

DATE:

PHYSICIAN:



ENBREL Discussion Guide

Let your doctor know how moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis affects you

Your joint pain could actually be a sign of joint damage. And that damage is irreversible and can't be undone.

If joint pain, swelling, and stiffness are making it difficult for you to do everyday things, your doctor needs to know so that you can work together to make the right decisions about your treatment.

Think about your symptoms over the past week or two.



For how long did morning stiffness last on your best and worst day?

	<1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	5+ hours
Best day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worst day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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INDICATION: ENBREL is indicated for reducing signs and symptoms, keeping joint damage from getting worse, and improving physical function in patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. ENBREL can be taken with methotrexate or used alone.

IMPORTANT SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Serious infections have happened in patients taking ENBREL. These infections include tuberculosis (TB) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that have spread throughout the body. Some patients have died from these infections. Lymphoma and other cancers (some fatal) have been reported in patients taking ENBREL and other TNF blockers.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 4 and click here for [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

Which kind of days did you have more of?

Good days	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not-so-good days	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Have your symptoms made it hard to do any of these everyday tasks?

Dress yourself (including tying shoelaces and buttoning clothes)	Yes		No		Unsure
Run errands or go shopping	Yes		No		Unsure
Cut food	Yes		No		Unsure
Get in and out of bed	Yes		No		Unsure
Walk up steps	Yes		No		Unsure

Describe how your symptoms affected your daily activities.

Which other everyday tasks (like opening jars, picking up clothes, or bathing/showering) have become more difficult for you?

Which of your favorite activities or hobbies are no longer possible (like jogging or spending time with friends and family)?

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IMPORTANT SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

ENBREL can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. Serious infections have happened in patients taking ENBREL. These infections include tuberculosis (TB) and other infections that can spread throughout your body. Your healthcare provider should test you for TB before starting ENBREL and should monitor you closely for signs and symptoms of TB during treatment with ENBREL.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 4 and click here for [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



Did you know?

In a medical study:

- ENBREL helps **significantly relieve joint pain** and helps **stop permanent joint damage** caused by moderate to severe RA
- **In as early as 1-2 weeks**, some people saw their joint pain relieved and stiffness and swelling go down
- More than half (55%) of the people who continued taking ENBREL for 5 years had **no additional joint damage**

Your results may vary.

ENBREL has been prescribed by doctors for over 25 YEARS.

Talk to your doctor about ENBREL

- 1 Is my current treatment plan doing enough to help stop further joint damage?
- 2 Can adding ENBREL help to better relieve my joint pain and help stop further damage to my joints?
- 3 It's been proven that ENBREL helps stop further joint damage. Could it do that for me?

Add other questions:

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Prescription Enbrel® (etanercept) is taken by injection.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about ENBREL?

ENBREL is a medicine that affects your immune system. ENBREL can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. Serious infections have happened in patients taking ENBREL. These infections include tuberculosis (TB) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that have spread throughout the body. Some patients have died from these infections. Your healthcare provider should test you for TB before you take ENBREL and monitor you closely for TB before, during, and after ENBREL treatment, even if you have tested negative for TB.

There have been some cases of unusual cancers, some resulting in death, reported in children and teenagers who started using tumor necrosis factor (TNF) blockers before 18 years of age. Also, for children, teenagers, and adults taking TNF blockers, including ENBREL, the chances of getting lymphoma or other cancers may increase. Patients with RA may be more likely to get lymphoma.

Before starting ENBREL, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- Have any existing medical conditions
- Are taking any medicines, including herbals
- Think you have, are being treated for, have signs of, or are prone to infection. You should not start taking ENBREL if you have any kind of infection, unless your healthcare provider says it is okay
- Have any open cuts or sores
- Have diabetes, HIV, or a weak immune system
- Have TB or have been in close contact with someone who has had TB
- Were born in, lived in, or traveled to countries where there is more risk for getting TB. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure
- Live, have lived in, or traveled to certain parts of the country (such as, the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, or the Southwest) where there is a greater risk for certain kinds of fungal infections, such as histoplasmosis. These infections may develop or become more

- severe if you take ENBREL. If you don't know if these infections are common in the areas you've been to, ask your healthcare provider
- Have or have had hepatitis B
- Have or have had heart failure
- Develop symptoms such as persistent fever, bruising, bleeding, or paleness while taking ENBREL
- Use the medicine Kineret (anakinra), Orencia (abatacept), or Cytoxan (cyclophosphamide)
- Are taking anti-diabetic medicines
- Have, have had, or develop a serious nervous disorder, seizures, any numbness or tingling, or a disease that affects your nervous system such as multiple sclerosis or Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Are scheduled to have surgery
- Have recently received or are scheduled for any vaccines. All vaccines should be brought up-to-date before starting ENBREL. Patients taking ENBREL should not receive live vaccines.
- Are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding
- Have been around someone with chicken pox

What are the possible side effects of ENBREL?

ENBREL can cause serious side effects including: **New infections** or worsening of infections you already have; **hepatitis B** can become active if you already have had it; **nervous system problems**, such as multiple sclerosis, seizures, or inflammation of the nerves of the eyes; **blood problems** (some fatal); new or worsening **heart failure**; new or worsening psoriasis; **allergic reactions**; **autoimmune reactions**, including a lupus-like syndrome and autoimmune hepatitis.

Common side effects include: Injection site reactions and upper respiratory infections (sinus infections)

These are not all the side effects with ENBREL. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

If you have any questions about this information, be sure to discuss them with your healthcare provider. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).