

Keeping track of your treatment



KYPROLIS® (carfilzomib) is a prescription medicine for the treatment of relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in people who have already received one or more previous treatments for multiple myeloma. KYPROLIS is given as an infusion directly into your blood through a vein. This means that you'll receive the medicine intravenously (through an IV) in a doctor's office, a clinic, or a hospital.

There are 3 ways KYPROLIS may be given:

- **K+Rd** KYPROLIS given in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone
- **K+d** KYPROLIS given in combination with dexamethasone
- **K** KYPROLIS given as a single agent (monotherapy)

Talk with your doctor about the KYPROLIS treatment you will be given.

Look at the Weekly Treatment Tracker on page 3. Print out as many copies of it as you need. Then you can fill it out to help you keep track of doctor visits, infusion appointments, and notes about your KYPROLIS treatment plan.

K=KYPROLIS; R=lenalidomide; d=dexamethasone

APPROVED USES

- KYPROLIS® is a prescription medication used to treat patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received one to three previous treatments for multiple myeloma. KYPROLIS is approved for use in combination with dexamethasone or with lenalidomide plus dexamethasone, which are other medicines used to treat multiple myeloma.
- KYPROLIS® is a prescription medication used to treat patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received one or more previous treatments for multiple myeloma. KYPROLIS is approved for use alone to treat relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.

Here is an EXAMPLE of how to fill out your Weekly Treatment Tracker

CYCLE 1 CYCLE START DATE 9/5/16

For each week of your treatment cycle:

- Check off the treatments you are receiving
- Mark your treatment days
- Write in the time of your infusion appointment

Talk with your doctor about how many treatment cycles of KYPROLIS you should receive.

WEEK

1

KYPROLIS treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		9:45am	9:45am			

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		9:45am	9:45am			

LENALIDOMIDE (taken every day, from Days 1 to 21 for patients on KYPROLIS + Rd)

Circle the time you take your pill: Morning Day Evening Before Bed

2

KYPROLIS treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S

LENALIDOMIDE (taken every day, from Days 1 to 21 for patients on KYPROLIS + Rd)

Circle the time you take your pill: Morning Day Evening Before Bed

3

KYPROLIS treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S

LENALIDOMIDE (taken every day, from Days 1 to 21 for patients on KYPROLIS + Rd)

Circle the time you take your pill: Morning Day Evening Before Bed

R = lenalidomide
d = dexamethasone

OTHER IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS

Doctor visit	Date: <u>9/12/16</u>	Time: <u>9:00am</u>
Blood work	Date: <u>9/12/16</u>	Time: <u>10:00am</u>

WEEK

4

KYPROLIS treatment days **BREAK WEEK**

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S

Questions for my nurse: _____

Questions for my doctor: _____

Important Safety Information

KYPROLIS® (carfilzomib) can cause serious side effects:

- **Heart problems:** KYPROLIS can cause heart problems or worsen pre-existing heart conditions. Death due to cardiac arrest has occurred within one day of KYPROLIS administration. Before starting KYPROLIS, you should have a full medical work-up (including blood pressure and fluid management). You should be closely monitored during treatment.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 4.



CYCLE _____ CYCLE START DATE _____

OTHER IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS

Doctor visit Date: _____ Time: _____
Blood work Date: _____ Time: _____

For each week of your treatment cycle:

- Check off the treatments you are receiving
- Mark your treatment days
- Write in the time of your infusion appointment

Talk with your doctor about how many treatment cycles of KYPROLIS you should receive.

WEEK

1

KYPROLIS treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

LENALIDOMIDE (taken every day, from Days 1 to 21 for patients on KYPROLIS + Rd)

Circle the time you take your pill: Morning Day Evening Before Bed

2

KYPROLIS treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

LENALIDOMIDE (taken every day, from Days 1 to 21 for patients on KYPROLIS + Rd)

Circle the time you take your pill: Morning Day Evening Before Bed

3

KYPROLIS treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

LENALIDOMIDE (taken every day, from Days 1 to 21 for patients on KYPROLIS + Rd)

Circle the time you take your pill: Morning Day Evening Before Bed

R = lenalidomide
d = dexamethasone

WEEK

4

KYPROLIS treatment days **BREAK WEEK**

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

DEXAMETHASONE treatment days

S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
..

Questions for my nurse: _____

Questions for my doctor: _____

Important Safety Information

- **Kidney problems:** There have been reports of sudden kidney failure in patients receiving KYPROLIS. Your kidney function should be closely monitored during treatment.
- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS):** Cases of TLS have been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS, including fatalities. You should be closely monitored during treatment for any signs of TLS.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on page 4.



Important Safety Information

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- **Heart problems:** KYPROLIS can cause heart problems or worsen pre-existing heart conditions. Death due to cardiac arrest has occurred within one day of KYPROLIS administration. Before starting KYPROLIS, you should have a full medical work-up (including blood pressure and fluid management). You should be closely monitored during treatment.
- **Kidney problems:** There have been reports of sudden kidney failure in patients receiving KYPROLIS. Your kidney function should be closely monitored during treatment.
- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS):** Cases of TLS have been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS, including fatalities. You should be closely monitored during treatment for any signs of TLS.
- **Lung damage:** Cases of lung damage have been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS, including fatal cases.
- **Pulmonary hypertension (high blood pressure in the lungs):** There have been reports of pulmonary hypertension in patients receiving KYPROLIS.
- **Lung complications:** Shortness of breath was reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS. Your lung function should be closely monitored during treatment.
- **High blood pressure:** Cases of high blood pressure, including fatal cases, have been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS. Your blood pressure should be closely monitored during treatment.
- **Blood clots:** There have been reports of blood clots in patients receiving KYPROLIS. If you are at high risk for blood clots, your doctor can recommend ways to lower the risk.
- If you are using KYPROLIS in combination with dexamethasone or with lenalidomide plus dexamethasone, your doctor should assess and may prescribe another medicine to help lower your risk for blood clots.
- If you are using birth control pills or other medical forms of birth control associated with a risk of blood clots, talk to your doctor and consider a different method of birth control during treatment with KYPROLIS in combination with dexamethasone or with lenalidomide plus dexamethasone.
- **Infusion reactions:** Symptoms of infusion reactions included fever, chills, joint pain, muscle pain, facial flushing and/or swelling, vomiting, weakness, shortness of breath, low blood pressure, fainting, chest tightness, and chest pain. These symptoms can occur immediately following infusion or up to 24 hours after administration of KYPROLIS. If you experience any of these symptoms, contact your doctor immediately.
- **Severe bleeding problems:** Fatal or serious cases of bleeding problems have been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS. Your doctor should monitor your signs and symptoms of blood loss.
- **Very low platelet count:** Low platelet levels can cause unusual bruising and bleeding. You should have regular blood tests to check your platelet count during treatment.
- **Liver problems:** Cases of liver failure, including fatal cases,

have been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS. Your liver function should be closely monitored during treatment.

- **Blood problems:** Cases of a blood disease called thrombotic microangiopathy, including thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP/HUS), including fatal cases, have been reported in patients who received KYPROLIS. Your doctor should monitor your signs and symptoms.
- **Brain problems:** A nerve disease called Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES), formerly called Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome (RPLS), has been reported in patients receiving KYPROLIS. It can cause seizure, headache, lack of energy, confusion, blindness, altered consciousness, and other visual and nerve disturbances, along with high blood pressure. Your doctor should monitor your signs and symptoms.
- **Possible fetal harm:** KYPROLIS can cause harm to a fetus (unborn baby) when given to a pregnant woman. Women should avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with KYPROLIS. Men should avoid fathering a child during treatment with KYPROLIS. KYPROLIS can cause harm to a fetus if used during pregnancy or if you or your partner become pregnant during treatment with KYPROLIS.

You should contact your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following:

- Shortness of breath
- Prolonged, unusual or excessive bleeding
- Yellowing of the skin and/or eyes (jaundice)
- Headaches, confusion, seizures, or loss of sight
- Pregnancy (women should not receive KYPROLIS if they are pregnant or breastfeeding)
- Any other side effect that bothers you or does not go away

What are the possible side effects of KYPROLIS?

- The most common side effects occurring in at least 20% of patients receiving KYPROLIS in the combination therapy trials are: low red blood cell count, low white blood cell count, diarrhea, difficulty breathing, tiredness (fatigue), low platelets, fever, sleeplessness (insomnia), muscle spasm, cough, upper airway (respiratory tract) infection, and decreased potassium levels.
- The most common side effects occurring in at least 20% of patients receiving KYPROLIS when used alone (monotherapy) in trials are: low red blood cell count, tiredness (fatigue), low platelets, nausea, fever, difficulty breathing, diarrhea, headache, cough, swelling of the lower legs or hands.

These are not all the possible side effects of KYPROLIS. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

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.

For more information, please talk to your doctor and please see accompanying full Product Information.

