



Helping children reach their goals in school with an IEP or 504 plan

Long hospitalizations or absences from school due to infections from conditions like chronic granulomatous disease, or CGD, may require special accommodation. Schools use 2 programs to support your child so CGD doesn't stand in their way. These are called an individual education program (IEP) or a 504 plan. The table below can help you decide which program is right for your child.

	IEP	504
What is it?	A written plan customized to support students aged 3 to 22 years	A written document for any student in school who has a disability
Who is eligible?	Student must fit 1 or more of 13 disability categories	Student can have any disability, including physical or mental impairment
What's in the plan?	Document outlines goals that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current school performance • Goals for the year • Outline of special help the student will receive, including more time to complete tests 	Doesn't have to be written or list specific goals, but includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific accommodations for the student to participate in the classroom • Who will provide services and support • Who is responsible for making sure the plan is carried out
Who creates the plan?	By law, a multiperson team including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parent or caregiver • The student's teacher • A special education teacher • A school psychologist or other specialist who can interpret evaluation results or other data • A district representative • Sometimes the child 	No legal standard regarding who is involved, but typically includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parent • The classroom teachers • A school nurse • The school principal
How often is progress reviewed?	Required at least once a year	Not required, but usually once a year
How much does it cost?	No cost to families	No cost to families

The US Department of Education website has more information about IEPs and 504 plans.

IEP: <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/topic-areas/#IEP>

504: <https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/individuals-disabilities/protecting-students-with-disabilities>

Approved Uses and Important Safety Information

What is ACTIMMUNE® (Interferon gamma-1b) used for?

ACTIMMUNE is used to treat chronic granulomatous disease, or CGD. CGD is a genetic disorder, usually diagnosed in childhood, that affects some cells of the immune system and the body's ability to fight infections effectively.

ACTIMMUNE is also used to slow the worsening of severe, malignant osteopetrosis (SMO). SMO is a genetic disorder that affects normal bone formation and is usually diagnosed in the first few months after birth.

When should I not take ACTIMMUNE?

Do not use ACTIMMUNE if you are allergic to interferon gamma, *E. coli*-derived products, or any ingredients contained in the product.

What warnings should I know about ACTIMMUNE?

ACTIMMUNE can cause flu-like symptoms. At high doses, the resulting symptoms may worsen some pre-existing heart conditions.

ACTIMMUNE may cause decreased mental status, such as confusion, depression, and hallucinations. It may also cause difficulty walking and dizziness, particularly at high doses. These symptoms usually resolve a few days after reducing the amount of ACTIMMUNE you take, or if you are no longer taking it at all, as prescribed by your doctor.

Use of ACTIMMUNE may affect bone marrow function and may limit the production of cells important to your body. This can be severe and usually goes away after reducing the amount of ACTIMMUNE you take or if you stop taking it entirely as prescribed by your doctor.

Taking ACTIMMUNE may cause reversible changes to your liver function, particularly in patients less than 1 year old. Your doctor should monitor your liver function every 3 months, and monthly in children under 1 year of age.

In rare cases, ACTIMMUNE can cause severe allergic reactions and/or rash. If you experience a serious reaction to ACTIMMUNE, stop taking it immediately and contact your doctor or seek medical help.

What should I tell my healthcare provider?

Be sure to tell your doctor about all the medications you are taking.

Tell your doctor if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or plan to nurse
- have a heart condition such as irregular heartbeat, heart failure, or decreased blood flow to your heart
- have a history of seizures or other neurologic disorders
- have, or have had, reduced bone marrow function. Your doctor will monitor these cells with blood tests at the beginning of therapy and every 3 months while you are taking ACTIMMUNE

What are the side effects of ACTIMMUNE?

The most common side effects with ACTIMMUNE are “flu-like” symptoms such as fever, headache, chills, muscle pain, or fatigue, which may decrease the longer you take ACTIMMUNE. Taking ACTIMMUNE at bedtime may help with these symptoms, and acetaminophen may help prevent fever and headache.

What other medications might interact with ACTIMMUNE?

Some drugs, like certain chemotherapy drugs, may interact with ACTIMMUNE and could make it more likely that your heart or nervous system could be damaged. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take.

Avoid taking ACTIMMUNE at the same time as a vaccination.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. To learn more, talk about ACTIMMUNE with your health care provider or pharmacist. The FDA-approved product labeling can be found at www.ACTIMMUNE.com or 1-866-479-6742.

Please visit CGDConnections.com to download a copy of the [Full Prescribing Information and Information for the Patient/Caregiver](#) and discuss with your doctor.