What is EMPLICITI? EMPLICITI is a prescription medicine used with other medications to treat the following types of adult patients with multiple myeloma:

- People who have received 1-3 prior treatments for their multiple myeloma may receive:
  - EMPLICITI (elotuzumab) + REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) + dexamethasone

- People who have received at least 2 prior treatments, including REVLIMID and a proteasome inhibitor, may receive:
  - EMPLICITI (elotuzumab) + POMALYST® (pomalidomide) + dexamethasone

Remember to read the safety information for the other medications you are receiving. It is not known if EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, or POMALYST is safe and effective in children.

Important Safety Information for EMPLICITI®, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and POMALYST® (pomalidomide)

EMPLICITI in combination with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or in combination with POMALYST and dexamethasone may cause the following serious side effects: Infusion reactions, infections, risk of developing new cancers (malignancies), and liver problems. There are also other serious risks (Boxed WARNINGS) associated with REVLIMID and POMALYST. REVLIMID and POMALYST can cause harm to unborn babies and blood clots. REVLIMID can also cause low blood counts. REVLIMID and POMALYST are only available through the REVLIMID REMS® or POMALYST REMS® programs. More information on the REMS programs is available at www.CelgeneRiskManagement.com or by calling 1-888-423-5436. For more safety information, please read the Important Safety Information on pages 28–31. Your healthcare team will work with you to manage any side effects you may experience throughout your treatment with EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone.

Please read the Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide) on pages 28–33. Please see full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for REVLIMID and POMALYST in pocket. Unless otherwise indicated as an EMPLICITI patient, individuals depicted are models used for illustrative purposes only.
This guide explains treatment with EMPLICITI and how it may help you. The information in this treatment guide should not replace talking to your healthcare team. If you have questions about your treatment, be sure to talk with your doctor or nurse.

For additional questions or concerns, call 1-844-EMPLICITI (1-844-367-4524) 8 AM to 8 PM ET, Monday to Friday, or visit Empliciti.com.

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI?

Serious side effects

Infusion reactions can happen during your EMPLICITI infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion. Symptoms of an infusion reaction may include:

- fever
- chills
- rash
- chest pain
- trouble breathing
- dizziness
- light-headedness

Before every EMPLICITI infusion, your healthcare team will give you medications to help lower your chances of having an infusion reaction. If you have an infusion reaction while receiving EMPLICITI, your healthcare provider will slow or stop your infusion and treat your reaction. If you have a severe infusion reaction, your healthcare provider may decide to stop all your EMPLICITI infusions.

Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of the above symptoms after your infusion with EMPLICITI.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.
Immunotherapy

**Rick N., EMPLICITI patient**

*What can it do for me?*

**Immunotherapy** is a type of treatment that works with your immune system to help control certain cancers. It is different because it is not surgery, radiation, or traditional chemotherapy.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.
What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

Serious side effects

Infections may occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI + POMALYST + dexamethasone and can be serious. Symptoms of an infection may include:

- fever
- flu-like symptoms
- burning with urination
- painful skin rash
- cough
- shortness of breath

Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any signs or symptoms of an infection.

Visit Empliciti.com to learn more
Getting to know your treatment:

EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone

What is EMPLICITI?
EMPLICITI is a prescription medicine used with other medications to treat the following type of adult patients with multiple myeloma:

- People who have received at least 2 prior treatments, including REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and a proteasome inhibitor, may receive:

Remember to read the safety information for the other medications you are receiving.

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)
EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone, or EMPLICITI with POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone may cause side effects, some of which can be serious. Your healthcare team will work with you to manage any side effects you may experience throughout your treatment.

Serious side effects
Liver problems may occur. Symptoms of liver problems include:

- tiredness
- weakness
- loss of appetite
- yellowing of your skin or eyes
- color changes in your stools
- confusion
- swelling of the stomach area

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver during your treatment with EMPLICITI.

Talk to your healthcare team if you have any signs or symptoms of liver problems.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.
May occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI + POMALYST + dexamethasone and can be serious. Symptoms of an infection may include:

- fever
- flu-like symptoms
- cough
- shortness of breath
- burning with urination
- painful skin rash

**Serious side effects**

**Infections** may occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI + POMALYST + dexamethasone and can be serious. Symptoms of an infection may include:

- constipation
- high blood sugar

These are not all of the possible serious side effects of EMPLICITI.

- Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

**Developing new cancers (malignancies) is a risk** in patients who receive EMPLICITI with REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST + dexamethasone. Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during your treatment with EMPLICITI.

- Talk to your healthcare team to learn more about your risk of developing new cancers if you receive EMPLICITI.

**Liver problems** may occur. Symptoms of liver problems include:

- tiredness
- weakness
- loss of appetite
- yellowing of your skin or eyes
- color changes in your stools
- confusion
- swelling of the stomach area

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver during your treatment with EMPLICITI.

- Talk to your healthcare team if you have any signs or symptoms of liver problems.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.
CLINICAL STUDY FOR EMPLICITI
with POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone

Phillip G.

How many patients were in the study?

There were 117 patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in the clinical study. 60 of the patients in the study received EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone (EPd). 57 of them received POMALYST and dexamethasone (Pd) alone.

Patients in the study had at least 2 prior treatments for multiple myeloma, including REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and a proteasome inhibitor.

What were the goals of the study?

The study was designed to look at progression-free survival (PFS). PFS is the length of time during and after treatment of a disease that a patient lives without the disease but it does not get worse.

The study was also designed to look at the overall response rate (ORR)—the percentage of patients who responded to treatment, for example, patients whose level of M protein was lowered by a certain amount. ORRs include stringent complete response, complete response, very good partial response, and partial response.

POWERSFUL RESULTS FROM A PROVEN APPROACH

Stella H.

What were the results of the study?

EMPLICITI in combination with POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone (EPd) compared with POMALYST and dexamethasone (Pd) alone showed:

- 46% LESS RISK OF DISEASE GETTING WORSE
  After at least 9.1 months of follow-up, patients who received EPd were at 46% less risk of their disease progressing or passing away from any cause, compared with patients taking Pd alone.

- PATIENTS TAKING EMPLICITI WERE LIVING LONGER WITH THEIR DISEASE UNDER CONTROL
  Half of the patients taking EPd went 10.25 months without their multiple myeloma spreading, growing, or getting worse, compared with 4.67 months for patients taking Pd alone.

- TWICE AS MANY PATIENTS RESPONDED TO TREATMENT
  53.3% of patients responded to treatment with EPd compared to 26.3% of patients taking Pd alone.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.
**KNOW THE SIDE EFFECTS THAT MAY OCCUR**

### Stella H.

**What are the most common side effects?**

EMPLICITI in combination with POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone (EPd) compared with POMALYST and dexamethasone (Pd) alone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most common side effects*</th>
<th>Patients taking EPd (60 patients)</th>
<th>Patients taking Pd alone (55 patients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>constipation</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high blood sugar</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumonia</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diarrhea</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone pain</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficulty breathing, shortness of breath</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscle spasms</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swelling in the hands or lower legs</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low lymphocyte count</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These side effect rates were determined after the typical patient had received about 9 cycles of EPd or 5 cycles of Pd alone.

*At least 10% of patients receiving EPd experienced the side effects listed in the table above. Patients experienced those side effects at a 5% or greater rate than patients who took Pd alone.

These are not all of the possible side effects of EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone. If you have questions, ask your healthcare provider and read Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI and POMALYST on pages 28–33 and the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information in pocket.

Please see full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for POMALYST in pocket.

**YOU MAY HAVE TREATMENT-RELATED CHANGES TO YOUR BLOOD LEVELS**

### Stella H.

**What are the possible changes?**

EMPLICITI in combination with POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone (EPd) compared with POMALYST and dexamethasone (Pd) alone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood level changes*</th>
<th>Patients taking EPd (60 patients)</th>
<th>Patients taking Pd alone (55 patients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low number of lymphocytes</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low number of white cells</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low number of platelets</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low level of albumin</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low level of calcium</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high level of glucose</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low level of sodium</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low level of potassium</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These changes were determined after the typical patient had received about 9 cycles of EPd or 5 cycles of Pd alone.

*At least 10% of patients receiving EPd experienced the side effects listed in the table above. Patients experienced those side effects at a 5% greater rate than patients who took Pd alone.
STARTING YOUR TREATMENT

Stella H.
How will I receive EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab)?

EMPLICITI is given through an intravenous (IV) infusion by your healthcare team. An IV infusion is when medicine is given directly into the bloodstream through a vein—usually in the arm, hand, or through an IV port.

How do I know if EMPLICITI is working?

(immunotherapy) is different from traditional chemotherapies because it works with your immune system. Your healthcare team can determine how your body is responding to EMPLICITI in several ways—for example, they may check the amount of M proteins in your blood, or for a change in size or number of bone lesions.

Your healthcare team will monitor you closely to make sure you are responding to treatment.

What are some treatment tips for EMPLICITI?

You will be taking other medications as well as EMPLICITI. Filling out personalized treatment calendars along with your healthcare team may help you keep track of the medicine you’re taking each day.

If you miss your EMPLICITI infusion, call your healthcare team right away to schedule another time to get an infusion.

EMPLICITI keeps working between your treatments to help your immune system fight the disease. That’s why it’s very important to keep every appointment on the day it is scheduled. To make the most of your treatment plan, you should continue receiving EMPLICITI for as long as your healthcare provider prescribes the medication.

A TREATMENT ROUTINE THAT CAN FIT YOURS

Stella H.
What do I need to know about my treatment schedule?

Your EMPLICITI treatment schedule is divided into cycles that are 28 days (4 weeks) long. A cycle is a set number of days you are on treatment and also includes the time you spend resting in between treatments.

EMPLICITI is usually given one time every week for cycles 1 and 2 (28-day cycles). After the first two cycles, EMPLICITI is given once every four weeks when used with POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone. POMALYST and dexamethasone are also given during these cycles as part of the treatment.

Important Facts

CYCLES 1 & 2 (28 DAYS EACH)

EMPLICITI

POMALYST

oral dexamethasone

DAYS

1

2

15

22

32-38 REST PERIOD

CYCLES 3 & UP (28 DAYS EACH)

EMPLICITI

POMALYST

oral dexamethasone

DAYS

1

2

15

22-28 REST PERIOD

How long does each EMPLICITI infusion take?

The length of each EMPLICITI infusion will depend on your body weight and how many times you have received EMPLICITI in the past. If infusion reactions occur or become worse, it may take more time to receive your EMPLICITI infusion.

To learn more about EMPLICITI, call 1-844-EMPLICITI (1-844-367-5424) or visit Empliciti.com.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.
Getting to know your treatment:

EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone

What is EMPLICITI?
EMPLICITI is a prescription medicine used with other medications to treat the following type of adult patients with multiple myeloma:

✓ People who have received 1–3 prior treatments for their multiple myeloma may receive:

EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab) + REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) + dexamethasone

Remember to read the safety information for the other medications you are receiving. It is not known if EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, or POMALYST is safe and effective in children.

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)
EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone may cause side effects, some of which can be serious. Your healthcare team will work with you to manage any side effects you may experience throughout your treatment.

Serious side effects
Infusion reactions can happen during your EMPLICITI infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion. Symptoms of an infusion reaction may include:

- fever
- chills
- rash
- chest pain
- trouble breathing
- dizziness
- light-headedness

Before every EMPLICITI infusion, your healthcare team will give you medications to help lower your chances of having an infusion reaction. If you have an infusion reaction while receiving EMPLICITI, your healthcare provider will slow or stop your infusion and treat your reaction. If you have a severe infusion reaction, your healthcare provider may decide to stop all your EMPLICITI infusions.

Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of the above symptoms after your infusion with EMPLICITI.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.

Important Facts

เฉรษฐภูมิ • EMPLICITI • REVLIMID • dexamethasone patient
CLINICAL STUDIES: HELPING YOU UNDERSTAND THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF TREATMENT

EMPLICITI was studied in combination with the medicines REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone (ERd), and was compared with REVLIMID and dexamethasone alone. All patients in the study had received one to three prior multiple myeloma treatments.

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

Serious side effects

Infections may occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI + POMALYST® + dexamethasone and can be serious. Symptoms of an infection may include:

- fever
- flu-like symptoms
- cough
- shortness of breath
- burning with urination
- painful skin rash

Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any signs or symptoms of an infection.

Developing new cancers (malignancies) is a risk in patients who receive EMPLICITI with REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST + dexamethasone. Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during your treatment with EMPLICITI.

Talk to your healthcare team to learn more about your risk of developing new cancers if you receive EMPLICITI.

Liver problems may occur. Symptoms of liver problems include:

- tiredness
- weakness
- loss of appetite
- yellowing of your skin or eyes
- color changes in your stools
- confusion
- swelling of the stomach area

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver during your treatment with EMPLICITI.

Talk to your healthcare team if you have any signs or symptoms of liver problems.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-39.
Serious side effects

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

What were the goals of the study?

The study was designed to look at progression-free survival at 2 years. Progression-free survival is the length of time during and after treatment of a disease that a patient lives with the disease but it does not get worse.

The study was also designed to look at the overall response rate. Overall response rate is the percentage of patients who responded to treatment—for example, patients whose level of M protein was lowered by a certain amount. Overall response rates include stringent complete response, complete response, very good partial response, and partial response.

The main analysis for progression-free survival took place at 2 years. Patients still benefiting from treatment continued in the study, and a follow-up analysis was done at 5 years. Both evaluations were based on the entire population of 646 patients.

What were the results of the study?

There were 646 patients with multiple myeloma in the clinical study. 321 of the patients in the study received EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone (ERd). 325 of them received REVLIMID and dexamethasone (Rd) alone. All of them had already received 1 to 3 other treatments.

The results of the study were divided into three sections:

- **What is EMPLICITI?**
- **How does EMPLICITI work?**
- **What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI?**

CLINICAL STUDY FOR EMPLICITI

with REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone

Angela B. - EMPLICITI patient

How many patients were in the study?

There were 646 patients with multiple myeloma in the clinical study. 321 of the patients in the study received EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone (ERd). 325 of them received REVLIMID and dexamethasone (Rd) alone. All of them had already received 1 to 3 other treatments.

RESULTS FROM A PROVEN APPROACH

Randy J. - EMPLICITI patient

What were the results of the study?

EMPLICITI in combination with REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone (ERd) compared with REVLIMID and dexamethasone (Rd) alone showed:

- **30% LESS RISK OF DISEASE PROGRESSION**
  - After at least 2 years of follow-up, patients who received ERd were at 30% less risk of their disease progressing or passing away from any cause, compared with patients taking Rd alone. After at least 5 years of follow-up, results were similar.

- **4 OUT OF 5 PATIENTS RESPONDED TO TREATMENT**
  - About 4 out of 5 patients (78.5%) responded to treatment with ERd compared to about 2 out of 3 patients (65.5%) taking Rd alone.

- **AT 5 YEARS, MORE PATIENTS TAKING EMPLICITI WERE LIVING WITH THEIR DISEASE UNDER CONTROL**
  - At the time of the main analysis at 2 years, there was a 61% chance that patients taking ERd were living with their disease under control, compared with a 27% chance for patients taking Rd alone. At the 5-year follow-up, there was an 18% chance that patients taking ERd were still living with their disease under control, compared with a 12% chance for patients taking Rd alone.

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

The most common side effects of EMPLICITI when used with REVLIMID + dexamethasone include:

- fatigue
- diarrhea
- fever
- constipation
- cough
- numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in your arms or legs
- sore throat or runny nose
- upper respiratory tract infection
- decreased appetite
- pneumonia

These are not all of the possible side effects of EMPLICITI.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You can report any side effects you experience to the FDA by calling 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.

Visit Empliciti.com to learn more

Visit Empliciti.com to learn more
**KNOW THE SIDE EFFECTS THAT MAY OCCUR**

**Randy J. • EMPLICITI patient**

**What are the most common side effects?**

EMPLICITI in combination with REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone (ERd) compared with REVLIMID and dexamethasone (Rd) alone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most common side effects*</th>
<th>Patients taking ERd (318 patients)</th>
<th>Patients taking Rd alone (317 patients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fatigue</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diarrhea</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fever</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constipation</td>
<td>36%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cough</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in your arms or legs</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sore throat or runny nose</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decreased appetite</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumonia</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These side effect rates were determined after the typical patient had received about 19 cycles of ERd or 14 cycles of Rd alone.

*At least 20% of patients receiving EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone experienced the side effects listed in the table above. Patients experienced those side effects at a 5% or greater rate than patients who took Rd alone.

The percentage of patients who stopped treatment due to side effects was similar for both treatment groups (6.6% for patients who received ERd and 6.3% for patients who received Rd alone).

These are not all of the possible side effects of EMPLICITI with REVLIMID. If you have questions, ask your healthcare provider and read Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI and REVLIMID on pages 28–33 and the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information in pocket. Please see full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for REVLIMID in pocket.

**YOU MAY HAVE TREATMENT-RELATED CHANGES TO YOUR BLOOD LEVELS**

**Randy J. • EMPLICITI patient**

**What are the possible changes?**

EMPLICITI in combination with REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone (ERd) compared with REVLIMID and dexamethasone (Rd) alone.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Blood level changes*</th>
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<th>Patients taking Rd alone (317 patients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low number of lymphocytes</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low number of white cells</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low number of platelets</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low level of albumin</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevated alkaline phosphatase</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high level of glucose</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low level of calcium</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low bicarbonate</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high level of potassium</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These changes were determined after the typical patient had received about 19 cycles of ERd or 14 cycles of Rd alone.

*At least 10% of patients receiving ERd experienced the side effects listed in the table above. Patients experienced those side effects at a 5% greater rate than patients who took Rd alone.
What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

Serious side effects
Infections may occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI + dexamethasone and can be serious. Symptoms of an infection may include:

• flu-like symptoms
• cough
• fever
• headache
• body aches
• diarrhea

Infections may occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + POMALYST + dexamethasone.

Your healthcare team will monitor you closely to make sure you are responding to treatment.

How do I know if EMPLICITI is working?

Immunotherapy is different from traditional chemotherapies because it works with your immune system. Your healthcare team can determine how your body is responding to EMPLICITI in several ways—for example, they may check the amount of M proteins in your blood, or for a change in size or number of bone lesions. Your healthcare team will monitor you closely to make sure you are responding to treatment.

What are some treatment tips for EMPLICITI?

You will be taking other medications as well as EMPLICITI. Filling out personalized treatment calendars along with your healthcare team may help you keep track of the medicine you’re taking each day.

If you miss your EMPLICITI infusion, call your healthcare team right away to schedule another time to get an infusion.

EMPLICITI keeps working between your treatments to help your immune system fight the disease. That’s why it’s very important to keep every appointment on the day it is scheduled. To make the most of your treatment plan, you should continue receiving EMPLICITI for as long as your healthcare provider prescribes the medication.
What is EMPLICITI?
EMPLICITI is a prescription medicine used to treat multiple myeloma in combination with the medicines:
- REVLIMID and dexamethasone in adults who have received one to three prior treatments for their multiple myeloma.
- POMALYST and dexamethasone in adults who have received at least two prior treatments including REVLIMID and a proteasome inhibitor.

What is REVLIMID?
REVLIMID is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with multiple myeloma in combination with the medicine dexamethasone, or as maintenance treatment after autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (a type of stem cell transplant that uses your own stem cells). REVLIMID should not be used to treat people who have chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) unless they are participants in a controlled clinical trial.

What is POMALYST?
POMALYST is a prescription medicine, taken along with the medicine dexamethasone, used to treat adults with multiple myeloma who have previously received at least 2 medicines to treat multiple myeloma, including a proteasome inhibitor and lenalidomide, and whose disease has become worse during treatment or within 60 days of finishing the last treatment.

It is not known if EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, or POMALYST is safe and effective in children.

Important Safety Information
WARNINGS FOR REVLIMID: Risk to unborn babies, risk of low blood counts and blood clots.
WARNINGS FOR POMALYST: Risk to unborn babies, and blood clots.

What is EMPLICITI?
EMPLICITI is a prescription medicine called empliciti. It is a proteasome inhibitor and lenalidomide, and whose disease has become worse during treatment or within 60 days of finishing the last treatment. It is not known if EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, or POMALYST is safe and effective in children.

Important Facts
- REVLIMID & POMALYST are similar to the medicine thalidomide (THALOMID®), which is known to cause severe life-threatening birth defects. REVLIMID & POMALYST have not been tested in pregnant females. REVLIMID & POMALYST have harmed unborn animals in animal testing.
- Females must not get pregnant:
  - For at least 4 weeks before starting REVLIMID or POMALYST
  - While taking REVLIMID or POMALYST
  - During any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST
- Males, including those who have had a vasectomy, must always use a latex or synthetic condom during sexual contact with a pregnant female or a female that can become pregnant while taking REVLIMID or POMALYST and may be born with birth defects.
- Do not donate sperm while taking REVLIMID or POMALYST, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST.
- Do not have unprotected sexual contact with a female who is or could become pregnant. Tell your healthcare provider if you do have unprotected sexual contact with a female who is or could become pregnant.

Please read the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information for EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide) in pocket. Please see the full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for REVLIMID and POMALYST in pocket.
What is the most important information I should know about REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) & POMALYST® (pomalidomide)? (continued)

Men, if your female partner becomes pregnant, you should call your healthcare provider right away.

- Do not donate blood while you take REVLIMID or POMALYST, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping REVLIMID or POMALYST. If someone who is pregnant gets your donated blood, her baby may be exposed to REVLIMID or POMALYST and may be born with birth defects.

- Low white blood cells (neutropenia) and low platelets (thrombocytopenia). REVLIMID causes low white blood cells and low platelets in most people. You may need a blood transfusion or certain medicines if your blood counts drop too low. Your healthcare provider should check your blood counts often, especially during the first several months of treatment with REVLIMID, and then at least monthly. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any bleeding or bruising during treatment with REVLIMID.

- Blood clots in your arteries, veins, and lungs, heart attack, and stroke can happen if you take REVLIMID or POMALYST.

- Most people who take REVLIMID or POMALYST will also take a blood thinner medicine to help prevent blood clots.

- Before taking REVLIMID or POMALYST, tell your healthcare provider:
  - If you have had a blood clot in the past.
  - If you have had high blood pressure, stroke, or if you have been told you have a high level of fat in your blood (hyperlipidemia).

- About all the medicines you take. Certain other medicines can also increase your risk for blood clots.

Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of the following during treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST:

- Signs or symptoms of a blood clot in the lung, arm, or leg may include: shortness of breath, chest pain, or arm or leg swelling.

- Signs or symptoms of a heart attack may include: chest pain that may spread to the arms, neck, jaw, back, or stomach area (abdomen); feeling sweaty, shortness of breath, feeling sick, or vomiting.

- Signs or symptoms of stroke may include: sudden numbness or weakness, especially on one side of the body, severe headache or confusion, or problems with vision, speech, or balance.

- A red, itchy skin rash

- Peeling of your skin or blisters

- Severe itching

- Fever

Get emergency medical help right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST:

- Swelling of your lips, mouth, tongue, or throat

- Trouble breathing or swelling

- Raised red areas on your skin (rashes)

- A very fast heartbeat

- You feel dizzy or faint

Who should not take REVLIMID or POMALYST?

Do not take REVLIMID or POMALYST if you:

- Are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or become pregnant during treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST. See "What is the most important information I should know about REVLIMID & POMALYST?".

- Are allergic to lenalidomide or pomalidomide or any of the ingredients in REVLIMID or POMALYST.

What should I tell my healthcare provider (HCP) before taking EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, or POMALYST?

Before you take EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, or POMALYST, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Smoke cigarettes (POMALYST may not work as well in people who smoke)

- Have liver problems

- Have kidney problems or receive hemodialysis treatment

- Have thyroid problems

- Have an infection

- Have a serious skin rash with thalidomide treatment. You should not take REVLIMID.

- Are lactose intolerant. REVLIMID contains lactose.

- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if EMPLICITI may harm your unborn baby. However, REVLIMID & POMALYST may cause birth defects or death of an unborn baby.

- Are breastfeeding. Do not breastfeed during treatment with EMPLICITI and REVLIMID or dexamethasone or EMPLICITI and POMALYST and dexamethasone.

- Tell your HCP about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. REVLIMID and other medicines or POMALYST and other medicines may affect each other, causing serious side effects. Talk with your HCP before taking any new medicines.

- Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist.

How should I take REVLIMID or POMALYST?

Take REVLIMID or POMALYST exactly as prescribed and follow all the instructions of the REVLIMID REMS & POMALYST REMS program.

- Swallow REVLIMID or POMALYST capsules whole with water 1 time a day. Do not break, chew, or open your capsules.

- REVLIMID or POMALYST may be taken with or without food.

- Take REVLIMID or POMALYST at the same time each day.

Continued on next page.

Please read the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information for EMPLICITI, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide) in pocket. Please see the full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for REVLIMID and POMALYST in pocket.
What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, and POMALYST? (continued)

- **Nerve damage.** Stop taking POMALYST and call your HCP if you develop numbness, tingling, pain, or a burning sensation in your hands, legs, or feet.
- **Risk of new cancers (malignancies).** New cancers, including certain blood cancers (acute myelogenous leukemia or AML), have been seen in people who received POMALYST. Those receiving EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone have a risk of developing new cancers. Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during your treatment with EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone, or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone. Talk with your HCP about your risk of developing new cancers.
- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS).** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure and the need for dialysis treatment, abnormal heart rhythm, seizure, and sometimes death. Your HCP may do blood tests to check you for TLS.
- **Worsening of your tumor (tumor flare reaction).** Tell your healthcare provider if you get any of these symptoms of tumor flare reaction while taking REVLIMID: tender swollen lymph nodes; low-grade fever, pain or rash.
- **Thyroid problems.** Your healthcare provider may check your thyroid function before you start taking REVLIMID and during treatment with REVLIMID.
- **Risk of early death in MCL.** In people who have Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL), there may be a risk of dying sooner (early death) when taking REVLIMID. Talk with your healthcare provider about any concerns and possible risk factors.

- The most common side effects of EMPLICITI when used with REVLIMID and dexamethasone include fatigue, diarrhea, fever, constipation, cough, numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in your arms or legs, sore throat or runny nose, upper respiratory tract infection, decreased appetite, and pneumonia.
- The most common side effects of EMPLICITI when used with POMALYST and dexamethasone include constipation and high blood sugar.
- The most common side effects of REVLIMID include diarrhea, rash, nausea, constipation, tiredness or weakness, fever, itching, swelling of your arms, hands, legs, feet and skin, sleep problems (insomnia), headache, muscle cramps or spasms, shortness of breath, cough, sore throat, and other symptoms of a cold, upper respiratory tract infection or bronchitis, inflammation of the stomach and intestine (“stomach flu”), nose bleeds, shaking or trembling (tremor), joint aches, and pain in your back or stomach area (abdomen).
- The most common side effects of POMALYST include tiredness and weakness, constipation, nausea, diarrhea, shortness of breath, upper respiratory tract infection, back pain, and fever.
- These are not all the possible side effects of EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, and POMALYST. Your HCP may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop or permanently stop taking REVLIMID or POMALYST if you develop certain serious side effects during treatment. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information for EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, and POMALYST (pomalidomide) and POMALYST® (pomalidomide) in pocket. Please see the full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for REVLIMID and POMALYST in pocket.
What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

Serious side effects

Infections may occur in patients who receive EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone or EMPLICITI + POMALYST®. Infections may occur more frequently in patients who receive multiple myeloma treatments than in patients who have not received those treatments. Call your healthcare provider if you develop a fever, rash, or other signs of infection. This may include Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia, severe or life-threatening infections, or infections involving the skin and soft tissues.

Low white blood cells (neutropenia) and low platelets (thrombocytopenia).

EMPLICITI may cause low white blood cells and low platelets in most people. You may need a blood transfusion or certain medicines if your blood counts drop. Low white blood cells may increase your risk for infections. 

Do not donate blood while you take EMPLICITI or POMALYST®, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping treatment. If someone who is pregnant gets your donated blood, her baby may be at increased risk for serious or life-threatening complications. Do not breastfeed while you take EMPLICITI or POMALYST®.

EMPLICITI may cause low levels of one of the vitamins. Your healthcare provider may prescribe a daily vitamin B12 supplement for you to take. If you have low magnesium levels, your healthcare provider may prescribe a daily magnesium supplement for you to take.

EMPLICITI may cause low levels of certain electrolytes. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to help prevent or treat electrolyte imbalances.

EMPLICITI may cause a low red blood cell count (anemia). You may need a blood transfusion.

M protein:

A type of protein made by myeloma cells. M protein levels may be used to estimate the extent of myeloma disease, and measuring them is one way to evaluate response to myeloma treatments.

Natural Killer (NK) Cell:

A type of white blood cell that helps fight infection or disease and can be important for destroying cancerous cells.

EMPLICITI can cause fever, rash, throat irritation, or flu symptoms. If you develop severe or life-threatening symptoms, such as a fever of more than 100°F (37.8°C), a rash, or severe throat irritation, tell your healthcare provider right away.

For more information, visit Empliciti.com or call 1-844-EMPLICITI (1-844-367-5424), 8 am to 8 pm ET, Monday to Friday.

GLOSSARY

Dexamethasone: A steroid used in the treatment of multiple myeloma, often in combination with other medications. To learn more about dexamethasone, ask your healthcare team.

Immunotherapy: A type of treatment that works with your immune system to help control certain cancers. It is different because it is not surgery, radiation, or traditional chemotherapy.

M protein: A type of protein made by myeloma cells. M protein levels may be used to estimate the extent of myeloma disease, and measuring them is one way to evaluate response to myeloma treatments.

Natural Killer (NK) Cell: A type of white blood cell that helps fight infection or disease and can be important for destroying cancerous cells.

Overall response rate: The percentage of patients who responded to treatment—for example, patients whose level of M protein was lowered by a certain amount. Overall response rates include complete response, very good partial response, and partial response.

POMALYST® (also known as pomalidomide): An oral medication with anti-myeloma effects. It is used in combination with other medications. To learn more about POMALYST, ask your healthcare team.

Progression-free survival: The length of time during and after treatment of a disease that a patient lives with the disease but it does not get worse.

REVLIMID® (also known as lenalidomide): An oral medication with anti-myeloma effects. It is used in combination with other medications. To learn more about REVIMID, ask your healthcare team.

**Patient Resources/Glossary**

**Financial Resources**

Patient Access, Reimbursement and Co-Pay Support

Available through Bristol Myers Squibb Access Support

Bristol Myers Squibb is committed to helping patients gain access to their prescribed BMS medications. That’s why we offer the BMS Access Support® program, which provides resources to help patients understand their insurance coverage and find information on sources of financial support, including co-pay assistance for eligible commercially insured patients.

For more information, ask your doctor, visit BMS Access Support (bmsaccesssupport.bmscustomerconnect.com), or call BMS Access Support at 1-800-861-0048, 8 am to 8 pm ET, Monday–Friday.

Transportation assistance

You may be able to find help arranging transportation to and from medical appointments. Please contact the organizations listed in the next section for more information about programs in your area, and to find out if you are eligible for their services.

We’re here to help you find the information you need. For additional questions or concerns, call 1-844-EMPLICITI (1-844-367-5424) 8 am to 8 pm ET, Monday to Friday, or visit Empliciti.com.

**Other Patient Resources**

**Myeloma support resources:**

International Myeloma Foundation
800.452.CURE (2873)
www.myeloma.org

The Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation [MMRF]
203.229.3444
www.mmrf.org

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS)
914.949.5213
www.lls.org

The Myeloma Beacon
www.myelomabeacon.com

**Cancer support resources:**

CancerCare, Inc.
800.813.HOPE (4673)
www.cancercare.org

Cancer Support Community
202.459.9700
www.cancersupportcommunity.org

National Cancer Institute (NCI)
1.800.4.CANCER (226237)
www.cancer.gov

These organizations may help you find support near you.

Please remember that the first and best resource for any questions or concerns you may have about living with multiple myeloma is your healthcare team. Bristol Myers Squibb is not affiliated with nor endorses these organizations and the contact information above does not suggest endorsement.

**For additional questions or concerns,**

**call 1-844-EMPLICITI (1-844-367-5424)**

**or visit Empliciti.com.**

Please read more Important Safety Information about EMPLICITI, REVIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28–33.
What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI? (continued)

Infections may occur in patients who have had a blood transfusion or have received any blood products. They may also occur in patients with a history of certain infections, such as hepatitis B or C, or HIV. You or your healthcare provider should check your blood counts often, especially during the first several months after you start treatment.

Serious side effects

- Get emergency medical help right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST:
  - Fever
  - Severe itching
  - Peeling of your skin or blisters
  - Severe nausea or vomiting
  - Peeling or blistering skin
  - Trouble breathing or swallowing
  - Burning with urination

- Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of the following during treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST:
  - Blood clots (thromboembolic events), including PE and DVT
  - Stroke
  - Heart attack
  - Severe low blood pressure
  - Severe low red blood cells (anemia)

Remember to read the safety information for the other medications you are receiving.

Visit www.EMPLICITI.com to learn more.
EMPLICITI keeps working between your infusion appointments. That’s why it’s important to make the most of your treatment plan by continuing to go to every appointment as scheduled by your healthcare team. If you miss any of your appointments, call a healthcare provider right away.

For additional questions or concerns,

- call 1-844-367-5424
- or visit Empliciti.com.

Please read Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information for EMPLICITI in pocket.