Patient Card– Actemra® (tocilizumab)

- This patient card contains important safety information that you need to be aware of before and during treatment with ACTEMRA® .
- Show this card to ANY healthcare professional involved in the patient's care
- This patient card must be read together with the Actemra Package Leaflet and Actemra Patient Brochure that comes with your medication as they contain important information about Actemra including Instructions for Use.

Call for Reporting

Talk to the doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you or the patient have any questions or have any problems.
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.
You can also report side effects directly to Roche Hong Kong Drug Safety at **hong_kong.drug_safety@roche.com** . By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Keep this card with you for at least 3 months after patient's last ACTEMRA dose, since side effects could occur for some time after the patient's last dose of Actemra. If the patient experiences any untoward effects and have been treated with Actemra in the past, contact the healthcare professional for advice.

Dates of ACTEMRA Treatment:*

Start:.....

Most recent:.....

Route of administration:	Under the skin (subcutaneous, SC) injection	Into the vein (intravenous, IV) infusion
	SC	**IV**

Next scheduled administration:.....

* Please make sure you also bring a list of all your other medicines with you at any visit to a healthcare professional.

Contact Information

Patient's Name:.....

Doctor's Name:.....

Doctor's Phone:.....

Infection

You should not receive Actemra if you have active serious infections. In addition, some previous infections may reappear with use of Actemra.

- Talk to the patient's healthcare professional about any vaccinations the patient may need before starting treatment with Actemra.
- Patients and parents/guardians of sJIA or pJIA patients should be advised to seek medical advice if the patient develops any signs/symptoms (such as persistent cough, wasting/weight loss, low-grade fever) suggestive of a tuberculosis infection occurring during or after treatment with Actemra. The patient should have been screened and found to have no active tuberculosis prior to treatment with Actemra
- Younger children may be less able to communicate their symptoms; therefore parents/guardians/caregivers of younger children should contact their healthcare professional immediately if their child is unwell for no apparent reason
- Seek guidance from the patient's healthcare professional about whether the patient should delay the next treatment if the patient has an infection of any kind (even a head cold) at the time of your scheduled treatment

Complications of Diverticulitis

Patients using Actemra may develop complications of diverticulitis, which can become serious if not treated.

- **Seek immediate medical attention** if the patient develops stomach pain or colic with a change in bowel habits, or notice blood in their stool
- Inform your doctor if the patient has or has had intestinal ulceration or diverticulitis (inflammation in parts of the large intestine)

Hepatotoxicity

If you have **liver disease**, tell your doctor. Before you use Actemra, your doctor may do a blood test to measure your liver function.

Liver problems: increases in a specific set of blood laboratory tests called liver enzymes have been seen commonly in the blood of patients treated with Actemra. You will be monitored closely for changes in liver enzymes in the blood during treatment with Actemra (tocilizumab) and appropriate action taken by your doctor.

On rare occasions, patients have experienced serious life-threatening liver problems, some of which have required liver transplant. Rare side effects, these may affect up to 1 in every 1,000 users, are inflammation of the liver (hepatitis), jaundice. Very rare side effect, these may affect up to 1 in every 10,000 users, is liver failure

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice a yellowing of the skin and eyes, have dark brown coloured urine, pain or swelling in the upper right side of the stomach area or you feel very tired and confused. You might not have any symptoms in which case this increase in liver enzymes will be picked up during blood tests.