TECVAYLI®
(teclistamab-cqyv) Injection for subcutaneous use
10 mg/mL and 90 mg/mL

A care partner's guide to TECVAYLI®

Caring for someone receiving TECVAYLI®

What is TECVAYLI® (teclistamab-cqyv)?
TECVAYLI® is a prescription medicine to treat adults with multiple myeloma who:

- have already received at least 4 treatment regimens, including a proteasome inhibitor, an immunomodulatory agent and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody to treat their multiple myeloma, **and**
- their cancer has come back or did not respond to prior treatment

TECVAYLI® was approved based on patient responses. There are ongoing studies to confirm the clinical benefit of TECVAYLI®.

It is not known if TECVAYLI® is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?

TECVAYLI® may cause side effects that are serious, life-threatening, or lead to death, including Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and neurologic problems.

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

If the person in your care is going through another relapse, it may be time to talk to a doctor about making a change

There are medicines for relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma that may be able to help manage the person in your care's disease. Talk to a doctor to see if TECVAYLI® may be a good choice.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®? (more)

Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the signs or symptoms of CRS or neurologic problems listed below at any time during your treatment with TECVAYLI®:

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS). Signs and symptoms of CRS may include:

- fever (100.4°F or higher)
- difficulty breathing
- chills
- dizziness or lightheadedness
- fast heartbeat
- feeling anxious
- confusion or restlessness
- headache
- increased liver enzymes in your blood

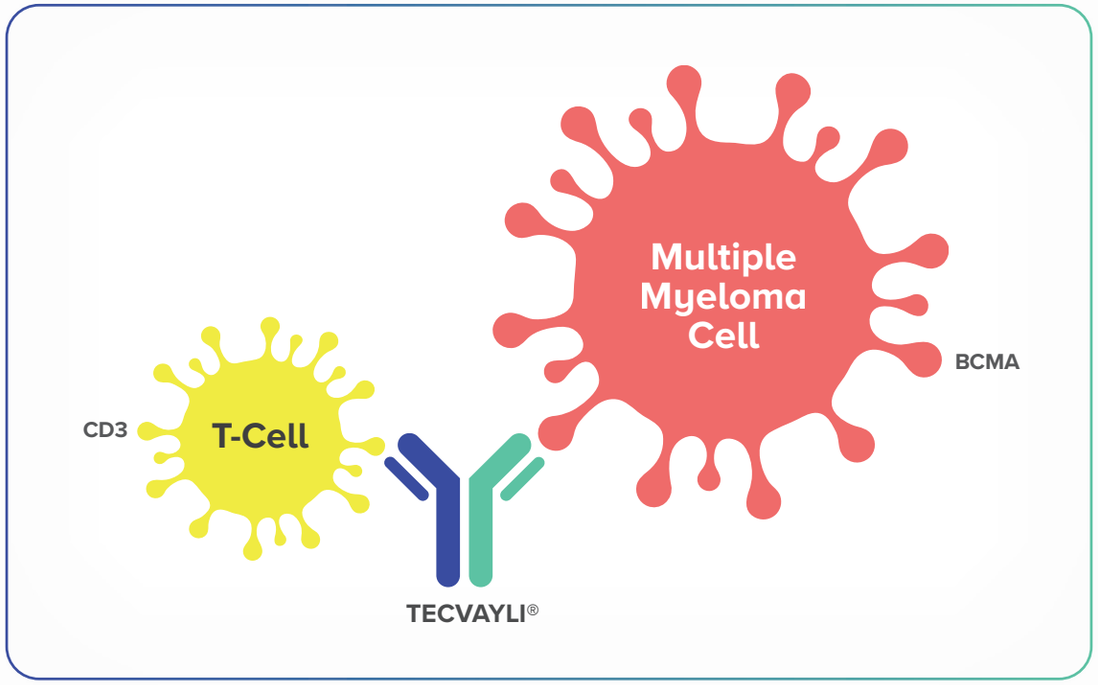
Neurologic problems. Symptoms of neurologic problems with TECVAYLI® include:

- headache
- jerking movements
- rigid muscles
- feeling restless
- numbness and tingling (feeling like "pins and needles")
- confusion
- trouble speaking
- muscle spasms
- tremor
- double vision
- changes in your handwriting
- problems walking
- muscle weakness in your body or face
- hearing loss
- burning, throbbing, or stabbing pain

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

TECVAYLI® is a kind of medicine called a **bispecific antibody**, which means that it attaches to 2 different cells

- TECVAYLI® works by helping a patient's immune system locate the multiple myeloma cells in their body
- One side of TECVAYLI® binds to proteins called CD3, which are found on a patient's T-cells. The other side binds to proteins called BCMA, which are found on multiple myeloma cells (as well as some healthy cells)
- In doing so, TECVAYLI® is able to activate the T-cells in a patient's immune system to destroy multiple myeloma cells in the rest of their body



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®? (more)

- Due to the risk of CRS and neurologic symptoms, you should be hospitalized for 48 hours after all doses of TECVAYLI® that are part of the "step-up dosing schedule." The "step-up dosing schedule" is when you receive the first 2 doses of TECVAYLI®, which are called "step-up doses," and then you receive the first "treatment dose" of TECVAYLI®. After "step-up dose 1" of TECVAYLI®, the dose of TECVAYLI® is increased. After "step-up dose 2," the dose is increased again when you receive the first "treatment dose" of TECVAYLI®.
  - "Step-up dose 1" is given on day 1 of treatment. "Step-up dose 2" is usually given on day 4 of treatment. The first "treatment dose" is usually given on day 7 of treatment.
  - Your healthcare provider will decide when you will receive "step-up dose 2" and your first "treatment dose."
    - "Step-up dose 2" may be given between 2 to 4 days after "step-up dose 1," or up to 7 days after "step-up dose 1" if you have certain side effects with TECVAYLI®.
    - Your first "treatment dose" may be given between 2 to 4 days after "step-up dose 2," or up to 7 days after "step-up dose 2" if you have certain side effects with TECVAYLI®.
  - Your healthcare provider will decide the number of days to wait between your doses of TECVAYLI® as well as how many treatments you will receive.

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

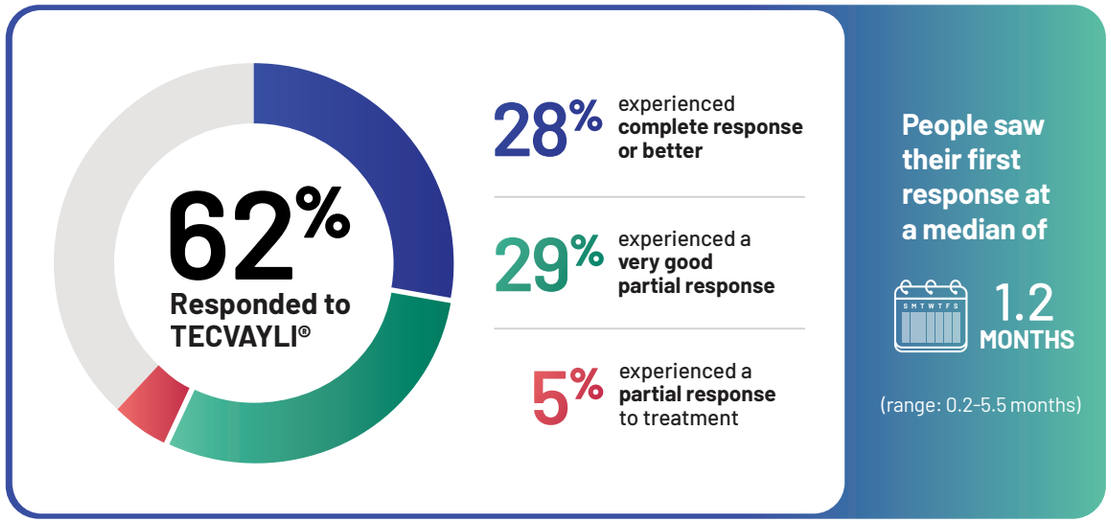
What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®? (more)

  - If your dose of TECVAYLI® is delayed for any reason, you may need to repeat the "step-up dosing schedule" to receive TECVAYLI®.
  - Before each "step-up dose" and your first "treatment dose" of TECVAYLI®, you will receive medicines to help reduce your risk of CRS. Your healthcare provider will decide if you need to receive medicines to help reduce your risk of CRS with future doses.
- Your healthcare provider will monitor you for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems during treatment with TECVAYLI®, as well as other side effects, and treat you as needed.
- **Do not drive or operate heavy or dangerous machinery during and for 48 hours after your TECVAYLI® "step-up dosing schedule" is completed, or at any time during treatment with TECVAYLI® if you develop new neurologic symptoms until the symptoms go away.**

TECVAYLI® was studied in **110 heavily pretreated people:**

All patients had previously received a proteasome inhibitor, an immunomodulatory agent, and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody:

- At least half of patients received at least **5 prior regimens**
- 78% of patients had **4 prior treatment regimens**



28% experienced **complete response or better**

29% experienced a **very good partial response**

5% experienced a **partial response** to treatment

People saw their first response at a median of

1.2 MONTHS

(range: 0.2-5.5 months)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®? (more)

TECVAYLI® is available only through the TECVAYLI® and TALVEY™ Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) due to the risk of CRS and neurologic problems.

You will receive a Patient Wallet Card from your healthcare provider. **Carry the Patient Wallet Card with you at all times and show it to all of your healthcare providers.** The Patient Wallet Card lists signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems.

Get medical help right away if you develop any of the signs and symptoms listed on the Patient Wallet Card. You may need to be treated in a hospital.

- If you have any questions about TECVAYLI®, ask your healthcare provider.
- Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop or completely stop your treatment with TECVAYLI® if you develop CRS, neurologic problems, or any other side effects that are severe.

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

SAFETY OVERVIEW FOR PEOPLE RECEIVING TECVAYLI®

TECVAYLI® (teclistamab-cqyv) Injection for subcutaneous use
10 mg/mL and 90 mg/mL

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?

TECVAYLI® may cause side effects that are serious, life-threatening, or lead to death, including Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and neurologic problems.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the signs or symptoms of CRS or neurologic problems listed below at any time during your treatment with TECVAYLI®:

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS). Signs and symptoms of CRS may include:

- fever (100.4°F or higher)
- difficulty breathing
- chills
- dizziness or lightheadedness
- fast heartbeat
- feeling anxious
- confusion or restlessness
- headache
- increased liver enzymes in your blood

Neurologic problems. Symptoms of neurologic problems with TECVAYLI® include:

- headache
- jerking movements
- rigid muscles
- feeling restless
- numbness and tingling (feeling like “pins and needles”)
- confusion
- trouble speaking
- muscle spasms
- tremor
- double vision
- changes in your handwriting
- problems walking
- muscle weakness in your body or face
- hearing loss
- burning, throbbing, or stabbing pain

- Due to the risk of CRS and neurologic symptoms, you should be hospitalized for 48 hours after all doses of TECVAYLI® that are part of the “step-up dosing schedule.” The “step-up dosing schedule” is when you receive the first 2 doses of TECVAYLI®, which are called “step-up doses,” and then you receive the first “treatment dose” of TECVAYLI®. After “step-up dose 1” of TECVAYLI®, the dose of TECVAYLI® is increased. After “step-up dose 2,” the dose is increased again when you receive the first “treatment dose” of TECVAYLI®.
  - “Step-up dose 1” is given on day 1 of treatment. “Step-up dose 2” is usually given on day 4 of treatment. The first “treatment dose” is usually given on day 7 of treatment.
  - Your healthcare provider will decide when you will receive “step-up dose 2” and your first “treatment dose.”
    - “Step-up dose 2” may be given between 2 to 4 days after “step-up dose 1,” or up to 7 days after “step-up dose 1” if you have certain side effects with TECVAYLI®.
    - Your first “treatment dose” may be given between 2 to 4 days after “step-up dose 2,” or up to 7 days after “step-up dose 2” if you have certain side effects with TECVAYLI®.
  - Your healthcare provider will decide the number of days to wait between your doses of TECVAYLI® as well as how many treatments you will receive.
  - If your dose of TECVAYLI® is delayed for any reason, you may need to repeat the “step-up dosing schedule” to receive TECVAYLI®.
  - Before each “step-up dose” and your first “treatment dose” of TECVAYLI®, you will receive medicines to help reduce your risk of CRS. Your healthcare provider will decide if you need to receive medicines to help reduce your risk of CRS with future doses.
- Your healthcare provider will monitor you for signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems during treatment with TECVAYLI®, as well as other side effects, and treat you as needed.
- **Do not drive or operate heavy or dangerous machinery during and for 48 hours after your TECVAYLI® “step-up dosing schedule” is completed, or at any time during treatment with TECVAYLI® if you develop new neurologic symptoms until the symptoms go away.**

TECVAYLI® is available only through the TECVAYLI® and TALVEY™ Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) due to the risk of CRS and neurologic problems.

You will receive a Patient Wallet Card from your healthcare provider. **Carry the Patient Wallet Card with you at all times and show it to all of your healthcare providers.** The Patient Wallet Card lists signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems.

Your care team will enroll in the REMS program and provide you with a Patient Wallet Card to carry with you.
You do not need to enroll in the REMS program.

Get medical help right away if you develop any of the signs and symptoms listed on the Patient Wallet Card. You may need to be treated in a hospital.
- If you have any questions about TECVAYLI®, ask your healthcare provider.
- Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop or completely stop your treatment with TECVAYLI® if you develop CRS, neurologic problems, or any other side effects that are severe.

See **“What are the possible side effects of TECVAYLI®?”** for more information about side effects.

Before you receive TECVAYLI®, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have an infection
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TECVAYLI® may harm your unborn baby.
  - Your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with TECVAYLI®.
  - You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for 5 months after your last dose of TECVAYLI®.
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think that you may be pregnant during treatment with TECVAYLI®.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TECVAYLI® passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 5 months after your last dose of TECVAYLI®.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How will I receive TECVAYLI®?

- TECVAYLI® will be given to you by your healthcare provider as an injection under your skin (subcutaneous injection), usually in your stomach area (abdomen). Your thigh or another area of your body may be injected.
- **See “What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?” at the beginning of this Important Safety Information for information about how you will receive TECVAYLI®.**

If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment. It is important for you to be monitored closely for side effects during treatment with TECVAYLI®.

What are the possible side effects of TECVAYLI®?

TECVAYLI® may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **“What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?”**

SAFETY OVERVIEW FOR PEOPLE RECEIVING TECVAYLI® (more)

TECVAYLI®
(teclistamab-cqyv) Injection for subcutaneous use
10 mg/mL and 90 mg/mL

What are the possible side effects of TECVAYLI®? (more)

- **Liver problems**. TECVAYLI® can cause liver problems that may lead to death. Increased bilirubin and liver enzymes in your blood are common with TECVAYLI® and can also sometimes be severe. These increases in liver enzymes can happen with or without you also having CRS. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these problems before you start and during treatment with TECVAYLI®. **Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any symptoms of a liver problem including:**
  - tiredness
  - loss of appetite
  - pain in your right upper stomach area (abdomen)
  - dark urine
  - yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes
- **Infections**. Upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia are common with TECVAYLI®. TECVAYLI® can cause bacterial and viral infections that are severe, life-threatening, or that may lead to death.
  - Your healthcare provider will monitor you for signs and symptoms of infection before and during treatment with TECVAYLI®.
  - Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines for you to help prevent infections, and treat you as needed if you develop an infection during treatment with TECVAYLI®.
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever, chills, or any signs or symptoms of an infection.
- **Decreased white blood cell counts**. Decreased white blood cell counts are common with TECVAYLI® and can also be severe. Fever sometimes also happens with low white blood cell counts and may be a sign that you have an infection. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell counts before you start and during treatment with TECVAYLI®, and treat you as needed.
- **Allergic reactions and injection site reactions**. TECVAYLI® can cause allergic reactions that can affect your whole body (systemic), and also cause injection site reactions.
  - Some people taking TECVAYLI® can develop symptoms of an allergic reaction that can affect their whole body and may include fever or a swollen tongue. **Get medical help right away if you develop symptoms of an allergic reaction during treatment with TECVAYLI®.**
  - Injection site reactions are common with TECVAYLI® and can include: redness, heat, swelling, bruising, bacterial skin infection (cellulitis), discomfort, blood collection under the skin at the injection site (hematoma), and rash. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any severe injection site reactions.

Your healthcare provider may temporarily or permanently stop TECVAYLI® if you have any of the side effects listed above and they are severe.

The most common side effects of TECVAYLI® include:

- fever
- pain in your joints and muscles, back and chest muscles, and in your arms and legs
- tiredness and weakness
- upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia. See “Infections” above.
- nausea
- headache
- diarrhea

The most common severe abnormal lab test results with TECVAYLI® include: decreased white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets.

These are not all the possible side effects of TECVAYLI®.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

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Step-up dosing may help reduce both the chance of getting cytokine release syndrome (or CRS) and the severity of it.

TECVAYLI® activates your immune cells to help fight your disease. This activation can cause a serious or life-threatening side effect called CRS.

Your provider will give you premedication and use step-up dosing to decrease the likelihood and severity of CRS. Pretreatment medications may also be needed for doses given after a dose delay.

- Most instances of CRS happened during the first 3 doses
  - 42% of people taking TECVAYLI® experienced CRS after step-up dose 1, 35% after step-up dose 2, and 24% after the initial treatment dose (the third dose)
  - Less than 3% of people taking TECVAYLI® had a first occurrence of CRS after the third dose
- The median time to CRS occurring was 2 days (with a range of 1 to 6 days) after the most recent dose. The median amount of time that CRS lasted was 2 days (with a range of 1 to 9 days)

Your healthcare team may change your treatment plan if you experience side effects.

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurologic problems

TECVAYLI® may cause side effects that are serious, life-threatening, or lead to death, including CRS and neurologic problems. TECVAYLI® activates the immune cells to help fight the person in your care's disease, which can lead to CRS. The person in your care's provider will give premedication and use step-up dosing to decrease the likelihood and severity of CRS. Pretreatment may also be needed for doses given after a dose delay.

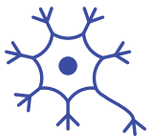
Call the person in your care's healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the symptoms listed below at any time during your treatment with TECVAYLI®.

Recognizing side effects

Cytokine Release Syndrome may occur with TECVAYLI® and may present as the following symptoms:

- fever (100.4°F or higher)
- difficulty breathing
- chills
- dizziness or lightheadedness
- fast heartbeat
- feeling anxious
- confusion or restlessness
- headache
- increased liver enzymes in your blood

Neurologic problems may occur with TECVAYLI® and may present as the following symptoms:



- headache
- jerking movements
- rigid muscles
- feeling restless
- numbness and tingling (feeling like "pins and needles")
- confusion
- trouble speaking
- muscle spasms
- tremor
- double vision
- changes in your handwriting
- problems walking
- muscle weakness in your body or face
- hearing loss
- burning, throbbing, or stabbing pain

LEARN MORE ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

Liver problems may occur with TECVAYLI® and may present as the following symptoms:

- tiredness
- loss of appetite
- pain in right upper stomach area (abdomen)
- dark urine
- yellowing of skin or white part of eyes

Infections may also occur with TECVAYLI® and should be considered while on treatment.

Considerations of infections:

Upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia are common with TECVAYLI®. TECVAYLI® can cause bacterial and viral infections that are severe, life-threatening, or that may lead to death.

- The patient's healthcare provider will monitor them for signs and symptoms of infection before and during treatment with TECVAYLI®
- Their healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to help prevent infections and treat as needed if they develop an infection during treatment with TECVAYLI®
- Tell the patient's healthcare provider right away if the patient in your care gets a fever, chills or any signs or symptoms of an infection
- Be sure the patient in your care is up to date with vaccinations such as COVID-19, influenza, varicella zoster virus (VZV) and pneumococcal

Decreased white blood cells

Decreased white blood cell counts are common with TECVAYLI® and can also be severe. Fever sometimes also happens with low white blood cell counts and may be a sign that one has an infection.

The patient's healthcare provider will check their blood cell counts before they start and during treatment with TECVAYLI®, and treat as needed.

Allergic reactions and injection site reactions

TECVAYLI® can cause allergic reactions that can affect the whole body (systemic), and also cause injection site reactions.

The most common side effects of TECVAYLI® include:

- fever
- pain in joints and muscles, back and chest muscles, and in arms and legs
- tiredness and weakness
- upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia. See "Infections" above.
- nausea
- headache
- diarrhea

Talk to a doctor right away if the person in your care develops any signs or symptoms of the side effects presented on these pages.

TECVAYLI® DOSING SCHEDULE

TECVAYLI® (teclistamab-cqyv) Injection for subcutaneous use
10 mg/mL and 90 mg/mL

TECVAYLI® is a ready-to-use treatment and is given:

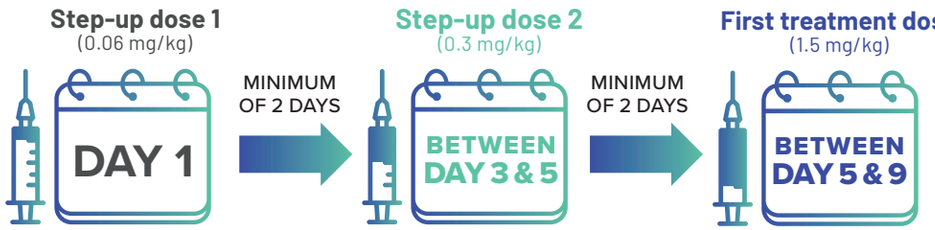
By a doctor or nurse as a monotherapy, which means it is not administered in combination with other therapies for relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)

As a subcutaneous injection under the skin, usually in the person in your care's stomach area (abdomen), their thigh, or another area of their body.

TECVAYLI® starts with "step-up" dosing

Step-up dosing is done to reduce the chance of getting cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and/or experiencing neurologic problems by slowly initiating TECVAYLI® starting with a lower dose. Before the person in your care receives each step-up dose and first treatment dose, they will receive medicines to help reduce their risk and/or lessen the severity of a serious or life-threatening side effect known as CRS. The person in your care should be hospitalized for 48 hours after each dose in the step-up dosing schedule. The amount of TECVAYLI® they will receive will be based on their body weight.

TECVAYLI® STEP-UP DOSING SCHEDULE



Step-up dose 2 and/or the first treatment dose may be given 2 to 4 days after the previous step-up dose.

The person in your care's healthcare provider will decide the number of days to wait between their dose of TECVAYLI® and how many treatments they will receive. Their schedule may change so their healthcare team can manage any side effects.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®? (more)

See **"What are the possible side effects of TECVAYLI®?"** for more information about side effects.

Before you receive TECVAYLI®, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have an infection
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TECVAYLI® may harm your unborn baby.
  - Your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with TECVAYLI®.
  - You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for 5 months after your last dose of TECVAYLI®.
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think that you may be pregnant during treatment with TECVAYLI®.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TECVAYLI® passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 5 months after your last dose of TECVAYLI®.

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

Continued treatment will be weekly dosing and may switch to dosing every 2 weeks for certain patients

After step-up dosing, TECVAYLI® is given weekly. If the healthcare provider determines the person in your care is responding (a complete response or better) and continues to respond for at least 6 months, they may be able to receive treatment once every 2 weeks.

TECVAYLI® ONGOING DOSING SCHEDULE

The healthcare provider will determine if and when the dosing schedule changes based on how the person in your care is responding and how long they will receive treatment. After step-up doses, the healthcare provider will also decide if they need to receive medicines to help reduce the risk of CRS with future doses.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®? (more)

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How will I receive TECVAYLI®?

- TECVAYLI® will be given to you by your healthcare provider as an injection under your skin (subcutaneous injection), usually in your stomach area (abdomen). Your thigh or another area of your body may be injected.
- **See "What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?" at the beginning of this Important Safety Information for information about how you will receive TECVAYLI®.**

If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment. It is important for you to be monitored closely for side effects during treatment with TECVAYLI®.

The person in your care may need to receive care at more than one treatment center as they start and continue TECVAYLI®

The person in your care should be admitted to the hospital when they start treatment with TECVAYLI®. This is where they should receive their step-up dosing schedule, so that they can be monitored for at least 48 hours after each dose to ensure they are tolerating the treatment. Once the step-up dosing schedule is complete, they will transition to receiving ongoing treatment doses, which may be given at a different treatment facility in the outpatient setting.

Here are some tips to keep in mind during transitions in care:

After an initial step-up dosing schedule, TECVAYLI® will be given weekly thereafter, possibly at a different location. The care team can help you and the person in your care set up these appointments, and you may want to consider scheduling the first one before they leave the hospital. It should take place one week after the first treatment dose.

Talk to your care team about when and where the person in your care will receive the initial step-up doses of TECVAYLI®, and where they will receive the ongoing weekly treatment doses. It is very important to have good communication with your care team. If there's anything you're unsure about, don't hesitate to ask.

To help you and the person in your care keep track of treatment, the Starting treatment with TECVAYLI® guide includes a section for you to jot down each time a dose of TECVAYLI® is administered.

It's also a good idea to keep track of how the person in your care is feeling each day so that you can discuss it with your care team to help them determine whether or not the person in your care is experiencing side effects. You may also want to save important contact numbers in your phone so that you can easily get in touch with your care team if/whenever necessary.

Remind the person in your care to always carry their Patient Wallet Card so that they can be easily identified as someone receiving TECVAYLI®. You may also want to take a picture of it with your cellphone in the event that either of you misplace the card.

Preparing for treatment

- Make sure to discuss the plan for where and when the person in your care will be receiving step-up and ongoing treatment doses

Treatment Day

- Since the injection site can be located on the stomach area (abdomen) or thigh, it may be helpful for the person in your care to wear comfortable clothing
- Since the person in your care cannot drive after treatment, you can help by arranging transportation to and from their appointment

After Treatment

- Help the person in your care keep track of any side effects they are experiencing by encouraging them to use the symptom tracker in their Starting Treatment With TECVAYLI® guide, or you can keep track together
  - — Take a look at the side effects to watch out for on pages 12-13, and report to their healthcare provider any side effects that the person in your care experiences
- Additionally, you can ask the doctor or nurse how to manage any injection site reactions
  - — They can give you tips for how to help with bruising, pain, swelling, or any other reactions after injection
- Write down any additional questions you or the person in your care have so you can refer to them at their next appointment

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (more)

What are the possible side effects of TECVAYLI®?

TECVAYLI® may cause serious side effects, including:

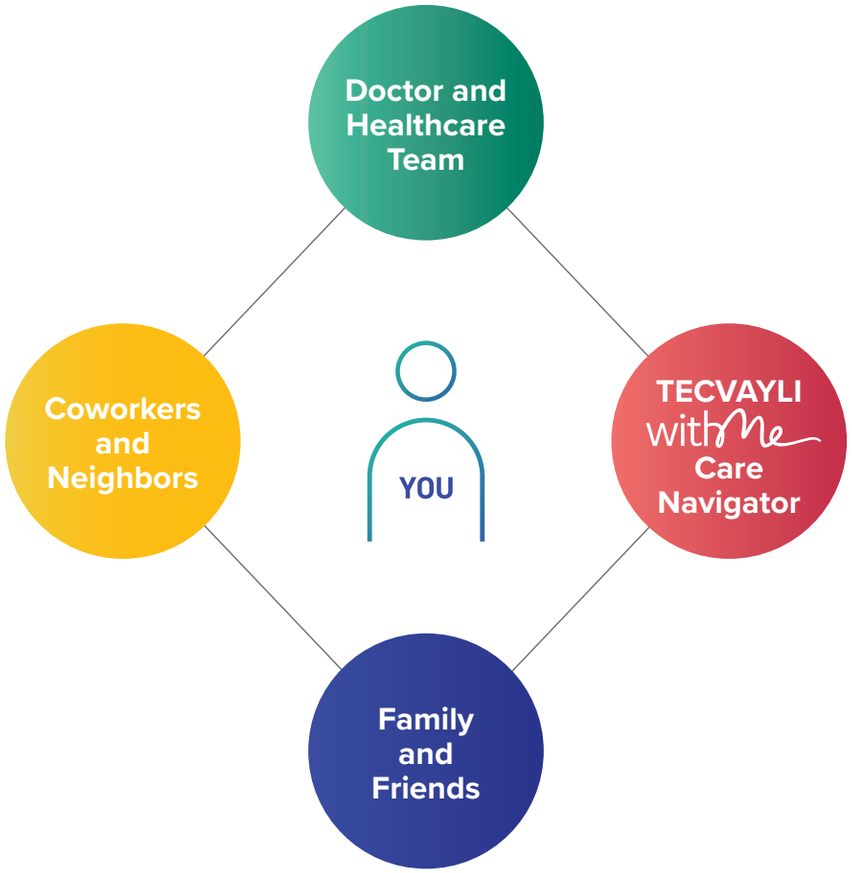
- See **"What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?"**
- **Liver problems**. TECVAYLI® can cause liver problems that may lead to death. Increased bilirubin and liver enzymes in your blood are common with TECVAYLI® and can also sometimes be severe. These increases in liver enzymes can happen with or without you also having CRS. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these problems before you start and during treatment with TECVAYLI®. **Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any symptoms of a liver problem including:**
  - – tiredness
  - – loss of appetite
  - – pain in your right upper stomach area (abdomen)
  - – dark urine
  - – yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes

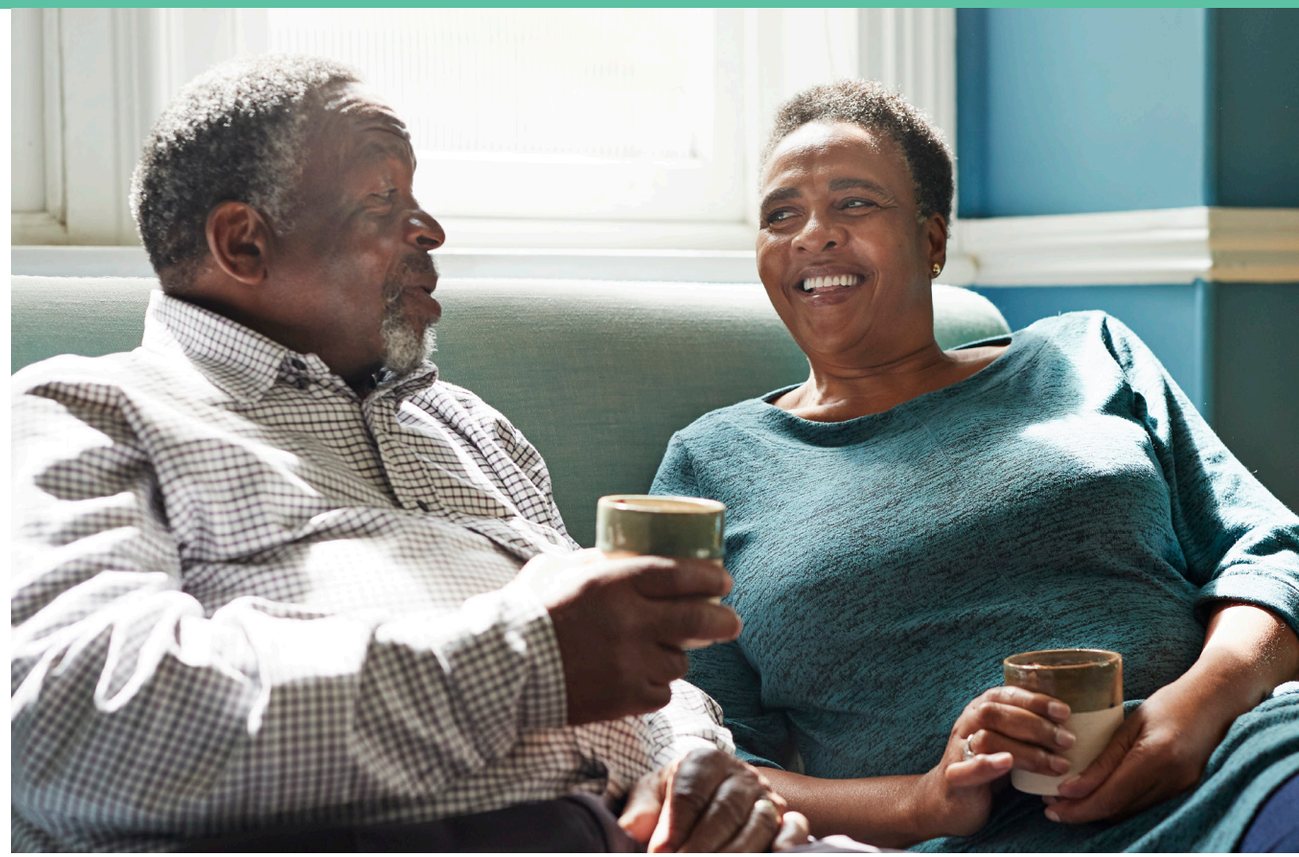
Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

Caring for someone with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma can be very overwhelming, but there are resources that can help

When caring for someone with multiple myeloma, you may need to provide them with both emotional and physical support. While it's important to support them in their treatment journey, you are in this together, and you need to find ways to support yourself as well.

Remember that you're not alone; you have support





Being an available care partner means also taking care of yourself

Here are some tips that you can use to care for yourself:

- Ask for help if you need it. Many care partners look back and realize they had put too much on their plate and wish they had asked for more help
- Take care of your own health. Make sure you are eating well, getting some exercise, resting, and are not neglecting your own medical care
- Be sure to make time to relax and to do things that are important to you
- Join a care partner support group. Connecting with people going through a similar experience can let you know you are not alone and give you new ideas for coping
- Consider writing in a journal. Keeping a journal can help lessen negative thoughts and feelings you might have

Care partnering may take a toll on you, and you need breaks and support too.

TECVAYLI withMe: Personalized 1-on-1 Support

The person in your care has access to free, dedicated support. The person in your care's Care Navigator is here to help guide them to support solutions throughout their treatment journey.

Starting a new treatment can be overwhelming and the person in your care may still have questions. We are here to help.

- **Free, 1-on-1 Dedicated Care Navigator Support**
- **Cost Support Options Regardless of The Person in Your Care's Insurance Type**
- **Additional Resources and Community Connections**

Sign up for personalized support throughout the treatment journey now

Visit TECVAYLIwithMe.com/signup or call **833-JNJ-wMe1 (833-565-9631)**, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM–8:00 PM ET.

Data rates may apply.

The support and resources provided by TECVAYLI withMe are not intended to provide medical advice, replace a treatment plan the person in your care receives from their doctor or nurse, or serve as a reason for the person in your care to start or stay on treatment.

Cost Support Options Regardless of Insurance Type

Get 1-on-1 live help exploring cost support by signing up today

Paying for TECVAYLI®

At Johnson & Johnson, we don't want cost to get in the way of treatment the person in your care needs. We can help explore options to lower their out-of-pocket cost for TECVAYLI®. No matter what type of insurance the person in your care has—or even if they don't have insurance—we can help explain their medicine's insurance coverage and potential out-of-pocket costs and help find programs that may help the person in your care pay for TECVAYLI®.

If the person in your care has commercial or private health insurance and needs help paying for TECVAYLI®, the J&J withMe Savings Program may be able to help. For more information, visit **TECVAYLI.JNJwithMeSavings.com** or call J&J withMe at 833-JNJ-wMe1 (833-565-9631).

If the person in your care does not have commercial or private health insurance, we can provide information about other resources that may help with their out-of-pocket medicine costs. They may also find help from the programs and resources found on **JNJwithMe.com/TECVAYLI**.

If you or the person in your care has any questions, please call us at **833-JNJ-wMe1 (833-565-9631)**, Monday–Friday, 8:00 AM–8:00 PM ET.

Visit **TECVAYLIwithMe.com**.

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GLOSSARY

B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) – A protein found on the surface of myeloma cells (as well as some healthy cells).

Bispecific antibody – A monoclonal antibody that can simultaneously bind to 2 different cell surface proteins.

Cluster of differentiation 3 (CD3) – CD3 is a type of antigen present on the surface of the T-cell and plays a vital role in activating the immune response, such as releasing cytokines.

Cluster of differentiation 38 (CD38) – CD38 is a type of antigen present on the surface of many different immune cells, and in high levels on some cancer cells.

Complete response (CR) – A treatment outcome where there are ≤5% plasma cells in the bone marrow and no evidence of myeloma proteins in the serum or urine as measured by standard laboratory techniques.

COVID-19 – Coronavirus disease 2019.

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) – Overresponse of the immune system that can occur because of an immunotherapy. This is a potentially life-threatening reaction. Symptoms include fever (100.4°F or higher), difficulty breathing, chills, dizziness or lightheadedness, fast heartbeat, feeling anxious, confusion or restlessness, headache, and increased liver enzymes in your blood.

Cytokines – Cytokines are signaling proteins that help control inflammation in your body. They allow your immune system to mount a defense if germs or other substances that can make you sick enter your body. Too many cytokines can lead to excess inflammation and conditions like autoimmune diseases.

Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS) – A type of neurotoxicity that can occur following immunotherapy. Initial signs of ICANS can include confusion, fatigue, and difficulty speaking or writing, and can progress to more serious and life-threatening symptoms.

Immune system – Network of related cells, tissues, and organs that protect the body from disease organisms, other foreign bodies, and cancers.

Neurologic problems – A common side effect of some immunotherapies that may be attributed to the release of cytokines. Its acute and early onset is often caused by immune effector cell-associated neurological toxicity syndrome (ICANS).

Partial response (PR) – A treatment outcome with ≥50% reduction in myeloma proteins in a person's blood and ≥90% reduction in urine.

Relapse – Disease that progresses after initially responding to therapy.

Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) – A patient is diagnosed with RRMM after they've undergone treatment for multiple myeloma but experienced a relapse during their treatment and/or stopped responding to treatment (refractory).

Response – A way to measure a therapy's effectiveness at destroying or significantly reducing tumor cells.

Step-up dosing – A gradual dosage increase given to a patient before they receive the full treatment dose. This is often done to reduce the risk of side effects.

Subcutaneous injection – An injection given under the skin, usually on the upper arm, thigh, or abdomen.

T-cell – A type of white blood cell also referred to as a lymphocyte. T-cells help your immune system fight germs and protect you from disease.

Treatment regimens – A structured treatment plan that may include a combination of therapies at specific doses and defined timing. Any change to the treatment plan, such as a different combination, would be considered a new regimen.

Very good partial response (VGPR) – Treatment outcome in which there is a greater than 90% decrease in myeloma proteins.

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TECVAYLI®
(teclistamab-cqyv) Injection for subcutaneous use
10 mg/mL and 90 mg/mL

What is TECVAYLI® (teclistamab-cqyv)?
TECVAYLI® is a prescription medicine to treat adults with multiple myeloma who:

- have already received at least 4 treatment regimens, including a proteasome inhibitor, an immunomodulatory agent and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody to treat their multiple myeloma,
  and
- their cancer has come back or did not respond to prior treatment

TECVAYLI® was approved based on patient responses. There are ongoing studies to confirm the clinical benefit of TECVAYLI®.

It is not known if TECVAYLI® is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about TECVAYLI®?

TECVAYLI® may cause side effects that are serious, life-threatening, or lead to death, including Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and neurologic problems.

Please read full Important Safety Information on pages 8-10, and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for TECVAYLI®.

The most prescribed bispecific antibody
for the treatment of RRMM*

*According to ordering data from IQVIA.

SCAN
with your smart phone and tap the link to **visit TECVAYLI.com** to learn more, or to sign up for additional resources

Johnson&Johnson