additional Important Side Effect Information on page 10. For additional safety information, please see the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide enclosed.
ACTEMRA & Pregnancy
Tell your healthcare provider if you are planning to become pregnant, are pregnant, plan to breast-feed, or are breast-feeding. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take ACTEMRA or breast-feed. You should not do both. If you are pregnant and taking ACTEMRA, join the pregnancy registry. The purpose of this registry is to check the health of the pregnant mother and her baby. To learn more, call 1-877-311-8972 or talk to your healthcare provider to register.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to Genentech at 1-888-835-2555.

For more Important Safety Information, please see full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide, including Serious Side Effects.