

Health Care Provider Discussion Guide

This list of questions can help serve as a guide when you talk with your health care provider about choosing the right medicine to treat the pain and inflammation of rheumatoid arthritis or polymyalgia rheumatica.

You may wish to print this page and bring these questions with you to your next office visit. Then use this list as a helpful reminder about topics you may want to discuss.

- **What are my treatment options?**
- **What are the potential side effects of these treatment options?**
- **Should I be concerned about any of these treatment options interfering with the other medications (including any supplements or vitamins) that I am taking?**
- **How will RAYOS® (prednisone) delayed-release tablets help my symptoms at a time when they are at their worst?**
- **If RAYOS is right for me, what time should I take it?**

You can add additional questions in the space provided below:

Please see the Indication and Important Safety Information on following page.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at RAYOSRX.com/PI.

RAYOS® (prednisone) delayed-release tablets

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

RAYOS is a corticosteroid indicated:

- As an anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive agent for certain allergic, dermatologic, gastrointestinal, hematologic, ophthalmologic, nervous system, renal, respiratory, rheumatologic, specific infectious diseases or conditions and organ transplantation
- For the treatment of certain endocrine conditions
- For palliation of certain neoplastic conditions

For a complete list of indications for RAYOS, please see the full Prescribing Information.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to prednisone or any excipients in the formulation

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Corticosteroids can cause hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, Cushing's syndrome and hyperglycemia. Monitor patients for these conditions with chronic use. Taper doses gradually for withdrawal after chronic use
- RAYOS may increase susceptibility to new infection and increase risk of exacerbation, dissemination or reactivation of latent infection. RAYOS may mask signs and symptoms of infection. The rate of infectious complications increases with increasing doses of corticosteroids
- Corticosteroids can cause elevated blood pressure, salt and water retention and hypokalemia. Monitor blood pressure and sodium, potassium serum levels. RAYOS should be used with caution in patients with a history of recent myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, hypertension or renal insufficiency
- There is an increased risk of gastrointestinal (GI) perforation in patients with certain GI disorders. RAYOS may mask signs and symptoms of GI perforation
- Corticosteroid use may be associated with behavioral and mood disturbances, including euphoria, insomnia, mood swings, personality changes, severe depression and psychosis. Existing conditions may be aggravated
- Corticosteroid use may lead to inhibition of bone growth in children and adolescents and the development of osteoporosis at any age. Give special consideration to patients at increased risk of osteoporosis (eg, postmenopausal women) before initiating corticosteroid therapy, and bone density should be monitored in patients on long-term corticosteroid therapy
- Prolonged use of corticosteroids may result in cataracts, infections and glaucoma. Monitor intraocular pressure if corticosteroid therapy is continued for more than 6 weeks
- Do not administer live or attenuated vaccines to patients receiving immunosuppressive doses of corticosteroids
- Long-term use of corticosteroids can have negative effects on growth and development in children. Monitor pediatric patients on long-term corticosteroid therapy
- Fetal harm can occur with first trimester use of corticosteroids. Apprise women of potential harm to the fetus

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Common adverse reactions for corticosteroids include fluid retention, alteration in glucose tolerance, elevation in blood pressure, behavioral and mood changes, increased appetite and weight gain

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