KYMRIAH▼ (tisagenlecleucel) 1.2 × 10^6 – 6 × 10^8 cells dispersion for intravenous infusion
Patient Educational Leaflet
Important Information for You (the Patient), Guardians, and Caregivers

Your doctor will give you a copy of the Package Leaflet for Kymriah® (also known as tisagenlecleucel), a Kymriah Patient Alert Card, and the Kymriah Patient Educational Leaflet (this document).

Please read and keep the Package Leaflet.

Please read the Kymriah Patient Alert Card in its entirety, carry the card with you at all times and show it to all health care providers.

Please read and keep the Kymriah Patient Educational Leaflet to remind you of the signs and symptoms of cytokine release syndrome, neurological events, and infections that require immediate medical attention.

If you have any questions about Kymriah, please speak to your doctors or nurses.

▼*This medicinal product is subject to additional monitoring. If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine. You can report side effects directly via HPRA Pharmacovigilance on www.hpra.ie. Side effects could also be reported to Novartis preferably via www.report.novartis.com, or by email to drugsafety.dublin@novartis.com or by calling 01 2080 612.*

What is KYMRIAH?

Kymriah is a medicine made from your own white blood cells, and is used to treat:

- **B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (B-cell ALL):** a form of cancer that affects some other types of white blood cells. The medicine can be used in children and young adult patients up to and including 25 years of age with this type of cancer, who have previously received 2 or more lines of medication for their cancer.
- **Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL):** a form of cancer that affects some types of white blood cells, mostly in the lymph nodes. The medicine can be used in adult patients with this type of cancer who have previously received 2 or more lines of medication for their cancer.
- **Follicular lymphoma (FL):** a form of cancer that affects some types of white blood cells called lymphocytes, mostly in the lymph nodes. The medicine can be used in adult patients with this type of cancer who have previously received 2 or more lines of medication for their cancer.

What should I expect before getting KYMRIAH?

Collection of blood to manufacture KYMRIAH

- Since Kymriah is made from your own white blood cells, your doctor will take some of your blood using a catheter (a small tube) placed in your vein; this procedure is called “leukapheresis”.
- Some of your white blood cells are separated from your blood and the rest of your blood is returned to your vein. This can take 3 to 6 hours and may need to be repeated.
- Your collected white blood cells are frozen and sent away to the manufacturing site to make Kymriah.

Manufacturing KYMRIAH

- Kymriah is a treatment that is manufactured specifically for you. Manufacturing time may vary and typically takes several weeks.
- There are situations where the Kymriah cannot be successfully manufactured and be given to you. In some cases, a second manufacturing of Kymriah may be attempted.
- There are also instances where the final manufactured product falls outside the pre-specified acceptance criteria for Kymriah (i.e., the product is out-of-specification). However, if your treating clinician assesses that the anticipated benefit outweighs the risks associated with this out-of-specification product, the final product may still be provided for infusion at your clinician’s request.

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Bridging therapy/potential disease worsening

- While Kymriah is being manufactured, additional therapy (known as 'bridging therapy') may be needed to stabilize your cancer. This may induce side effects which can be severe or life-threatening. The treating clinician will inform you about potential side effects of this therapy.
- While you await Kymriah manufacture, the underlying disease may worsen and progress.

Lymphodepleting chemotherapy

- Shortly before you are administered Kymriah, your doctor may give you a type of treatment called lymphodepleting chemotherapy (also called conditioning chemotherapy) over a few days to prepare your body for Kymriah infusion.

Possible side effects that may occur after KYMRIAH infusion

Tell your doctor immediately if you get any of the following side effects after the Kymriah infusion. They usually happen in the first 8 weeks after the infusion, but can also develop later:

- High fever and chills. These may be symptoms of a serious condition called cytokine release syndrome. Other symptoms of cytokine release syndrome are difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscle pain, joint pain, swelling, low blood pressure, fast heartbeat, headache, heart, lung and kidney failure and liver injury. These symptoms almost always occur within the first 14 days after infusion.
- Neurological events such as altered thinking or decreased consciousness, loss of contact with reality, confusion, agitation, seizures, difficulty speaking and understanding speech, and difficulty walking. These may be symptoms of a condition called immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS).
- Feeling warm, fever, chills, or shivering, sore throat or mouth ulcers, which may be signs of an infection. Some infections may be life-threatening or fatal.

These are not all the possible side effects of Kymriah. For other potential side effects, refer to the Package Leaflet. You may need to be hospitalised for side effects.

Monitoring/possible hospitalisation

- Plan to stay within 2 hours' travel from the hospital where you were treated for at least 4 weeks after you have been given Kymriah.
- Your doctor will recommend that you return to the hospital daily for at least 10 days and will consider whether you need to stay at the hospital as an inpatient for the first 10 days after infusion. This is so your doctor can check if your treatment is working and help you if you have any side effects, such as potential cytokine release syndrome, neurological events and other toxicities.
- After the first 10 days following Kymriah infusion, you will be monitored as per your doctor's discretion

Additional important instructions for you about using KYMRIAH

- Take your temperature twice a day for 3-4 weeks after administration of Kymriah. If temperature is elevated, see your doctor immediately.
- Due to the potential of Kymriah to cause problems such as altered or decreased consciousness, confusion and seizures in the 8 weeks following infusion, you should not drive, use machines, or take part in activities that require alertness.
- Do not donate blood, organs, tissues or cells.

Effect on HIV Testing

- There may be an effect on the results of some types of HIV tests; treatment with Kymriah may result in a false positive test result; ask your doctor about this.

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Important information for health care professionals:

- This patient has received an infusion of Kymriah (tisagenlecleucel), a CAR-T cell therapy for:

_____ *[please fill in indication as appropriate].*

- Following Kymriah treatment, development of cytokine release syndrome and neurological events can occur, typically within the first few weeks after infusion; however, later occurrence might happen.
- Please contact his/her treating clinician before giving steroids or cytotoxic medications. Consult with his/her treating clinician for the treatment of the patient.

Contact details for KYMRIAH treating clinician

Name _____

Centre / City _____

Telephone number(s) _____