Pomalyst is a third-generation immunomodulatory drug (IMiD® compound), which can modify or regulate the functioning of the immune system.

Who is a candidate for Pomalyst?
Pomalyst + dexamethasone (Pd) is indicated for patients with myeloma who have received at least two prior therapies including both Revlimid® (lenalidomide) and a proteasome inhibitor (Velcade® [bortezomib], Kyprolis® [carfilzomib], or Ninlaro® [ixazomib]), and have demonstrated disease progression on or within 60 days of completion of the last therapy.

Pomalyst in other regimens
In addition to Pd therapy, Pomalyst is used in triplet regimens for previously treated myeloma, including in the following combination therapies:
- Darzalex® (daratumumab) + Pd [DPd]
- Empliciti® (elotuzumab) + Pd [EPd]
- Ninlaro® (ixazomib) + Pd [IPd]
- Cytoxan® (cyclophosphamide) + Pd [PCd]
- Velcade® (bortezomib) + Pd [PVd]
- Kyprolis® (carfilzomib) + Pd [KPd]

How Pomalyst is taken
Pomalyst is taken in capsule form by mouth on days 1–21 of repeated 28-day cycles until disease progression. Pomalyst should be taken at the same time of the day, with or without food. Swallow Pomalyst with water.
Special cautions with Pomalyst

- **Pomalyst is contraindicated in pregnancy.** Female patients of childbearing potential and all male patients are required to complete a monthly phone survey.

- Pomalyst is available only through the “Pomalyst REMS®” (Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy) program. Patients must sign an agreement and comply with the requirements.

- If you take Pd (with or without another drug), you will receive a risk assessment from your doctor to determine which anticoagulant therapy is appropriate for you to prevent a blood clot.

- Smoking may reduce the efficacy of Pomalyst.

Possible side effects of Pomalyst

Tell your doctor about any side effects that bother you or that do not go away. Make sure you know how to get in touch with your doctor after office hours, on the weekend, and over a holiday. Possible side effects of Pomalyst include the following:

- Low blood cell counts
- Unusual tiredness or physical weakness
- Nausea
- Back pain
- Increased risk of blood clots
- Neuropathy
- Upper respiratory infection or pneumonia
- Constipation
- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Dizziness and confusion
- Shortness of breath

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.