



Nucala (mepolizumab)

An introductory booklet

This item is intended for patients who have been prescribed Nucala for injection at home. For full information, please refer to the Nucala website.



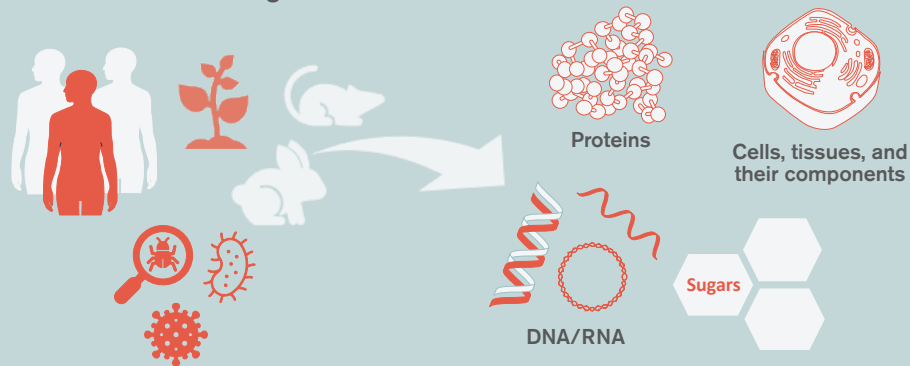
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Always read the Consumer Medicine Information before taking this medicine. If you have any questions, speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

What are biologics?

Biologic treatments are helpful for many diseases

The term “biologics” describes a wide variety of treatments that contain material made or extracted from natural living resources:¹⁻⁵



These elements are obtained from living organisms to develop a broad range of biologics with multiple purposes:^{1,2,4,5}



Diagnostics



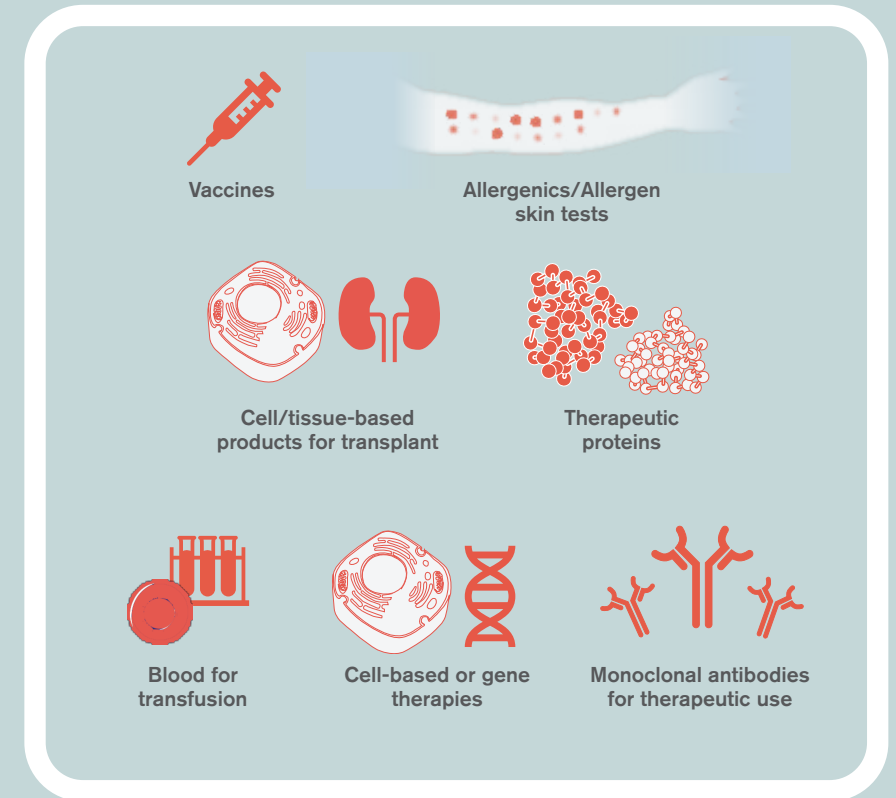
Disease prevention



Treatment of medical conditions

How are biologics used?

Biologics come in a variety of forms, depending on their purpose.^{1-3,6}



- A monoclonal antibody (or mAb) is derived from an individual immune cell, and targets one specific site on a protein – in this way, a mAb can be developed to target and neutralise one highly specific piece of a pathway.^{3,6-7}
- Biologics in the form of mAbs have become available for a wide variety of medical conditions, providing targeted treatment options for patients.^{2,7}

Various biologics have been used to treat diseases, including a wide variety of inflammatory disorders:^{3,6-9}



Diabetes



Rheumatoid arthritis



Psoriasis



Inflammatory bowel disease



Asthma



Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP)

In some cases, biologics might be prescribed when symptoms continue despite using standard/traditional medications, and can be taken alongside other medications.^{7,9}

- In the context of inflammatory diseases, a biologic may benefit a patient by specifically targeting an active inflammatory process and/or by preventing the pathological process from happening in the future.⁹

What are nasal polyps?



Nasal polyps are inflammatory outgrowths coming from your nasal and sinus tissue. This booklet will focus on chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP), a type of chronic rhinosinusitis where these growths occur. CRSwNP is very common, affecting ~1-4% of people across the United States and Europe.

The inflammation in CRSwNP is often characterised by increased numbers of a certain type of immune cell, called an eosinophil. Eosinophils play an important role in helping your body fight off infections. But for some people, too many eosinophils increase inflammation, driving disorders like CRSwNP.

Since nasal polyps grow due to an underlying inflammatory issue, sometimes they come back, or recur - even after they have been surgically removed. People that have high levels of eosinophils in their body tend to be more likely to suffer from their nasal polyps recurring. High levels of eosinophils also tend to be related to worse symptoms of nasal polyps, such as:¹⁰



Nasal congestion



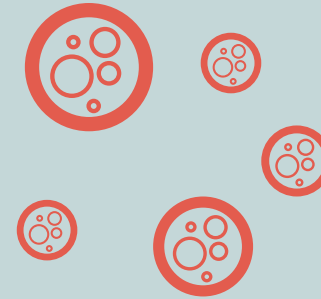
Runny nose



Loss of smell

How do biologics like Nucala treat chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps?

Biologics like Nucala can reduce the number of eosinophils in the blood. Nucala is taken as an add-on medication for CRSwNP, as prescribed by your doctor - so you should continue taking your other medications for nasal polyps. In clinical studies, treatment with Nucala helped reduce the size of nasal polyps and the obstruction they cause. Improvements in other CRSwNP-related issues were also seen (such as reducing or delaying the need for an additional surgery).^{11,12}



CRSwNP

Eosinophils and other immune system cells cause inflammation

Increased risk of CRS with nasal polyps



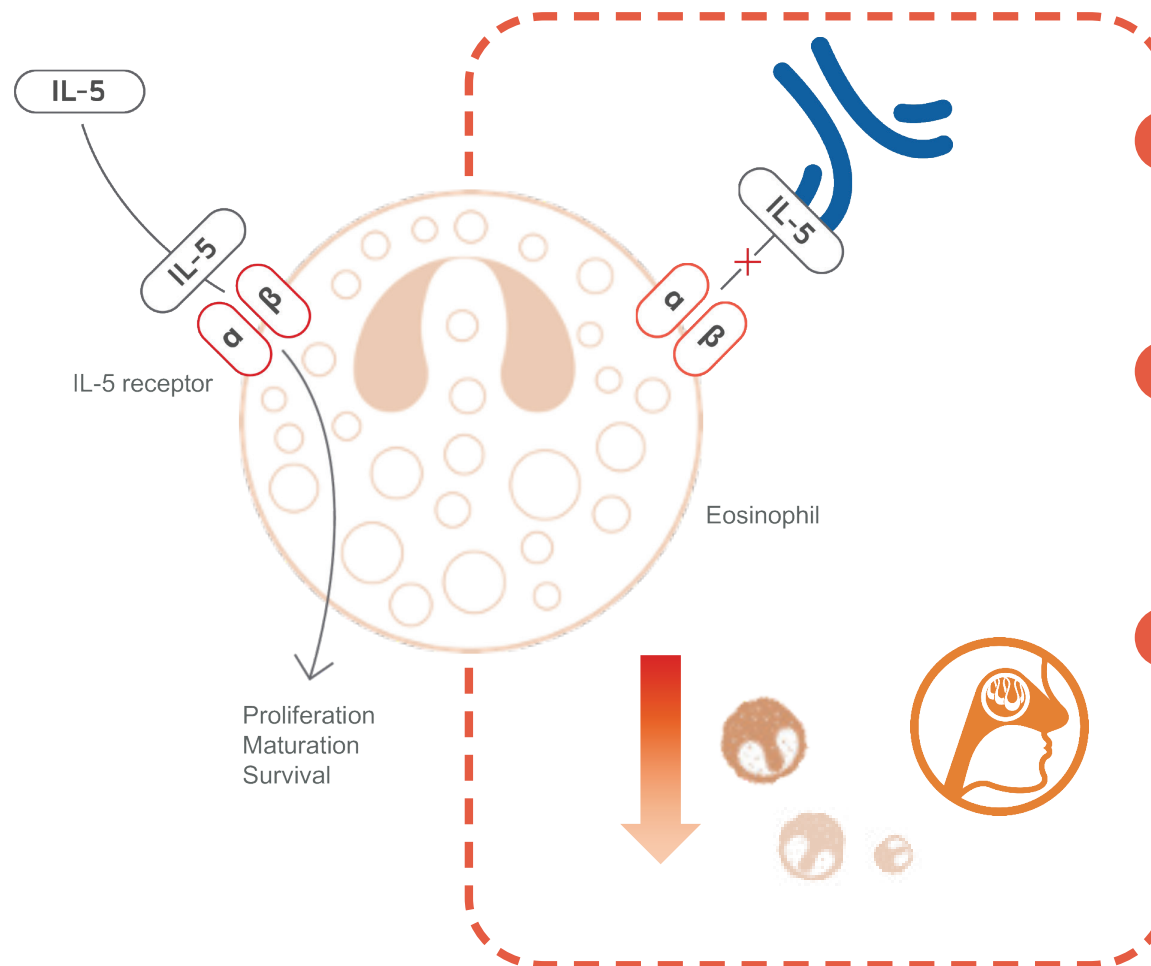
Biologic treatment with Nucala

Reduces the number of eosinophils

Decreased CRSwNP-related symptoms

How does Nucala work?

1 IL-5 is a type of signalling molecule called a cytokine. When it binds to its receptor, it leads to the growth and development of eosinophils, among other immune processes.



2 Nucala is a monoclonal antibody that binds to IL-5 and blocks it from binding to its receptor.

3 This prevents IL-5 signalling, which reduces the number of eosinophils in your body to more normal levels.

4 Since having too many eosinophils contributes to nasal polyp growth and its associated symptoms, Nucala can help improve your nasal polyp symptoms.

So, how can Nucala help?

By reducing the number of eosinophils in your blood, Nucala may reduce your nasal polyps and their associated symptoms. Nucala may also help prevent surgery for nasal polyps. If you are taking oral steroids, Nucala may also help reduce the need for steroids to control your CRSwNP.



Reduce nasal polyp size and nasal obstruction



Reduce steroid use



Improve health-related quality of life



Improve loss of smell and other nasal symptoms

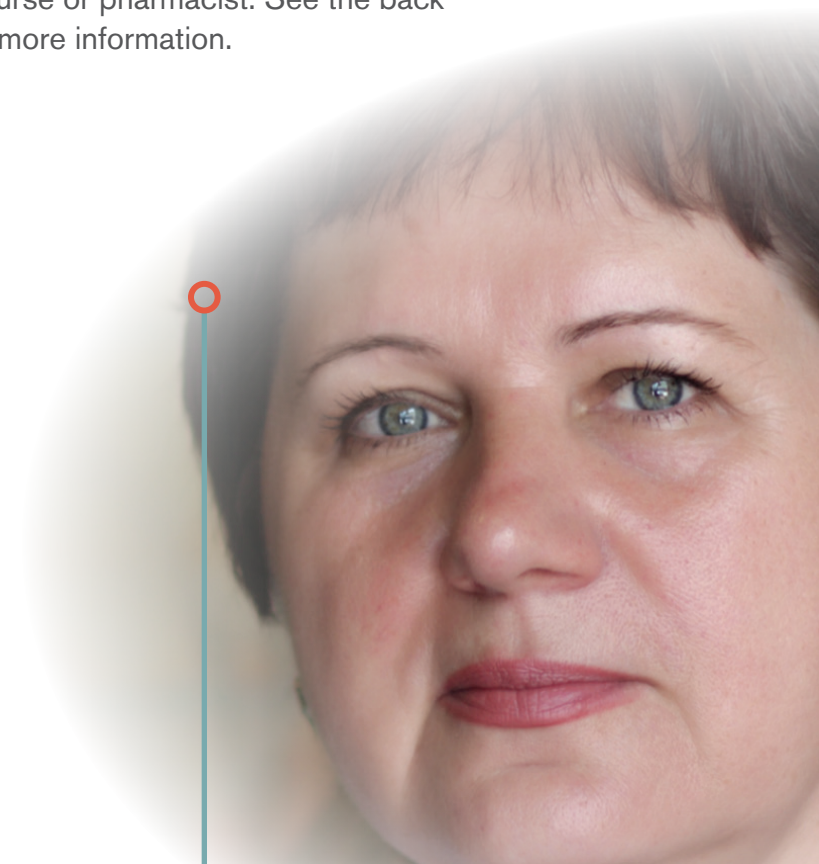



Reduce repeat sino-nasal surgery

Nucala is an ongoing treatment: to keep getting the benefits, you have to keep taking Nucala – even if you start to feel better. Nucala works as an add-on medication; you should continue taking your other medications for nasal polyps as prescribed by your doctor.

It can take time to see improvements. If you don't see benefits right away, keep taking your Nucala as directed by your doctor.

Remember: It's important that you report any side effects you experience to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. See the back page for more information.



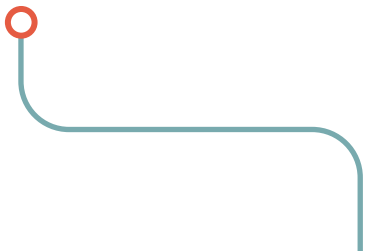


Nucala is given by injection, just under the skin (subcutaneous injection), rather than through an inhaler or in a tablet.

Injecting yourself might not be something you've done before, but if you and your doctor think it's right for you, you will be shown how to use the injection pen.

This kit is here to help give you the information you need – as is the support you'll receive from your doctor.

There's lots of information in the "Instructions for Use" brochure or in the quick-reference Frequently Asked Questions that are included in this kit. Read the package leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine, because it contains important information for you. If you have any questions, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.



Will there be side effects?

Like all medicines, Nucala can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Do not be alarmed by the following list of side effects. You may not experience any of them. A very common side effect, which may affect more than 1 in 10 people, is headache. Common side effects, which may affect up to one in ten people, include injection-site reaction (pain, redness, swelling, itching, and burning sensation of the skin near where the injection was given), eczema (itchy red patches on the skin), back pain, pharyngitis (sore throat), lower respiratory tract infection (congestion, cough, discomfort), nasal congestion (stuffy nose), upper abdominal pain (stomach pain or discomfort in the upper area of the stomach), urinary tract infection (blood in urine, painful and frequent urination, fever, pain in lower back), fever (high temperature).



Note that this is not a complete list of side effects, please refer to the Consumer Medicine Information for more details (available from www.medsafe.govt.nz).

Where can I find out more

The following websites may be useful for additional information:

NUCALA PATIENT WEBSITE

www.nucala.co.nz/np

HEALTH NAVIGATOR NZ

www.healthnavigator.org.nz



*For more
information,
see the
Frequently Asked
Questions,
which include
answers to:*

- I've found out I have chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. What does this mean?
- What is Nucala and how does it work?
- I've been prescribed Nucala to take at home. How often should I use it?
- How should I store my Nucala at home?
- How do I use my Nucala at home?
- How do I safely dispose of my Nucala?
- What if I miss a dose?
- How do I travel with my Nucala?
- How well will Nucala work?
- What possible side effects might I experience?
- Can I take Nucala if I am pregnant?
- Where can I receive further support?

Glossary

- **Biologic:** a wide variety of treatments that contain material made or extracted from natural living resources, such as proteins, DNA/RNA, sugars, or cells, tissues, and their components
- **Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps:** an inflammatory condition resulting in sinus and nasal tissue outgrowths
- **Cytokine:** A signalling molecule that mediates multiple signalling processes
- **Eosinophil:** a specialised type of immune cell called a white blood cell
- **IL-5:** a type of cytokine involved in the growth and development of eosinophils, among other immune processes
- **Monoclonal antibody:** a type of blood protein derived from an individual immune cell that binds to one specific site on a target protein



References

1. European Commission. What you Need to Know About Biosimilar Medicinal Products: Process on Corporate Responsibility in the Field of Pharmaceuticals Access to Medicines in Europe; A Consensus Information Document. 2013. https://www.medicinesforeurope.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/biosimilars_report_en.pdf [Accessed October 2021].
2. Food and Drug Administration. What Are “Biologics” Questions and Answers. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/center-biologics-evaluation-and-research-cber/what-are-biologics-questions-and-answers> [Accessed October 2021].
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8. Bachert C, et al. Biologics For Chronic Rhinosinusitis With Nasal Polyps. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2020;145:725-739.
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11. GlaxoSmithKline New Zealand. Nucala Data Sheet. GSK NZ; 2023. Available at <https://medsafe.govt.nz/profs/Datasheet/n/nucalainj.pdf>.
12. GlaxoSmithKline New Zealand. Nucala Consumer Medicine Information. GSK NZ; 2022. Available at <https://www.medsafe.govt.nz/consumers/cmi/n/nucalasinj.pdf>

Nucala
mepolizumab

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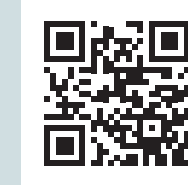
Nucala (mepolizumab 100 mg) is a **Prescription Medicine**, available as a 100 mg powder for injection (100 mg/mL after reconstitution) and as a 100 mg/mL pre-filled pen (auto-injector). **Nucala** is used as an add-on treatment for; severe eosinophilic asthma in patients 12 years and over, severe chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) with an inadequate response to intranasal corticosteroids in adult patients 18 years and older, relapsing or refractory Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA) in adult patients aged 18 years and over, and in adult patients with inadequately controlled hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) without an identifiable non-haematologic secondary cause. **Nucala** is given by injection under your skin (subcutaneous). **Nucala is fully funded for severe eosinophilic asthma only; Special Authority criteria apply. Use strictly as directed. Nucala has risks and benefits. Do not stop taking your other asthma medications including inhaled and /or oral steroid asthma medications. Tell your doctor if:** you have a parasitic (helminth) infection; you are taking prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements; you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. **Nucala** does not treat acute asthma symptoms, such as sudden asthma attack. Tell your healthcare professional or get emergency help immediately if you have any of the following symptoms of an allergic reaction: swelling of your face, mouth, and tongue, breathing problems, fainting, dizziness, feeling light-headed (low blood pressure), rash or hives. **Side effects:** headache, injection site reactions (pain, redness, swelling, itching, or a burning feeling at the injection site), back pain, and fatigue. Serious side effects may include allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions, including anaphylaxis. Serious allergic reactions can happen after you get your injection of **Nucala**. Allergic reactions can sometimes happen hours or days after you get a dose of **Nucala**. Herpes zoster infections that can cause shingles have happened in people who received **Nucala**. **If symptoms continue or you have side effects, see your doctor, pharmacist or health care professional.** For more information, see **Nucala** Consumer Medicine Information at www.medsafe.govt.nz. Ask your doctor if **Nucala** is right for you. Normal doctor's charges apply. Trademarks are owned by or licensed to the GSK group of companies. ©2024 GSK group of companies or its licensor. Marketed by GlaxoSmithKline NZ Limited, Auckland. **Adverse events involving GlaxoSmithKline products should be reported to GSK Medical Information on 0800 808 500. TAPS NP20375 PM-NZ-MPL-BKLT-240001 | Date of Approval: February 2024 | Date of Expiry: February 2026.**



Nucala (mepolizumab)

Patient Starter Kit

This item is intended for patients who have been prescribed
Nucala for injection at home. For full information, please refer to
the Consumer Medicine Information that accompanied the Nucala carton.



Scan this QR code with your phone camera
to be taken directly to an instruction
video, covering step by step instructions
on how to use Nucala Pre-filled pen.

Always read the Consumer Medicine Information before taking this medicine.
If you have any questions, speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

This patient starter kit

contains what you need to get started with Nucala at home. Included you'll find:

- An introductory booklet
- Instructions for Use
- Frequently asked questions
- Link to www.nucala.co.nz/np Where you can find more information on chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps and Nucala

Always read the Consumer Medicine Information before taking this medicine. If you have any questions speak to your Doctor, Nurse or Pharmacist.

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Nucala
mepolizumab

What possible side effects might I get?

Like all medication, Nucala can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The side effects caused by Nucala are usually mild to moderate but can occasionally be serious.

Do not use NUCALA if you are allergic to mepolizumab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.

Allergic reactions

Allergic or allergic-like events often occur within minutes to hours after the medicine is administered, but in some instances symptoms can have a delayed onset of up to several days.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- chest tightness, cough, wheezing or difficulty breathing
- rash, itching, hives or redness on the skin
- drop in blood pressure (fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded)
- stomach pain or discomfort
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- vomiting

Other side effects include:

Very common side effects (more than 1 in 10 people):

- Headache

Common side effects (up to 1 in 10 people):

- Injection-site reaction (pain, redness, swelling, itching, and burning sensation of the skin near where the injection was given)
- Eczema (itchy red patches on the skin)
- Back pain
- Pharyngitis (sore throat)
- Lower respiratory tract infection (congestion, cough, discomfort)
- Nasal congestion (stuffy nose)
- Upper abdominal pain (stomach pain or discomfort in the upper area of the stomach)
- Urinary tract infection (blood in urine, painful and frequent urination, fever, pain in lower back)
- Fever (high temperature)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any of the side effects listed, particularly if they become severe or troublesome, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet.

If you think you are having an allergic reaction to NUCALA, stop using this medicine and tell your doctor or a nurse immediately or go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

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Nucala
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Starter kit

GSK

Nucala
mepolizumab



Common questions

Is the injection painful?

It might hurt a little. It is recommended to let the Nucala pen come to room temperature for 30 minutes before your injection.

Should I change my injection site every month?

You can inject Nucala into your thigh or abdomen. If someone else gives you the injection, they can also use your upper arm.

What happens if I lift the pen before the second click, the stopper has stopped moving, or the inspection window is not filled with the yellow indicator?

If this happens, you may not have received your full dose. For more information, contact GSK at 0800 808 500.

What happens if I miss a dose of Nucala?

You or your caregiver should inject the next dose of Nucala as soon as you remember. If you do not notice that you have missed a dose until it is already time for your next dose, then just inject the next dose as planned. If your Nucala pen has been out of the refrigerator for more than 7 days, you should throw it away. If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

We're here for you along the way

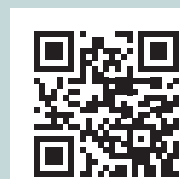
Self-injecting becomes easy with a bit of practice and patience – and sometimes a bit of support. We can help guide you.



Contact GSK for more information
at 0800 808 500 if any of the below occur:

- If the security seal on the carton is broken
- If the medicine is cloudy or discoloured, or has particles
- If the pen looks damaged
- If you need help with your injection

We're here to help you



Scan this QR code with your phone camera to be taken directly to an instruction video, covering step by step instructions on how to use Nucala Pre-filled pen.

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Nucala (mepolizumab)

Instructions for use of your pre-filled pen

This item is intended for patients who have been prescribed Nucala in the pre-filled pen. For full information, please refer to the Consumer Medicine Information that accompanied the Nucala carton.

Always read the Consumer Medicine Information before taking this medicine. If you have any questions, speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

Let's review the proper way to store your pen

- Keep it refrigerated until 30 minutes before use
- Keep it in the carton to protect it from light
- Don't freeze or shake it
- Keep it away from heat
- If needed, you can keep the unopened carton out of the refrigerator, at no more than 30°C, for up to 7 days
- Keep it out of the reach and sight of children

Things to remember

Do not use the pen more than once. Throw away the pen according to local requirements after your injection.

Do not share the pen with other people.

Do not use the pen if it was dropped or looks damaged.

Do not use if the expiry date has passed.

Keep Nucala and all medicines out of the reach of children.

Gather what you need

Before you start, have the following ready:

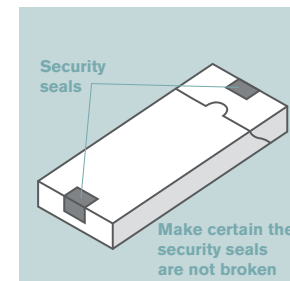
• An alcohol swab 

• A cotton ball or gauze 

If you don't have these, don't inject. If you have questions, speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

1 Prepare

1. Take out your pre-filled pen



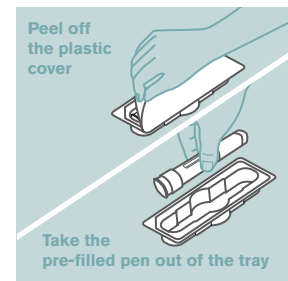
Take the carton out of the refrigerator. Check to make certain that the security seals are not broken.

Remove the tray from the carton.

Peel the film cover from the tray.

Do not use the pen if the security seal on the carton is broken.

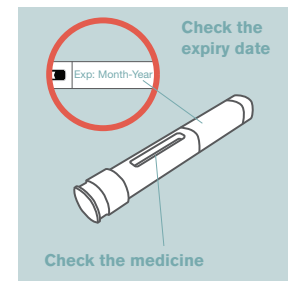
Hold on to the middle of the pen and carefully take it out of the tray.



Place the pen on a clean, flat surface, away from direct sunlight and out of the reach of children.

Do not remove the clear needle cap at this stage.

2. Inspect and allow to reach room temperature



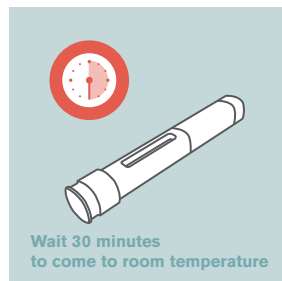
Check the expiry date on the label of the pen.

Do not use if the expiry date has passed.

Look in the inspection window to check that the liquid is clear (free from cloudiness or particles) and colourless or pale yellow to pale brown.

It is normal to see one or more air bubbles.

Wait 30 minutes (and no more than 8 hours) before use.



Wait 30 minutes to come to room temperature

Do not use if the expiry date has passed

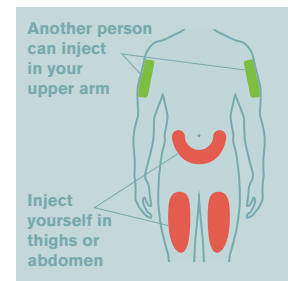
Do not warm your pen in a microwave, hot water or direct sunlight.

Do not inject if the solution looks cloudy or discoloured, or has particles.

Do not use the pen if it has been left out of the carton for more than 8 hours.

Do not remove the clear needle cap during this step.

3. Choose your injection site



You can inject Nucala into your thighs or abdomen.

If someone else gives you the injection, they can also use your upper arm.

Do not inject where your skin is bruised, tender, red or hard.

Do not inject within 5 cm of your navel (belly button).

4. Clean your injection site



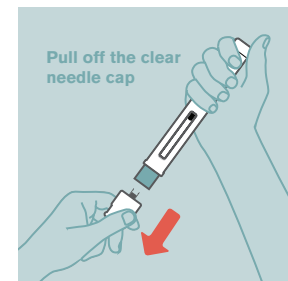
Wash your hands with soap and water.

Clean your injection site by wiping your skin with an alcohol wipe and allowing the skin to air dry.

Do not touch your injection site again until you have completed your injection.

2 Inject

5. Remove the clear needle cap



Remove the clear needle cap from the pen by pulling it straight off.

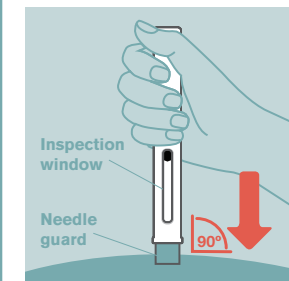
Do not worry if you see a drop of medicine at the end of the needle. This is normal.

Inject immediately after removing the needle cap and **always** within 5 minutes.

Do not touch the yellow needle guard with your fingers. This could activate the pen too soon and may cause a needle injury.

Do not put the needle cap back onto the pen, as it may accidentally start the injection.

6. Start your injection



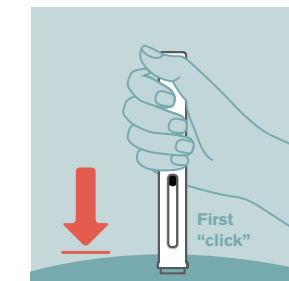
Hold the pen with its inspection window facing towards you, so you can see it, and with the yellow needle guard facing down.

Place the pen straight onto your injection site with the yellow needle guard flat on the surface of your skin, as shown.

To start your injection, push the pen all the way down and keep it held down against your skin. This will make the yellow needle guard slide up into the pen.

You should hear the first "click" to tell you your injection has started.

The yellow indicator will move down through the inspection window as you receive your dose.

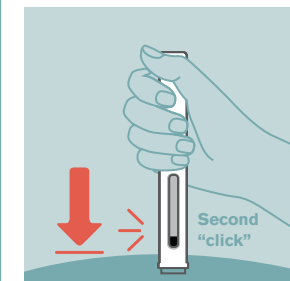


Do not lift the pen from your skin at this step, as that may mean you won't get your full dose of medicine. Your injection may take up to 15 seconds to complete.

Do not use the pen if the yellow needle guard doesn't slide up as described. Dispose of it (see Step 8) and start again with a new pen.



7. Hold the pen in place to complete your injection

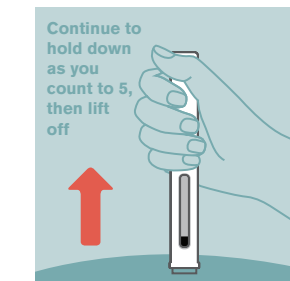


Continue to hold the pen down until you hear the second "click," and the stopper and yellow indicator have stopped moving and fill the inspection window.

Continue to hold the pen in place while you count to 5. Then lift the pen away from your skin.

If you do not hear the second click:

- Check that the inspection window is filled with the yellow indicator
- If you are not sure, hold the pen down for another 15 seconds to make certain the injection is complete



Do not lift the pen until you are certain you have completed your injection.

You may notice a small drop of blood at the injection site. This is normal. Press a cotton ball or gauze on the area for a few minutes if necessary

Do not rub your injection site.

Do not put the clear needle cap back onto the pen.

3 Dispose

8. Dispose of the used pen



Dispose of the used pen and needle cap according to local requirements. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice if necessary.

Keep your Sharps bin out of the reach of children.

What possible side effects might I get?

Like all medication, Nucala can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The side effects caused by Nucala are usually mild to moderate but can occasionally be serious. Do not use NUCALA if you are allergic to mepolizumab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.

Allergic reactions

Allergic or allergic-like events often occur within minutes to hours after the medicine is administered, but in some instances symptoms can have a delayed onset of up to several days. Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- Chest tightness, cough, wheezing or difficulty breathing
- Drop in blood pressure (fainting, dizziness, feeling lightheaded)
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- Rash, itching, hives or redness on the skin
- Stomach pain or discomfort
- Vomiting

Other side effects include:

- Very common side effects (more than 1 in 10 people):
 - Headache
 - Injection-site reaction (pain, redness, swelling, itching, and burning sensation of the skin near where the injection was given)
 - Eczema (itchy red patches on the skin)
 - Back pain
 - Pharyngitis (sore throat)
 - Lower respiratory tract infection (congestion, cough, discomfort)
- Common side effects (up to 1 in 10 people):
 - Nasal congestion (stuffy nose)
 - Upper abdominal pain (stomach pain or discomfort in the upper area of the stomach)
 - Urinary tract infection (blood in urine, painful and frequent urination, fever, pain in lower back)
 - Fever (high temperature).

You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. Adverse event with GlaxoSmithKline products should be reported to GSK Medical Information on 0800 808 500.

Registered uses and safety information

Nucala (mepolizumab 100 mg) is a **Prescription Medicine**, available as a 100 mg powder for injection (100 mg/mL after reconstitution) and as a 100 mg/mL pre-filled pen (auto-injector). Nucala is used as an add-on treatment for: severe eosinophilic asthma in patients 12 years and over, severe chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) with an inadequate response to intranasal corticosteroids in adult patients 18 years and older, relapsing or refractory Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (EGPA) in adult patients aged 18 years and over, and in adult patients with inadequately controlled hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) without an identifiable non-haematologic secondary cause. Nucala is given by injection under your skin (subcutaneous). Nucala is fully funded for severe eosinophilic asthma only; Special Authority criteria apply. Use strictly as directed. Nucala has risks and benefits. Do not stop taking your other asthma medications including inhaled and/or oral steroid asthma medications. Tell your doctor if: you have a parasitic (helminth) infection; you are taking prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements; you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Nucala does not treat acute asthma symptoms, such as sudden asthma attack. Tell your healthcare professional or get emergency help immediately if you have any of the following symptoms of an allergic reaction: swelling of your face, mouth, and tongue, breathing problems, fainting, dizziness, feeling light-headed (low blood pressure), rash or hives. **Side effects:** headache, injection site reactions (pain, redness, swelling, itching, or a burning feeling at the injection site), back pain, and fatigue. Serious side effects may include allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions, including anaphylaxis. Serious allergic reactions can happen after you get your injection of Nucala. Allergic reactions can sometimes happen hours or days after you get a dose of Nucala. Herpes zoster infections that can cause shingles have happened in people who received Nucala. **If symptoms continue or you have side effects, see your doctor, pharmacist or health care professional.** For more information, see Nucala Consumer Medicine Information at www.medsafe.govt.nz. Ask your doctor if Nucala is right for you. Normal doctor's charges apply. Trademarks are owned by or licensed to the GSK group of companies. ©2024 GSK group of companies or its licensor. Marketed by GlaxoSmithKline NZ Limited, Auckland. **Adverse events involving GlaxoSmithKline products should be reported to GSK Medical Information on 0800 808 500. TAPS NP20375 PM-NZ-MPL-BKLT-240001** | Date of Approval: February 2024 | Date of Expiry: February 2026.

Nucala
mepolizumab



Nucala (mepolizumab)

Frequently asked questions

This booklet is intended for use by patients prescribed Nucala for injection at home. For full information, please refer to the Consumer Medicine Information that accompanied the Nucala carton.

Adverse events should also be reported to GlaxoSmithKline on 0800 808 500.

Always read the Consumer Medicine Information before taking this medicine. If you have any questions, speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

Q.

I've found out I have chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. What does this mean?

A.

Eosinophils are a type of white blood cell. They help to defend your body against infections.

Eosinophils, along with other cell types, also contribute to inflammation that can lead to the development of nasal polyps when they accumulate in your nasal passages. These eosinophils can cause your airways to become inflamed, potentially creating an environment where nasal polyps can grow.

Q.

What is Nucala and how does it work?

A.

Nucala (mepolizumab) is a biologic medicine specifically designed to treat CRSwNP. It's an injection that you take once every 4 weeks – either at home or at your doctor's office – in addition to your current CRSwNP medications.

Nucala works by lowering the number of eosinophils in your blood, which decreases the airway inflammation that may contribute to your nasal polyps and their symptoms.

Q.

I've been prescribed Nucala to take at home. How often should I use it?

A.

You need to take Nucala every 4 weeks as prescribed by your doctor, even if you're feeling better. Nucala is taken in addition to your other CRSwNP medications.

It may be easier to remember to take Nucala every 4 weeks if you make it part of your routine. Keep track of your injections by writing down the day in a calendar.

Q.

How should I store my Nucala at home?

A.

Until you need it, keep your Nucala in its original carton, in your refrigerator and out of the light. Nucala should be stored between 2°C and 8°C. Unopened cartons can be stored at up to 30°C, for up to 7 days (again, out of the light).

A few important things to remember: do not freeze or shake your Nucala, and keep it away from heat.

Safely dispose of any Nucala that is out of date, no longer needed or has been outside its carton for more than 8 hours, or has been out of the refrigerator for more than 7 days. Speak to your pharmacist if you have any questions about this.

Q.

How do I use my Nucala at home?

A.

Please follow the instructions provided in the carton with your medicine. Detailed instructions on preparing your Nucala and your injection site, as well as instructions for self-injecting, can also be found in the "Instructions for Use" leaflet that accompanied this kit. If you have any questions, please ask your doctor.

Q.

How do I safely dispose of my Nucala?

A.

You should safely dispose of your used or expired Nucala as per your local requirements.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice if necessary.

Notes

Notes
