

Date:

Physician:



Appointment guide

Moderate to severe polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is linked with some common symptoms, but these symptoms affect children differently. So, the doctor needs to know exactly how JIA affects *your* child. Bring this worksheet to your next visit to the doctor to help guide the conversation.

Ask your child:

How bad has your joint pain been over the past week?

(1 = no pain, 10 = severe pain)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

In what ways do your symptoms affect you? (Check all that apply.)

- My pain and stiffness affect me when I'm **doing things I like to do**
- I've had to **change daily routines** because my symptoms make some tasks too difficult for me (for example, walking to or from school)
- My joint pain is **affecting me during my social activities** (for example, playing sports)
- Sometimes my joints **hurt too much to do certain things with friends and family**

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INDICATION: ENBREL is indicated for reducing signs and symptoms of moderately to severely active polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) in children ages 2 years and older.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 4.



Which of these symptoms do you have? (Check all that apply.)

- Joint pain or stiffness** when moving joints
- Stiffness in the morning** or after resting
- Warm or tender joints**
- Limited range of motion** (your ability to move your joints)
- Swelling in the joints**
- Tired all the time**

Have your symptoms made it hard for you to do any of these things?

Get dressed (including tying shoelaces and buttoning clothes)	Yes		No		Unsure
Do chores or play games	Yes		No		Unsure
Lift a cup to your mouth	Yes		No		Unsure
Get in and out of bed	Yes		No		Unsure
Walk up steps	Yes		No		Unsure

Questions to consider with your child’s doctor:

- 1.** Is my child’s current treatment working to help relieve joint pain?
- 2.** Could a biologic, like ENBREL, be right for my child?
- 3.** What could ENBREL do for my child’s symptoms?

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Please see Important Safety Information on page 4.



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.

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. 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 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 this website.



Manufactured by Immunex Corporation
Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

Marketed by Amgen Inc.

Enbrel.com

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