SARCLISA®
(isatuximab-irfc)
Injection for intravenous use
500 mg/25 mL, 100 mg/5 mL

My SARCLISA treatment schedule

My name: _____

SARCLISA is given by a healthcare professional by intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein

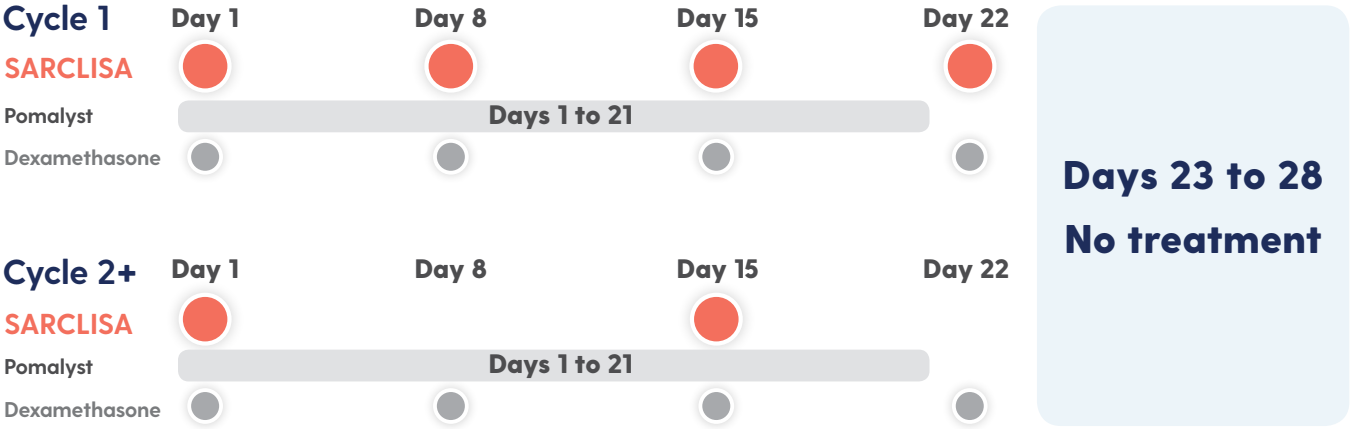
SARCLISA is given in 4-week (or 28-day) treatment periods, called cycles. SARCLISA is given together with the medicines Pomalyst® (**p**omalidomide) and **d**examethasone, or Pd.

For the first cycle, **SARCLISA** is given once a week. After the first cycle, **SARCLISA** is given once every 2 weeks.

Pomalyst is taken by mouth on days 1 to 21 of every 4-week cycle.

Dexamethasone is taken once a week by mouth or given intravenously.

28-day treatment schedule



Important reminders about SARCLISA infusions

- You will receive medicines before each dose of SARCLISA to help reduce the risk of infusion reactions by making them less frequent and less severe
  - See Important Safety Information below and on the reverse page for more information about infusion reactions. Talk with your doctor to learn more
- Your doctor will decide how long you should receive SARCLISA

If you miss a SARCLISA infusion, call your doctor as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

What is SARCLISA?

SARCLISA is a prescription medicine used in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone to treat adults who have received at least 2 prior therapies, including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor, to treat multiple myeloma.

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

Important Safety Information

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

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following page.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. SARCLISA may harm your unborn baby. You should not receive SARCLISA during pregnancy.
  - Females who are able to become pregnant should use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 5 months after their 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.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if SARCLISA passes into your breast milk. You should 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 is given in treatment cycles of 28 days (4 weeks), together with the medicines pomalidomide and dexamethasone.
  - In cycle 1, SARCLISA is usually given weekly.
  - Starting in cycle 2, SARCLISA is usually given every 2 weeks.

  Your healthcare provider will decide how long you should receive SARCLISA.
- If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.
- Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each dose of SARCLISA to help reduce the risk of infusion reactions (make them less frequent and severe).

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.
  - 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 dose of SARCLISA.
  - Your healthcare provider may slow down or stop your infusion, or completely stop treatment with SARCLISA, if you have an infusion reaction.

  Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infusion reaction during or within 24 hours after an infusion of SARCLISA:

  - feeling short of breath
  - chills
  - cough
  - nausea
- **Decreased white blood cell counts.** Decreased white blood cell counts are common with SARCLISA and certain white blood cells can be severely decreased. You may have an increased risk of getting certain infections, such as upper and lower respiratory infections.

  Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell counts during treatment with SARCLISA. Your healthcare provider may prescribe an antibiotic or antiviral medicine to help prevent infection, or a medicine to help increase your white blood cell counts during treatment with SARCLISA.

  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 treatment with SARCLISA. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for new cancers during treatment with SARCLISA.
- **Change in blood tests.** SARCLISA can affect the results of blood tests to match your blood type. 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 include:

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

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

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information.

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