

Tips for a healthy home

People with chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) need to pay extra attention to keeping a healthy home. Use the tips below to help keep bacteria and fungi from making your home their home.



Tackle the bathroom

Bacteria and fungi love the bathroom. Moisture from the shower or bath can cause mold to grow over time if the room doesn't have a chance to dry out. The easiest way to keep moisture out is to install a fan in the ceiling. When cleaning the bathroom, use strong cleaners, including bleach, to kill anything around and behind the toilet and on the floor. The same cleaners can be used in the shower or bathtub to keep any bacteria and fungi from growing.



Careful with the carpet

The easiest way to avoid what can live in and under your carpet is not to have a carpet in your house. If you're installing or replacing a carpet and have CGD, make sure you aren't in the home while it's being removed. It's best to wait a few days to make sure any dust and germs have settled before coming back into the home.



Keep shoes out

Think about all the places your shoes go throughout the day. Now think about what they can bring inside the house. Set up a bin or place a mat by the door so people have a place to take off their shoes. That way, anything that may be on your shoes doesn't get tracked into the house.



Caring for pets

Pets provide so much fun and love in a home. Make sure all pets have the vaccinations they need to avoid spreading any illness. Mark vet appointments on the calendar so you never miss one. If you have a cat, wear a dust mask that fits over your mouth and nose when emptying the cat litter. If you have a dog, do all the grooming outside to keep out the dander and dirt that come from its fur.



Send plants packing

Since potting soil can be full of fungi, the best place for a plant is outside. Replace the plants with interesting lamps, pictures on the walls, and artwork scattered on side tables to make your home as unique as you want it to be.

Important Safety Information

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

ACTIMMUNE® is part of a drug regimen 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. CGD is often treated (though not cured) with antibiotics, antifungals, and ACTIMMUNE.

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?

Don't 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?

At high doses, ACTIMMUNE can cause (flu-like) symptoms, which may worsen some pre-existing heart conditions.

ACTIMMUNE may cause decreased mental status, walking disturbances, and dizziness, particularly at very high doses. These symptoms are usually reversible within a few days upon dose reduction or discontinuation of therapy.

Bone marrow function may be suppressed with ACTIMMUNE, and decreased production of cells important to the body may occur. This effect, which can be severe, is usually reversible when the drug is discontinued or the dose is reduced.

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.

In rare cases, ACTIMMUNE can cause severe allergic reactions and/or rash. If you experience a serious reaction to ACTIMMUNE, discontinue 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 cardiac 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 at 3-month intervals on ACTIMMUNE therapy

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 in severity as treatment continues. Bedtime administration of ACTIMMUNE may help reduce some of these symptoms. Acetaminophen may be helpful in preventing fever and headache.

What other medications might interact with ACTIMMUNE?

Some drugs may interact with ACTIMMUNE to potentially increase the risk of damage to your heart or nervous system, such as certain chemotherapy drugs. Tell your doctor about all other medications you are taking.

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/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

The risk information provided here is not comprehensive. To learn more, talk about ACTIMMUNE with your healthcare provider or pharmacist. The FDA-approved product labeling can be found at <http://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.



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