

ABECMA (idecabtagene vicleucel) is a prescription medicine for the treatment of multiple myeloma in patients who have received at least two kinds of treatment regimens that have not worked or have stopped working. ABECMA is a medicine made from your own white blood cells; the cells are genetically modified to recognize and attack your multiple myeloma cells.

## Questions to ask your doctor about ABECMA®



Bring these questions to your next appointment and talk with your healthcare team to see if ABECMA is right for you.

### About ABECMA

What is ABECMA?

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How does ABECMA work?

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How is ABECMA different from treatments I've had before (such as a stem cell transplant, chemotherapy, other immunotherapies, or targeted therapies)?

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Were there people like me in the ABECMA clinical trial? How did they respond to treatment?

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### Considering treatment

When should I start thinking about treatment with ABECMA?

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Are there any treatments I need to have received before ABECMA can be an option for me?

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### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

**What is the most important information I should know about ABECMA?**

ABECMA may cause side effects that are severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following:

- difficulty breathing
- fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- chills/shivering
- confusion
- dizziness or lightheadedness
- shaking or twitching (tremor)
- fast or irregular heartbeat
- severe fatigue
- severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and click here for full [Prescribing Information](#), including **Boxed WARNINGS** and [Medication Guide](#).

## Considering treatment (cont'd)

Will any of the treatments I have already received affect my ability to get ABECMA®?

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Is ABECMA right for me? What other factors do we need to consider?

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Where can I receive ABECMA?

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If we decide that ABECMA is right for me, what do we need to do next? How soon could I receive treatment?

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What information about the multiple myeloma, previous treatments, and my overall health will I need to share with the CAR T cell therapy treatment center?

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

### What is the most important information I should know about ABECMA? (cont'd)

It is important that you tell your healthcare providers that you have received ABECMA and to show them your ABECMA Patient Wallet Card. Your healthcare provider may give you other medicines to treat your side effects.

### How will I receive ABECMA?

- ABECMA is made from your own white blood cells, so your blood will be collected by a process called "leukapheresis".
- Your blood cells will be sent to a manufacturing center to make your ABECMA. Based on clinical trial experience, it takes about 4 weeks from the time your cells are received at the manufacturing site and are available to be shipped back to your healthcare provider, but the time may vary.

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## Receiving treatment

What's involved in the treatment process?

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How long do I need to stay near the certified treatment center after receiving ABECMA?

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What should I bring with me to the certified treatment center?

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

### How will I receive ABECMA? (cont'd)

- Before you get ABECMA, your healthcare provider will give you chemotherapy for 3 days to prepare your body.
- When your ABECMA is ready, your healthcare provider will give ABECMA to you through a catheter (tube) placed into your vein (intravenous infusion). Your dose of ABECMA may be given in one or more infusion bags. The infusion usually takes up to 30 minutes for each infusion bag.
- You will be monitored at the certified healthcare facility where you received your treatment daily for at least 7 days after the infusion.
- You should plan to stay within 2 hours of this location for at least 4 weeks after getting ABECMA. Your healthcare provider will check to see that your treatment is working and help you with any side effects that may occur.

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## Following treatment

What are the most important side effects I should be aware of?

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How common is it for people to experience these or any other side effects after receiving ABECMA®?

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When are these side effects most likely to occur and how are they managed? What should I do if I have any side effects?

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Is it possible for these side effects to occur after leaving the certified treatment center?

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## Support throughout treatment

Do I need to have a caregiver throughout treatment? Why?

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What does my caregiver need to know and do?

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Are there any support programs or organizations that can help me and my caregiver?

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

### What should I avoid after receiving ABECMA?

- Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous if you are not mentally alert, for at least 8 weeks after you get ABECMA. This is because the treatment can cause temporary memory and coordination problems, sleepiness, confusion, dizziness, and seizures.
- Do not donate blood, organs, tissues, or cells for transplantation.

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

### What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects of ABECMA?

The most common side effects of ABECMA are:

- fatigue
- fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- chills/shivering
- severe nausea or diarrhea
- decreased appetite
- headache
- dizziness/lightheadedness
- confusion
- difficulty speaking or slurred speech
- cough
- difficulty breathing
- fast or irregular heartbeat

In a study comparing ABECMA to standard regimen, a higher proportion of patients experienced death within the first 9 months from randomization in the ABECMA arm compared to the standard regimens arm. This higher rate of early death was mainly observed before receiving ABECMA with the main reason being progression of multiple myeloma. There was also an increase in the rate of death from adverse events after ABECMA.

ABECMA can cause a very common side effect called cytokine release syndrome, or CRS, which can be severe or fatal. Symptoms of CRS include fever, difficulty breathing, dizziness or light-headedness, nausea, headache, fast heartbeat, low blood pressure, or fatigue. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop fever or any of these other symptoms after receiving ABECMA.

ABECMA can increase the risk of life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop fever, chills, or any signs or symptoms of an infection.

ABECMA can lower one or more types of your blood cells (red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets), which may make you feel weak or tired or increase your risk of severe infection or bleeding. After treatment, your healthcare provider will test your blood to check for this. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever, are feeling tired, or have bruising or bleeding.

ABECMA may increase your risk of getting cancers including certain types of blood cancers. Your healthcare provider should monitor you for this.

Having ABECMA in your blood may cause a false-positive human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test result by some commercial tests.

This is a summary of the most important safety information about ABECMA. These are not all the possible side effects of ABECMA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. For more information, go to [www.ABECMA.com](http://www.ABECMA.com) or call 1-888-805-4555. You may report side effects to the FDA. Visit: <http://www.fda.gov/medwatch>, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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