

Doctor Discussion Guide

Talking with your child's dermatologist is the first step in getting a diagnosis and treatment. This guide can help guide the conversation with your child's doctor. Take a few minutes to answer the questions, and be sure to print it out and take it with you to your child's appointment.



Where are you seeing plaques?

Use this checklist to note all the areas that you're seeing plaques on your child. Check all boxes that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/> Head	<input type="checkbox"/> Face	<input type="checkbox"/> Neck	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands/Palms
<input type="checkbox"/> Chest	<input type="checkbox"/> Legs	<input type="checkbox"/> Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> Elbows
<input type="checkbox"/> Knees	<input type="checkbox"/> Back	<input type="checkbox"/> Genitals	<input type="checkbox"/> Bottoms of Feet
<input type="checkbox"/> Stomach (Torso)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

How are plaques affecting your child?

Knowing the answers to these questions can help your child's doctor understand the impact of your child's plaques:

1. Are your child's red, scaly plaques bothering them?

Yes No Unsure

2. Do your child's plaques make them want to cover up or overdress?

Yes No Unsure

3. Have you noticed the plaques spreading to more areas over time?

Yes No Unsure

4. Has your child ever been treated for chronic moderate to severe plaque psoriasis?

Yes No Unsure

5. If yes, is your child getting the results you want from the current treatment?

Yes No Unsure

INDICATION

Enbrel® (etanercept) is indicated for chronic moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in children 4 years and older and adults who may benefit from taking injections or pills (systemic therapy) or phototherapy (ultraviolet light).

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. There have been some cases of unusual cancers, some resulting in death, reported in children and teenage patients 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.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 3.

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Questions to ask your child's doctor:

1. Are the symptoms my child has related to plaque psoriasis?
2. Is my child's condition considered mild, or is it moderate to severe?
3. Is treatment necessary?
4. What causes my child's flare-ups?
5. Could ENBREL be right for my child?
6. How is ENBREL different from other treatments?
7. What are the safety considerations for a child on a biologic treatment?
8. What should my child and I expect from treatment?

Add other questions:

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Prescription Enbrel® (etanercept) is taken (given) 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.

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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 allergic to rubber or latex
- 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)

In general, side effects in children were similar in frequency and type as those seen in adult patients. The types of infections reported were generally mild and similar to those usually seen in children.

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** on www.enbrel.com



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Thousand Oaks, CA 91320
Marketed by Amgen Inc.

Enbrel.com

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