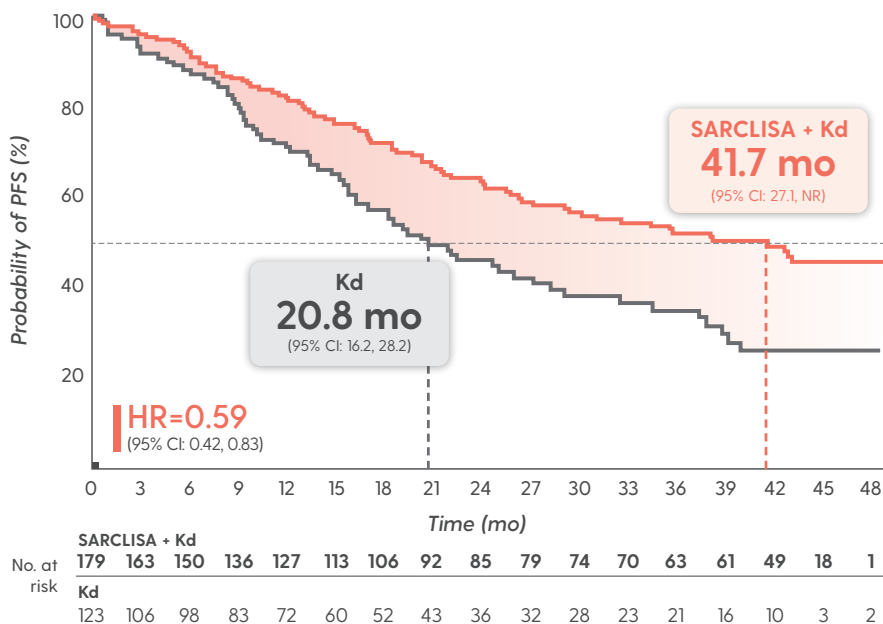


For your adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma<sup>1</sup>

**THIS IS WHAT EFFICACY LOOKS LIKE WITH SARCLISA**

**SARCLISA + Kd: 42 months mPFS**

**SARCLISA + Kd doubled mPFS vs Kd alone at a median follow-up of 44 months<sup>2</sup>**



PFS results were assessed by an IRC, based on central laboratory data for M-protein, and central radiologic imaging review using IMWG criteria. A preplanned interim analysis was conducted when 65% of 159 PFS events were observed. *P* value is not reported as this is a non-inferential analysis of the primary endpoint that was met at the time of the interim analysis.<sup>1,3</sup>

**Superior PFS vs Kd at interim analysis**  
(median follow-up of 20.7 months)<sup>1</sup>

**SARCLISA + Kd: mPFS NR**  
**Kd: mPFS 20.27 months<sup>1</sup>**

HR=0.548 (95% CI: 0.37, 0.82;  
*P*=0.0032)<sup>1</sup>

**Final analysis:** A prespecified final analysis was conducted when 159 PFS events were observed, with a median follow-up of 44 months. This analysis follows censoring applied to the IKEMA PFS data in the Prescribing Information. An analysis without this censoring resulted in a mPFS of 35.7 months with SARCLISA + Kd (95% CI: 25.8, 44.0) vs 19.2 months with Kd alone (95% CI: 15.8, 25.0), HR=0.58 (95% CI: 0.42, 0.79).<sup>2</sup>

IMWG=International Myeloma Working Group; IRC=independent review committee; Kd=carfilzomib and dexamethasone; M-protein=monoclonal protein; mPFS=median progression-free survival; NR=not reached; PFS=progression-free survival.

**Indication**

SARCLISA (isatuximab-irfc) is indicated:

- In combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone, for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least 2 prior therapies including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor
- In combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone, for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received 1 to 3 prior lines of therapy

**Important Safety Information**

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

SARCLISA is contraindicated in patients with severe hypersensitivity to isatuximab-irfc or to any of its excipients.

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

**Infusion-Related Reactions**

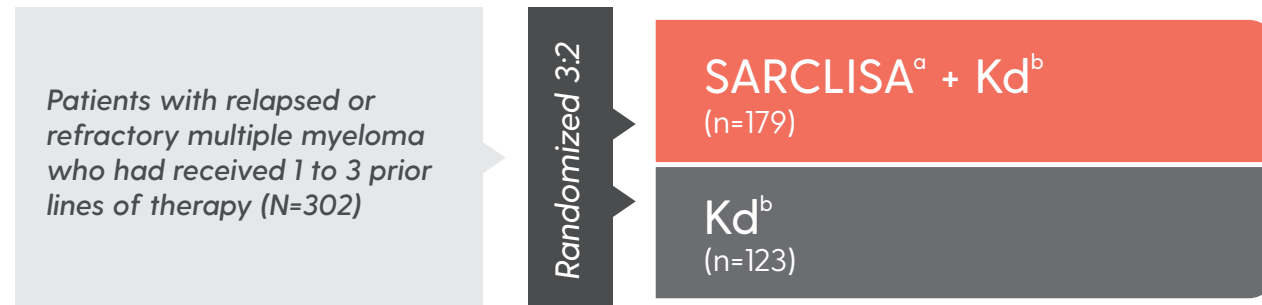
Serious infusion-related reactions (IRRs), including life-threatening anaphylactic reactions, have occurred with SARCLISA treatment. Severe signs and symptoms include cardiac arrest, hypertension, hypotension, bronchospasm, dyspnea, angioedema, and swelling.

**Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and accompanying full Prescribing Information.**



## IKEMA Trial: SARCLISA + Carfilzomib and Dexamethasone (Kd)

Evaluated in 302 patients in a phase 3, multicenter, multinational, randomized, open-label study<sup>1,2</sup>



### PRIMARY ENDPOINT: PFS

Key secondary endpoints: ORR,  $\geq$ VGPR, CR, MRD-, OS

Treatment was administered in 28-day cycles until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>SARCLISA 10 mg/kg was administered as an IV infusion weekly in the first cycle and every 2 weeks thereafter.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>b</sup>Carfilzomib was administered as an IV infusion during cycle 1 at a dose of 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1 and 2, and at 56 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 8, 9, 15, and 16; during subsequent cycles, it was administered at 56 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, and 16. Dexamethasone (IV on the days of SARCLISA and/or carfilzomib infusions, and orally on the other days) 20 mg was given on days 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 of each 28-day cycle.<sup>1</sup>

CR=complete response; IV=intravenous; MRD=minimal residual disease; MRD-=MRD negative/negativity; ORR=overall response rate; OS=overall survival; VGPR=very good partial response.

### Important Safety Information (cont'd)

#### Infusion-Related Reactions (cont'd)

Based on ICARIA-MM, IRRs occurred in 38% of patients treated with SARCLISA, pomalidomide, and dexamethasone (Isa-Pd). All IRRs started during the first SARCLISA infusion and resolved on the same day in 98% of the cases.

In IKEMA, infusion-related reactions occurred in 46% of patients treated with SARCLISA, carfilzomib, and dexamethasone (Isa-Kd). In the Isa-Kd arm, the infusion-related reactions occurred on the infusion day in 99% of episodes. In patients treated with Isa-Kd, 95% of those experiencing an infusion-related reaction experienced it during the first cycle of treatment. All infusion-related reactions resolved: within the same day in 74% of episodes, and the day after in 24% of episodes.

The most common symptoms ( $\geq$ 5%) of an infusion-related reaction in ICARIA-MM and IKEMA (N=329) included dyspnea, cough, nasal congestion, and nausea. Anaphylactic reactions occurred in less than 1% of patients. To decrease the risk and severity of IRRs, premedicate patients prior to SARCLISA infusion with acetaminophen, H<sub>2</sub> antagonists, diphenhydramine or equivalent, and dexamethasone.

Monitor vital signs frequently during the entire SARCLISA infusion. For patients with grade  $\geq$ 2 reactions, interrupt SARCLISA infusion and provide appropriate medical management. For patients with grade 2 or grade 3 reactions, if symptoms improve to grade  $\leq$ 1, restart SARCLISA infusion at half of the initial infusion rate, with supportive care as needed, and closely monitor patients. If symptoms do not recur after 30 minutes, the infusion rate may be increased to the initial rate, and then increased incrementally. In case symptoms do not improve to grade  $\leq$ 1 after interruption of SARCLISA infusion, persist or worsen despite appropriate medications, or require hospitalization, permanently discontinue SARCLISA and institute appropriate management. Permanently discontinue SARCLISA if an anaphylactic reaction or life-threatening (grade 4) IRR occurs and institute appropriate management.

## IKEMA Key Secondary Endpoints

Deep responses\* were seen in the IKEMA trial<sup>2</sup>

Secondary outcomes <sup>1a</sup>	SARCLISA + Kd (n=179)	Kd (n=123)
ORR	86.6%	83.7%
$\geq$ VGPR	72.6%	56.1%
CR	44.1%	28.5%
MRD- (ITT)	33.5%	15.4%

<sup>a</sup>sCR, CR, VGPR, and PR were evaluated by the IRC using the IMWG response criteria. Results are based on a prespecified final analysis with a median follow-up time of 44 months.<sup>12</sup>

### Interim analysis (20.7 months median follow-up)<sup>1,3</sup>

- **ORR:**
  - 86.6% (95% CI: 0.81, 0.91) with SARCLISA + Kd
  - 82.9% (95% CI: 0.75, 0.89) with Kd alone
  - P=0.3895; 95% CI estimated using the Clopper-Pearson method
- **$\geq$ VGPR:** 72.6% with SARCLISA + Kd vs 56.1% with Kd alone
- **CR:** 39.7% with SARCLISA + Kd vs 27.6% with Kd alone
- **MRD-:** 30% with SARCLISA + Kd (95% CI: 0.23, 0.37) vs 13% with Kd alone (95% CI: 0.08, 0.20)

### Study limitations

As ORR did not reach statistical significance,  $\geq$ VGPR, MRD-, and CR were not tested for significance. According to the FDA, using MRD to assess clinical benefit of a multiple myeloma treatment should only be assessed in patients who achieve a CR or sCR. In the IKEMA trial, MRD was assessed in patients who achieved  $\geq$ VGPR. Additionally, there was an amount of missing data that did not meet the FDA's threshold for label inclusion. This analysis requires cautious interpretation and clinical significance of these data is unknown.

\*A response of  $\geq$ VGPR.<sup>3</sup>

ITT=intent to treat; PR=partial response; sCR=stringent complete response.

### Important Safety Information (cont'd)

#### Neutropenia

SARCLISA may cause neutropenia.

In patients treated with Isa-Pd, neutropenia occurred in 96% of patients and grade 3-4 neutropenia occurred in 85% of patients. Neutropenic complications occurred in 30% of patients, including febrile neutropenia (12%) and neutropenic infections (25%), defined as infection with concurrent grade  $\geq$ 3 neutropenia. The most frequent neutropenic infections included infections of the upper respiratory tract (10%), lower respiratory tract (9%), and urinary tract (3%).

In patients treated with Isa-Kd, neutropenia occurred in 55% of patients, with grade 3-4 neutropenia in 19% of patients (grade 3 in 18% and grade 4 in 1.7%). Neutropenic complications occurred in 2.8% of patients, including febrile neutropenia (1.1%) and neutropenic infections (1.7%).

Monitor complete blood cell counts periodically during treatment. Consider the use of antibiotics and antiviral prophylaxis during treatment. Monitor patients with neutropenia for signs of infection. In case of grade 4 neutropenia, delay SARCLISA dose until neutrophil count recovery to at least  $1.0 \times 10^9/L$ , and provide supportive care with growth factors, according to institutional guidelines. No dose reductions of SARCLISA are recommended.

#### Second Primary Malignancies

The incidence of second primary malignancies is increased in patients treated with SARCLISA-containing regimens. The overall incidence of second primary malignancies in all the SARCLISA-exposed patients was 3.6%.

In ICARIA-MM, second primary malignancies occurred in 3.9% of patients in the Isa-Pd arm and in 0.7% of patients in the Pd arm.

In IKEMA, second primary malignancies occurred in 7% of patients in the Isa-Kd arm and in 4.9% of patients in the Kd arm.

The most common ( $\geq$ 1%) second primary malignancies in ICARIA-MM and IKEMA (N=329) included skin cancers (4% with SARCLISA-containing regimens and 1.5% with comparative regimens) and solid tumors other than skin cancer (1.8% with SARCLISA-containing regimens and 1.5% with comparative regimens). All patients with skin cancer continued treatment after resection of the skin cancer.

Monitor patients for the development of second primary malignancies.

**Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and accompanying full Prescribing Information.**

## An Established Safety Profile

Adverse reactions (≥10%) in patients receiving SARCLISA + Kd with a difference between arms of ≥5% compared with Kd alone<sup>1</sup>

Adverse reactions	SARCLISA + Kd (n=177)			Kd (n=122)		
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
<b>General disorders and administration site conditions</b>						
IRR <sup>a</sup>	46%	0.6%	0%	3.3%	0%	0%
<b>Infections</b>						
Upper respiratory tract infection <sup>b</sup>	67%	9%	0%	57%	7%	0%
Pneumonia <sup>c</sup>	36%	19%	3.4%	30%	15%	2.5%
Bronchitis <sup>d</sup>	24%	2.3%	0%	13%	0.8%	0%
<b>Vascular disorders</b>						
Hypertension <sup>e</sup>	37%	20%	0.6%	32%	18%	1.6%
<b>Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders</b>						
Dyspnea <sup>f</sup>	29%	5%	0%	24%	0.8%	0%
Cough <sup>g</sup>	23%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>						
Diarrhea	36%	2.8%	0%	29%	2.5%	0%
Vomiting	15%	1.1%	0%	9%	0.8%	0%
<b>General disorders and administration site conditions</b>						
Fatigue <sup>h</sup>	42%	5%	0%	32%	3.3%	0%

<sup>a</sup>IRR includes IRR, cytokine release syndrome, and hypersensitivity.

<sup>b</sup>Upper respiratory tract infection includes acute sinusitis, chronic sinusitis, H1N1 influenza, H3N2 influenza, influenza, laryngitis, laryngitis viral, nasal herpes, nasopharyngitis, pharyngitis, pharyngotonsillitis, respiratory syncytial virus infection, rhinitis, sinusitis, sinusitis bacterial, tonsillitis, tracheitis, upper respiratory tract infection, viral rhinitis, respiratory tract infection, respiratory tract infection viral, influenza-like illness, parainfluenzae virus infection, respiratory tract infection bacterial, and viral upper respiratory tract infection.

<sup>c</sup>Pneumonia includes atypical pneumonia, lower respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection viral, *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia, pneumonia, pneumonia influenzal, pneumonia legionella, pneumonia pneumococcal, pneumonia respiratory syncytial viral, pneumonia streptococcal, pneumonia viral, pulmonary sepsis, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

<sup>d</sup>Bronchitis includes bronchitis, bronchitis viral, respiratory syncytial virus bronchitis, bronchitis chronic, and tracheobronchitis.

<sup>e</sup>Hypertension includes hypertension, blood pressure increased, and hypertensive crisis.

<sup>f</sup>Dyspnea includes dyspnea and dyspnea exertional.

<sup>g</sup>Cough includes cough, productive cough, and allergic cough.

<sup>h</sup>Fatigue includes fatigue and asthenia.

### Serious adverse reactions

- Serious adverse reactions occurred in 59% of patients receiving SARCLISA + Kd<sup>1</sup>
  - The most frequent serious adverse reactions in >5% of patients who received SARCLISA + Kd were pneumonia (25%) and upper respiratory tract infections (9%)
- Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 3.4% of patients receiving SARCLISA + Kd (those occurring in >1% of patients were pneumonia in 1.7% and cardiac failure in 1.1% of patients) vs 3.3% in the Kd arm<sup>1,3</sup>

### Cardiac failure<sup>1\*\*</sup>

- In IKEMA, cardiac failure was reported in 7.3% of patients in the SARCLISA + Kd group (grade ≥3, 4%) and in 6.6% of patients in the Kd group (grade ≥3, 4.1%)
- Serious cardiac failure was observed in 4% of patients in the SARCLISA + Kd group and in 3.3% of patients in the Kd group

\*Cardiac failure included cardiac failure, cardiac failure congestive, cardiac failure acute, cardiac failure chronic, left ventricular failure, and pulmonary edema.<sup>1</sup>

\*\*See the current Prescribing Information for carfilzomib for more information.

IRR=infusion-related reaction.

## Discontinuation Rates Did Not Increase With the Addition of SARCLISA to Kd

Permanent treatment discontinuation due to adverse reactions (grades 1 to 4)<sup>1,3</sup>

SARCLISA + Kd	Kd
8%	14%

- The most frequent adverse reactions requiring permanent discontinuation were infections (2.8%, SARCLISA + Kd; 4.9%, Kd)
- Dosage interruptions due to an adverse reaction occurred in 33% of patients who received SARCLISA. The most frequent adverse reaction requiring dosage interruption was IRR (30%)<sup>1</sup>

### Hematology laboratory abnormalities in patients receiving SARCLISA + Kd vs Kd alone<sup>1</sup>

Laboratory parameter	SARCLISA + Kd (n=177)			Kd (n=122)		
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
Hemoglobin decreased	99%	22%	0%	99%	20%	0%
Lymphocytes decreased	94%	52%	17%	95%	43%	14%
Platelets decreased	94%	19%	11%	88%	16%	8%
Neutrophils decreased	55%	18%	1.7%	43%	7%	0.8%

The denominator used to calculate the percentages was based on the safety population.

Complete blood cell counts should be monitored periodically during treatment. Patients with neutropenia should be monitored for signs of infection. In case of infection, appropriate standard therapy should be instituted. Antibiotics and antiviral prophylaxis can be considered during treatment.

## Safety Update From the IKEMA Final Analysis<sup>2</sup>

	SARCLISA + Kd (n=177)	Kd (n=122)
Median treatment exposure	94 weeks	62 weeks
Serious adverse reactions	70.1%	59.8%
Fatal adverse reactions	5.6%	4.9%
Cardiac failure, grade ≥3 (any class <sup>o</sup> )	4.5%	4.1%
Permanent discontinuation due to adverse reactions (grades 1 to 4)	12.4%	18%

<sup>o</sup>Grouping using MedDRA SMQ cardiac failure narrow terms.

The safety profile for the SARCLISA + Kd group at the longer follow-up remained consistent with the interim analysis, with the most frequent adverse reactions (all grades) being IRRs (45.8%), diarrhea (39.5%), hypertension (37.9%), and upper respiratory tract infections (37.3%).

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and accompanying full Prescribing Information.



## NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Multiple Myeloma recommend isatuximab-irfc (SARCLISA) as a Category 1 Preferred option for early relapses<sup>4\*</sup>

- In combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone<sup>†</sup>
- In combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone

NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

\*1-3 prior therapies.

<sup>†</sup>After 2 prior therapies including lenalidomide and a PI.

NCCN=National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®); PI=proteasome inhibitor.

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### Important Safety Information (cont'd)

#### Laboratory Test Interference

##### Interference with Serological Testing (Indirect Antiglobulin Test)

SARCLISA binds to CD38 on red blood cells (RBCs) and may result in a false-positive indirect antiglobulin test (indirect Coombs test). The indirect antiglobulin test was positive during Isa-Pd treatment in 68% of the tested patients, and during Isa-Kd treatment in 63% of patients. In patients with a positive indirect antiglobulin test, blood transfusions were administered without evidence of hemolysis. ABO/RhD typing was not affected by SARCLISA treatment.

Before the first SARCLISA infusion, conduct blood type and screen tests on SARCLISA-treated patients. Consider phenotyping prior to starting SARCLISA treatment. If treatment with SARCLISA has already started, inform the blood bank that the patient is receiving SARCLISA and that SARCLISA interference with blood compatibility testing can be resolved using dithiothreitol-treated RBCs. If an emergency transfusion is required, non-cross-matched ABO/RhD-compatible RBCs can be given as per local blood bank practices.

##### Interference with Serum Protein Electrophoresis and Immunofixation Tests

SARCLISA is an IgG kappa monoclonal antibody that can be incidentally detected on both serum protein electrophoresis and immunofixation assays used for the clinical monitoring of endogenous M-protein. This interference can impact the accuracy of the determination of complete response in some patients with IgG kappa myeloma protein.

#### Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on the mechanism of action, SARCLISA can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. SARCLISA may cause fetal immune cell depletion and decreased bone density. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females with reproductive potential to use an effective method of contraception during treatment with SARCLISA and for at least 5 months after the last dose. The combination of SARCLISA with pomalidomide is contraindicated in pregnant women because pomalidomide may cause birth defects and death of the unborn child. Refer to the pomalidomide prescribing information on use during pregnancy.

#### ADVERSE REACTIONS

In combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone: The most common adverse reactions ( $\geq 20\%$ ) were upper

respiratory tract infection, infusion-related reactions, pneumonia, and diarrhea. The most common hematology laboratory abnormalities ( $\geq 80\%$ ) were decreased hemoglobin, decreased neutrophils, decreased lymphocytes, and decreased platelets.

In combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone: The most common adverse reactions ( $\geq 20\%$ ) were upper respiratory tract infection, infusion-related reactions, fatigue, hypertension, diarrhea, pneumonia, dyspnea, insomnia, bronchitis, cough, and back pain. The most common hematology laboratory abnormalities ( $\geq 80\%$ ) were decreased hemoglobin, decreased lymphocytes, and decreased platelets.

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 62% of patients receiving Isa-Pd. Serious adverse reactions in  $>5\%$  of patients who received Isa-Pd included pneumonia (26%), upper respiratory tract infections (7%), and febrile neutropenia (7%). Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 11% of patients (those that occurred in more than 1% of patients were pneumonia and other infections [3%]).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 59% of patients receiving Isa-Kd. The most frequent serious adverse reactions in  $>5\%$  of patients who received Isa-Kd were pneumonia (25%) and upper respiratory tract infections (9%). Adverse reactions with a fatal outcome during treatment were reported in 3.4% of patients in the Isa-Kd group (those occurring in more than 1% of patients were pneumonia occurring in 1.7% and cardiac failure in 1.1% of patients).

#### USE IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in the breastfed child from isatuximab-irfc administered in combination with Pd, advise lactating women not to breastfeed during treatment with SARCLISA.

#### Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information.

**References:** 1. SARCLISA [prescribing information]. Bridgewater, NJ: sanofi-aventis U.S. LLC. 2. [Moreau P, Dimopoulos M-A, Mikhael J, et al; IKEMA study group. Updated progression-free survival and depth of response in IKEMA, a randomized phase 3 trial of isatuximab, carfilzomib and dexamethasone (Isa-Kd) vs Kd in relapsed multiple myeloma. Presented at: the 8th World Congress on Controversies in Multiple Myeloma (COMy); May 12-15, 2022; Paris, France.] 3. Data on file. sanofi-aventis U.S. LLC. 4. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Multiple Myeloma V.5.2022. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2022. All rights reserved. Accessed April 28, 2022. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org.

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**SARCLISA**<sup>®</sup>  
(isatuximab-irfc)  
Injection for IV use | 500mg/25mL, 100mg/5mL