

Your voice matters

A Guide for Talking to Your Doctor About Your Lupus Nephritis Treatment

Introduction

Whether you have been recently diagnosed with lupus nephritis or are getting ready for your next doctor's visit, this guide can help. Bring this guide with you to your next appointment for:



Tips

on topics to cover during your appointment



Questions

you may want to ask your doctor



Goals

you may have for managing your lupus nephritis symptoms

Share your background

Discuss your experience with lupus nephritis treatment

Tell your doctor about any medications you have taken or are currently taking and how they're working. This information will help your doctor understand what has or hasn't worked for you.

- How is the treatment making you feel?
- How do you feel about the dosing schedule?
- Let your doctor know about other health conditions or illnesses aside from your lupus nephritis

Describe your symptoms

Symptoms may be signs that your lupus nephritis is active (when inflammation in your kidneys is causing damage). They can also be side effects of your medication or symptoms of another health condition. Reflect on how lupus nephritis impacts your life, beyond the symptoms you have listed.

Check off any symptoms you experience, or write out any additional symptoms using the space below.

Make sure to mention if you feel that your symptoms have gotten better, worse, or remained about the same since your last appointment.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Foamy urine | ☐ Fever |
| ☐ Blood in the urine | ☐ Abdominal pain |
| ☐ Increased frequency of urination | ☐ Depression/anxiety |
| ☐ Decreased urine output | ☐ Skin rashes |
| ☐ Swelling in the feet, ankles, legs, or face | ☐ Fatigue |
| ☐ Weight gain | ☐ Other _____ |
| ☐ High blood pressure | |
| ☐ Joint pain and stiffness | |

This is not a complete list of all possible symptoms. If you're experiencing severe symptoms that require medical attention, please contact your physician immediately.



Mention **any** symptoms to your doctor, even if you aren't sure they are related to your lupus nephritis.

After sharing your symptoms, here are some follow-up questions to ask your doctor:

- Do these symptoms mean I'm having a flare (an increase in severity of my lupus nephritis)?
- Could my symptoms be from another condition other than lupus nephritis?
- Could a medication I'm taking be causing these symptoms?
- Is there a treatment that could improve these symptoms?

Establish what's important to you



Use this section to think about what you hope to accomplish or learn more about. Your selections in this section will help your doctor better understand your priorities.

Check all that apply:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Help maintain kidney function | ☐ Manage side effects |
| ☐ Reduce steroid use | ☐ Financial support |
| ☐ Help decrease lupus nephritis flares | ☐ Other _____ |
| ☐ Find a treatment that fits with my schedule | _____ |

Notes:

Ask if adding GAZYVA may be right for you

About GAZYVA

GAZYVA is a treatment for adults with lupus nephritis (lupus-related kidney inflammation). GAZYVA is an add-on therapy, meaning it is used in addition to standard therapy (an immunosuppressant, such as mycophenolate mofetil, or MMF, and steroids).

GAZYVA is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion by a healthcare provider. When starting GAZYVA, you'll receive 4 infusions during your first year. Starting at year 2, infusions are given once every 6 months.

Questions to ask your doctor about GAZYVA



How treatment works

- Can GAZYVA improve my lupus nephritis symptoms?
- How will I know GAZYVA is working?



Treatment plan

- Will I stay on my current lupus treatment/medications while taking GAZYVA?
- Should I continue taking medications for my non-lupus nephritis conditions while on GAZYVA?
- How long does each infusion take?



Side effects and precautions to take

- What are the side effects of GAZYVA?
- Is there anything I need to avoid or change about my lifestyle while taking GAZYVA?



Family planning

- Can I start a family while taking GAZYVA?



Support

- Who should I contact if I have more questions when starting GAZYVA?
- What kinds of insurance and financial support options are available to patients on GAZYVA?

Indication

GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab) is a prescription medicine used to treat adult patients with active lupus nephritis (LN) who are receiving standard therapy.

Important Safety Information

What is the most important safety information I should know about GAZYVA?

Tell your doctor right away about any side effects you experience. GAZYVA can cause side effects that can become serious or life-threatening, including:

- **Hepatitis B Virus (HBV):** Hepatitis B can cause liver failure and death. If you have a history of hepatitis B infection, GAZYVA could cause it to return. You should not receive GAZYVA if you have active hepatitis B liver disease. Your doctor or healthcare team will need to screen you for hepatitis B before, and monitor you during and after, your treatment with GAZYVA. Sometimes this will require treatment for hepatitis B. Symptoms of hepatitis B include worsening of fatigue and yellow discoloration of skin or eyes
- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML):** PML is a rare and serious brain infection caused by a virus. PML can be fatal. Your weakened immune system could put you at risk. Your doctor will watch for symptoms. Symptoms of PML include confusion, difficulty talking or walking, dizziness or loss of balance, and vision problems

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages, including Serious Side Effects, and the full [Prescribing Information](#).

GAZYVA[®]
obinutuzumab
injection 1,000mg/40mL

Write down anything else that comes to mind



Use this space to write down any other questions you may have and to take notes during your conversation with your doctor.

Notes:



Your treatment plan should reflect what is important to you.
Ask your doctor if GAZYVA might be right for you.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Who should not receive GAZYVA?

- **Do NOT** receive GAZYVA if you have had an allergic reaction (eg, anaphylaxis or serum sickness) to GAZYVA. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to obinutuzumab or any other ingredients in GAZYVA in the past

What are additional possible serious side effects of GAZYVA?

Tell your doctor right away about any side effects you experience. GAZYVA can cause side effects that may become severe or life-threatening, including:

- **Infusion-Related Reactions (IRRs):** These side effects may occur during or within 24 hours of any GAZYVA infusion. Some IRRs can be serious, including, but not limited to, severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis), acute life-threatening breathing problems, or other life-threatening IRRs. If you have a reaction, the infusion is either slowed or stopped until your symptoms are resolved. Most patients are able to complete infusions and receive medication again. However, if the infusion-related reaction is life-threatening, the infusion of GAZYVA will be permanently stopped. Your healthcare team will take steps to help lessen any side effects you may have to the infusion process. You may be given medicines to take before each GAZYVA treatment. Symptoms of IRRs may include fast heartbeat, tiredness, dizziness, headache, redness of the face, nausea, chills, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, rash, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, difficulty breathing, and chest discomfort

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following pages, including Serious Side Effects, and the full [Prescribing Information](#).

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Important Safety Information (cont'd)

What are additional possible serious side effects of GAZYVA? (cont'd)

- **Hypersensitivity Reactions, Including Serum Sickness:** Some people receiving GAZYVA may have severe or life-threatening allergic reactions. This reaction may be severe, may happen during or after an infusion, and may affect many areas of the body. If an allergic reaction occurs, your doctor will stop the infusion and permanently discontinue GAZYVA.
- **Serious, Including Fatal, Infections:** While you're taking GAZYVA, you may develop infections. Some of these infections can be fatal and severe, so be sure to talk to your doctor if you think you have an infection. Patients with a history of recurring or chronic infections may be at an increased risk of infection. Patients with an active infection should not be treated with GAZYVA. Patients taking GAZYVA plus standard therapy may be at higher risk for fatal or severe infections compared to patients taking standard therapy plus placebo. If you develop a serious infection, your doctor will immediately discontinue GAZYVA and begin treatment for the infection.
- **Low White Blood Cell Count:** When you have an abnormally low count of infection-fighting white blood cells, it is called neutropenia. While you are taking GAZYVA, your doctor will do blood work to check your white blood cell count. Severe and life-threatening neutropenia can develop during or after treatment with GAZYVA. Some cases of neutropenia can last for more than one month. If your white blood cell count is low, your doctor may prescribe medication to help prevent infections.
- **Low Platelet Count:** Platelets help stop bleeding or blood loss. GAZYVA with chemotherapy may reduce the number of platelets you have in your blood; having low platelet count is called thrombocytopenia. This may affect the clotting process. While you are taking GAZYVA, your doctor will do blood work to check your platelet count. Severe and life-threatening thrombocytopenia can develop during treatment with GAZYVA. Fatal bleeding events have occurred in patients treated with GAZYVA. If your platelet count gets too low, your treatment may be delayed or reduced.
- **Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC):** Fatal and severe DIC has been reported in people receiving GAZYVA for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). DIC is a rare and serious abnormal blood clotting condition that should be monitored and managed by your doctor, as it can lead to uncontrollable bleeding.

The most common side effects of GAZYVA in LN were upper respiratory tract infection, COVID-19, urinary tract infection, bronchitis, pneumonia, infusion-related reactions, and neutropenia.

What other information should I tell my doctor before receiving GAZYVA?

You should talk to your doctor about:

- **Immunizations:** Before receiving GAZYVA therapy, tell your healthcare provider if you have recently received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine. People who are treated with GAZYVA should not receive live vaccines.
- **Pregnancy:** Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. GAZYVA may harm your unborn baby. Speak to your doctor about using GAZYVA while you are pregnant. Talk to your doctor or your child's doctor about the safety and timing of live virus vaccinations to your infant if you received GAZYVA during pregnancy. Women of childbearing potential should use effective contraception while taking GAZYVA and for 6 months after GAZYVA treatment.
- **Breastfeeding:** Because of the potential risk of serious side effects in breastfed children, women should not breastfeed while taking GAZYVA and for 6 months after your last dose.

Tell your doctor about any side effects.

These are not all of the possible side effects of GAZYVA. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

GAZYVA is available by prescription only.

You may report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Genentech at (888) 835-2555.

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#) for additional Important Safety Information, including Serious Side Effects.

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