



**Dinah G.**  
EMPLICITI + POMALYST + dexamethasone patient

**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**<sup>®</sup>  
(lenalidomide)



dexamethasone

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



**EMPLICITI**  
(elotuzumab)



**POMALYST**<sup>®</sup>  
(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<sup>®</sup>, REVLIMID<sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide) and POMALYST<sup>®</sup> (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<sup>®</sup> or POMALYST REMS<sup>®</sup> programs.** More information on the REMS programs is available at [www.CelgeneRiskManagement.com](http://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<sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide), and POMALYST<sup>®</sup> (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.

**Empliciti**<sup>®</sup>  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS

## 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** (1-844-367-5424) 8 AM to 8 PM ET, Monday to Friday, or visit **Emplificiti.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.

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\*All words in **yellow boxes** are defined in the glossary.







# 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.

**Empliciti.**  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS



You and EMPLICITI:  
**FIGHTING MULTIPLE MYELOMA CELLS TOGETHER**

Unlike traditional chemotherapy treatments, EMPLICITI is a first-of-its-kind immunotherapy medicine that works with your own immune system to fight multiple myeloma. EMPLICITI works in 2 ways. It activates a key type of white blood cell in your immune system, called a **Natural Killer (NK) Cell**. EMPLICITI also identifies myeloma cells so they are more easily recognized by NK Cells. That way, activated NK Cells can find myeloma cells to destroy.



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

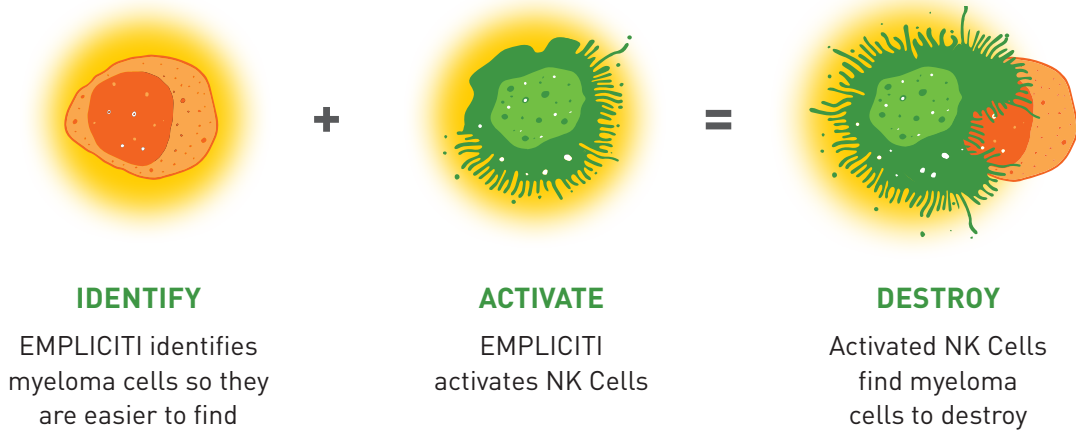
**Serious side effects**

**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.

EMPLICITI CAN HELP YOUR IMMUNE SYSTEM  
**DESTROY MYELOMA CELLS**



**Ask your doctor about EMPLICITI**

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

**Serious 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.

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







Dinah G. · EPd patient


# 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:

 **EMPLICITI**  
(elotuzumab)

+

 **POMALYST®**  
(pomalidomide)

+

 **dexamethasone**

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

It is not known if EMPLICITI 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

**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.

**Empliciti**  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS





# EPd clinical study



**Phillip G.**  
**How was EMPLICITI studied?**

## CLINICAL STUDIES: HELPING YOU UNDERSTAND THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF TREATMENT

EMPLICITI was studied in combination with the medicines **POMALYST® (pomalidomide)** and **dexamethasone** (EPd), and was compared with POMALYST and dexamethasone (Pd) alone.



**Emplciti**  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS

+

POMALYST

+

dexamethasone




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

#### The most common side effects

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

- constipation
- high blood sugar


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

 **Call your doctor** for medical advice about side effects.

#### 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
- cough
- burning with urination
- flu-like symptoms
- shortness of breath
- 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
- yellowing of your skin or eyes
- confusion
- weakness
- color changes in your stools
- swelling of the stomach area
- loss of appetite

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

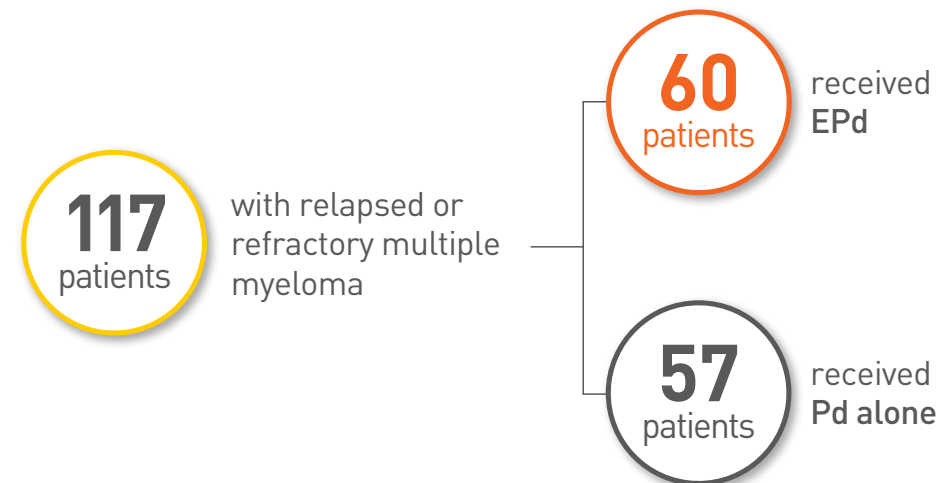


Phillip G.

### 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 with 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.

## POWERFUL RESULTS FROM A PROVEN APPROACH

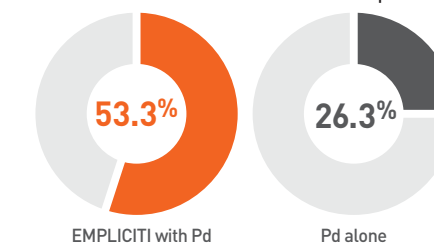


Stella H.

### 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.



Ask your doctor about EMPLICITI

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

**Implicititi.**  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS

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.

Most common side effects*	Patients taking EPd (60 patients)	Patients taking Pd alone (55 patients)
constipation	22%	11%
high blood sugar	20%	15%
pneumonia	18%	13%
diarrhea	18%	9%
respiratory tract infection	17%	9%
bone pain	15%	9%
difficulty breathing, shortness of breath	15%	7%
muscle spasms	13%	5%
swelling in the hands or lower legs	13%	7%
low lymphocyte count	10%	1.8%

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.

Blood level changes*	Patients taking EPd (60 patients)	Patients taking Pd alone (55 patients)
low number of lymphocytes	98%	91%
low number of white cells	80%	87%
low number of platelets	78%	73%
low level of albumin	65%	56%
low level of calcium	58%	40%
high level of glucose	40%	25%
low level of sodium	40%	18%
low level of potassium	23%	16%

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.

CYCLES 1 & 2 (28 DAYS EACH)							
EMPLICITI	DAY 1		DAY 8		DAY 15		DAY 22
POMALYST	DAYS 1-21						DAYS 23-28 REST PERIOD
oral dexamethasone	DAY 1		DAY 8		DAY 15		DAY 22

CYCLES 3 & UP (28 DAYS EACH)							
EMPLICITI	DAY 1						DAYS 23-28 REST PERIOD
POMALYST	DAYS 1-21						DAYS 23-28 REST PERIOD
oral dexamethasone	DAY 1		DAY 8		DAY 15		DAY 22

- Before each infusion, your healthcare provider will give you medicines to help reduce the risk of an infusion reaction. Your healthcare provider will also decide how many treatments you will receive
- Take your dose of POMALYST and dexamethasone exactly as prescribed. Keep in mind the dose of oral dexamethasone may vary based on whether EMPLICITI is given that day and on your age

### 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 [Emplaciti.com](https://www.Emplaciti.com).

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



Randy J. · EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone patient

# 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:



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.

**Empliciti**  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS





# ERd clinical study



**Angela B.** · EMPLICITI + REVLIMID + dexamethasone patient  
**How was EMPLICITI studied?**

## 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.



**Emplaciti.**  
(elotuzumab)  
FOR INJECTION  
FOR INTRAVENOUS USE  
300 MG & 400 MG VIALS

+

REVLIMID

+

dexamethasone



### 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 28-33.

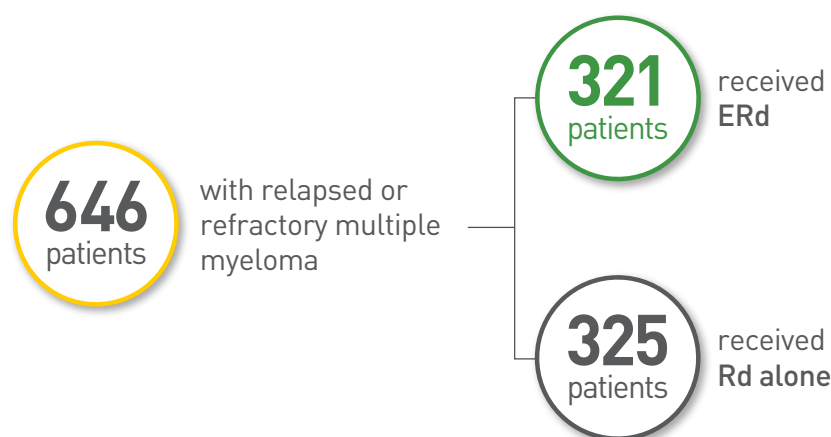
# CLINICAL STUDY FOR EMPLICITI with REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone



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.



## 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.

# 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:



### 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 41% 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.



### 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.

**Ask your doctor about EMPLICITI**

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

### The most common side effects

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

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





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.

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

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 (6.0% 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.

Blood level changes*	Patients taking ERd (318 patients)	Patients taking Rd alone (317 patients)
low number of lymphocytes	99%	98%
low number of white cells	91%	88%
low number of platelets	84%	78%
low level of albumin	73%	66%
elevated alkaline phosphatase	39%	30%
high level of glucose	89%	85%
low level of calcium	78%	77%
low bicarbonate	63%	45%
high level of potassium	32%	22%

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.



STARTING YOUR TREATMENT



Angela B. · EMPLICITI patient

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



Angela B. · EMPLICITI patient

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), and one time every 2 weeks for cycles 3 and up (28-day cycles) when used with REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone. REVLIMID and dexamethasone are also given during these cycles as part of the treatment.

CYCLES 1 & 2 (28 DAYS EACH)							
EMPLICITI	DAY 1		DAY 8		DAY 15		DAY 22
REVLIMID	DAYS 1–21						DAYS 23–28 REST PERIOD
oral dexamethasone	DAY 1		DAY 8		DAY 15		DAY 22

CYCLES 3 & UP (28 DAYS EACH)							
EMPLICITI	DAY 1				DAY 15		
REVLIMID	DAYS 1–21						DAYS 23–28 REST PERIOD
oral dexamethasone	DAY 1		DAY 8		DAY 15		DAY 22

- Before each infusion, your healthcare provider will give you medicines to help reduce the risk of an infusion reaction. Your healthcare provider will also decide how many treatments you will receive
- Take your dose of REVLIMID and dexamethasone exactly as prescribed. Keep in mind the dose of oral dexamethasone may vary based on whether EMPLICITI is given that day

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 [Emplificiti.com](http://Emplificiti.com).

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



## Important Safety Information About EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab), REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide)

### 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 the most important information I should know about REVLIMID & POMALYST?

Before you begin taking REVLIMID or POMALYST, you must read and agree to all of the instructions in the REVLIMID REMS® or POMALYST REMS® program. Before prescribing REVLIMID or POMALYST, your healthcare provider (HCP) will explain the REVLIMID REMS or POMALYST REMS program to you and have you sign the Patient-Physician Agreement Form.

REVLIMID & POMALYST can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Possible birth defects (deformed babies) or death of an unborn baby.** Females who are pregnant or plan to become pregnant must not take REVLIMID or POMALYST.
  - **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
    - For at least 4 weeks after stopping REVLIMID or POMALYST

### What is the most important information I should know about REVLIMID & POMALYST? (continued)

#### - Females who can become pregnant:

- Will have pregnancy tests weekly for 4 weeks, then every 4 weeks if your menstrual cycle is regular, or every 2 weeks if your menstrual cycle is irregular.  
If you miss your period or have unusual bleeding, you will need to have a pregnancy test and receive counseling.
- Must agree to use 2 acceptable forms of effective birth control at the same time, for at least 4 weeks before, while taking, during any breaks (interruptions) in treatment, and for at least 4 weeks after stopping REVLIMID or POMALYST.
- Talk with your healthcare provider to find out about options for acceptable forms of birth control that you may use to prevent pregnancy during and after treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST.

#### - If you become pregnant while taking REVLIMID or POMALYST, stop taking it right away and call your healthcare provider. If your healthcare provider is not available, you can call Celgene Customer Care Center at 1-888-423-5436. Healthcare providers and patients should report all cases of pregnancy to:

- FDA MedWatch at 1-800-FDA-1088
- Celgene Corporation at 1-888-423-5436  
There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors the outcomes of females who take REVLIMID or POMALYST during pregnancy, or if their male partner takes REVLIMID or POMALYST and they are exposed during pregnancy. You can enroll in this registry by calling Celgene Corporation at the phone number listed above.

#### - REVLIMID & POMALYST can pass into human semen:

- Males, including those who have had a vasectomy, must always use a latex or synthetic condom during any sexual contact with a pregnant female or a female that can become pregnant while taking REVLIMID or POMALYST, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with REVLIMID or POMALYST, and for 4 weeks after stopping 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.
- Do not donate sperm while taking REVLIMID or POMALYST, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping REVLIMID or POMALYST. If a female becomes pregnant with your sperm, the baby may be exposed to REVLIMID or POMALYST and may be born with birth defects.

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.

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## Important Safety Information (continued)

### 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 high blood pressure, smoke, 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 swallowing
- raised red areas on your skin (hives)
- 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 had 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 and 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.

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## Important Safety Information (continued)

### How should I take REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) or POMALYST® (pomalidomide)? (continued)

- If you are on hemodialysis, take POMALYST after hemodialysis, on hemodialysis days.
- Do not open REVLIMID or POMALYST capsules or handle them any more than needed. If you touch a broken REVLIMID or POMALYST capsule or the medicine in the capsule, wash the area of your body right away with soap and water.
- If you miss a dose of REVLIMID or POMALYST and it has been less than 12 hours since your regular time, take REVLIMID or POMALYST as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, just skip your missed dose. **Do not** take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you take too much REVLIMID or POMALYST, call your (HCP) right away.
- **Do not share REVLIMID & POMALYST with other people.** It may cause birth defects and other serious problems.

### What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, and POMALYST?

- See “What is the most important information I should know about REVLIMID & POMALYST?”
- **EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, and POMALYST can cause serious side effects, including:**
  - **Increased risk of death in people who have chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).** People with CLL who take REVLIMID have an increased risk of death compared with people who take the medicine chlorambucil. REVLIMID may cause you to have serious heart problems that can lead to death, including atrial fibrillation, heart attack, or heart failure. You should not take REVLIMID if you have CLL unless you are participating in a controlled clinical trial.
  - **Low white blood cells (neutropenia), low platelets (thrombocytopenia), and low red blood cells (anemia) are common with POMALYST, but can also be serious.** You may need a blood transfusion or certain medicines if your blood counts drop too low. Your blood counts should be checked by your healthcare provider (HCP) weekly for the first 8 weeks of treatment and monthly after that.
  - **Severe liver problems, including liver failure and death.** Your HCP should do blood tests to check your liver function during your treatment with EMPLICITI, REVLIMID, and POMALYST. Tell your HCP right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of liver problems: yellowing of your skin or the white parts of your eyes (jaundice); dark or brown (tea-colored) urine; color changes in your stool; pain or swelling on the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen); confusion; bleeding or bruising more easily than normal, or feeling very tired.
  - **Infusion Reactions.** Infusion reactions can happen during your infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion of EMPLICITI. Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion of EMPLICITI to help reduce the risk of 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 stop your treatment completely. Tell your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms after your infusion with EMPLICITI: fever, chills, rash, chest pain, trouble breathing, dizziness, or light-headedness.
  - **Infections.** Those receiving EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone may develop infections; some can be serious. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the signs and symptoms of an infection, including: fever, flu-like symptoms, cough, shortness of breath, burning with urination, or a painful skin rash. **Severe allergic and severe skin reactions** can happen with REVLIMID & POMALYST and may cause death.
  - **Dizziness and confusion.** Avoid taking other medicines that may cause dizziness and confusion during treatment with POMALYST. Avoid situations that require you to be alert until you know how POMALYST affects you.

### 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 bleed, 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® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide) in pocket. Please see the full Prescribing Information including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide for REVLIMID and POMALYST in pocket.

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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](http://www.myeloma.org)

**The Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation (MMRF)**  
203.229.0464  
[www.themmr.org](http://www.themmr.org)

**The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS)**  
914.949.5213  
[www.lls.org](http://www.lls.org)

**The Myeloma Beacon**  
[www.myelomabeacon.com](http://www.myelomabeacon.com)

Cancer support resources:

**CancerCare, Inc.**  
800.813.HOPE (4673)  
[www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)

**Cancer Support Community**  
202.659.9709  
[www.cancersupportcommunity.org](http://www.cancersupportcommunity.org)

**National Cancer Institute (NCI)**  
1.800.4.CANCER (226237)  
[www.cancer.gov](http://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.

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 REVLIMID, ask your healthcare team.

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, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), and POMALYST® (pomalidomide), including serious side effects, on pages 28-33.



NOTES/QUESTIONS FOR MY HEALTHCARE TEAM:

Lined area for notes/questions on page 36.

NOTES/QUESTIONS FOR MY HEALTHCARE TEAM:

Lined area for notes/questions on page 37.

**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.**

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