WHAT IS RITUXAN?
Rituxan is a prescription medicine used to treat:
Adults with Rheumatoid arthritis (RA): with another prescription medicine called methotrexate, to reduce the signs and symptoms of moderate to severe active RA, after treatment with at least one other medicine called a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonist has been used and did not work well enough. It is not known if Rituxan is safe and effective in children with RA.

IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION
Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death. These include infusion-related reactions, severe skin and mouth reactions, hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation, and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). Please see pages 14-17 and the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for additional Important Side Effect Information, including Most Serious Side Effects.

Actor portrayal.

WHAT WOULD UP TO 6 MONTHS OF RA SYMPTOM RELIEF MEAN TO YOU?

get up to 6 months of RA RELIEF

FROM NEW YEAR’S DAY TO INDEPENDENCE DAY
LEARN HOW RITUXAN® (rituximab) MAY HELP

INSIDE, YOU’LL LEARN:
- Why rheumatoid arthritis (RA) occurs, the symptoms you may feel, and how you can help treat it
- When it may be time to change your RA treatment
- What the potential benefits of Rituxan with methotrexate are
- What the possible side effects are and how they relate to you

FOR MORE RESOURCES, VISIT WWW.RITUXANFORRA.COM

Keep in mind that this brochure is just a brief guide to considering Rituxan. For more detailed information, visit our website.

The website includes:
- Patient educational materials
- Financial support resources
- Rituxan FAQs

Please see pages 14-17 and the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for additional Important Side Effect Information, including Most Serious Side Effects.
What are the symptoms?
The symptoms of RA can vary from person to person and from day to day. Symptoms can include:

- Swollen joints
- Stiff joints
- Pain
- Low fever

Your joints may also be tender to the touch, and you may experience limited movement. Remember that RA is symmetrical, meaning that a symptom on one side of the body tends to occur in the same location on the other side as well.

What happens?

- This attack by the immune system causes changes in joint tissue that result in pain and inflammation. It can also cause permanent cartilage and bone damage over time.
- There is no cure for RA, but it can be treated. Research shows that the best way to slow the joint damage caused by RA is early diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

Rheumatoid arthritis, or RA, is a chronic disease that occurs when the immune system—which is designed to protect your health by attacking foreign cells such as viruses and bacteria—attacks the body’s own joints and the tissues that line them.

Traditional or nonbiologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) such as methotrexate
- Biologics, including tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFis, also known as anti-TNFs), T-cell costimulation inhibitors, janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors, and interleukin-6 or B-cell targeted therapies
- Glucocorticoids or steroids such as prednisone
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin

What medicines are used to treat RA?

Some types of medicines used to treat rheumatoid arthritis (RA) are:

What are biologics?

Biologics target specific parts of the immune system that are thought to lead to inflammation and are thought to play a key role in RA. They are usually given to people who have moderate to severe RA. Biologies may not only reduce pain and symptoms, but may also limit the progression of joint damage caused by RA. Keep in mind that if you are not seeing a response from one biologic, consider talking to your doctor about changing therapies.

What is B-cell targeted therapy?

- B cells are part of the immune system; they are believed to play an important role in RA
- B-cell targeted therapy targets the specific B cells that may play a role in RA
- Rituxan® (rituximab) is a B-cell targeted therapy

Important Side Effect Information

Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:
- Infusion-Related Reactions: Infusion-related reactions are the most common side effect of Rituxan treatment. Serious infusion-related reactions can happen during your infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion.
TIME FOR A CHANGE?

As you may know, sometimes people with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) need to change treatments before finding one that’s right for them. The key is to closely monitor your response to treatment and figure out when a change might be needed.

What time is the right time?
The answer to that question can vary from person to person, but there are a number of signs that everyone can look for. For example:

- If you’re having trouble with daily activities
- If you’re experiencing new symptoms
- If your symptoms haven’t improved enough
- If your treatment is losing its effectiveness
- If your symptom relief isn’t lasting as long as you’d like

If you recognize any of these signs, be sure to bring them up at your next appointment. And if you’ve taken an anti-TNF treatment—ask your doctor if Rituxan could be right for you.*

Important Side Effect Information
Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

- Severe Skin and Mouth Reactions: Tell your healthcare provider if you get any of these symptoms during treatment with Rituxan: painful sores or ulcers on your skin, lips, or in your mouth; blisters; peeling skin; rash; or pustules

* Common anti-TNF treatments are Simplicia® (certolizumab pegol), Enbrel® (etanercept), Humira® (adalimumab), Remicade® (infliximab), and Simponi® (golimumab). All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Please see pages 14-17 and the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for additional Important Side Effect Information, including Most Serious Side Effects.
Up to 6 months of RA symptom relief

Rituxan has been shown to work for up to 6 months after 1 course of treatment (2 infusions). In fact, a study showed that at 6 months, 31% of the people taking Rituxan (plus methotrexate) experienced RA symptom improvement (called an ACR20 response) as opposed to 18% of people taking methotrexate alone. A study also showed that, of the people who saw improvement from their first course of Rituxan (plus methotrexate) and then went on to receive a second course, 54% saw an additional 6 months of improvement (as opposed to 46% of people who received methotrexate alone). Ask your doctor about the potential benefits and risks of Rituxan.

RA, rheumatoid arthritis; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

UP TO 6 MONTHS OF RELIEF WITH RITUXAN® (rituximab) + METHOTREXATE

Even if you haven’t been helped enough by an anti-TNF treatment, Rituxan could work for you. Here are some of the potential benefits, as well as information about possible side effects.

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RA, rheumatoid arthritis; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

Treat with 4 infusions a year

Rituxan has been shown to work for up to 6 months after 2 infusions given 2 weeks apart. So over a year, you could manage your RA with 4 infusions. Your first infusion typically lasts 4-6 hours. Infusions after your first may take slightly less time, but will still last several hours.

Important Side Effect Information

Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation: If you have had hepatitis B or are a carrier of hepatitis B virus, receiving Rituxan could cause the virus to become an active infection again. Hepatitis B reactivation may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure and death. You should not receive Rituxan if you have active hepatitis B liver disease.
Help slow joint damage

Rituxan can help slow the progression of joint damage caused by rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Taking Rituxan with methotrexate was shown to be more effective at slowing the progression of joint damage than methotrexate alone. During the first year of treatment, 60% of people treated with Rituxan and methotrexate did not experience any further joint damage compared to 46% of people treated with placebo and methotrexate. Furthermore, of the patients treated with Rituxan who had no progression in the first year, 87% also had no progression in the second year. Additionally, following 2 years of treatment with Rituxan (plus methotrexate), 57% of people did not experience further joint damage over those 2 years. Because each person is different, individual results may vary.

Important Side Effect Information

Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML):** PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus that can happen in people who receive Rituxan. People with weakened immune systems can get PML. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML.

Please see pages 14-17 and the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for additional Important Side Effect Information, including Most Serious Side Effects.
IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about Rituxan® (rituximab)?

Rituxan can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

- **Infusion-Related Reactions:** Infusion-related reactions are very common side effects of Rituxan treatment. Serious infusion-related reactions can happen during your infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion of Rituxan. Your healthcare provider should give you medicines before your infusion of Rituxan to decrease your chance of having a severe infusion-related reaction.

- **Severe Skin and Mouth Reactions:** Tell your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of these symptoms at any time during your treatment with Rituxan: painful sores or ulcers on your skin, lips, or in your mouth; blisters; peeling skin; rash; or pustules.

- **Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation:** If you have had hepatitis B or are a carrier of hepatitis B virus, receiving Rituxan could cause the virus to become an active infection again. Hepatitis B reactivation may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure and death. You should not receive Rituxan if you have active hepatitis B liver disease. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for hepatitis B infection during and for several months after you stop receiving Rituxan.

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What should I tell my healthcare provider before receiving Rituxan?

Before receiving Rituxan, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- have had a severe reaction to Rituxan or a rituximab product
- have a history of other medical conditions including:
  - Heart problems
  - Irregular heartbeat
  - Chest pain
  - Lung or kidney problems
- have had a severe infection, currently have an infection, or have a weakened immune system
- have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive vaccinations. You should not get certain vaccines before or during treatment with Rituxan
- have any other medical conditions
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare provider about the risks to your unborn baby if you receive Rituxan during pregnancy. Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with Rituxan and for 12 months after the last dose of Rituxan. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think that you are pregnant during treatment with Rituxan.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Rituxan passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 6 months after your last dose of Rituxan.
- are taking any medications, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take or have taken:
  - A tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor medicine
  - A disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD)

Please see pages 14-17 and the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for additional Important Side Effect Information, including Most Serious Side Effects.
What are the possible side effects of Rituxan® (rituximab)?

Rituxan can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS):** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause you to have kidney failure and the need for dialysis treatment or an abnormal heart rhythm. TLS can happen within 12-24 hours after an infusion of Rituxan. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of TLS: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or lack of energy.

- **Serious Infections:** Serious infections can happen during and after treatment with Rituxan and can lead to death. Rituxan can increase your risk of getting infections and can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. People with serious infections should not receive Rituxan.

- **Heart Problems:** Rituxan may cause chest pain, irregular heartbeats, and heart attack. Your healthcare provider may monitor your heart during and after treatment with Rituxan if you have symptoms of heart problems or have a history of heart problems. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have chest pain or irregular heartbeats during treatment with Rituxan.

- **Kidney Problems:** especially if you are receiving Rituxan for non–Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL). Rituxan can cause severe kidney problems that lead to death. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check how well your kidneys are working.

- **Stomach and Serious Bowel Problems That Can Sometimes Lead to Death:** Bowel problems, including blockage or tears in the bowel, can happen if you receive Rituxan with chemotherapy medicines. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any stomach-area pain during treatment with Rituxan.

Your healthcare provider will stop treatment with Rituxan if you have severe, serious, or life-threatening side effects.

Other side effects include:

- infusion-related reactions
- infections (may include fever, chills)
- body aches
- tiredness
- nausea

These are not all of the possible side effects with Rituxan.

Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Genentech at (888) 833-2555.

Please see the Rituxan Prescribing Information and Medication Guide including Most Serious Side Effects for additional Important Side Effect Information.
It is important for you to get the Rituxan your doctor prescribed. Genentech has programs that can help based on your unique needs.

**Dedicated Support to Help You Get Your Rituxan**

**Affordability Options**

- **Have insurance and need help paying for Rituxan:**
  - Genentech Patient Foundation
- **Do not have insurance coverage or your insurance doesn’t cover enough of the cost of your Rituxan:**
  - Rituxan Immunology Access Solutions
- **Need to understand your insurance coverage or costs related to Rituxan:**
  - Rituxan Patient Education and Treatment Resources

*Call to get email or mail with updates, tips, and answers to questions about your treatment with Rituxan

We can refer you to an independent co-pay assistance foundation. This is a charitable organization that may give financial help for medicines†

The Genentech Patient Foundation gives you Rituxan for free, if you’re eligible*

Not sure what you need? The Genentech Patient Resource Center can help answer questions and connect you to an appropriate patient support service.

Call 1-877-GENENTECH (1-877-436-3683) to get started.

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