



Cancer Treatment: Linvoseltamab (Lynozyfic®)

Pronounced: *"linv-oh-sel-ta-mab"*

How medicine is given: By vein (IV)

Purpose: To stop the growth of cancer cells in multiple myeloma

This medicine is part of a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program. Your doctor is required to provide you with a medication guide for this medicine. The medication guide can be found at:

<https://www.regeneron.com/downloads/Lynozyfic-Medication-Guide.pdf>

Things that may occur during or within hours of treatment

- Tell your cancer care team if you are sick or have an infection. Infections can cause severe, life-threatening or fatal illness while you are receiving this medicine.
- Your cancer care team may prescribe an antiviral medicine to prevent shingles (herpes zoster).

Things that may occur during treatment

- An allergic reaction may occur. Tell your care team right away if you have fever, chills, chest pain, trouble breathing, back pain, itchy hands, rash, or dizziness. You will be given medicines before you start linvoseltamab that will try to keep this from happening.
- You may have nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and/or loss of appetite. Nausea medicine can help with this.
- Some people may feel very tired, also known as fatigue. You may need to rest or take naps more often. Mild to moderate exercise may help you maintain your energy.
- In some people, this medicine can excite your immune system, and substances called cytokines (SY-toh-kines) are released into your bloodstream. Your cancer care team will give you medicines to help prevent this side effect. During the time you get this medicine, and even several days later, you are at risk. Your symptoms could be mild or severe. In rare cases even be life-threatening.
 - While at the clinic, tell your cancer care team **right away**.
 - If you are home, call your doctor **right away** during business hours
 - If at home outside of business hours, page your doctor **right away**
 - Symptoms of this side effect include:
 - Fever
 - Chills
 - Trouble breathing
 - Wheezing
 - Dizziness
 - Nausea
 - Rash
 - Swelling of the face

- Headache
- Weakness

Things that may occur a few days to weeks later

- Your blood cell counts may drop. This is known as bone marrow suppression. This includes a decrease in your:
 - Red blood cells, which carry oxygen in your body to help give you energy
 - White blood cells, which fight infection in your body (lymphocytes, neutrophils)
 - Hemoglobin, which carries oxygen through your body

If you have a **fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher**, chills, a cough, or any bleeding problems, **call your cancer care team right away**.

- You may have a cough, runny nose, sneezing, throat pain, or fever. **Call your cancer care team right away** if these symptoms continue or worsen.
- Loose stools or diarrhea may occur within a few days after the medicine is started. You may take loperamide (Imodium A-D[®]) to help control diarrhea. You can buy this at most drug stores. Be sure to also drink more fluids (water, diluted juice, broth, sports drinks, or decaffeinated tea). If these do not help within 24 hours, **call your cancer care team**.
- During the time you get this medicine, your nerves might be affected. Your cancer care team will prescribe medicine to help manage this side effect.
 - While at the clinic, tell your cancer care team **right away**
 - If you are home, call your doctor **right away** during business hours
 - If at home outside of business hours, page your doctor **right away**
 - Symptoms of this side effect include
 - Seizures
 - Confusion
 - Loss of balance
 - Headache
 - Trouble hearing, seeing, speaking
 - Muscle weakness
 - Feeling sleepy
 - Shaky hands (new/worse)
- This medicine may cause fatigue, dizziness, or feeling faint. **Do not** drive or operate machinery for 48 hours after each of your “step-up doses”.
- Some people may have mild nausea. Nausea medicine can help with this.
- Your liver may be affected by this medicine. On occasion, blood work will be taken to monitor your liver function. You may feel more tired. **Tell your cancer care team right away** if you notice your urine is darker, your skin and the whites of your eyes are yellow
- If you develop a new or worsening cough or shortness of breath, call your cancer care team.
- Low potassium levels might occur while you’re on this medicine. Your care team will monitor your blood levels and may recommend supplements if needed.
- You may feel pain or weakness in your joints or muscles. If these bother you, ask your cancer care team what type of medicine you may use to help with this pain.
- You may get a headache. Your cancer care team will suggest some medicine for you.

Sexual health and fertility

Your cancer care team will answer all your questions about sexual and reproductive health. If you have worries or concerns about this, talk with your team.

- This medicine could be dangerous for an unborn baby. If you, or someone you're having sex with, is pregnant or could become pregnant, use a barrier form of birth control.
- If you could become pregnant, use a form of birth control while you are taking this medicine and for **3 months** after you stop taking this medicine.
- If you could get someone pregnant, use a form of birth control while you are taking this medicine and for **3 months** after you stop taking this medicine.
- Do not breast/chest feed while taking this medicine and for **3 months** after the last dose.

This teaching sheet has information about some side effects of the medicine prescribed for you. It may not include all of them. The side effects you may have could be different depending on how often you receive treatment and how much you receive each time (your dosage). This information should not take the place of talking with your care team, so please ask your care team if you have questions about possible side effects. If you have any major health changes during or after treatment, it is very important to call your care team right away. In an emergency, call 911.