



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

THE ABECMA[®] CONVERSATION

STARTS WITH



A guide to understanding eligibility for ABECMA

ABECMA (idecabtagene vicleuce) is for the treatment of multiple myeloma in patients who have received at least four 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.

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. 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

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.

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

Overview

Use this guide to learn more about ABECMA® and whether CAR T cell therapy may fit into your treatment plan for relapsed or refractory MM.

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ABECMA is a first-of-its-kind CAR T cell therapy for MM

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- Get help preparing for your CAR T cell therapy treatment center consultation



CAR=chimeric antigen receptor; MM=multiple myeloma.

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

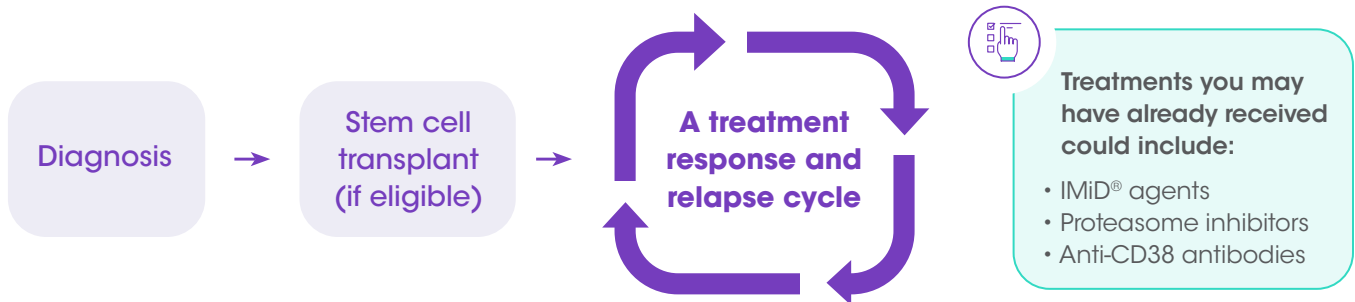
 **Abecma**[™]
(idecabtagene vicleucel) SUSPENSION FOR IV INFUSION

Your MM journey so far

Relapsing MM is a progressive, cyclical disease

Over time, it's common for a person with MM to go through periods of response to treatment and periods of relapse. To find out how your disease is progressing, your doctor will monitor the levels of M protein in your blood. A large increase in this protein, or M spike, can indicate a relapse.

MM treatment response and relapse cycle



MM is currently an incurable disease, and every patient's MM journey is different. The next treatment that's right for you can depend on many different factors, including the number and type of treatments you've received so far and your overall health.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

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. 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.
- 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.

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

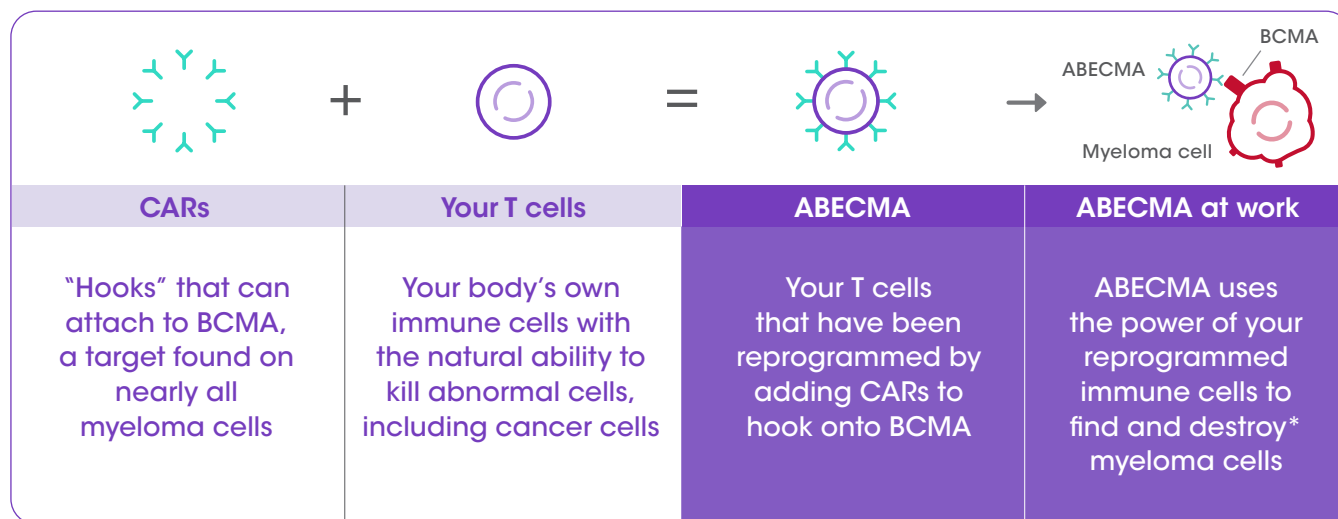


ABECMA[®] is a first-of-its-kind CAR T cell therapy for MM

Understanding CAR T cell therapy and ABECMA

ABECMA is a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy—a treatment for MM unlike anything you’ve received before. CAR T cell therapies are made from your own T cells that have been reprogrammed to find and destroy specific target cells, which may include cancer cells and normal cells.

Made from your own immune cells



BCMA=B-cell maturation antigen; CARs=chimeric antigen receptors.

*CAR T cell therapies find and destroy specific target cells, which may include cancer cells and normal cells.

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.

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



IS ABECMA® RIGHT FOR ME?

Determining your prior treatment history

To help determine your eligibility for ABECMA®, your doctor will consider the **number** and **type** of prior treatments you have received, including:



Treatment regimens

ABECMA may be right for you if you have tried at least 4 kinds of treatment regimens.

- ▶ A “regimen” is defined as one or more treatments that you receive at the same time or in a treatment plan as defined by your doctor. A new regimen starts when new treatments are given after your disease has gotten worse or returned, or if you have stopped a previous treatment due to side effects.



Prior treatment

As part of your prior treatment regimens, you will need to have received at least 1 therapy from each of these drug classes:

- ▶ An IMiD® agent (eg, REVLIMID® [lenalidomide] or POMALYST® [pomalidomide])
- ▶ A proteasome inhibitor (eg, VELCADE® [bortezomib], KYPROLIS® [carfilzomib], or NINLARO® [ixazomib])
- ▶ An anti-CD38 antibody (eg, DARZALEX® [daratumumab] or SARCLISA® [isatuximab-irfc])

You may have received these treatments at the same time or one after the other.

If you do not know whether you have received these treatments, your doctor can help explain.

Please see the next page for more details on these drug classes.



Not an actual patient.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

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Determining your prior treatment history (cont'd)

IMiD® agents

(eg, REVLIMID® [lenalidomide] or POMALYST® [pomalidomide])

- These therapies are given orally
- Depending on the IMiD® agent prescribed, may be used during first-line or later-line therapy for MM
- Can be used with other MM treatments
- In some cases, can be used on their own as maintenance therapy

Proteasome inhibitors

(eg, VELCADE® [bortezomib], KYPROLIS® [carfilzomib], or NINLARO® [ixazomib])

- These therapies can be given orally, by infusion, or by injection
- Depending on the proteasome inhibitor prescribed, may be used during first-line or later-line therapy for MM
- Can be used with other MM treatments or, in some cases, on their own

Anti-CD38 antibodies

(eg, DARZALEX® [daratumumab] or SARCLISA® [isatuximab-irfc])

- These therapies are given by infusion or injection
- Depending on the anti-CD38 antibody prescribed, may be used during first-line or later-line therapy for MM
- Can be used with other MM treatments or, in some cases, on their own

If you do not know whether you have received these treatments, your doctor can help explain.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects of ABECMA? (cont'd)

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.

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

IS ABECMA® RIGHT FOR ME?

Assessing your overall health

ABECMA is available at certified treatment centers that have healthcare teams specializing in CAR T cell therapy. If you aren't already being treated by one, your doctor will refer you to a certified treatment center to help determine if ABECMA is right for you.

The healthcare team at your certified treatment center consultation will assess your overall health before determining whether ABECMA is right for you. Before your appointment, discuss any health conditions that the treatment center should be aware of with your doctor.



Not an actual patient.



Overall health

Your doctor will also assess your overall health, not just your age, when determining your eligibility for ABECMA. Adults 18 and over may be eligible for ABECMA.

Additional tests may be performed by the healthcare team, following questions about your physical shape. For example, your doctor may ask if you can walk normally, or if you can perform routine tasks.



ABECMA is different from a stem cell transplant (SCT).

You may be eligible for ABECMA regardless of your prior eligibility for an SCT.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects of ABECMA? (cont'd)

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.

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



Questions to ask your doctor before your consultation



I was not eligible for an SCT (or I have received an SCT). Can I still receive ABECMA®?



How many treatment regimens have I received so far?



Which drug classes have I received so far?

IMiD® agent

Proteasome inhibitor

Anti-CD38 antibody

Other _____



My other health conditions include:



Can you recommend a treatment center near me?



**Will treatments I've had affect my ability to get ABECMA now or in the future?
What about other treatments I may be considering?**



What should I bring with me to the treatment center for my ABECMA consultation?



What does my care partner need to know and do?



My other questions:

Next steps on your ABECMA® journey

Preparing for your ABECMA consultation

If your oncologist is not based out of a certified treatment center, you must be referred to one in order to be evaluated for ABECMA. In order to determine your eligibility for ABECMA, make sure you discuss the following with your healthcare team at the certified treatment center:

Prior treatment history



Bring a list of your prior treatments to review

Overall health



Bring up any health conditions you and your primary doctor previously discussed



Ask if any additional tests may be required at the certified treatment center

Be sure to fill out the “*Questions to Ask Your Doctor*” before your consultation (on previous page) so you can be prepared for your ABECMA consultation.



Your oncologist can contact a certified treatment center for you, or you can find options to discuss with your oncologist at AbecmaFinder.com.

Treatment center name: _____

Street address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Website: _____

Treatment center name: _____

Street address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Website: _____

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects of ABECMA? (cont'd)

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 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.

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





Start the conversation about ABECMA®



- ✔ ABECMA may be right for you if you have tried at least 4 kinds of treatment regimens and have received at least 1 therapy from each of these drug classes:
 - ▶ An IMiD® agent
 - ▶ A proteasome inhibitor
 - ▶ An anti-CD38 antibody
- ✔ You may be eligible for ABECMA regardless of your eligibility for a stem cell transplant



Start the conversation about ABECMA with your doctor and visit [ABECMA.com](https://www.abecma.com) to learn more.



[AbecmaFinder.com](https://www.abecmafinder.com) can help you find a certified treatment center near you.

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



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