

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not use RAYOS if you are allergic to prednisone.

Long-term use of RAYOS can affect your hormones and one of the ways your body responds to stress. Symptoms, among others, can include weight gain, changes in body appearance (particularly the face), severe fatigue, weak muscles, and high blood sugar. Tell your doctor if you develop any of these symptoms after taking RAYOS.

RAYOS can weaken your immune system, making it easier for you to get an infection or worsening an infection you already have or have recently had. Signs and symptoms of infection may be hidden. Tell your doctor if you have had a recent or ongoing infection or if you have been exposed to chickenpox or measles.

RAYOS can cause high blood pressure, salt and water retention, and low blood potassium. Your doctor should monitor these levels.

There is an increased risk of developing perforations in the stomach or intestines if you have certain stomach and intestinal disorders. Signs and symptoms may be hidden.

Behavior and mood changes can occur, including intense excitement or happiness, sleeplessness, mood swings, personality changes, severe depression, and psychosis. Existing conditions may become worse.

Long-term use of RAYOS can cause decreases in bone density. You should talk with your doctor about this risk before you initiate therapy, particularly if you are postmenopausal. Your doctor should monitor bone density with long-term therapy.

RAYOS can cause cataracts, eye infections, and glaucoma. Your doctor should monitor eye pressure if you use RAYOS for more than 6 weeks.

Do not receive a “live” vaccine while taking RAYOS. The vaccine may not work as well during this time, and may not fully protect you from disease. Tell your doctor if you have recently received a vaccine.

Taking RAYOS during pregnancy can harm an unborn baby.

RAYOS may be present in breast milk; discuss the risks and benefits of breastfeeding while taking RAYOS with your doctor.

Long-term use of RAYOS can slow growth and development in children. Children on long-term therapy should be monitored for this.

The most common side effects with RAYOS are water retention, high blood sugar, high blood pressure, unusual behavior and mood changes, increased appetite, and weight gain.

Talk to your doctor before you stop taking RAYOS. You may need to gradually reduce the amount of RAYOS you are taking. Stopping RAYOS suddenly may cause unwanted side effects.

Approved uses of RAYOS

RAYOS, a corticosteroid, is an anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive agent used in the treatment of many different conditions, such as certain allergic, skin, stomach and intestinal, blood, eye, nerve, kidney, breathing, rheumatologic, and specific infectious diseases or conditions, and organ transplantation. RAYOS is used in the treatment of certain endocrine conditions and to ease the symptoms, including pain, of certain cancer conditions.