

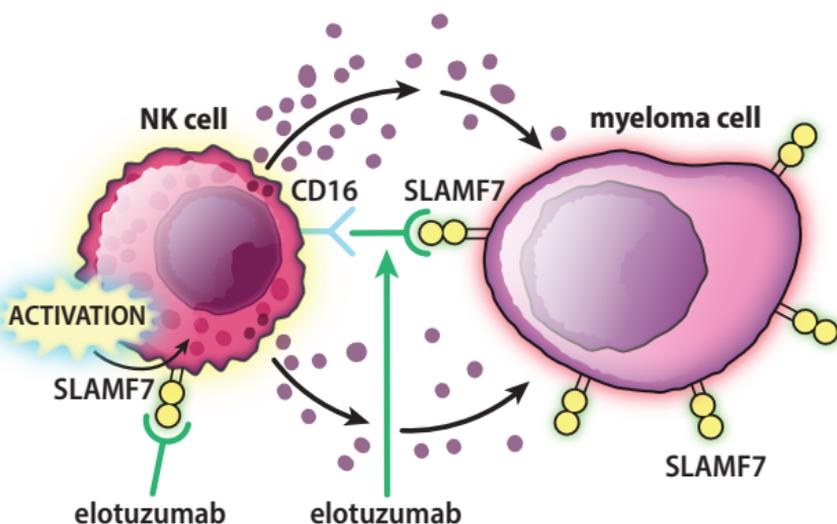


# Empliciti<sup>®</sup>

## (elotuzumab)

Empliciti<sup>®</sup> is the first immunostimulatory monoclonal antibody approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of multiple myeloma. It was approved in November 2015, in combination with Revlimid<sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone, because clinical trials demonstrated that the combination is more effective than Empliciti by itself. Because Empliciti stimulates the immune system cells to attack myeloma cells, it not only helps to cause myeloma cell death, it also appears to stimulate an ongoing immune response against myeloma.

### Using your NK (Natural Killer) cells to attack myeloma with Empliciti (elotuzumab, anti-SLAMF7)



## International Myeloma Foundation

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Improving Lives **Finding the Cure<sup>®</sup>**

## Who is a candidate for Empliciti?

Empliciti is approved in the United States, in all countries of the European Union, and in Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein in combination with Revlimid and dexamethasone for the treatment of myeloma patients who have received 1 to 3 prior therapies.

## How is Empliciti given?

Empliciti is given as an intravenous (IV, or into the vein) infusion. Medication is given before the infusion to help prevent an infusion reaction.

Empliciti dosing is determined by a patient's weight, at a dose of 10 milligrams (mg) for every kilogram (kg) of body weight. Each dosing cycle is 28 days long. For the first two cycles, patients receive their Empliciti dose once weekly, on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22 of each cycle. After the first two cycles, patients receive Empliciti every other week, on Days 1 and 15, repeated every 28 days.

Revlimid is given orally at a dose of 25 mg on Days 1–21 of each cycle, and dexamethasone is given orally at a dose of 40 mg on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22 of each cycle.

## What are the possible side effects of Empliciti?

- Infusion reactions
- Diarrhea
- Lymphocytopenia and neutropenia
- Fever
- Anemia
- Constipation
- Thrombocytopenia
- Infections
- Fatigue
- Muscle spasms
- Decreased appetite

***As always, the IMF urges you to discuss all medical issues with your doctor, and to contact the IMF with your myeloma questions and concerns.***