# There are several things that can trigger an HAE attack...

### HOW CAN YOU IDENTIFY YOURS?

If you are living with hereditary angioedema (HAE), you will know it can cause attacks of swelling in various parts of your body. While HAE attacks can happen without any obvious cause or warning, there are triggers that can make an attack more likely.

Discovering your own possible triggers can help you create a routine for managing your HAE and avoiding the things that might lead to an attack.

#### **TRIGGER**

Something that causes or contributes to an HAE attack – you should avoid your triggers to reduce the chance of having an attack.

#### **SYMPTOMS**

Early symptoms
suggesting an HAE
attack is on its way – if
you notice them, consider
whether you need to take
your treatment.

## **CSL Behring**

### POSSIBLE HAE TRIGGERS

People's triggers can differ, but they commonly include:



Fatigue or stress



Accidental trauma



Alcohol



Dental, medical or surgical procedures



Fever, illness or infection



Menstrual cycle or hormonal changes



Medications such as oestrogen-containing oral contraceptives, hormone replacement therapy or ACE inhibitors

# Three steps to be more prepared

1

# Recognise your triggers

Keep a diary to work out what events lead up to an attack 2

## Avoid your triggers

Make changes to avoid possible triggers where possible 3

## Recognise symptoms of an attack

If an attack can't be avoided, know the early symptoms and keep your medication close by

Taking note of HAE
attacks and the events
leading up to them could help
you work out your own potential
triggers. Your Berinert diary
can help you to record this
information.

## **CSL Behring**

Always ring 999
for immediate medical
attention if you spot the
following signs of a potentially
life-threatening attack

Hoarse voice or laryngitis
Difficulty in swallowing
Feeling of tightness in the throat
Voice changes

This leaflet is intended only for adult patients (≥18 years old) with hereditary angioedema (HAE) who have been prescribed Berinert.

### Reporting side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in the package leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Provided as a service to medicine by CSL Behring UK Ltd.

Phone: **01444 447 405** 

Email: medinfo@cslbehring.com

www.cslbehring.co.uk

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