BLINCYTO® was proven to help people live longer¹

In a study of 405 adults with ALL, 271 were treated with BLINCYTO® and 134 with chemotherapy. People on BLINCYTO® lived nearly twice as long* compared to people on chemotherapy.¹

INDICATION
BLINCYTO® (blinatumomab) is a prescription medication used to treat a certain type of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in adults and children. ALL is a cancer of the blood and bone marrow in which a particular kind of white blood cell is replicating out of control.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
What is the most important information I should know about BLINCYTO®?
- Call your health care provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the symptoms listed below:
  - BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:
    - Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and infusion reactions.
    - Neurologic problems.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
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Finding out your **acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)** did not go away or has returned after **chemotherapy** can be overwhelming. You may wonder what’s next.³,⁴

If this sounds like you, you may have options. Speak to your doctor about **BLINCYTO®**, an **immunotherapy** treatment that may be right for you. Now read on to get to know **BLINCYTO®**.³

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**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

- **BLINCYTO®** may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:
  - **Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and infusion reactions.** Symptoms of CRS and infusion reactions may include: fever, tiredness or weakness, dizziness, headache, low blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, chills, face swelling, wheezing or trouble breathing, and skin rash.
  - **Neurologic problems.** Symptoms of neurologic problems may include: seizures, difficulty in speaking or slurred speech, loss of consciousness, trouble sleeping, confusion and disorientation, loss of balance, headache and difficulty with facial movements, hearing, vision, or swallowing.
- Your health care provider will check for these problems during treatment with **BLINCYTO®**. Your health care provider may temporarily or completely stop your treatment with **BLINCYTO®** if you have severe side effects.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for **BLINCYTO®** on pages 13–14.
What’s different about immunotherapy

BLINCYTO® is an immunotherapy. It is different from chemotherapy because it engages your immune system to find and destroy cancer cells.

There are other differences too. For example, a clinical study compared BLINCYTO® and chemotherapy. The study showed that common side effects of chemotherapy, like nausea and vomiting, occurred in a smaller percentage of patients treated with BLINCYTO®. The rates of nausea and vomiting with BLINCYTO® were 19% and 12%, respectively. The rates of nausea and vomiting with chemotherapy were 42% and 24%, respectively.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- have a history of neurological problems, such as seizures, confusion, trouble speaking or loss of balance
- have an infection
- have ever had an infusion reaction after receiving BLINCYTO® or other medications
- have a history of radiation treatment to the brain, or chemotherapy treatment

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
BLINCYTO® helped people live longer1

In a study of 405 adults with ALL, 271 were treated with BLINCYTO® and 134 were treated with chemotherapy.1

People on BLINCYTO® lived nearly twice as long1,*

7.7 months (median overall survival*) with BLINCYTO® vs 4.0 months with chemotherapy.1

What’s more, when treated early after first relapse, people on BLINCYTO® had a median survival of 11.1 months vs those on chemotherapy who had a median survival of 5.5 months.7

Just remember, for people who relapsed or did not respond to treatment, once on BLINCYTO®, they lived longer than those on chemotherapy.1,7

*Median overall survival is defined as the length of time from the start of treatment to when half of the patients in a treatment group are still alive.2

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” within 2 weeks before you start treatment with BLINCYTO®, during treatment, and until your immune system recovers after you receive your last cycle of BLINCYTO®. If you are not sure about the type of vaccine, ask your health care provider.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
How you’ll receive BLINCYTO®

BLINCYTO® is given by a continuous intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein. Dosing of BLINCYTO® occurs in cycles. One cycle is 4 weeks of infusion followed by at least 2 weeks without infusion.1

Your first BLINCYTO® dosing cycle1,*

4 weeks ON

2 weeks OFF

In the study of BLINCYTO®, most people got 1 or 2 cycles. Your doctor will decide how long you will need to stay on treatment.1

*The time intervals for receiving your BLINCYTO® doses are 24 hours, 48 hours, or 7 days. Your doctor may customize your dosing intervals, dosing cycle, and time-off cycle to meet your needs.1

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if BLINCYTO® passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment with BLINCYTO® and for at least 48 hours after your last treatment.
• Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Preparing for and getting treatment

BLINCYTO® treatment starts in the hospital to monitor for and treat any serious reactions to the medicine. You will be given a medicine to help reduce the likelihood of infusion reactions.1,8

A hospital stay of 9 days is recommended for the first cycle. For the second cycle, a stay of 2 days is recommended. After these stays, your doctor will help you decide when you can go home. You will continue BLINCYTO® with a small portable pump. The medicine will need to be refilled every 1–7 days by a health care professional.1 Call your health care provider right away if you have any problems with your pump or the alarm sounds.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects, including:
  - Infections. BLINCYTO® may cause life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away in case you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Receiving BLINCYTO® at home

You got the good news that you can go home. If your doctor decides you’re ready to go home with BLINCYTO®:

- Talk to your health care provider about whether your IV bag will be changed at an outpatient center or by a home health care provider
- Call your doctor if you experience any problems or side effects
- Do not change the settings on your pump, even if the alarm sounds. Any setting changes may cause a dose error
- If you are having any problems with your pump, or pump alarm sounds, contact your health care provider immediately
- Keep BLINCYTO® and all medicines out of the reach of children

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects, including:
  - Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Neutropenia is common with BLINCYTO® treatment and may sometimes be life-threatening. Low white blood cell counts can increase your risk of infection. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your white blood cell counts during treatment with BLINCYTO®. Tell your health care provider right away if you get a fever.
  - Abnormal liver blood test. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before you start BLINCYTO® and during treatment with BLINCYTO®.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Possible side effects

BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or may even lead to death. These include: cytokine release syndrome (CRS), infusion reactions, and neurologic problems.

Symptoms of CRS and infusion reactions may include:
- Fever
- Tiredness or weakness
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Low blood pressure
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Chills
- Face swelling
- Wheezing or trouble breathing
- Skin rash

Symptoms of neurologic problems include:
- Seizures
- Difficulty in speaking or slurred speech
- Loss of consciousness
- Trouble sleeping
- Confusion and disorientation
- Loss of balance
- Headache
- Difficulty with facial movements, hearing, vision, or swallowing

Tell your health care provider if you have any side effects that bother you or do not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of BLINCYTO®.

The most common side effects of BLINCYTO® include:
- Infections
- Fever
- Headache
- Low red blood cell count (anemia)
- Low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)
- Reactions related to infusion of the medicine, such as face swelling, low blood pressure, and high blood pressure (infusion-related reactions)

BLINCYTO® may cause the following serious side effects:
- Infections
- Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia)
- Abnormal liver blood test
- Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)

Tell your health care provider right away if you develop an infection or fever.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Resources for you

**Doctor discussion guide:** This guide will help you talk to your doctor about BLINCYTO®. It contains a list of FAQs.

**Postdischarge: what you need to know:** Fill out this form when you leave the hospital and continue BLINCYTO® at home. It contains important contacts and additional information.

**Treatment tracker:** This calendar helps you keep track of scheduled appointments and bag changes.

**Medical information card:** Fill out this medical information card. You can keep your important health care contact information in one place here.

Go to [www.blincyto.com/patient/rr/](http://www.blincyto.com/patient/rr/) to download these helpful tools.

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

- **Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis).** Pancreatitis may happen in patients treated with BLINCYTO® and corticosteroids. It may be severe and lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you have severe abdominal pain that does not go away. The pain may happen with or without nausea and vomiting.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Support, simplified

Referrals to resources for day-to-day living*
Sometimes you need someone who knows what you’re going through. Your Amgen Nurse Ambassador† can refer you to independent nonprofit organizations that may provide you with community resources, one-on-one counseling services, and local support groups.

Co-pay and reimbursement resources
Whatever type of insurance you have—even if you have none—your Amgen Reimbursement Counselor can help you understand how your Amgen medicine may be covered and refer you to programs that may be able to help you afford it, such as Amgen FIRST STEP™.

Medication answers
If you have any questions about your Amgen medicine, your Amgen Nurse Ambassador† may help you find the answers.

*Resources include referrals to independent nonprofit patient assistance programs. Eligibility for resources provided by independent nonprofit patient assistance programs is based on the nonprofits’ criteria. Amgen has no control over these programs and provides referrals as a courtesy only.
†Amgen Nurse Ambassadors are only available to patients that are prescribed certain products. Nurse Ambassadors are there to support, not replace, your treatment plan and do not provide medical advice or case management services. You should always consult your health care provider regarding medical decisions or treatment concerns.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Your care team

Health care providers may be only one part of your support network. Your loved ones will be a huge help on your treatment journey.

Friends and family want to be there for you, but may not know how. Let them know it’s okay to ask questions and check in with you. And remember, you can ask for help, too. They are there for you.

In addition to your personal caregivers, there are patient support groups that can provide invaluable support throughout the treatment process, such as The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society at lls.org.

You may also want to reach out to the American Cancer Society at cancer.org.

Adolescents and young adults may want to check out stupidcancer.org.

These third-party resources are for your information only. Amgen does not endorse and is not responsible for the content included in these resources.

Please see the Important Safety Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.
Important safety information

INDICATION
BLINCYTO® (blinatumomab) is a prescription medication used to treat a certain type of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in adults and children. ALL is a cancer of the blood and bone marrow in which a particular kind of white blood cell is replicating out of control.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about BLINCYTO®?
• Call your health care provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the symptoms listed below:
  ○ BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:
    • Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and infusion reactions. Symptoms of CRS and infusion reactions may include: fever, tiredness or weakness, dizziness, headache, low blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, chills, face swelling, wheezing or trouble breathing, and skin rash.
    • Neurologic problems. Symptoms of neurologic problems may include: seizures, difficulty in speaking or slurred speech, loss of consciousness, trouble sleeping, confusion and disorientation, loss of balance, headache, and difficulty with facial movements, hearing, vision, or swallowing.
  ○ Your health care provider will check for these problems during treatment with BLINCYTO®. Your health care provider may temporarily or completely stop your treatment with BLINCYTO® if you have severe side effects.

Who should not receive BLINCYTO®?
• Do not receive BLINCYTO® if you are allergic to blinatumomab or to any of the ingredients of BLINCYTO®.

What should I avoid while receiving BLINCYTO®?
• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities while you are receiving BLINCYTO® because BLINCYTO® can cause neurological symptoms such as dizziness, seizures, and confusion.

Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:
• have a history of neurological problems, such as seizures, confusion, trouble speaking or loss of balance
• have an infection
• have ever had an infusion reaction after receiving BLINCYTO® or other medications
• have a history of radiation treatment to the brain, or chemotherapy treatment
• are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” within 2 weeks before you start treatment with BLINCYTO®, during treatment, and until your immune system recovers after you receive your last cycle of BLINCYTO®. If you are not sure about the type of vaccine, ask your health care provider.

Please click here to see full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO®.
Important safety information (cont’d)

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. BLINCYTO® may harm your unborn baby. Tell your health care provider if you become pregnant during treatment with BLINCYTO®.
  - If you are able to become pregnant, your health care provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with BLINCYTO®.
  - Females who are able to become pregnant should use an effective form of birth control during treatment with BLINCYTO®, and for at least 48 hours after the last dose of BLINCYTO®.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if BLINCYTO® passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment with BLINCYTO® and for at least 48 hours after your last treatment.

- Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

- BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects, including:
  - Infections. BLINCYTO® may cause life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away in case you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection.
  - Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Neutropenia is common with BLINCYTO® treatment and may sometimes be life-threatening. Low white blood cell counts can increase your risk of infection. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your white blood cell counts during treatment with BLINCYTO®. Tell your health care provider right away if you get a fever.
  - Abnormal liver blood test. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before you start BLINCYTO® and during treatment with BLINCYTO®.
  - Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). Pancreatitis may happen in patients treated with BLINCYTO® and corticosteroids. It may be severe and lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you have severe abdominal pain that does not go away. The pain may happen with or without nausea and vomiting.

- Your health care provider will do blood tests during treatment to check for side effects.

- The most common side effects of BLINCYTO® include:
  - Infections
  - Fever
  - Headache
  - Low red blood cell count (anemia)
  - Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
  - Low white blood cell count with fever (febrile neutropenia)
  - Low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)
  - Reactions related to infusion of the medicine such as face swelling, low blood pressure, and high blood pressure (infusion-related reactions)

- These are not all the possible side effects of BLINCYTO®.
- Call your health care provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.
- Please read the Medication Guide before you or your child receives BLINCYTO® and before each BLINCYTO® infusion and discuss it with your doctor.

Please click here to see full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO®.
Glossary²

**Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL):** A blood cancer in which the bone marrow makes too many lymphoblasts—a certain type of white blood cell.

**Chemotherapy:** A treatment that uses drugs to stop the replication of cancer cells, either by killing the cells or by stopping them from dividing. It is often called “chemo.”

**Immunotherapy:** A type of medicine that uses your body’s own immune system to help fight conditions such as cancer.

**Infusion:** A method of putting fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. It is also called “intravenous infusion.”

**IV (intravenous):** A way of giving a drug through a needle into a vein.

**Relapse:** The return of a disease or the signs and symptoms of a disease after a period of improvement.

**Remission:** A response to treatment where signs of cancer have disappeared. This does not always mean that the cancer has been cured.