



FOR ADULTS WITH **MULTIPLE MYELOMA (MM)** WHO HAVE RECEIVED AT LEAST 2 KINDS OF TREATMENT REGIMENS THAT HAVE NOT WORKED OR HAVE STOPPED WORKING

HAVING THE ABECMA[®] CONVERSATION

STARTS WITH



It's never too early to ask your doctor about a one-time infusion* with ABECMA, a CAR T cell therapy.

Use this guide to find out if ABECMA may be right for you.

*The treatment process includes blood collection, CAR T cell creation, administration, and adverse event monitoring.
CAR=chimeric antigen receptor.

What is ABECMA?

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.

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

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](#).

Living with multiple myeloma

Living with multiple myeloma can be a cycle of responding to treatment then relapsing. Each time the multiple myeloma comes back or stops responding to treatment, you may be wondering what could come next.

This could be your time for ABECMA®, a CAR T cell therapy.

The information inside this guide can help you learn about ABECMA and see if it could be a part of your treatment plan. The sooner you make a plan for ABECMA, the better prepared you'll be.



Find more information about treatment at [ABECMA.com](https://www.abecma.com).



Download the ABECMA Patient Brochure on the [resources page](#).

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. 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.
- 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.

Here's when ABECMA[®] may be an option

ABECMA may be a treatment option when multiple myeloma has come back (relapsed) or stopped responding to treatment (refractory) after you have received at least 2 kinds of treatment regimens that include a therapy from each of 3 drug classes.

This includes at least 1 from each of the 3 drug classes below:

Immunomodulatory Agent	Proteasome Inhibitor	Anti-CD38 Monoclonal Antibody
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Lenalidomide▶ Pomalidomide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Bortezomib▶ Carfilzomib▶ Ixazomib	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Daratumumab▶ Isatuximab-irfc

You may have been given a combination of these drug types at one time.

Please see product safety information at the respective websites for agents listed above.

Other considerations

Your doctor will also consider your overall health, including your age, when deciding if ABECMA is right for you. Adults 18 and over may be eligible for ABECMA.

Additional tests may also be performed. Your doctor may ask if you can walk normally or if you can carry out routine tasks, such as getting dressed.

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.

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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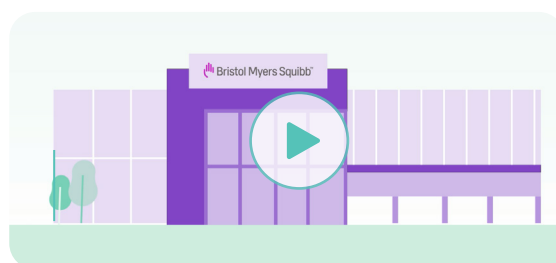
ABECMA[®] is different from a stem cell transplant

You may have heard of or even had a stem cell transplant, which has a different treatment process from ABECMA. ABECMA may be an option even if a stem cell transplant is not.

- ▶ ABECMA uses customized cells, where your T cells are modified to work just for you
- ▶ A short course of chemotherapy is required before your ABECMA treatment
- ▶ The initial monitoring period for ABECMA lasts at least 7 days at the treatment center
- ▶ No maintenance therapy for the multiple myeloma is required after ABECMA, as long as you are responding to treatment*

*Regular check-ins with your healthcare team are still needed.

Learn more about receiving ABECMA. [Click here to watch the video.](#)



Focus on your freedom after receiving ABECMA

While regular check-ins with your healthcare team are still required, the following are **NOT required for your multiple myeloma while responding to ABECMA:**



REPEATED INFUSIONS



MAINTENANCE THERAPY



DAILY PILLS

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

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

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.

Questions to ask your doctor



How many different kinds of treatments have I received so far?



Have I received at least 1 drug from each of the following classes?

- Immunomodulatory agent Proteasome inhibitor Anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody
- Other _____



If I was not able to have a stem cell transplant (or have had a stem cell transplant), can I still be treated with ABECMA®?



Will any of the treatments I have already had affect my ability to receive ABECMA?



Are there any other considerations, such as my overall health, that go into deciding if ABECMA is right for me?



Will I need a caregiver to be with me? How will they help me throughout treatment?



What should I bring with me to the certified treatment center when being evaluated for ABECMA?



Can you recommend or help me find a certified treatment center near where I live?



My other questions:



For more questions to ask your doctor, visit [ABECMA.com/resources/downloadable-resources](https://www.abecma.com/resources/downloadable-resources).

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





It's never too early to make a plan for ABECMA®



- ✔ ABECMA may be an option if you have tried at least 2 kinds of treatment regimens that include a therapy from each of 3 drug classes:
 - ▶ An immunomodulatory agent
 - ▶ A proteasome inhibitor
 - ▶ An anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody
- ✔ **ABECMA is a one-time infusion.*** Repeated infusions, maintenance therapy, and/or daily pills are NOT needed for your multiple myeloma while responding to treatment†
- 🖱 Find the [ABECMA Treatment Center](#) near you.
- 🖱 For a list of patient advocacy groups and caregiver organizations, please visit ABECMA.com/resources/organizations.

*The treatment process includes blood collection, CAR T cell creation, administration, and adverse event monitoring.

†Regular check-ins with your healthcare team are still needed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

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

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 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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