

**FOR ADULTS WITH RELAPSED OR REFRACTORY  
MULTIPLE MYELOMA (MM)**

# How to Start the Conversation about CAR T Cell Therapy with **ABECMA**<sup>®</sup>



Actor portrayal  
CAR=chimeric antigen receptor.

## Important Facts About **ABECMA**<sup>®</sup> (idecabtagene vicleucel)

This is a summary of important information that you need to know about ABECMA. Your healthcare team can work with you to help answer any questions you may have about this medication. Keep this document in a safe place, so you can refer to it before and during your treatment.

Look out for the following  
icons as you read:



Talk to your  
healthcare team



Call a healthcare  
provider right away



Helpful information  
to remember

## What is **ABECMA**?

ABECMA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with relapsed or refractory **multiple myeloma (MM)**, when:

- ✓ you have tried two or more kinds of treatments that have not worked or have stopped working, **AND**
- ✓ you have received at least one therapy from each of these drug classes:
  - an immunomodulatory agent
  - a proteasome inhibitor
  - an anti-CD38 antibody

## WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS

 ABECMA may cause side effects that are life-threatening and can lead to death, including risk of **cytokine release syndrome (CRS), neurologic toxicity, infections, low blood cell counts (cytopenia), and certain types of blood cancers.**



**Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away** if you experience any of the following symptoms:

- trouble breathing
- fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- chills or shivering
- confusion
- feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- shaking or twitching (tremor)
- fast or irregular heartbeat
- feeling severely tired or weak
- severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea





Because of the risk of serious side effects, your healthcare provider will give you an **ABECMA Patient Wallet Card** that describes symptoms to look out for that require emergency medical care right away. It's 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. (Cont'd on page 8)

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

## You play an important role in your multiple myeloma treatment journey

No matter where you are along your treatment journey, it's a good idea to talk with your healthcare team to understand your options. Use this guide as support in starting conversations with your healthcare team about ABECMA<sup>®</sup>.

**As you're reviewing this brochure, you will see specific questions related to ABECMA. Use this guide to help navigate conversations with your healthcare team when discussing if ABECMA may be right for you.**

-  Am I eligible for ABECMA?
-  What results might I see with ABECMA?
-  What side effects might I experience with ABECMA?
-  What is the process to receive ABECMA? Is it available now?



Use the questions throughout this piece to help start the conversation with your doctor.

*“ I had already tried 3 different treatments. So, my doctor decided it was time for CAR T cell therapy with ABECMA. ”*

— Jim, treated with ABECMA



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## Asking About CAR T Cell Therapy

### ABECMA<sup>®</sup> is a CAR T cell therapy created just for you

CAR T cell therapy uses cells from your body's immune system to fight multiple myeloma. ABECMA is a one-time infusion\* for the treatment of multiple myeloma (MM). Your doctor may refer to ABECMA by its generic name, idecabtagene vicleucel or "ide-cel".

### Two simple questions can help you determine whether it might be time for ABECMA:

1. Has your multiple myeloma come back (relapsed) OR did your multiple myeloma medicine not work (refractory)?
2. Have you tried 2 treatments that include a therapy from each of the 3 classes below?

Immunomodulatory Agent	Proteasome Inhibitor	Anti-CD38 Monoclonal Antibody
Lenalidomide (REVLIMID <sup>®</sup> )	Bortezomib (VELCADE <sup>®</sup> )	Daratumumab (DARZALEX <sup>®</sup> )
Pomalidomide (POMALYST <sup>®</sup> )	Carfilzomib (KYPROLIS <sup>®</sup> )	Isatuximab-irfc (SARCLISA <sup>®</sup> )
Thalidomide (THALOMID <sup>®</sup> )	Ixazomib (NINLARO <sup>®</sup> )	

These medicines may be given by pill, injection, or infusion. Your doctor may have prescribed more than 1 at a time. Please see product safety information at respective website for agents listed above.

**If you answered YES or are unsure, you may be eligible for ABECMA today.**  
**If you answered NO, ABECMA may still be an option for you in the future.**



Your healthcare team will know what treatments have been previously prescribed to you and can help you determine whether you may be eligible for ABECMA.

\*Treatment process includes blood collection, CART cell creation, administration, and side effect monitoring.

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## Learning About Possible Results With ABECMA<sup>®</sup>

When discussing treatment options with your doctor, it is important to understand the different types of people included in the clinical studies for those medicines, as it can affect the results and how they should be interpreted.



### Did you know:

In a study of 386 people, those included had 2 important characteristics that may be seen in people with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM):

- 100% were triple-class exposed\*
- 95% were daratumumab refractory

**Below are a few questions you may want to consider asking your doctor**

▶ How do the patients in the ABECMA clinical studies compare to me?

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▶ What results might I expect after treatment with ABECMA?

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▶ Are there any other therapies I might receive as part of the process to control my multiple myeloma? Is there pre-infusion treatment or “bridging therapy” for my multiple myeloma?

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\*Patients who have received an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor, and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody.

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## Learning About Possible Results With ABECMA<sup>®</sup> (cont'd)

**The safety profile of ABECMA is specific to ABECMA and you should discuss it with your doctor**

Relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma treatments, including this treatment or any other treatment, may have different side effects, including the types, when and how often they occur, along with how severe they may be.

**Below are a few questions you may want to consider asking your doctor**

▶ How is the safety profile of ABECMA different from other treatments?

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▶ What symptoms should I look out for right after my ABECMA infusion, and how long will they last?

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▶ Are there any side effects that may appear weeks, months, or years after my infusion? Will I be able to return to my daily activities?

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▶ If I experience side effects, how will my healthcare team manage them?

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**It's important to be well informed for conversations with your healthcare team before deciding on a treatment option.**

## Understanding the Treatment Process

The process to receive ABECMA<sup>®</sup> can be summarized in 3 steps:

### 1 Before treatment



#### Blood collection (apheresis)

Blood collection will take 2-6 hours at a certified treatment or apheresis center.



#### CAR T cell creation

The creation of your ABECMA CAR T cells will take about 4 weeks at a specialized manufacturing laboratory.\*



#### Pre-infusion treatment

While your ABECMA CAR T cells are being created, you may receive other treatments for your multiple myeloma, often called “bridging therapy.” This may be an important step in managing your disease prior to your infusion of ABECMA.

### 2 Treatment day



#### One-time infusion

You will receive your one-time ABECMA infusion<sup>†</sup> at a certified treatment center.

### 3 After treatment



#### Initial monitoring

You’ll be monitored for side effects at the treatment center for at least 7 days after your ABECMA infusion. You should plan to stay within 2 hours of the treatment center for continued monitoring for at least 4 weeks after infusion.



#### Long-term follow-up

After 4 weeks you will continue to be monitored by your healthcare team for side effects while back at home.

For more information on the ABECMA treatment process please visit [www.abecma.com/receiving-abecma](http://www.abecma.com/receiving-abecma)



#### Did you know:

You will not require any additional treatment while responding to your one-time infusion<sup>†</sup> of ABECMA.

\*Time may vary.

<sup>†</sup>Treatment process includes blood collection, CAR T cell creation, administration, and side effect monitoring.

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## Understanding the Treatment Process (cont'd)

It's never too early to speak with your healthcare team about your plan for ABECMA<sup>®</sup>



**Did you know:**

**ABECMA is available NOW with no wait time to get started!**

ABECMA is offered only at certified treatment centers. Since ABECMA has unlimited availability and there is no wait list to begin the process of receiving ABECMA, now may be a good time to ask your doctor about your next steps.

**Below are a few questions you may want to consider asking your doctor**

► What else can you tell me about the treatment process with ABECMA?

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► Could ABECMA be a treatment option for me? What is the next step?

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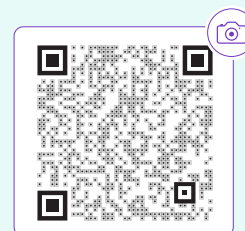
► What type of support is available to me once I begin the ABECMA treatment process?

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[Click here](#) or scan the QR code  
to find an ABECMA certified  
treatment center near you.




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


## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)


### How will I receive ABECMA?

**ABECMA is a CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell therapy. It is a prescription medicine made using your own white blood cells.** These white blood cells have been changed (genetically modified) to find and attack your multiple myeloma cells. ABECMA is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion.


#### Before receiving your ABECMA infusion:

 Your blood cells will be collected by a process called leukapheresis (LOO-kuh-feh-REE-sis), sometimes called apheresis.

 Your blood cells will be sent to a manufacturing site to make your ABECMA. Based on clinical trial experience, your ABECMA will be ready to be shipped back to your healthcare provider about **4 weeks** after your cells are received at the manufacturing site, but the time may vary.


 Your healthcare provider will give you **3 days** of chemotherapy to prepare your body before receiving your ABECMA treatment.

#### On the day of your ABECMA infusion:

 You will receive ABECMA through a tube (catheter) placed into your vein (intravenous infusion). Your dose of ABECMA may be given in one or more infusion bags. Each infusion bag usually takes up to **30 min.**

#### After receiving your ABECMA infusion:

 For at least **1 week** (7 days) after receiving ABECMA, you will stay at the facility where you received your treatment and be monitored daily.

 For **4 weeks** after receiving ABECMA, you should plan to stay close (within 2 hours) to the facility where you received your treatment. During this time, your healthcare provider will check to see that your treatment is working and help you with any side effects that may occur.

### What should I avoid after receiving ABECMA?

**✗ Do not** drive, operate heavy machinery, or do any other activity that could be dangerous if you are not mentally alert, for at least **8 weeks** after you get ABECMA. This is because ABECMA may affect your ability to be mentally alert in the following ways:

- temporary memory and coordination problems
- sleepiness
- dizziness
- confusion
- seizures

**✗ Do not** donate blood, organs, tissues, or cells for transplantation.

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

#### Serious side effects

ABECMA can increase the risk of serious side effects. A **serious side effect** is a side effect that is severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. The serious side effects of ABECMA include, but are not limited to:

**Early deaths.** In a clinical study comparing ABECMA to standard treatments, **a higher proportion of people died in the first 9 months from when they were assigned to receive ABECMA compared to people assigned to receive standard treatments.** The higher rate of early death was seen before people received ABECMA, and the main reason was that their multiple myeloma had gotten worse. There was also an increase in the rate of death from side effects after receiving ABECMA.

**Cytokine release syndrome (CRS).** ABECMA can increase the risk of CRS, a very common side effect which can be severe or fatal. CRS happens when the immune system responds to an infection or a drug more aggressively than it should. Symptoms to look out for include:

- fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- nausea
- low blood pressure
- trouble breathing
- headache
- feeling tired or weak
- dizziness or lightheadedness
- fast heartbeat

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



## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

**Infections.** ABECMA can increase the risk of life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Symptoms to look out for include:

- fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- chills
- any other signs or symptoms of an infection


**Low blood cell counts (cytopenia).** ABECMA can lower the amount of one or more types of your blood cells (red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets), which may make you feel weak or tired, and could increase your risk of severe infection or bleeding. After treatment, your healthcare provider will test your blood to check for this. Symptoms to look out for include:

- fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- feeling weak or tired
- bruising
- bleeding

**Other (secondary) blood cancers.** ABECMA may increase your risk of getting certain types of cancers, including certain types of blood cancers. You may hear your healthcare provider call these “secondary hematological malignancies.”

 Your healthcare provider should **monitor you for any signs of secondary cancers.**

ABECMA may cause a **false-positive HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) test result** by some commercial tests.


 **Call your healthcare provider right away** if you have any of these symptoms after receiving ABECMA. Remember to bring and show your **ABECMA Patient Wallet Card** to any healthcare provider who treats you.

## Most common side effects

The most common side effects of ABECMA include:

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

These are not all the possible side effects of ABECMA.

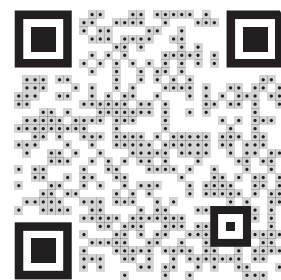
 **Talk to your healthcare team** for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report side effects to Bristol Myers Squibb at ABECMA.com or by calling 1-888-805-4555, or to the FDA by calling 1-800-FDA-1088.

 For more information, please see the U.S. Full Prescribing Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS**, and Medication Guide for ABECMA. Talk to your healthcare provider for more information about this medication.



It's never too early to start the conversation! Ask your healthcare team about **ABECMA**<sup>®</sup> to understand your options now and in the future.

*[Click here](#) or scan the QR code  
to learn more and hear from real  
patients who received ABECMA*



Actor portrayal

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