Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- **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® (carfilzomib). 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.
- **KYPROLIS should not be combined with melphalan and prednisone:** Newly diagnosed transplant ineligible multiple myeloma patients have shown an increased risk of serious and fatal side effects when using KYPROLIS in combination with melphalan and prednisone.
- **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 and for 6 months following the final dose. Men should avoid fathering a child during treatment with KYPROLIS and for 3 months following the final dose. 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.

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.

Please see accompanying full Product Information.

To get more helpful information about your treatment schedule, sign up for the Patient Support program at KYPROLIS.com.

AMGEN®

KYPROLIS® +d

KYPROLIS® and dexamethasone
Weekly Treatment Tracker

Keeping track of your 4-week treatment cycles can help you stay organized. Here are some things you should know:

- You should receive KYPROLIS® during Weeks 1, 2, and 3 of each treatment cycle
- You may receive KYPROLIS® either 1 or 2 days per week. It's important to follow the treatment schedule your doctor has given you. To help you remember, **circle** your treatment days in this tracker
- You may get dexamethasone for all 4 weeks. **Circle** the days you get dexamethasone, too
- On days when you get both KYPROLIS® and dexamethasone, you should receive dexamethasone 30 minutes to 4 hours before your KYPROLIS® infusion
- If you receive KYPROLIS® once a week, your doctor may adjust how often you receive dexamethasone after your first 9 treatment cycles. Instead of getting this medicine all 4 weeks of your treatment cycle, you may receive dexamethasone in the first 3 weeks only

Your doctor may prescribe KYPROLIS® differently. **Talk to your doctor about the treatment plan that's right for you.**

Approved Use

- KYPROLIS® (carfilzomib) 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.

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 the following pages.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection

Use this **Weekly Treatment Tracker** if you are taking KYPROLIS® and dexamethasone. Go to KYPROLIS.com to print out as many copies as you need.

CYCLE: _____ **START DATE:** _____

WEEK 1							
KYPROLIS®*	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
dexamethasone	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

KYPROLIS® Day 1 appointment time: _____ KYPROLIS® Day 2 appointment time†: _____

WEEK 2							
KYPROLIS®	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
dexamethasone	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

KYPROLIS® Day 1 appointment time: _____ KYPROLIS® Day 2 appointment time†: _____

WEEK 3							
KYPROLIS®	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
dexamethasone	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

KYPROLIS® Day 1 appointment time: _____ KYPROLIS® Day 2 appointment time†: _____

WEEK 4							
dexamethasone	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

*Your doctor should give you a lower dose during the first week of your first treatment cycle. If you tolerate that dose, your doctor may increase the dose of your other infusions of KYPROLIS®. Your doctor will determine the right dose for you.

†You may only receive KYPROLIS® infusions once a week. If so, you do not need to schedule a second appointment each week.

Please note this is not intended to provide medical advice, diagnosis, treatment, or cure for any disease. This should not replace your individual treatment plan with your doctor or nurse. You should always talk to your healthcare provider and treatment team about any scheduling, treatment, or dosing questions or concerns you may have.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- **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, swelling of the larynx (voice box), 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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on the following page.

Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) for Injection