

Stay on track with your SARCLISA treatment

Fill out this calendar with your doctor or nurse at your next appointment



SARCLISA is given by a doctor or nurse by intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein in 28 day or 42 day, treatment periods called cycles.

SARCLISA is given in combination with other medicines described below.

- For the first cycle, SARCLISA is usually given once a week for newly diagnosed and previously treated Multiple Myeloma
- After the first cycle, SARCLISA is usually given once every 2 weeks for newly diagnosed and previously treated Multiple Myeloma
- After 18 cycles, SARCLISA is usually given once every 4 weeks in some combinations for newly diagnosed Multiple Myeloma

Other medicines given with SARCLISA

SARCLISA is given together with either Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) and dexamethasone or Pomalyst® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone or Velcade® (bortezomib), Revlimid® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone. These are other medicines that are used to treat multiple myeloma.

Kyprolis is given by IV infusion. Pomalyst is taken by mouth. Revlimid is taken by mouth. Velcade is taken by IV infusion. Dexamethasone can either be given by IV infusion or taken by mouth.

Once you have been prescribed SARCLISA, your doctor will explain how and when you will receive SARCLISA in combination with other medicines.

My oncologist, infusion clinic, or hospital contact:

What is SARCLISA?

SARCLISA is a prescription medicine used in combination with:

- The medicines pomalidomide and dexamethasone, to treat adults who have received at least 2 prior therapies including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor to treat multiple myeloma.
- The medicines carfilzomib and dexamethasone, to treat adults with multiple myeloma who have already received 1 to 3 lines of treatment and they did not work or are no longer working.
- The medicines bortezomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone, to treat adults with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who cannot receive a type of stem cell transplant that uses their own stem cells (autologous stem cell transplant).

It is not known if SARCLISA is safe and effective in children.

Important Safety Information

Do not receive SARCLISA if you have a severe allergic reaction to isatuximab-irfc or any of the ingredients in SARCLISA (see the list of ingredients in the full <u>Prescribing Information</u>).

Please see additional Important Safety Information on inside back cover, and accompanying full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including <u>Patient Information</u>.

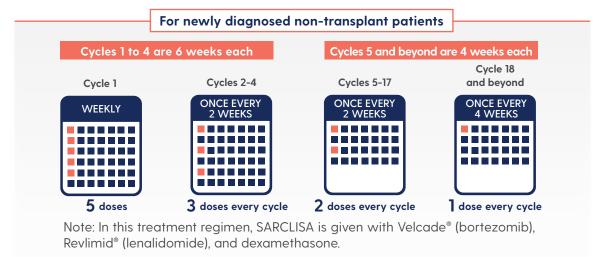


HOW SARCLISA IS GIVEN

Treatment with SARCLISA

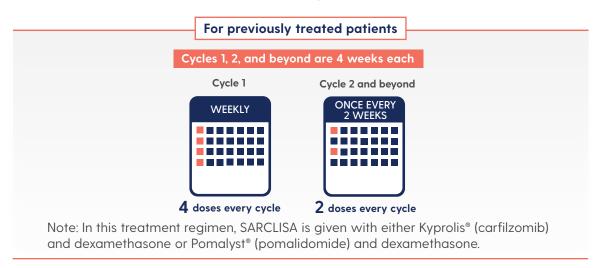
Fewer infusions after the first cycle

SARCLISA is given by a healthcare provider as an intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein. Depending on where you are in your treatment journey with multiple myeloma, there are different treatment schedules for SARCLISA.



SARCLISA in combination with bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone is given in treatment cycles of 42 days (6 weeks) from cycle 1 to 4 and in treatment cycles of 28 days (4 weeks) from cycle 5.

- · Cycle 1 (42-day cycle), SARCLISA is given weekly (Days 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29).
- Cycles 2 to 4 (42-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 2 weeks (Days 1, 15, and 29).
- Cycles 5 to 17 (28-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 2 weeks (Days 1 and 15).
- Cycles 18 and beyond (28-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 4 weeks.



SARCLISA in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone, or SARCLISA in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone is given in treatment cycles of 28 days (4 weeks).

- · Cycle 1 (28-day cycle), SARCLISA is given weekly.
- · Cycle 2 and beyond (28-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 2 weeks.

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Use this space to write down additional questions you may have or information you want to share with your healthcare team.

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My SARCLISA treatment calendar

Month:

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
My SARCLIS	A combinatio	n:				
Directions fr	om my docto	r or nurse:				



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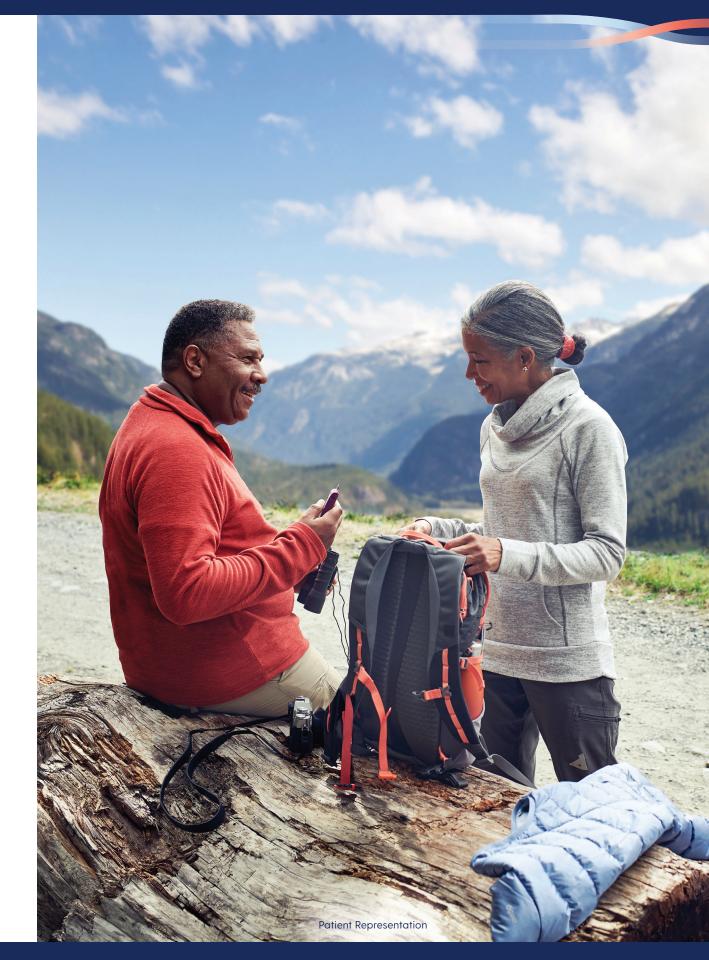
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Notes and questions
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or information you want to share with your healthcare team.







Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Before receiving SARCLISA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have an infection.
- Have heart problems, if your healthcare provider prescribes SARCLISA in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone for you.
- Have had shingles (herpes zoster).
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. SARCLISA can harm your unborn baby.
- Females who are able to become pregnant should use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 5 months after your last dose of SARCLISA. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that you can use during this time.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you think you are pregnant or become pregnant during treatment with SARCLISA.
- Before receiving SARCLISA in combination with either pomalidomide or lenalidomide, females and males must garee to the instructions in the pomalidomide or lenglidomide REMS program. The pomalidomide and lenalidomide REMS program have specific requirements about birth control preanancy testina, blood donation, and sperm donation that you need to know. Talk to your healthcare provider to learn more about pomalidomide or lenalidomide.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SARCLISA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with SARCLISA.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How will I receive SARCLISA?

- SARCLISA will be given to you by your healthcare provider by intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein.
- SARCLISA in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone, or SARCLISA in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone is given in treatment cycles of 28 days (4 weeks).
- Cvcle 1 (28-day cvcle). SARCLISA is given weekly.
- Cycle 2 and beyond (28-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 2 weeks.
- SARCLISA in combination with bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone is given in treatment cycles of 42 days (6 weeks) from cycle 1 to 4 and in treatment cycles of 28 days (4 weeks) from cycle 5.
- Cycle 1 (42-day cycle), SARCLISA is given weekly (Days 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29).
- Cycles 2 to 4 (42-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 2 weeks (Days 1, 15, and 29).
- Cycles 5 to 17 (28-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 2 weeks (Days 1 and 15).
- Cycles 18 and beyond (28-day cycles), SARCLISA is given every 4 weeks.
- Your healthcare provider will decide how many treatments you will receive.
- Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion of SARCLISA to help reduce the risk of infusion reactions (make them less frequent and severe).
- If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

What are the possible side effects of SARCLISA?

SARCLISA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Infusion reactions, Infusion reactions are common with SARCLISA and can sometimes be severe or life threatenina.
- Your healthcare provider will prescribe medicines before each infusion of SARCLISA to help decrease your risk for infusion reactions or to help make any infusion reaction less severe. You will be monitored for infusion reactions during each infusion of SARCLISA.
- Your healthcare provider may slow down or stop your infusion, or completely stop treatment with SARCLISA if you have an infusion reaction.

Get medical help right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infusion reaction during or after an infusion of SARCLISA:

- shortness of breath, wheezing, or trouble breathing
- swelling of the face, mouth, throat, or tongue
- throat tightness
- palpitations
- dizziness. liahtheadedness. or faintina

- headache
- couah
- rash or itching
- nausea
- runny or stuffy nose
- chills

- Infections. SARCLISA can cause infections that are severe, life-threatening, or that may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for signs and symptoms of infection before and during treatment with SARCLISA. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines for you to help prevent infections and treat you as needed if you develop an infection during treatment with SARCLISA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop a fever or any signs or symptoms of infection during treatment with SARCLISA.
- Decreased white blood cell counts. Decreased white blood cell counts are common with SARCLISA and certain white blood cells can be severely decreased. Fever can occur with low white blood cell counts and may be a sign that you have an infection. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell counts. during treatment with SARCLISA and may prescribe a medicine to help increase your white blood cell counts. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any fever or symptoms of infection during treatment with SARCLISA.
- Risk of new cancers. New cancers have happened in people during and after treatment with SARCLISA. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for new cancers during treatment with SARCLISA.
- Change in blood tests. SARCLISA may affect the results of blood tests to match your blood type for about 6 months after your last infusion of SARCLISA. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to match your blood type before you start treatment with SARCLISA. Tell all of your healthcare providers that you are being treated with SARCLISA before receiving blood transfusions.

The most common side effects of SARCLISA in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone

- upper respiratory tract infection
- luna infection (pneumonia)
- diarrhea
- decreased red blood cell count (anemia)
- decreased platelet count (thrombocytopenia)

The most common side effects of SARCLISA in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone include:

- upper respiratory tract infection
- tiredness and weakness
- high blood pressure
- diarrhea
- · lung infection (pneumonia)
- trouble breathing

- trouble sleeping
- bronchitis
- couah
- back pain
- decreased red blood cell count (anemia)
- decreased platelet count (thrombocytopenia)

The most common side effects of SARCLISA in combination with bortezomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone include:

- upper respiratory tract infection
- diarrhea
- tiredness and weakness
- tinaling or numbness of the arms or leas
- lung infection (pneumonia)
- muscle or bone pain
- clouding of your eye (cataract)

- constipation
- swelling of the hands, legs, ankles and feet
- rash
- trouble sleeping
- COVID-19
- decreased red blood cell count (anemia)
- decreased platelet count (thrombocytopenia)

Heart failure can happen during treatment with SARCLISA in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms:

- trouble breathing
- cough
- swelling of your ankles, feet, or legs

These are not all the possible side effects of SARCLISA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see accompanying full **Prescribing Information**, including **Patient Information**.







Injection for intravenous use 500 mg/25 mL, 100 mg/5 mL

The CareASSIST Patient Support Program helps eligible patients with access and support for SARCLISA.

Learn more at SanofiCareAssist.com/sarclisa.



Scan with your smartphone camera

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Kyprolis is a registered trademark of Amgen, Inc. Pomalyst is a registered trademark of Bristol Myers Sauibb.

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Patient Representation