

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about taking this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I taking Rinvoq?

Rinvoq contains the active ingredient upadacitinib. Rinvoq is used to treat moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis, active psoriatic arthritis, active ankylosing spondylitis, active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis, giant cell arteritis, moderate to severe atopic dermatitis, moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis and moderately to severely active Crohn's disease.

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I taking Rinvoq?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I take Rinvoq?

Check the list of ingredients at the end of the CMI. Do not take Rinvoq if you have ever had an allergic reaction to any of them. Talk to your doctor before you take this medicine if you have any other medical conditions, you are a current or past long-time smoker, take any other medicines or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding. For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I take Rinvoq?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with Rinvoq and affect how it works or Rinvoq may interfere with other medicines and affect how they work. A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How do I take Rinvoq?

- The usual dose is one tablet once every day.
- Do not split, crush, or chew the tablets. Swallow them whole with a full glass of water with or without food.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How do I take Rinvoq?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while taking Rinvoq?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind any doctor, pharmacist or dentist you visit that you are taking Rinvoq.• Keep all your appointments, including blood tests.• Tell your doctor if you develop an infection, or pain or swelling in the leg, or pain in your chest and/or have difficulty breathing, or severe stomach pain especially accompanied by fever, nausea and vomiting.
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not stop taking this medicine or change the dose unless your doctor tells you to.• Do not give your medicine to anyone, even if they have the same condition as you.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is unlikely that Rinvoq will have an effect on your ability to drive or use machines.
Drinking alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is no information on the effects of taking Rinvoq with alcohol.
Looking after your medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Store Rinvoq in a cool dry place, below 30°C, away from moisture, heat and sunlight.• Keep your tablets in the pack until it is time to take them.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while taking Rinvoq?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

The more serious side effects include serious infections, e.g., tuberculosis, pneumonia, shingles, and blood clots. For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

Rinvoq[®] (rin voke)

Active ingredient: *upadacitinib* (yu-pa-da-si-ti-nib)

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about taking Rinvoq. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Rinvoq.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I taking Rinvoq?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I take Rinvoq?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How do I take Rinvoq?](#)
- [5. What should I know while taking Rinvoq?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I taking Rinvoq?

Rinvoq contains the active ingredient upadacitinib, which is a Janus Kinase (JAK) inhibitor. JAK enzymes create signals in the body's immune system that result in inflammation. Rinvoq works to block these signals, thereby reducing inflammation and the production of immune cells within the body.

Rinvoq is used to treat:

- Moderately to severely, active rheumatoid arthritis in adults, a disease that causes inflamed joints. Rinvoq helps to reduce pain, tenderness, stiffness and swelling in your joints and tiredness. It helps to slow damage to the bone and cartilage in your joints. These effects can help you to do normal daily activities and so improve your health-related quality of life.
- Active psoriatic arthritis in adults, a disease that causes inflamed joints and psoriasis. Rinvoq helps to reduce pain, stiffness, swelling in and around joints, pain and stiffness in your spine, psoriatic skin rash and tiredness. It helps to slow damage to the bone and cartilage in your joints. These effects can help you to do normal daily activities and so improve your health-related quality of life.
- Active ankylosing spondylitis in adults, a disease that primarily causes inflammation in the spine. Rinvoq helps to reduce back pain including night back pain, stiffness and inflammation in your spine. These effects can help you to do normal daily activities and so improve your health-related quality of life.
- Active non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis in adults, a disease that primarily causes inflammation in the spine. Rinvoq helps to reduce back pain including back pain at night, stiffness, and inflammation in your spine. These effects can help you to do normal daily activities and may improve your health-related quality of life.
- Giant cell arteritis in adults, a disease that causes inflammation of the blood vessels generally affecting the medium and large arteries in the head, neck, and arms. Rinvoq helps to control signs and symptoms including

headache, scalp tenderness, jaw pain, and tiredness. These effects can help you to do normal daily activities and improve your health-related quality of life. Giant cell arteritis is often treated with medicines called steroids. They are usually effective, but can have side effects if used at high doses or if used for a long time. Reducing the steroid dose can also lead to a flare of giant cell arteritis. Adding Rinvoq to the treatment means that steroids can be used for a shorter time, while still controlling giant cell arteritis.

- Moderate to severe atopic dermatitis, also known as atopic eczema, in adults and adolescents 12 years and older. Rinvoq may be used with eczema medicines that you apply to the skin or it may be used on its own. Using Rinvoq can improve the condition of your skin and reduce itching and flares. Rinvoq has also been shown to improve symptoms of pain, anxiety, and depression associated with atopic dermatitis. In addition, Rinvoq helps reduce the impact of atopic dermatitis on the overall quality of your life including your sleep disruption, daily activities and emotional state (sadness, embarrassment, and self-consciousness).

- Moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in adults. Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory disease of the large bowel. Rinvoq helps to control inflammation and reduce the signs and symptoms of ulcerative colitis, including bloody stools, abdominal pain and the need to rush to and the number of times you go to the toilet, helping you do normal daily activities, reduce fatigue and improve your health-related quality of life.

- Moderately to severely active Crohn's disease in adults. Crohn's disease is an inflammatory disease of the bowel. Rinvoq helps to control inflammation and reduce the signs and symptoms of Crohn's disease, including frequent and loose stools, abdominal pain and the inflammation of your intestinal lining. Rinvoq can also help improve your ability to do your normal daily activities, reduce fatigue and improve your health-related quality of life.

2. What should I know before I take Rinvoq?

Warnings

Do not take Rinvoq if:

- you are allergic to upadacitinib, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this CMI. Symptoms of an allergic reaction (such as rash or itching on the skin (hives), wheezing or trouble breathing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, feeling faint or dizzy, or swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat), have been seen in people taking Rinvoq. Some of these reactions may be serious. If any of these symptoms occur during treatment with Rinvoq, stop taking Rinvoq and get emergency medical help right away.

Check with your doctor if you:

- have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives, or dyes.
- take any medicines for any other condition.
- have an infection or have had an infection that keeps coming back. Rinvoq can reduce your body's ability to fight infections, may make an infection you already have worse, or make it more likely for you to get a new infection.
- have or have had tuberculosis, have been in close contact with someone who has had tuberculosis, or you have lived or travelled overseas where tuberculosis is a problem. You may need to have a test to check if you have previously been exposed to tuberculosis.
- have or have had shingles or chicken pox.
- have or have had hepatitis B or hepatitis C.
- have been recently vaccinated or are scheduled for any immunisations such as against herpes zoster. Live vaccines should not be given while you are taking Rinvoq.
- have had blood clots, for example in the legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) or lungs (pulmonary embolism).
- are a current or past long-time smoker.
- have or have had cancer including skin cancer and lymphomas (cancer of the lymph glands). If you are at high risk of developing skin cancer, your doctor may recommend preventative measures or monitoring, such as regular skin examinations while taking Rinvoq. Talk to your doctor if you develop a new skin lesion or notice any change in the appearance of an area on your skin.
- have or have had an abnormal blood cell count such as low red blood cell count, low haemoglobin, low white cell count.
- have or have had heart problems, high blood pressure or high cholesterol.
- have or have had kidney or liver problems.
- have unexplained stomach (abdominal) pain, have or have had diverticulitis (painful inflammation of small pockets in the lining of your intestine) or ulcers in your stomach or intestines, or are taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines.
- have repeatedly seen a tablet or tablet pieces in your stool.
- have diabetes.

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information on side effects including signs and symptoms under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Make sure your doctor or pharmacist is aware if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. Use effective contraception to avoid becoming pregnant while taking Rinvoq and for at least 4 weeks after your last dose of Rinvoq. If you become pregnant during this time, you must talk to your doctor. Rinvoq should not

be used during pregnancy. Based on animal studies, Rinvoq may harm your unborn baby.

Make sure your doctor is aware if you are breastfeeding or plan to do so. You should not take Rinvoq while you are breastfeeding. It is not known if this medicine passes into your breast milk.

Use in children

Rinvoq is not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age or adolescents weighing less than 40 kg with atopic dermatitis. This is because it has not been studied in these patients.

Rinvoq is not recommended for use in children and adolescents under 18 years of age with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, giant cell arteritis, ulcerative colitis, and Crohn's disease. This is because it has not been studied in this age group.

Use in the elderly

Patients 65 years of age and older may be at increased risk of infections, heart problems including heart attack and some types of cancer. Your doctor will discuss with you if Rinvoq is appropriate for you.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines may interfere with Rinvoq and affect how it works, or Rinvoq may interfere with other medicines and affect how they work. You may need different amounts of your medicines, or you may need to take different medicines.

Medicines that may **increase** the effect of Rinvoq include:

- medicines used to treat or prevent fungal infections, e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole or voriconazole
- medicines used to treat infections caused by bacteria (antibiotic), e.g., clarithromycin.

Medicines that may **reduce** the effect of Rinvoq include:

- medicines used to treat tuberculosis and other bacterial infections, e.g., rifampicin
- medicines used to treat neurological disorders, e.g., phenytoin.

Medicines that may **increase** the risk of infection when taken with Rinvoq include:

- other JAK inhibitors, e.g., tofacitinib and baricitinib
- biological medicines, e.g., etanercept, adalimumab, see above list of medicines to avoid while taking Rinvoq
- medicines used for suppressing the immune system, e.g., azathioprine, ciclosporin, tacrolimus.

Medicines that may increase your risk of GI perforations:

- non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines ("NSAIDs", usually used to treat painful and/or inflammatory conditions of muscle or joints)
- opioids (used to treat severe pain)
- corticosteroids (usually used to treat inflammatory conditions).

Medicines used to treat diabetes:

- Your doctor may decide if you need less anti-diabetic medicine while taking Rinvoq.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect Rinvoq.

4. How do I take Rinvoq?

How much to take

If you have rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis or giant cell arteritis:

- take one 15 mg tablet once every day.

If you have atopic dermatitis:

- take one 15mg or 30 mg tablet once every day as prescribed by your doctor.
- your doctor may increase or decrease your dose depending on how well the medicine is working.
- if you are 65 years of age or older, the recommended dose is 15 mg a day.
- if you are an adolescent aged 12 years of age or older and weighing at least 40 kg, the recommended dose is 15 mg or 30 mg a day.

If you have ulcerative colitis:

When starting treatment (Induction):

- take one 45 mg tablet once every day for 8 weeks, as prescribed by your doctor. This can be continued for another 8 weeks, for a total of 16 weeks (induction dose).

Continuing treatment (Maintenance):

- then take one 15 mg or 30 mg tablet once every day, as prescribed by your doctor (maintenance dose).
- your doctor may increase or decrease your dose depending on how well the medicine is working.
- if you are 65 years of age or older, the recommended maintenance dose is 15 mg a day.

If you have Crohn's disease:

When starting treatment (Induction):

- take one 45 mg tablet once every day for 12 weeks, as prescribed by your doctor (induction dose).

Continuing treatment (Maintenance):

- then take one 15 mg or 30 mg tablet once every day, as prescribed by your doctor (maintenance dose).

- Your doctor may increase or decrease your dose depending on how well the medicine is working.
- If you are 65 years of age and older, the recommended maintenance dose is 15 mg a day.

How to take Rinvoq

Do not split, crush or chew the tablets. Swallow them whole with a full glass of water.

- it does not matter if you take this medicine before or after food.
- follow the instructions provided and use Rinvoq until your doctor tells you to stop.
- in some instances, Rinvoq needs to be taken with other medicines. Your doctor will let you know which medicines, how to take them and how long to take them.
- Avoid food or drink containing grapefruit during treatment with Rinvoq as these may interact and increase the risk of side effects.

When to take Rinvoq

- take Rinvoq at about the same time each day.

Please look for the QR code on the medicine pack. Scan this code for more information on Rinvoq.

If you forget to take Rinvoq

It is important that you do not skip doses of Rinvoq.

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember as long as it is at least 10 hours before your next dose.

If you forget your dose for an entire day, just skip the missed dose and take only a single dose as usual the following day.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose you missed.

If you take too much Rinvoq

You should immediately:

- phone the National Poisons Centre (by calling 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766) or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

You should do this even if there appear to be no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

5. What should I know while taking Rinvoq?

Things you should do

- keep all your appointments so your progress can be checked.
- keep your appointments for blood tests to make sure the medicine is working and as some side effects are seen in blood results before you have any symptoms.
- get regular skin checks, and wear sunscreen and a hat when outdoors.
- remind any doctor, pharmacist or dentist you visit that you are taking Rinvoq.

Call your doctor straight away if you:

- Become pregnant while taking Rinvoq.

Things you should not do

- do not stop taking this medicine or change the dose without checking with your doctor.

Driving or using machines

It is unlikely that Rinvoq will have an effect on your ability to drive or use machines.

Drinking alcohol

There is no information of the effects of taking Rinvoq with alcohol.

This medicine is not addictive.

Looking after your medicine

Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

Store it in a cool dry place (below 30°C) away from moisture, heat or sunlight, for example:

- do not store it in the bathroom or near a sink, and
- do not store it in the car or on windowsills.

Store your tablets in the original blister in order to protect from moisture.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to take this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
<p>Upper airways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sore or scratchy throat • blocked or runny nose • flu (influenza) <p>Gut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feeling sick in the tummy • pain in your belly <p>Body as a whole:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mild fever • weight gain • feeling unusually tired or weak • anaemia 	<p>Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headache • swelling of the feet and hands (peripheral oedema) <p>Reproductive system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in the colour of semen (blue or green) <p>Skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acne • cold sores • redness and swelling of the hair follicles • hives • rash • warts (skin papilloma) in adolescent patients with atopic dermatitis 	
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Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
<p>Signs of a serious infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fever, sweating or chills • feeling short of breath • feeling tired or lacking energy • muscle aches • diarrhoea • tummy pain • cough • weight loss • burning when passing urine or passing urine more often <p>Signs of a blood disorder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • swelling of the glands in your neck, armpits or groin <p>Skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • painful skin rash with blisters • new, or changes to any skin spots, sores, or lesions • cluster of warm, red or painful skin sores or blisters on your body <p>Signs of GI perforation (hole in the bowel):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sudden onset of stomach pain • fever or chills • nausea or vomiting 	<p>Call your doctor straight away if you notice any of these serious side effects.</p>
<p>Signs of an allergic reaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulty breathing or swallowing • chest tightness • wheezing • severe dizziness or light-headedness 	<p>Go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these very</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> swelling of face, lips, tongue, or throat severe itching of skin, with a red rash or raised bumps <p>Signs of tuberculosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fever, night sweats chills difficulty breathing a bad cough that won't go away blood in your phlegm or mucous weight loss <p>Signs of the effect of a blood clot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leg pain or tenderness redness or discolouration in the leg or arm swelling of the leg or arm chest pain or pain in the upper back sudden shortness of breath or difficulty breathing <p>Signs of pneumonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fever, chills cough sometimes with phlegm or mucous feeling tired or lacking energy shortness of breath chest pain <p>Signs of a heart attack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chest pain or discomfort lightheadedness, nausea, or vomiting pain in jaw, neck or back pain or discomfort in arm or shoulder shortness of breath 	<p>serious side effects.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> colloidal anhydrous silica magnesium stearate polyvinyl alcohol macrogol 3350 talc titanium dioxide (E171) iron oxide red (E172) iron oxide black (E172) (15 mg only) iron oxide yellow (E172) (45 mg only)
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Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

Rinvoq does not contain gluten or lactose.

What Rinvoq looks like

Rinvoq 15 mg modified-release tablets are purple biconvex oblong tablets, 14 x 8 mm and marked 'a15' on one side.

Rinvoq 30 mg modified-release tablets are red biconvex oblong tablets, 14 x 8 mm and marked 'a30' on one side.

Rinvoq 45 mg modified-release tablets are yellow to mottled yellow biconvex oblong tablets, 14 x 8 mm and marked 'a45' on one side.

Rinvoq is supplied in blister packs inside a carton containing 7 or 28 tablets.

Who distributes Rinvoq?

AbbVie Limited
6th Floor, 156-158 Victoria St
Wellington, 6011
New Zealand

This leaflet was prepared in December 2025.

Version 17

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Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What Rinvoq contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	Upadacitinib
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> microcrystalline cellulose hypromellose mannitol tartaric acid