

You can change your HS story

Start by talking to your dermatologist.

Partnering with your dermatologist is a big step toward finally managing your HS. It's important to track your symptoms and to keep your dermatologist in the loop about how HS is affecting you or your adolescent.

What is hidradenitis suppurativa (HS)?

The exact cause of HS is unknown, but doctors do know HS is an immune disease that is active inside your body, but visible on the outside. With HS, your body produces too much of a protein called TNF-alpha. This leads to increased inflammation, which is what causes the bumps and abscesses you see on your skin.

Maybe you've thought that poor hygiene, being overweight or cigarette smoking caused your HS. They didn't. Inflammation is what caused your HS. Not you.

HS is a chronic disease, which means it's a disease that lasts a long time and will not go away. That's why it's important to talk to your dermatologist about how HS is affecting you or your adolescent, and available treatments.

Think you may have moderate to severe HS?

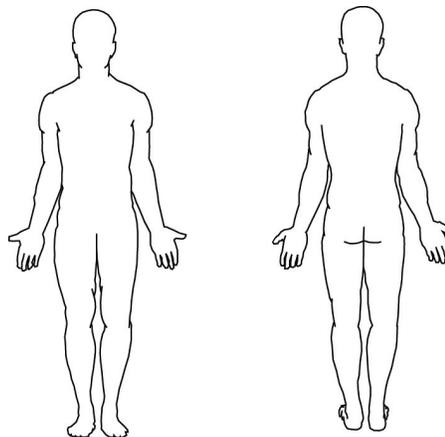
Take the symptom quiz below, print it out, and take it to your next dermatologist appointment. Dermatologists are experts in skin conditions like HS, and can help manage your symptoms.



1. Have you experienced tender bumps or abscesses on your armpits, chest, groin, or buttocks?

Yes No

If yes, please circle the areas of the body where you have experienced these tender bumps or abscesses on the picture to the right.



2. Have you experienced these symptoms during the past six months?

Yes No

If yes, how long did these symptoms last?

Less than one month 1-2 months 3-4 months 5-6 months 6 months or more

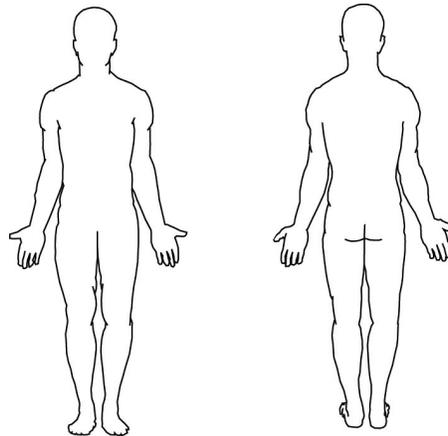
3. During those six months, did the bumps and abscesses reappear three or more times?

Yes No

4. Do you have any scarring in the areas that the bumps and abscesses first appeared?

Yes No

If yes, please circle the areas of the body where you have scarring from these bumps and abscesses in the image to the right.



5. Has anyone in your family been diagnosed with HS?

Yes No

If yes, who? _____

6. Are you currently taking, or have you taken, any medicines or treatments for your HS? Please check all that apply.

Antibiotics

Acne washes and medicines

Bleach bath

Biologics

Corticosteroid injection into a breakout

Corticosteroid pills

Diabetes drug

Hormone therapy

Methotrexate

Oral retinoid

Radiation therapy

Surgery

Wound dressing

Other _____

I have never taken anything for my HS

HUMIRA as a treatment option

If you're living with the frustrating symptoms of HS, it may be time to ask your doctor about HUMIRA. HUMIRA is the **FIRST AND ONLY** FDA-approved treatment for moderate to severe HS, and offers a whole different way to help manage your symptoms.



What is HUMIRA?

HUMIRA is a prescription medicine used to reduce the signs and symptoms of moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people 12 years and older. HUMIRA is a biologic that is given by injection to work inside your body. It targets and blocks a source of inflammation that is thought to contribute to HS.

HUMIRA is the #1 prescribed biologic by dermatologists.*

Many dermatologists have experience prescribing HUMIRA. And HUMIRA has more than 20 years of clinical trial experience, including other immune diseases like HS, with over 100 global clinical studies in safety and efficacy measurement across 10 indications. Worldwide, more than 1,000,000 patients are currently being treated with HUMIRA, including 10 US indications.

Find out if HUMIRA may be the right treatment option for you. Ask your dermatologist the following questions:

1. Could HUMIRA be right for me?
2. What are the benefits and risks of biologic treatments?
3. Do you treat other patients with HS?
4. How would you characterize the severity of my HS?



What else would you like to ask your dermatologist?

Important to know



Safety Considerations¹

Serious infections have happened in people taking HUMIRA. These serious infections include tuberculosis (TB) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that have spread throughout the body. Some people have died from these infections. HUMIRA may increase the chance of getting lymphoma, including a rare kind, or other cancers. HUMIRA can cause serious side effects including hepatitis B infection in carriers of the virus, allergic reactions, nervous system problems, blood problems, heart failure, certain immune reactions including a lupus-like syndrome, liver problems, and new or worsening psoriasis.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the next page.

Please see <http://www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/humira.pdf> for the Full Prescribing Information, including the Medication Guide, for HUMIRA, and discuss with your doctor.

Reference: 1. HUMIRA Injection [package insert].
North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc.



HUMIRA Complete is with you from the start.

If your dermatologist decides HUMIRA is right for you, HUMIRA Complete can get you the resources you need when you need them, including help finding ways to save on HUMIRA.

You can save on HUMIRA.

With the HUMIRA Complete Savings Card, you could **pay as little as \$5[†] a month** for HUMIRA, every month. Sign up is easy and the majority of commercially insured patients are eligible.

Learn more about HUMIRA Complete at www.humiracomplete.com/savings. Or call **1.800.4HUMIRA** (1.800.448.6472) to speak with an insurance specialist.[‡]

^{*}Based on IMS NPA data: Total HUMIRA prescriptions written by dermatologists from 6/6/2014 to 6/10/2016 vs. Enbrel[®], Stelara[®], Simponi[®], Cimzia[®], Otezla[®], Cosentyx[®] and Taltz[®]. All trademarks are properties of their respective owners.

[†]Terms and Conditions apply. This benefit covers HUMIRA[®] (adalimumab) alone or, for rheumatology patients, HUMIRA plus one of the following medications: methotrexate, leflunomide (Arava[®]), or hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil[®]). Eligibility: In Massachusetts, co-pay assistance is not available for products with certain generic equivalents (for example, any product with an AB-rated generic equivalent). Available to patients with commercial prescription insurance coverage for HUMIRA. Co-pay assistance program is not available to patients receiving prescription reimbursement under any federal, state or government-funded insurance programs (for example, Medicare, Medicaid, TRICARE, Department of Defense, or Veterans Affairs programs) or where prohibited by law. Offer subject to change or discontinuance without notice. Restrictions, including monthly maximums, may apply. **This is not health insurance.**

[‡]Insurance specialists are available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Central Time, except holidays.

Important Safety Information About HUMIRA[®] (adalimumab)¹

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

You should discuss the potential benefits and risks of HUMIRA with your doctor. HUMIRA is a TNF blocker medicine that can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. You should not start taking HUMIRA if you have any kind of infection unless your doctor says it is okay.

- **Serious infections have happened in people taking HUMIRA. These serious infections include tuberculosis (TB) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria that have spread throughout the body. Some people have died from these infections.** Your doctor should test you for TB before starting HUMIRA, and check you closely for signs and symptoms of TB during treatment with HUMIRA, even if your TB test was negative. If your doctor feels you are at risk, you may be treated with medicine for TB.
- **Cancer.** For children and adults taking TNF blockers, including HUMIRA, the chance of getting lymphoma or other cancers may increase. There have been cases of unusual cancers in children, teenagers, and young adults using TNF blockers. Some people

have developed a rare type of cancer called hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma. This type of cancer often results in death. If using TNF blockers including HUMIRA, your chance of getting two types of skin cancer (basal cell and squamous cell) may increase. These types are generally not life-threatening if treated; tell your doctor if you have a bump or open sore that doesn't heal.

What should I tell my doctor BEFORE starting HUMIRA?

Tell your doctor about all of your health conditions, including if you:

- Have an infection, are being treated for infection, or have symptoms of an infection
 - Get a lot of infections or infections that keep coming back
 - Have diabetes
- (continued on next page)**

Please see <http://www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/humira.pdf> for the **Full Prescribing Information, including the Medication Guide, for HUMIRA, and discuss with your doctor.**

Reference: 1. HUMIRA Injection [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc.



Important Safety Information About HUMIRA® (adalimumab)¹

(continued)

- Have TB or have been in close contact with someone with TB, or were born in, lived in, or traveled where there is more risk for getting TB
- Live or have lived in an area (such as the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys) where there is an increased risk for getting certain kinds of fungal infections, such as histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, or blastomycosis. These infections may happen or become more severe if you use HUMIRA. Ask your doctor if you are unsure if you have lived in these areas
- Have or have had hepatitis B
- Are scheduled for major surgery
- Have or have had cancer
- Have numbness or tingling or a nervous system disease such as multiple sclerosis or Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Have or had heart failure
- Have recently received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine. HUMIRA patients may receive vaccines, except for live vaccines. Children should be brought up to date on all vaccines before starting HUMIRA
- Are allergic to rubber, latex, or any HUMIRA ingredients
- Are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, breastfeeding, or planning to breastfeed
- Have a baby and you were using HUMIRA during your pregnancy. Tell your baby's doctor before your baby receives any vaccines

Also tell your doctor about all the medicines

you take. You should not take HUMIRA with ORENCIA® (abatacept), KINERET® (anakinra), REMICADE® (infliximab), ENBREL® (etanercept), CIMZIA® (certolizumab pegol), or SIMPONI® (golimumab). Tell your doctor if you have ever used RITUXAN® (rituximab), IMURAN® (azathioprine), or PURINETHOL® (mercaptopurine, 6-MP).

What should I watch for AFTER starting HUMIRA?

HUMIRA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious infections.** These include TB and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria. Symptoms related to TB include a cough, low-grade fever, weight loss, or loss of body fat and muscle.
- **Hepatitis B infection in carriers of the virus.** Symptoms include muscle aches, feeling very tired, dark urine, skin or eyes that look yellow, little or no appetite, vomiting, clay-colored bowel

movements, fever, chills, stomach discomfort, and skin rash.

- **Allergic reactions.** Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction include hives, trouble breathing, and swelling of your face, eyes, lips, or mouth.
- **Nervous system problems.** Signs and symptoms include numbness or tingling, problems with your vision, weakness in your arms or legs, and dizziness.
- **Blood problems** (decreased blood cells that help fight infections or stop bleeding). Symptoms include a fever that does not go away, bruising or bleeding very easily, or looking very pale.
- **Heart failure** (new or worsening). Symptoms include shortness of breath, swelling of your ankles or feet, and sudden weight gain.
- **Immune reactions including a lupus-like syndrome.** Symptoms include chest discomfort or pain that does not go away, shortness of breath, joint pain, or rash on your cheeks or arms that gets worse in the sun.
- **Liver problems.** Symptoms include feeling very tired, skin or eyes that look yellow, poor appetite or vomiting, and pain on the right side of your stomach (abdomen). These problems can lead to liver failure and death.
- **Psoriasis** (new or worsening). Symptoms include red scaly patches or raised bumps that are filled with pus.

Call your doctor or get medical care right away if you develop any of the above symptoms.

Common side effects of HUMIRA include injection site reactions (pain, redness, rash, swelling, itching, or bruising), **upper respiratory infections** (sinus infections), **headaches, rash, and nausea.** These are not all of the possible side effects with HUMIRA. Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

Remember, tell your doctor right away if you have an infection or symptoms of an infection, including:

- Fever, sweats, or chills
- Warm, red, or painful skin or sores on your body
- Muscle aches
- Diarrhea or stomach pain
- Cough
- Burning when you urinate
- Shortness of breath
- Urinating more often than normal
- Blood in phlegm
- Feeling very tired
- Weight loss

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Important Safety Information About HUMIRA® (adalimumab)¹

(continued)

HUMIRA is given by injection under the skin.

This is the most important information to know about HUMIRA. For more information, talk to your health care 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.

If you cannot afford your medication, contact: www.pparx.org.

You can remove yourself from our mailing list by calling 1.800.888.6260.

Please see <http://www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/humira.pdf> for the Full Prescribing Information, including the Medication Guide, for HUMIRA, and discuss with your doctor.

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