



# Start the conversation

Some questions to ask your doctor about ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin)

## Starting treatment

- What is ADCETRIS?
- How does ADCETRIS work?
- Why may ADCETRIS be an effective treatment option for me?
- What are the benefits and risks of ADCETRIS?
- How does ADCETRIS help treat my cancer?
- Can you explain the clinical trial results for ADCETRIS?
- Will ADCETRIS interfere with other medications that I am currently taking?

## What to expect from treatment with ADCETRIS

- How is ADCETRIS given?
- How long will I take ADCETRIS?
- How often will I have appointments with my healthcare team?
- Where will my treatment take place, and will I need to stay overnight?
- Are there other medications I should take with ADCETRIS?
- How might treatment impact my everyday life?
- How much time does the infusion take?
- Will I need recovery time after the infusion?
- What tests will you do to see if the treatment is helping?

## Side effects

- What are the possible risks and side effects of ADCETRIS?
- What are the most common side effects seen with ADCETRIS?
- What are my chances of getting a serious side effect like progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy?
- What is the most important safety information I should know about ADCETRIS?
- Will I lose my hair while on ADCETRIS?
- Will I need to stop treatment if I have side effects?
- What should I do if I experience a side effect?

## Support services

- What if I can't afford my ADCETRIS treatment?
- Where can I find information about paying for my treatment and other related expenses?
- What other support services are available?
- How can I connect with other people like me who have had treatment, or who are currently being treated?

## Fertility planning

- Will treatment with ADCETRIS affect my fertility?
- What can I do to preserve my fertility?
- How long will my partner and I need to prevent pregnancy while taking ADCETRIS?
- How long should we wait to try to get pregnant after treatment has ended?

## What is ADCETRIS?

ADCETRIS is a prescription medicine directed against the CD30 protein. It is used to treat:

- Adults with previously untreated Stage 3 or 4 classical Hodgkin lymphoma, in combination with chemotherapy (Adriamycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine)
- Children 2 years of age and older with previously untreated high risk classical Hodgkin lymphoma, in combination with chemotherapy (doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide, prednisone, and cyclophosphamide)
- Adults with classical Hodgkin lymphoma at high risk of coming back or becoming worse after a stem cell transplant
- Adults with classical Hodgkin lymphoma after a stem cell transplant fails or after at least 2 chemotherapy treatments fail and stem cell transplant is not an option
- Adults with previously untreated systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma or other CD30-expressing peripheral T-cell lymphomas, including angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma and peripheral T-cell lymphomas not otherwise specified, in combination with chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisone)
- Adults with systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma after at least 1 combination chemotherapy treatment fails
- Adults with primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma or CD30-expressing mycosis fungoides after systemic therapy (drugs that spread throughout the body)
- Adults with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma (LBCL), including diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) not otherwise specified (NOS), DLBCL arising from indolent lymphoma, or high-grade B-cell lymphoma (HGBL), after two or more lines of systemic therapy who are not eligible for stem cell transplant or chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy, in combination with lenalidomide and a rituximab product

## Select Important Safety Information

### BOXED WARNING

**PROGRESSIVE MULTIFOCAL LEUKOENCEPHALOPATHY (PML): Patients treated with ADCETRIS can have a rare, serious brain infection called PML that can lead to death.**

**Please see Important Safety Information on the following page and Important Facts, including BOXED WARNING, at [adcetris.com](http://adcetris.com).**



## Important Safety Information

### What is the most important information I should know about ADCETRIS?

- **PROGRESSIVE MULTIFOCAL LEUKOENCEPHALOPATHY (PML):** Patients treated with ADCETRIS can have a rare, serious brain infection called PML that can lead to death.

Tell your doctor immediately if you have mood or behavior changes, confusion, problems in thinking or loss of memory, changes in vision, speech, or walking, or decreased strength or weakness on one side of the body. PML may also be caused by prior treatments or diseases that weakened your immune system.

- **Do not take ADCETRIS** if you are receiving bleomycin

### What are the other possible serious side effects of ADCETRIS?

- **Nerve damage (peripheral neuropathy).** Tell your doctor if you have any numbness or tingling in your hands or feet or any muscle weakness.

- **Allergic and infusion reactions.** Tell your doctor if you experience symptoms of fever, chills, rash, or breathing problems within 24 hours of infusion. If you have a reaction, you may be given medicines before your ADCETRIS treatment.

- **Blood problems.** Serious cases, including death, of fever with a low number of white blood cells have occurred with ADCETRIS. Serious cases of a low number of white blood cells, a low number of platelets, or a low number of red blood cells can occur.

Your doctor will do blood tests to check your blood cell levels during ADCETRIS treatment. Your doctor may give you a medicine called G-CSF. Tell your doctor if you have a fever of 100.5°F or higher, chills, cough, or pain when you urinate.

- **Infections** caused by bacteria, fungi, or viruses have been reported.
- **Tumor lysis syndrome** is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. Your doctor will monitor you for symptoms.
- **Patients with severe kidney disease or moderate or severe liver disease** may have more side effects and deaths than patients without kidney or liver problems.
- **Liver problems.** Serious liver problems, including death, can occur. Tell your doctor if you feel tired, do not feel like eating, have upper stomach pain, dark urine, or yellow skin and eyes (jaundice).
- **Lung problems.** Serious lung problems, including death, can occur. Tell your doctor if you have a new cough, a cough that gets worse, or feel out of breath.
- **Skin problems** called Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis can happen. Tell your doctor if you have rash, hives, sores in your mouth, or blistering or peeling skin.
- **Gastrointestinal (GI) problems.** Serious cases, including death, related to the pancreas, stomach, intestine, and colon can happen. If you have lymphoma that involves your stomach or intestine, you could have a higher risk of GI problems. Tell your doctor if you have severe stomach pain, chills, fever, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.
- **High blood sugar.** Your doctor will test your blood during ADCETRIS treatment. Tell your doctor if you need to urinate more often than usual, are very thirsty, or have blurry vision.

The **most common side effects (≥20%) in adult patients** who received ADCETRIS are:

- nerve damage (peripheral neuropathy)
- nausea

- feeling tired
- muscle pain
- constipation
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- fever
- infection in the nose or sinuses
- sores or swelling in the mouth and/or in the digestive tract
- upper stomach pain
- rash

The **most common laboratory abnormalities (≥20%) in adult patients** who received ADCETRIS are:

- a decrease in white blood cells
- an increase in creatinine
- a decrease in hemoglobin
- an increase in blood sugars
- an increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
- an increase of aspartate aminotransferase (AST)

The **most common severe side effects (≥5%) in pediatric patients** who received ADCETRIS are:

- a low number of white blood cells
- a low number of red blood cells
- a low number of platelets
- fever with a low number of white blood cells
- sores or swelling in the mouth
- infection

**These are not all the possible side effects of ADCETRIS. Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away. If you have certain side effects, your doctor may lower your dose, delay, or stop your ADCETRIS treatment.**

### What should I tell my doctor before I start treatment with ADCETRIS?

- **All your medical conditions**, including if you have kidney, liver, or lung problems, an infection, or diabetes.
- **If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.** ADCETRIS may harm your unborn baby. **Females who are able to become pregnant:** Your doctor should give you a pregnancy test before starting ADCETRIS treatment. You should use effective birth control during ADCETRIS treatment and for 2 months after your last dose of ADCETRIS. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant or think you are pregnant during ADCETRIS treatment. **Men with female partners who can get pregnant** should use effective birth control during ADCETRIS treatment and for 4 months after the last dose.
- **If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.** Do not breastfeed during ADCETRIS treatment.
- **All the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. ADCETRIS and certain other medicines can affect each other.

**You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch](http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088.**

**Please see Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, at [adcetris.com](http://adcetris.com).**

