

### Treatment start date and contact details

Date of most recent infusion: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of first infusion: \_\_\_\_\_

Patient's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor's contact details: \_\_\_\_\_



Make sure you have a list of all your medicines when you see a health care professional.

Please talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions about the information in this card.

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## Rixathon Alert Card for patients with non-oncology diseases

### Why have I been given this card?

This medicine may make you more likely to get infections. This card tells you:

- What you need to know before having Rixathon
- What the signs of an infection are
- What to do if you think you might be getting an infection.



It also includes your name and doctor's name and phone number on the back.

### What should I do with this card?

- Keep this card with you all the time – such as in your wallet or purse.
- Show this card to any doctor, nurse or dentist you see – not just the specialist who prescribes your Rixathon.

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**SANDOZ**

**If you get any of these, tell a doctor or nurse straight away.**  
**You should also tell them about your Rixathon treatment.**

**What else do I need to know?**

Rarely Rixathon can cause a serious brain infection, called "Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy" or PML. This can be fatal.

- Signs of PML include:
  - Confusion, memory loss or problems thinking
  - Loss of balance or a change in the way you walk or talk
  - Decreased strength or weakness on one side of your body
  - Blurred vision or loss of vision.

If you get any of these, tell a doctor or nurse straight away. You should also tell them about your Rixathon treatment.

**Where can I get more information?**

See the Rixathon package leaflet for more information.

Keep this card with you for 2 years after your last dose of Rixathon. This is because side effects can develop several months after you have had treatment.

**When should I not have Rixathon?**

Do not have Rixathon if you have an active infection or a serious problem with your immune system.

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are taking or have previously taken medicines which may affect your immune system this includes chemotherapy.

Look out for the following possible signs of infection:

- Fever or persistent cough
- Weight loss
- Pain without injuring yourself
- Feeling generally unwell or listless.