FRONT PAGE

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	Treatment start date and contact details Date of most recent infusion:	Rixatho
		with nor
	Date of first infusion:	Why have I be This medicine me What you nee What the sign What to do if
	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	It also includes
	rofessional.	What should I
	Please talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions about the information in this card.	Keep this card Show this card who prescribe
,	SZ00000AC000	\ \

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.

t 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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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 chemo-therapy.

What are the signs of getting an infection?

Look out for the following possible signs of infection:

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

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.

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