

## Risk of Cancers

Upadacitinib may potentially increase your risk of developing cancers particularly skin cancer.

Let your doctor know if you notice any change in the appearance of an area on your skin or notice any new growth on your skin.

## Risk of a hole in your bowel

Upadacitinib may increase your risk of a hole in your bowel especially if you have Crohn's disease. Tell your doctor straight away if you have unexplained or unexpected stomach pain.

### Reporting of side effects

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 via HPRA Pharmacovigilance Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Your name:

.....  
**Consultant's name – who prescribed upadacitinib:**

.....  
**Consultant's phone number:**

.....  
**The date you started upadacitinib:**

.....  
This educational material fulfils the conditions of the marketing authorisation and has been approved by the HPRA.



[www.rinvoq.eu](http://www.rinvoq.eu)

**abbvie**

## Patient Card

**Keep this card with you  
(or your caregiver) all the time**

Show this card to any healthcare professional involved in your medical care – for example, your dentist or an emergency doctor.

### Safety Information about RINVOQ® (upadacitinib) for patients

- This card contains important safety information you should be aware of – before and during treatment with upadacitinib.
- Read the patient information leaflet for more information.

## **Risk of infections**

Upadacitinib can reduce your body's ability to fight infections and may make an existing infection worse or increase the chance of you getting a new infection – for example tuberculosis (TB), pneumonia, or shingles. Tell your doctor straight away if you notice signs of infection, such as:

- Fever, sweating, chills, weight loss, loss of appetite, swelling in the neck or a cough that will not go away – these may be signs of TB.
- Painful skin rash with blisters – this may be a sign of shingles.
- Shortness of breath, fever and a cough with mucus – these may be signs of pneumonia.

Tell your doctor if:

- you have been recently diagnosed with TB or you have ever had TB.

- you have recently been in close contact with someone who has TB.

## **Vaccines – used to help prevent infections**

Live vaccines (for example influenza vaccine by nasal spray, varicella, measles/mumps/rubella) should not be given during upadacitinib treatment, or just before starting upadacitinib treatment.

Tell your doctor if you have recently had or plan to have a vaccination – your doctor will know which vaccines you should **not** be given before or during treatment with upadacitinib.

## **Risk of heart disease**

Treatment with upadacitinib was associated with increases in

cholesterol (blood fat). Your doctor will check your cholesterol levels while you are taking upadacitinib.

Tell your doctor straight away if you notice symptoms such as chest pain or tightness since this may be a symptom of heart disease.

## **Contraception, pregnancy, and breast-feeding**

### **Upadacitinib must not be taken during pregnancy.**

- If you are a woman of child-bearing potential, use effective contraception while taking upadacitinib – and for 4 weeks after your last dose. Talk to your doctor about effective contraception.
- Tell your doctor straight away if you wish to become pregnant,

or if you become pregnant.

- Do not breast-feed while using upadacitinib.
- If you are breast-feeding or are planning to breastfeed, talk to your doctor before taking this medicine.

## **Risk of blood clots in veins or lungs**

Blood clots in veins or lungs have been observed with upadacitinib. Tell your doctor or pharmacist before and during treatment with upadacitinib if you have had blood clots in the veins of your legs or lungs.

Seek medical attention straight away if you get signs of blood clots in veins or legs, such as a painful swollen leg, shortness of breath, or chest pain.