

DISCUSS KYMRIA[®] WITH YOUR DOCTOR

For adults with r/r
follicular lymphoma

KYMRIA[®] (tisagenlecleucel) is an individualized treatment made just for you. Since KYMRIA is different from other therapies, it's important to gather as much information as you can about KYMRIA and the treatment process.

This guide offers sample questions that may help you begin a conversation about KYMRIA with your doctor and gain an understanding of the overall process for treatment. There is space available on each page where you can add your own questions or write down notes from your discussion.



Remember, your treatment team is available to answer any questions you may have.

Approved Use

What is KYMRIA?

KYMRIA is made from your own white blood cells and is a prescription cancer treatment used in patients with follicular lymphoma (FL), a type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, that has relapsed (went into remission, then came back) or is refractory (did not go into remission after receiving other lymphoma treatments) after having at least two other kinds of treatment.

There are ongoing studies to confirm the benefit of KYMRIA for FL.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about KYMRIA?

KYMRIA may cause side effects that are severe or life-threatening, such as cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurological toxicities. Call your health care provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of:

• Cytokine Release Syndrome:

- Difficulty breathing
- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Chills/shaking chills
- Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Severe muscle or joint pain
- Very low blood pressure
- Dizziness/lightheadedness

• Neurological Toxicities:

- Altered or decreased consciousness
- Delirium
- Confusion
- Agitation
- Seizures
- Difficulty speaking and understanding
- Loss of balance

r/r, relapsed or refractory.

 **KYMRIA[®]**
(tisagenlecleucel) Suspension
for IV infusion

T Cell Collection

Treatment with KYMRIA[®] requires a collection of your T cells. This is a process called leukapheresis (loo-kuh-fuh-REE-sis), which usually takes 3 to 6 hours. These questions can help you gather details about the process.

1. How should I prepare for cell collection?
2. What can I do during cell collection?
3. Will there be any limitations or side effects afterward?
4. How soon after my cell collection will my KYMRIA[®] CAR-T* cells be ready for infusion?
5. Does this require an overnight stay?
6. Will I have any limitations after the cell collection?
7. Should someone drive me home after the cell collection?

Notes:

*KYMRIA[®] is a type of treatment called CAR-T cell (chimeric antigen receptor T cell) therapy. KYMRIA[®] is made up of your own T cells that are collected and reprogrammed to be better at detecting and destroying cancerous cells. They are then put back into your body during infusion.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about KYMRIA[®]? (continued)

Because of the risk of CRS and neurological toxicities, KYMRIA[®] is only available through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the KYMRIA[®] REMS.

What are other serious side effects of KYMRIA[®]?

- **Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)/Macrophage Activation Syndrome (MAS):** Be sure to discuss with your health care provider the possibility of developing this life-threatening condition, and thereafter, your doctor will monitor you for the possibility of developing HLH/MAS

Side Effects and Monitoring

There are side effects associated with KYMRIA[®]H that will need to be monitored in the short and long term. These questions can help you discuss important side effects and how you may be monitored after treatment.

SHORT TERM

1. What side effects should I expect after infusion?
2. How long do I need to stay in or near my hospital?
3. What precautions do I need to take after treatment?
4. How will serious side effects be managed?
5. How will I know KYMRIA[®]H is working?

LONG TERM

6. What will my monitoring plan be after treatment?
7. How quickly can I get back to my daily routine?
8. When do I need to check in with my treatment team?
9. How long will side effects last?
10. After returning home, what kind of side effects require a hospital visit?
11. How long do the KYMRIA[®]H CAR-T cells last in the body?

Notes:

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

What are other serious side effects of KYMRIA[®]H? (continued)

- **Secondary Cancers:** KYMRIA[®]H may increase your risk of getting cancers, including certain types of blood cancers. Your health care provider should monitor you for this
- **Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines:** Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous things for 8 weeks after you get KYMRIA[®]H because the treatment can cause temporary memory and coordination problems, including sleepiness, confusion, weakness, dizziness, and seizures

Approved Use

What is KYMRIA[®]?

KYMRIA[®] is made from your own white blood cells and is a prescription cancer treatment used in patients with follicular lymphoma (FL), a type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, that has relapsed (went into remission, then came back) or is refractory (did not go into remission after receiving other lymphoma treatments) after having at least two other kinds of treatment.

There are ongoing studies to confirm the benefit of KYMRIA[®] in FL.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about KYMRIA[®]?

KYMRIA[®] may cause side effects that are severe or life-threatening, such as cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurological toxicities. Call your health care provider or get emergency help right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of:

- **Cytokine Release Syndrome:**
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
 - Chills/shaking chills
 - Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
 - Severe muscle or joint pain
 - Very low blood pressure
 - Dizziness/lightheadedness
- **Neurological Toxicities:**
 - Altered or decreased consciousness
 - Delirium
 - Confusion
 - Agitation
 - Seizures
 - Difficulty speaking and understanding
 - Loss of balance

You may be admitted to the hospital and treated with other medications if you have any of these side effects. If you are admitted to the hospital, tell the health care provider that you have received KYMRIA[®].

Because of the risk of CRS and neurological toxicities, KYMRIA[®] is only available through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the KYMRIA[®] REMS.

What are other serious side effects of KYMRIA[®]?

- **Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)/Macrophage Activation Syndrome (MAS):** Be sure to discuss with your health care provider the possibility of developing this life-threatening condition, and thereafter, your doctor will monitor you for the possibility of developing HLH/MAS
- **Allergic Reactions:** Serious allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, which is a life-threatening allergic reaction, may occur after you receive KYMRIA[®]. Some signs and symptoms may include difficulty breathing, very low blood pressure, dizziness, swelling under skin, rash, nausea, and vomiting. You should seek emergency medical treatment right away if you have an allergic reaction
- **Serious Infections:** KYMRIA[®] can increase the risk of life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you develop fever, chills, or any signs or symptoms of an infection
- **Prolonged Low Blood Cell Counts (Cytopenias):** KYMRIA[®] can lower 1 or more types of your blood cells (red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets). After treatment, your health care provider may test your blood to check cell counts. Tell your health care provider right away if you get a fever or other symptoms of an infection, are feeling tired, weak, or short of breath, or have unusual bruising or bleeding
- **Hypogammaglobulinemia:** A condition in which the level of immunoglobulins (antibodies) in your blood is low and the risk of infection is increased. It is expected that you may develop hypogammaglobulinemia with KYMRIA[®], and you may need to receive immunoglobulin replacement for an indefinite amount of time following treatment with KYMRIA[®]. Tell your health care provider about your treatment with KYMRIA[®] before receiving a live vaccine
- **Secondary Cancers:** KYMRIA[®] may increase your risk of getting cancers, including certain types of blood cancers. Your health care provider should monitor you for this
- **Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines:** Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous things for 8 weeks after you get KYMRIA[®] because the treatment can cause temporary memory and coordination problems, including sleepiness, confusion, weakness, dizziness, and seizures

How will I get KYMRIA[®]?

- Since KYMRIA[®] is made from your own white blood cells, your health care provider has to take some of your blood. This is called “leukapheresis.” It takes 3 to 6 hours and may need to be repeated. A tube (intravenous catheter) will be placed in your vein to collect your blood
- Your blood cells are frozen and sent to the manufacturing site to make KYMRIA[®]. It takes about 3 to 4 weeks from the time your cells are received at the manufacturing site and shipped to your health care provider, but the time may vary
- While waiting for KYMRIA[®] to be made, your health care provider may give you therapy to stabilize your cancer
- In addition, before you get KYMRIA[®], your health care provider may give you chemotherapy for a few days to prepare your body. When your body is ready, your health care provider will give you KYMRIA[®] through a tube (intravenous catheter) in your vein. This usually takes less than 1 hour
- You should plan to stay within 2 hours of the location where you received your treatment for at least 4 weeks after getting KYMRIA[®]. Your health care provider will check to see if your treatment is working and help you with any side effects that occur

What are the possible or reasonably likely side effects of KYMRIA[®]?

The most common side effects of KYMRIA[®] include:

- Difficulty breathing
- Severe muscle or joint pain
- Fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher)
- Very low blood pressure
- Chills/shaking chills
- Dizziness/lightheadedness
- Confusion
- Headache
- Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea

These are not all the possible side effects of KYMRIA[®]. Talk to your health care provider for medical advice about side effects.

What should I tell my health care provider before receiving KYMRIA[®]?

- Tell your health care provider if you are pregnant, planning to be pregnant, or breastfeeding. Your health care provider may do a pregnancy test prior to your starting treatment. No information is available of KYMRIA[®] use in pregnant or breastfeeding women. Therefore, KYMRIA[®] is not recommended for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding. Talk to your health care provider about birth control and pregnancy
- Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements

What should I be aware of after receiving KYMRIA[®]?

- Some commercial HIV tests may cause a false positive HIV test result
- Do not donate blood, organs, tissues, sperm, oocytes, and other cells

This is a summary of the most important safety information about KYMRIA[®]. Talk with your health care provider or pharmacist about side effects. If you would like more information, the FDA-approved product labeling for KYMRIA[®] can be found at www.KYMRIA.com, or call 1-844-NVS-CART (1-844-687-2278).

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see [full Prescribing Information](#) for KYMRIA[®], including **Boxed WARNING, and **Medication Guide**.**

VISIT KYMRIA.COM TO LEARN MORE AND FIND HELPFUL RESOURCES



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