Getting started

with ADCETRIS

Use this guide to help understand and prepare for treatment

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. 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.

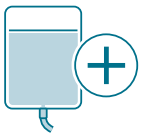
Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

ADCETRIS®
brentuximab vedotin | injection 50 mg

What to expect from treatment with ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin)

Being diagnosed with certain types of classical Hodgkin lymphoma, T-cell, or B-cell lymphoma can feel overwhelming and lead to uncertainty. This guide is intended to help ease these feelings and build knowledge and confidence. While not every single answer is here, this guide will help with understanding how to take steps to move forward in your treatment plan.

How is ADCETRIS given?



ADCETRIS is given as an **intravenous (IV) infusion (directly into the vein)**, usually at an outpatient clinic.

The ADCETRIS infusion takes approximately **30 minutes**. Additional time may be required to receive chemotherapy for patients who are prescribed ADCETRIS in combination with chemotherapy. Patients may be instructed to arrive early to prepare for infusions and/or stay afterward for routine monitoring.

Depending on the diagnosis, patients may receive:

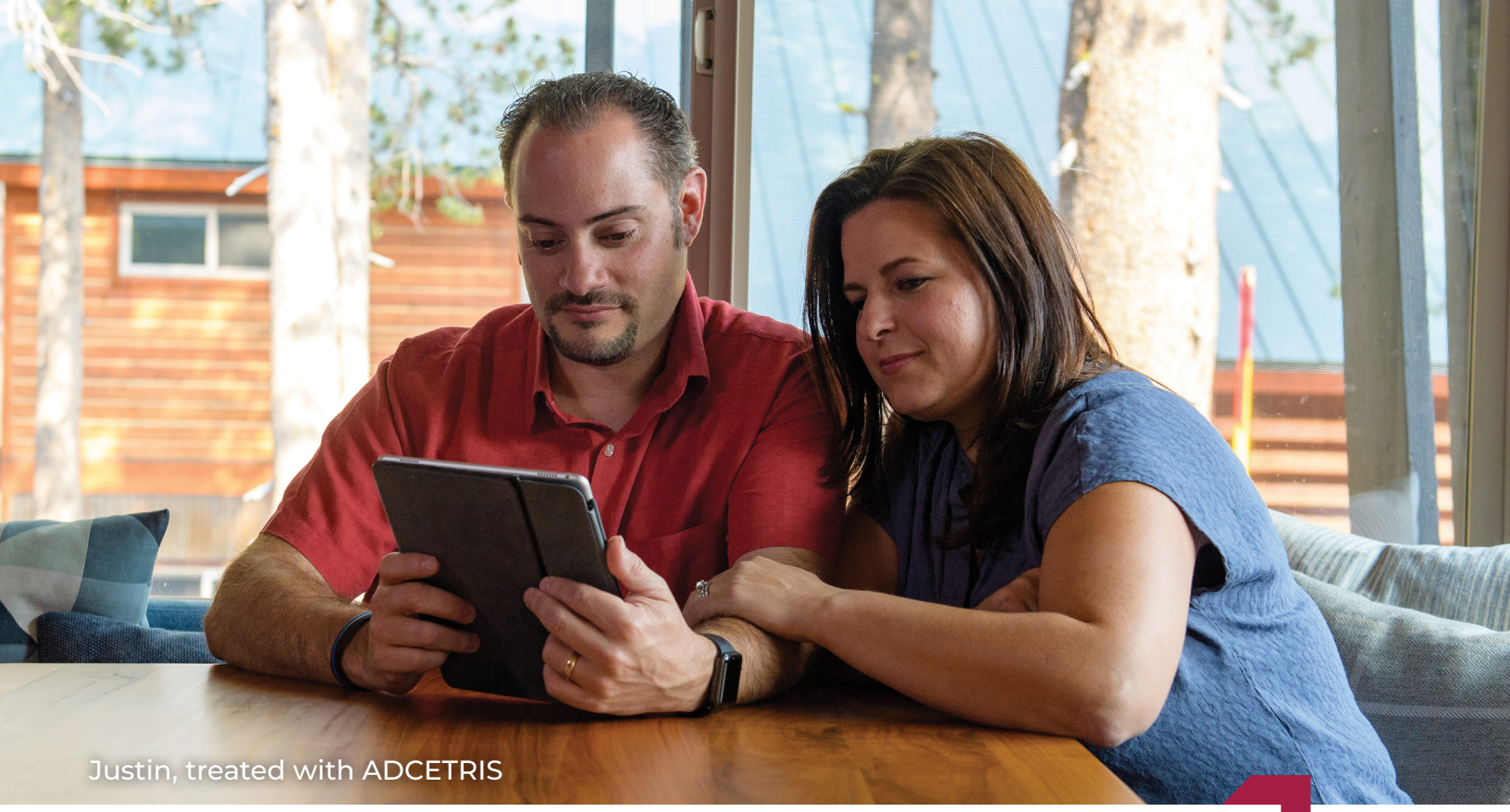
- ADCETRIS in combination with intravenous infusion (IV) chemotherapy **every 2 or 3 weeks**
- ADCETRIS in combination with intravenous infusion (IV) chemotherapy **every 3 weeks**, and a pill taken by mouth every day
- ADCETRIS by itself **every 3 weeks**

How long will treatment with ADCETRIS last?

Your doctor will explain your treatment plan, including how many doses you might expect to receive and how often, before your therapy begins.

Learn more about the risks and benefits of ADCETRIS at adcetris.com

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com



Justin, treated with ADCETRIS

What should the doctor know before treatment begins?

TELL THE DOCTOR:

- All medical conditions, including liver and kidney problems
- Current medications, including over-the-counter drugs, and any herbal or vitamin supplements. ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin) can interact with some types of drugs
- If the patient is pregnant or plans to become pregnant. Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during ADCETRIS treatment and for 2 months after the last dose. Men with female partners who can become pregnant should use effective birth control during ADCETRIS treatment and for 4 months after the last dose.
- If the patient is breastfeeding or plans to breastfeed. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfed child from ADCETRIS, breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment

ASK THE DOCTOR:

Successful treatment takes teamwork. Don't be shy about discussing with your doctor any questions or concerns you may have about your treatment.

Learn how to plan for treatment at adcetris.com

What side effects may occur with ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin)?

It's important to tell your healthcare team about any side effects so that they can be monitored and addressed as early as possible. Stay in contact with your healthcare team to let them know about any side effects that you are experiencing.

Important Safety Information

What is the most important serious safety 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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

Important Safety Information, cont'd

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 or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING.

Addressing certain side effects that may impact treatment with ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin)

The dosage of ADCETRIS could change

It's important to communicate any concerns about side effects. The prescribing doctor may decide to change ADCETRIS treatment, depending on the severity of certain side effects.

Dosing may need to be **delayed** until symptoms improve.

The doctor may give a **lower dosage** of ADCETRIS until symptoms improve.

If side effects are severe or do not improve, treatment with ADCETRIS may have to **stop completely**.

Mary Ann, treated with ADCETRIS

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

Understanding peripheral neuropathy

Peripheral neuropathy (PN) results from damage to the peripheral nervous system (PNS), and is a common side effect of ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin) treatment that may be serious. The PNS is responsible for delivering nerve signals from the brain and spinal cord to control motor, sensory, and organ functions. When these nerves become damaged, patients may begin to experience symptoms. **PN can manifest in one of two ways, depending on what type of nerves are affected:**

- **Damage to sensory nerves** can lead to symptoms like numbness and pain
- **Damage to motor nerves** can cause patients to feel off-balance and muscle weakness

PN causes tingling in the hands and feet or weakness in the arms and legs, and it can present itself in different ways

- Difficulty with daily activities
- Numbness
- Tingling
- Altered sensations when touching hot or cold objects
  - This symptom may present when preparing meals, eating, shopping for groceries, getting dressed, or handling money
- Pain
- Discomfort
- Cramping
- Dizziness
- Problems with balance

Doctors grade PN symptoms based on their severity

- **Grade 1:** Loss of deep tendon reflexes or a mild tingling sensation
- **Grade 2:** Mild to moderate symptoms; mild weakness may interfere with function but not with activities of daily living
- **Grade 3:** Severe symptoms; limits self-care activities needed for daily life
- **Grade 4:** Complete sensory loss; loss of function; confined to bed or wheelchair

Work together with a healthcare team to manage PN

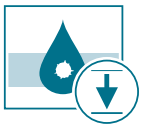
Upon noticing signs of PN, alert the prescribing doctor right away. Depending on the grade of symptoms and type of PN, patients may require a delay in treatment, change in dosage, or discontinuation of ADCETRIS treatment entirely.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

ADCETRIS®
brentuximab vedotin | injection 50 mg

Mary Ann, treated with ADCETRIS

What is neutropenia?



Neutropenia is a decrease in the number of white blood cells, which affects the body's ability to fight off infections. Neutropenia is a common side effect of ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin) treatment that may be serious. It's important to alert a doctor immediately upon noticing signs of an infection, such as fever, chill, or sweats, among others. Depending on how severe the side effect is, ADCETRIS dosage may be lowered, delayed, or stopped.

Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF)

To help reduce the chance of neutropenia (low white blood cell count), certain patients may be prescribed G-CSF along with ADCETRIS at the start of therapy. G-CSF is a medication that helps the bone marrow produce more white blood cells.

Not all side effects will mean that treatment with ADCETRIS will have to stop

It's important to talk with a healthcare team about any and all symptoms. They may be able to help address some of these side effects.

Reporting side effects of ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin)

It's important to tell the prescribing doctor about any side effect. To do so, it can be helpful to keep track of all symptoms.

This table may help with tracking symptoms and explaining them to the doctor.

For each day a symptom arises, write the number that represents the degree of the symptom:

1 Hardly noticeable

2 Noticeable but can still do usual activities

3 Uncomfortable; unable to do some activities

4 Very uncomfortable; hard to do any activities

5 Unbearable; unable to do any activities

CYCLE:	Week of:							Week of:							Week of:							Week of:						
List any symptom below	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Example: *Feeling tired*			1	1	2				2		3	2	1			3	2		1		1			3		2		

CYCLE:	Week of:							Week of:							Week of:							Week of:						
List any symptom below	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

CYCLE:	Week of:							Week of:							Week of:							Week of:						
List any symptom below	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

Questions to guide discussions with the healthcare team

Being prepared for a discussion with the doctor can help make the conversation more productive. Along with tracking symptoms, it may be helpful to bring up certain questions and concerns regarding ADCETRIS® (brentuximab vedotin). Use these questions to guide the discussion and the lines to take any relevant notes.

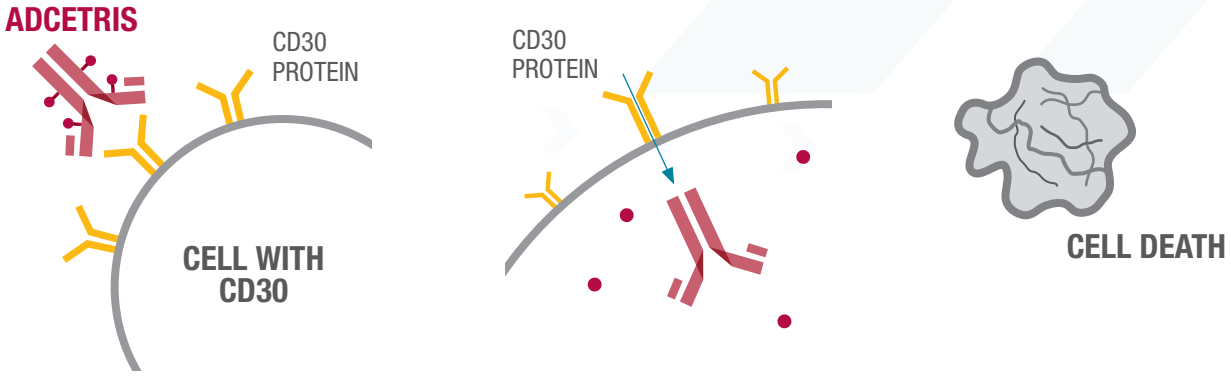
- What are the benefits and risks of ADCETRIS?
- What are the most common side effects seen with ADCETRIS?
- What are the chances of getting a serious side effect like progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, or PML?
- How does ADCETRIS work to help treat cancer?
- Will treatment need to stop because of side effects?
- How should I contact you after noticing side effects?
- Will ADCETRIS interfere with current medications?
- How will treatment interrupt day-to-day life?

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

How does ADCETRIS work?

ADCETRIS is not like traditional chemotherapy

ADCETRIS is an antibody-drug conjugate, or ADC. An ADC is made of an antibody and a drug that are linked together.



Step 1

ADCETRIS aims to attach to cells that have a protein on their surface called CD30.

Step 2

Once attached, ADCETRIS is brought into the cell and released.

Step 3

The drug stops the cell from being able to grow and divide, causing the cell to die.

CD30 is found on certain types of lymphoma cells and not commonly found on healthy cells. Even though ADCETRIS is a CD30-directed therapy, it can still harm normal cells and cause side effects. Find out more about possible side effects in the Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5.

Treatment options continue to evolve

While the science behind ADCs is more novel than the science behind traditional chemotherapy, ADCETRIS is a well-established lymphoma treatment with more than a decade of clinical study data. Nearly 1700 patients with certain types of lymphoma received treatment with ADCETRIS across 8 clinical trials, and ADCETRIS continues to be studied by researchers today. Since being approved by the FDA in 2011 for certain types of lymphoma, over 62,000 patients in the US and over 156,000 patients worldwide have been treated with ADCETRIS.

Learn about the study results for ADCETRIS at adcetris.com

ADCETRIS® brentuximab vedotin | injection 50 mg

Where to find support

From cost to resources, support may be available

The patient support programs available through Pfizer are designed to help patients begin their prescribed ADCETRIS treatment. If eligible and enrolled, you can receive personalized support, including:

- Confirming your insurance coverage
- Evaluating out-of-pocket costs and available copay options
- Helping you access alternative support options if you can't afford ADCETRIS*

Talk to your healthcare provider to learn how to enroll in the Pfizer Patient Assistance Program.

Visit the website

Information provided by patient support programs from Pfizer is not intended to be a substitute for your healthcare provider. Discuss any questions you may have about your disease and your treatment with your healthcare team.

*Financial support may be provided through foundation referral. Pfizer does not guarantee that enrollment will result in coverage and/or reimbursement.

How to self-advocate

Taking an active role in healthcare can help patients get the care they need

Doctors are the experts when it comes to lymphoma. Yet patients know their bodies better than anyone. Patients know when they're feeling good and when they're not. They have a lot to add to the discussion about their disease and treatment.

It's good to ask questions, have concerns, and share opinions. The patient's care team can help with answers and advice to help ease any concerns.

Use the notes section to write down any questions for or to share important information with the healthcare team.

Notes

Justin, treated with ADCETRIS

Talk to a doctor about

Moving forward

with ADCETRIS

Find resources and more information about ADCETRIS at adcetris.com

Please see additional Important Safety Information on Pages 4-5, and Important Facts about ADCETRIS, including BOXED WARNING, on Pages 15-16 or at adcetris.com

Pfizer Oncology

PP-A1T-USA-0783

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ADCETRIS®
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IMPORTANT FACTS

This is only a brief summary of important information about ADCETRIS. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist to learn more.

MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ADCETRIS

ADCETRIS can cause serious side effects, including a rare, serious brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) that can lead to death.

Symptoms of PML can begin at different times after starting ADCETRIS treatment, some within 3 months after the first dose. PML may also be caused by prior treatments or diseases that weakened your immune system.

Tell your doctor right away if you notice, or anyone close to you notices, the following signs or symptoms:

- Changes in mood or usual behavior
- Confusion, problems in thinking, or loss of memory
- Changes in vision, speech, or walking
- Decreased strength or weakness on one side of the body

Do not take ADCETRIS if you are receiving bleomycin.

ABOUT 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 (auto-HSCT)
- **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 auto-HSCT or CAR-T cell therapy, in combination with lenalidomide and a rituximab product

HOW YOU WILL RECEIVE ADCETRIS

ADCETRIS is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion, usually at an outpatient clinic.

BEFORE RECEIVING ADCETRIS

Tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have or have had any kidney or liver problems.
- Have a history of high blood sugar or diabetes.
- Are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or have a partner who plans to become pregnant. ADCETRIS can harm a fetus (unborn baby).
  - **Women should use effective birth control during ADCETRIS treatment and for 2 months after your last dose of ADCETRIS.**
  - **Men with female partners who can get pregnant should use effective birth control during ADCETRIS treatment and for 4 months after the last dose.**
  - Talk to your doctor about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time.
  - If you are able to become pregnant, your doctor should give you a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ADCETRIS.
  - If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your doctor right away.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.
  - Do not breastfeed during treatment with ADCETRIS.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take:

- Keep a list that includes all prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements, or show it to your doctor or pharmacist.
- Ask your doctor or pharmacist about medicines that interact with ADCETRIS.
- Do not start taking a new medicine without telling your doctor. Your doctor can tell you if it is safe to take ADCETRIS with other medicines.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF ADCETRIS

ADCETRIS can cause other serious side effects, including:

- **Nerve damage (peripheral neuropathy).**
  Symptoms include:
  - Numbness or tingling in the hands or feet (sensory)
  - Weakness in the arms or legs (motor)

Please see additional serious side effects on the next page.

IMPORTANT FACTS (cont'd)

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF ADCETRIS (cont'd)

ADCETRIS can cause other serious side effects, including:

- **Allergic and infusion reactions. Allergic reactions,** including severe forms, during infusion or up to 24 hours after ADCETRIS infusion. If you have a reaction to the infusion, you may be given medicines before your ADCETRIS treatment.

  Symptoms include:

  - Fever
  - Chills
  - Rash
  - Breathing problems

- **Blood problems/fever.** Serious cases, including death, of fever with a low number of white blood cells (neutropenia) or weakened immune system have occurred with ADCETRIS.

  Symptoms include:

  - A fever of 100.5°F or higher
  - Chills
  - Pain on urination
  - Cough

- **Infections.** Serious infections and infections caused by bacteria, fungi, or viruses have been reported after treatment with ADCETRIS.

  Symptoms include:

  - Fever
  - Flu-like symptoms
  - Chills

- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. Your doctor may do blood tests to check you for TLS.
- ADCETRIS patients with **severe kidney problems** or **moderate or severe liver problems** may have more side effects and deaths than patients without kidney or liver problems. Tell your doctor if you have or have had any kidney or liver problems.
- **Liver problems.** Serious liver problems, including death, have been reported after treatment with ADCETRIS.

  Symptoms include:

  - Tiredness
  - Loss of appetite
  - Pain on the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
  - Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)
  - Dark urine

- **Lung problems.** Serious lung problems, including death, have been reported after treatment with ADCETRIS.

  Symptoms include:

  - Cough
  - Shortness of breath

- **Skin problems.** Rare but serious skin conditions, including death, have been reported after treatment with ADCETRIS.

  Symptoms include:

  - Skin rash
  - Sores in the mouth
  - Hives
  - Blistering or peeling of the skin

- **Gastrointestinal (GI) problems.** Serious problems, including death, related to the pancreas, stomach, intestine, and colon have been reported.

  Symptoms include:

  - Severe abdominal pain
  - Chills
  - Vomiting
  - Nausea
  - Fever
  - Diarrhea

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF ADCETRIS (cont'd)

- **High blood sugar (hyperglycemia).** You can develop high blood sugar after treatment with ADCETRIS.

  Symptoms include:

  - Frequent urination
  - Blurred vision
  - Increased thirst
  - Confusion
  - It becomes harder to control your blood sugar

Call your doctor right away if you have any of the signs or symptoms of the serious side effects listed above.

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. Your doctor will need to do tests to monitor your health before and during treatment with ADCETRIS.

GET MORE INFORMATION

- This is only a brief summary of important information about ADCETRIS. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist to learn more.
- Please see full Prescribing Information including BOXED WARNING **here**.
- Go to **www.adcetris.com** or call **1-855-4SEAGEN**.
- If you need help paying for your medicine, visit **www.seagensecure.com** for program information.

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