



My Disease & Treatment

This brochure can help you learn about your disease, treatment, and how to get ongoing support.

REVLIMID is only available through a restricted distribution program called REVLIMID REMS®.

Please see REVLIMID Important Safety Information throughout and on pages 2-30, as well as full Prescribing Information, including Boxed **WARNINGS** regarding risk to unborn babies, risk of low blood counts, and blood clots, and Medication Guide.



“The journey may
be hard, but you
can do it and
you have to do it.”

– Allan, patient with MM

WELCOME

To prepare you for your treatment plan,
we've created this brochure to help you:

- Learn about multiple myeloma (MM)
- Understand your treatment
- Find ongoing support

Important Safety Information

What is REVIMID® (lenalidomide)?

REVIMID is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with multiple myeloma (MM) in combination with the medicine dexamethasone, or as maintenance treatment after autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (a type of stem cell transplant that uses your own stem cells).

REVIMID should not be used to treat people who have chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) unless they are participants in a controlled clinical trial.

It is not known if REVIMID is safe and effective in children.

WARNING: Risk to unborn babies, risk of low blood counts and blood clots.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout
and full Prescribing Information, including
Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



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Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



DISEASE DISCOVERY

What is multiple myeloma?

The simplest way to explain multiple myeloma (MM) is that it's a type of blood cancer; specifically, it's a cancer of the plasma cells in your bone marrow. When your plasma cells are healthy, they work as part of your immune system to fight infections and diseases. With MM, these plasma cells become abnormal and start to push out your healthy cells. This can cause:



Bone damage:

Pain, weakness, and broken bones



Low red blood cell count (anemia):

Weakness, shortness of breath, and dizziness



Low white blood cell count (leukopenia):

Lowered ability to fight infection



Excess calcium in the blood:

A frequent result of MM cell activity; can put extra strain on the kidneys



Kidney problems:

Damage and failure



If you are not sure what a word means, ask your doctor about it at your next appointment. Additional information is available in the Key Terms section on page 26.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How does multiple myeloma develop?

Scientists still don't know the exact cause of MM. But they do know how MM works. The graphic below explains the differences between what typically happens in the body and what happens with MM.

| WHAT TYPICALLY HAPPENS | WHAT HAPPENS WITH MM |
|--|---|
|  Stem cells Live in the bone marrow and divide to become different types of cells, like white blood cells. |  Stem cells Begin to form into white blood cells but undergo a genetic change. DNA damage occurs. |
|  White blood cells Can become plasma cells. |  Damaged white blood cells DNA damage causes white blood cells to make abnormal plasma cells. |
|  Plasma cells Make antibodies that help the body fight infection. |  Abnormal plasma cells Turn into cancerous myeloma cells. |
|  No myeloma cells Your immune system functions normally as your plasma cells remain normal. |  Myeloma cells Can multiply quickly, then hide among and crowd out normal cells, so the immune system can't see them. |
|  Normal antibodies Guard against infection and disease. |  M proteins Instead of making normal antibodies, myeloma cells make M proteins that can't fight infection. |

For more information about MM, go to REVLIMID.com.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How is multiple myeloma treated?

The effects of MM can be different for each person, and there are many different ways to treat MM. Some treatment options include:

- injectable medications
- oral medications, such as REVCLIMID® (lenalidomide)
- chemotherapy
- stem cell transplant (SCT)

Your doctor will talk with you about different options and decide which treatment or combination of treatments will be best for you.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVCLIMID?

Before you begin taking REVCLIMID, you must read and agree to all of the instructions in the REVCLIMID REMS® program. Before prescribing REVCLIMID, your healthcare provider will explain the REVCLIMID REMS program to you and have you sign the Patient-Physician Agreement Form.

REVCLIMID may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Possible birth defects (deformed babies) or death of an unborn baby.** Females who are pregnant or who plan to become pregnant must not take REVCLIMID.

REVCLIMID is similar to the medicine thalidomide which is known to cause severe life-threatening birth defects. REVCLIMID has not been tested in pregnant females. REVCLIMID has harmed unborn animals in animal testing.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



What is maintenance treatment?

For some patients, an autologous stem cell transplant (SCT) may be an option. Stem cell transplants reduce myeloma cells and restore the body's ability to make healthy cells. After an autologous SCT, a doctor may recommend another medication to be taken as maintenance treatment.

Why maintenance treatment helps:

- 100 million multiple myeloma cells could remain in your body, even after a complete response to an SCT
- Without maintenance treatment, your immune system can weaken sooner and MM may return earlier

REVLIMID is the only FDA-approved maintenance treatment after an autologous SCT.



For more information about stem cell transplants and maintenance treatment, go to **REVLIMID.com**.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVIMID? (continued)

Females must not get pregnant:

- For at least 4 weeks before starting REVIMID
- While taking REVIMID
- During any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with REVIMID
- For at least 4 weeks after stopping REVIMID

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



ABOUT REVIMID

What is REVIMID® (lenalidomide)?



REVIMID is a once-daily capsule used to treat multiple myeloma. It is not a traditional chemotherapy, injection, or infusion.



You may hear your doctor refer to REVIMID as an IMiD agent, which is short for immunomodulatory agent. This means it adjusts the responses of your immune system.

REVIMID is used in several FDA-approved therapy combinations to treat MM. Your doctor may discuss these other treatment options and the associated risks and benefits with you.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVIMID? (continued)

Females who can become pregnant:

- Must have pregnancy tests weekly for 4 weeks, then every 4 weeks if your menstrual cycle is regular, or every 2 weeks if your menstrual cycle is irregular.
- If you miss your period or have unusual bleeding, you will need to have a pregnancy test and receive counseling.
- Must agree to use 2 different forms of effective birth control at the same time, for at least 4 weeks before, while taking, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for at least 4 weeks after stopping REVIMID.
- Talk with your healthcare provider to find out about options for effective forms of birth control that you may use to prevent pregnancy before, during, and after treatment with REVIMID.
- If you had unprotected sex or if you think your birth control has failed, stop taking REVIMID immediately and call your healthcare provider right away.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How does REVCLIMID work?

Whether you're newly diagnosed or you're taking REVCLIMID for maintenance therapy after an autologous stem cell transplant (SCT), the medication works with your immune system to help fight MM.

REVLIMID was shown to work in 3 ways in animal models and *In vitro:**



Stimulates: Helps your immune system recognize and destroy myeloma cells



Strikes: Targets and kills myeloma cells



Starves: Helps prevent new myeloma cell growth by starving them of blood

**In vitro* means in a test tube or glass; outside of a living organism.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVCLIMID? (continued)

If you become pregnant while taking REVCLIMID, stop taking it right away and call your healthcare provider. If your healthcare provider is not available, you can call Celgene Customer Care Center at 1-888-423-5436. Healthcare providers and patients should report all cases of pregnancy to:

- FDA MedWatch at 1-800-FDA-1088, and
- Celgene Corporation at 1-888-423-5436.

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors the outcomes of females who take REVCLIMID during pregnancy, or if their male partner takes REVCLIMID and they are exposed during pregnancy. You can enroll in this registry by calling Celgene Corporation at the phone number listed above.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How is REVCLIMID® (lenalidomide) used for newly diagnosed patients?

REVCLIMID is approved for use in patients newly diagnosed with MM.

- REVCLIMID is taken with dexamethasone
- REVCLIMID is often used in combination with other medications

The #1 most prescribed treatment for newly diagnosed MM.*

*Claims data 07/2017-06/2020. Source: IntrinsiQ Data
© 2020, IntrinsiQ Specialty Solutions, Inc.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVCLIMID? (continued)

REVCLIMID can pass into human semen:

- Males, including those who have had a vasectomy, must always use a latex or synthetic condom during any sexual contact with a pregnant female or a female that can become pregnant while taking REVCLIMID, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with REVCLIMID, and for up to 4 weeks after stopping REVCLIMID.
- Do not have unprotected sexual contact with a female who is or could become pregnant. Tell your healthcare provider if you do have unprotected sexual contact with a female who is or could become pregnant.
- Do not donate sperm while taking REVCLIMID, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping REVCLIMID. If a female becomes pregnant with your sperm, the baby may be exposed to REVCLIMID and may be born with birth defects.

Men: If a female becomes pregnant with your sperm, you should call your HCP right away.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How effective was REVCLIMID for newly diagnosed patients in clinical trials?

A clinical study with 1,623 patients looked at the safety and effectiveness of REVCLIMID with low-dose dexamethasone as a treatment for newly diagnosed patients with MM who had not received a stem cell transplant (SCT).

Patients were divided into 3 groups:

Group 1. Took REVCLIMID with dexamethasone continuously*

Group 2. Took REVCLIMID with dexamethasone for 18 months

Group 3. Took a combination of the drugs melphalan, prednisone, and thalidomide for 18 months

*Until the multiple myeloma got worse or patients experienced intolerable side effects.

The primary goal of the study was to evaluate:

- **Progression-free survival (PFS)**—the length of time that a patient lives with MM without it getting worse

The secondary goals of the study were:

- **Overall survival (OS)**—the length of time patients lived since the start of treatment
- **Overall response rate (ORR)**—how patients responded to treatment overall

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How effective was REVCLIMID® (lenalidomide) for newly diagnosed patients in clinical trials? (continued)

Think of the median as the middle value of a set of data points.

Patients who took REVCLIMID with dexamethasone continuously experienced longer median PFS compared to:

Patients who took REVCLIMID with dexamethasone for only 18 months.

&

Patients who took a combination of melphalan, prednisone, and thalidomide.



REVCLIMID
continuously

vs



REVCLIMID
for only 18 months



REVCLIMID
continuously

vs



melphalan, prednisone,
and thalidomide

As shown in the clinical trial, staying on treatment is important.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVCLIMID? (continued)

- Low white blood cells (neutropenia) and low platelets (thrombocytopenia).** REVCLIMID causes low white blood cells and low platelets in most people. You may need a blood transfusion or certain medicines if your blood counts drop too low. Your healthcare provider should check your blood counts often, especially during the first several months of treatment with REVCLIMID, and then at least monthly. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any bleeding or bruising during treatment with REVCLIMID.
- Blood clots.** Blood clots in the arteries, veins, and lungs happen more often in people who take REVCLIMID. This risk is even higher for people with multiple myeloma who take the medicine dexamethasone with REVCLIMID. Heart attacks and strokes also happen more often in people who take REVCLIMID with dexamethasone. To reduce this increased risk, most people who take REVCLIMID will also take a blood thinner medicine.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.

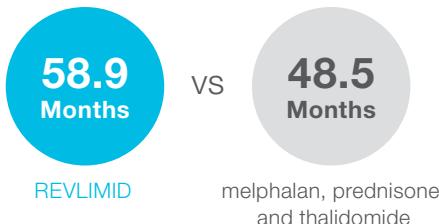


This clinical study also evaluated OS and ORR.



Patients who took REVIMID with dexamethasone continuously experienced longer median OS compared to:

Patients who took a combination of melphalan, prednisone, and thalidomide.



↑ Patients who took REVIMID with dexamethasone continuously experienced higher ORR compared to:

Patients who took REVIMID with dexamethasone for only 18 months.

& Patients who took a combination of melphalan, prednisone, and thalidomide.



Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVIMID? (continued)

Before taking REVIMID, tell your healthcare provider:

- if you have had a blood clot in the past;
- if you have high blood pressure, smoke, or if you have been told you have a high level of fat in your blood (hyperlipidemia); and
- about all the medicines you take. Certain other medicines can also increase your risk for blood clots

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How is REVIMID® (lenalidomide) used for maintenance treatment?

REVIMID is approved for maintenance treatment after an autologous stem cell transplant.

- REVIMID is taken without any other medications

REVIMID is the #1 prescribed maintenance treatment after a stem cell transplant.*

*Claims data 07/2017-06/2020. Source: IntrinsiQ Data
© 2020, IntrinsiQ Specialty Solutions, Inc.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What is the most important information I should know about REVIMID? (continued)

Call your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of the following during treatment with REVIMID:

- **Signs or symptoms of a blood clot in the lung, arm, or leg may include:** shortness of breath, chest pain, or arm or leg swelling
- **Signs or symptoms of a heart attack may include:** chest pain that may spread to the arms, neck, jaw, back, or stomach area (abdomen), feeling sweaty, shortness of breath, feeling sick or vomiting
- **Signs or symptoms of stroke may include:** sudden numbness or weakness, especially on one side of the body, severe headache or confusion, or problems with vision, speech, or balance

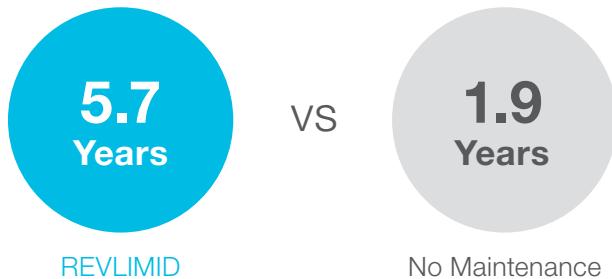
Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How effective was REVCLIMID for maintenance treatment in clinical trials?

In a clinical trial, 50% of patients on REVCLIMID maintenance lived for 5.7 years without their disease progressing.*

Median PFS vs No Maintenance in Study 1.* Think of median as the middle value of a set of data points.



*Median follow-up of 72.4 months.

In a second study, patients who took REVCLIMID experienced a median PFS of 3.9 years vs 2.0 years with no maintenance treatment.

Two studies (Study 1: 460 patients; Study 2: 614 patients) looked at the safety and effectiveness of REVCLIMID as a maintenance treatment after a stem cell transplant. Half of the patients were treated with REVCLIMID every day until the disease progressed, side effects became intolerable, or patients withdrew for another reason. The other half received no maintenance treatment.

Important Safety Information (continued)

Who should not take REVCLIMID?

Do not take REVCLIMID if you:

- are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or become pregnant during treatment with REVCLIMID. See “What is the most important information I should know about REVCLIMID?”
- are allergic to lenalidomide or any of the ingredients in REVCLIMID. See the Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in REVCLIMID.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



REVLIMID REMS® PROGRAM

Every patient who takes REVOLIMID® (lenalidomide) must enroll in the REVOLIMID Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program.

Information for men

Counseling



Your healthcare provider will counsel you on why and how you and your partner should prevent pregnancy. Your healthcare provider will also inform you not to share the drug, not to donate blood or sperm, and about appropriate contraceptive use. You should be instructed not to extensively handle or open REVOLIMID capsules.



Enrollment

You and your healthcare provider will then complete and submit the REVOLIMID Patient-Physician Agreement Form.



Complete Mandatory Confidential Survey

You will not have to take a survey for your first prescription, but will have to do so for the following ones. Visit **www.CelgeneRiskManagement.com** or call 1-888-423-5436 and press 1 to take the survey.



Prescription

Your healthcare provider will send your prescription to a certified pharmacy.



Pharmacy Call

The certified pharmacy will contact you to provide counseling on the serious risks and safe-use conditions of REVOLIMID before you receive your prescription. They will also coordinate delivery of REVOLIMID to you.



Receive REVOLIMID

REVOLIMID will be shipped with a Medication Guide to the address you provide. A signature will be required to receive this shipment.

For each of your subsequent REVOLIMID prescriptions, you will need to follow a similar process. For full detailed information about the REVOLIMID REMS® program requirements, please visit **www.CelgeneRiskManagement.com** or review the Patient Guide to the REVOLIMID REMS program.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



Information for women

Counseling



Your healthcare provider will counsel you on why and how you and your partner should prevent pregnancy. Your healthcare provider will also inform you not to share the drug, not to donate blood, and about appropriate contraceptive use. You should be instructed not to extensively handle or open REVLIMID capsules.



Pregnancy Test #1

If you can get pregnant, you must take an initial pregnancy test within 10-14 days before getting a REVLIMID prescription.



Pregnancy Test #2

If you can get pregnant, you must take a second pregnancy test within 24 hours before getting a REVLIMID prescription.



Enrollment

You and your healthcare provider will then complete and submit the REVLIMID Patient-Physician Agreement Form.



Complete Mandatory Confidential Survey

You and your healthcare provider will each complete a survey.

Visit www.CelgeneRiskManagement.com or call

1-888-423-5436 and press 1 to take the survey.



Prescription

Your healthcare provider will send your prescription to a certified pharmacy.



Pharmacy Call

The certified pharmacy will contact you to provide counseling on the serious risks and safe-use conditions of REVLIMID before you receive your prescription. They will also coordinate delivery of REVLIMID to you.



Receive REVLIMID

REVLIMID will be shipped with a Medication Guide to the address you provide. A signature will be required to receive this shipment.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



STARTING AND STAYING ON REVLIMID

How do I take REVOLIMID® (lenalidomide)?

- REVOLIMID is an oral capsule you can take at home or wherever is convenient for you. Your doctor will prescribe a specific dose and dosing schedule based on your needs.
- For newly diagnosed patients, REVOLIMID is taken with dexamethasone in a 28-day dosing schedule.
- For patients who have had an autologous stem cell transplant (SCT), REVOLIMID is taken on its own as maintenance therapy.
- It doesn't matter what time of day you take REVOLIMID, but it is recommended that you take it at the same time each day.
The capsules may be taken with or without food.



Use the **Planning My Routine** brochure in your kit to help you keep track of your dosing schedule.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking REVOLIMID?

Before you take REVOLIMID, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems
- have kidney problems or receive kidney dialysis treatment
- have thyroid problems
- have had a serious skin rash with thalidomide treatment.
You should not take REVOLIMID.
- are lactose intolerant. REVOLIMID contains lactose.
- are breastfeeding. Do not breastfeed during treatment with REVOLIMID. It is not known if REVOLIMID passes into your breast milk and can harm your baby.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



What should I keep in mind when taking REVOLIMID?



When you take REVOLIMID capsules, make sure you don't open, break, or chew them. Swallow the whole capsule with water.



Do not open the REVOLIMID capsules or handle them any more than needed. If you touch a broken capsule or the medicine inside the capsule, wash that area of your body with soap and water.



If you miss a dose of REVOLIMID and it has been less than 12 hours since your scheduled time, take it as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, skip your missed dose. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.



Make sure to tell your doctor about any kidney problems or if you are on dialysis, as they may need to adjust your dose of REVOLIMID.



REVOLIMID comes in 6 capsule strengths: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, and 25 mg. Your doctor will tell you the dose that's right for you.



Keep REVOLIMID in a cool, dry place. It should be stored at room temperature, within a range of 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C), with "short trips" permitted to 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C).

Important Safety Information (continued)

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking REVOLIMID? (continued)

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. REVOLIMID and other medicines may affect each other, causing serious side effects. Talk with your healthcare provider before taking any new medicines. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



What else should I know about REVCLIMID® (lenalidomide)?

- REVCLIMID can cause low white blood cell count in most patients, so you may need a blood transfusion or certain medicines if your blood count drops too low. Make sure your doctor is checking your blood count often, and always tell your doctor if you develop any bleeding or bruising.
- When you store REVCLIMID, make sure you keep it away from children.
- Don't share your prescription with anyone because it may cause birth defects and other serious side effects. Females may not get pregnant or breastfeed, and males may not donate sperm.
- People taking REVCLIMID should not donate blood while taking the medication, during any breaks, and for 4 weeks after stopping treatment.
- REVCLIMID with or without dexamethasone may affect how certain other medicines work. Always tell your doctor about any other medications you take, especially warfarin (a blood thinner) or digoxin (a medicine used to treat heart problems including abnormal heartbeats). Your doctor may want to test your blood more often.
- Medicines that may cause blood clots, such as those that help make more red blood cells or those that contain estrogen, should be used cautiously in patients with multiple myeloma who are taking REVCLIMID with dexamethasone.
- Talk with your doctor about any concerns you might have about side effects.



Use the Calendar in this kit to write down any side effects you may experience and make sure you share them with your doctor at every appointment.

Important Safety Information (continued)

How should I take REVCLIMID?

Take REVCLIMID exactly as prescribed and follow all the instructions of the REVCLIMID REMS program

- Swallow REVCLIMID capsules whole, with water, 1 time a day. **Do not open, break, or chew your capsules.**
- **REVCLIMID may be taken with or without food.**
- Take REVCLIMID at about the same time each day.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



How long will I stay on REVLIMID?

Each person deals with MM differently, so it's hard to say exactly how long you'll be on REVLIMID. But no matter how you deal with your MM, it's always important to stay on REVLIMID until your MM gets worse or you develop serious side effects.

Since MM is a disease that goes through cycles of response and relapse, it's important to keep talking to your doctor about your treatment plan.

Without continued therapy, MM may come back earlier.

Talking with your doctor about how you're feeling is an important way to help you stay on treatment longer. Your doctor may be able to adjust your REV LIMID medication after discussing side effects, and provide tips to help manage them.

Important Safety Information (continued)

How should I take REV LIMID? (continued)

- Do not open the REV LIMID capsules or handle them any more than needed. If powder from the REV LIMID capsule comes in contact with:
 - your skin, wash the skin right away with soap and water.
 - inside of your eyes, nose, or mouth, flush well with water.
- If you miss a dose of REV LIMID and it has been less than 12 hours since your regular time, take it as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, just skip your missed dose. Do **not** take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you take too much REV LIMID, call your healthcare provider right away.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



What are the possible side effects of REVIMID® (lenalidomide)?

While taking REVIMID, you may experience side effects. **These are not all of the possible side effects of REVIMID.** Some of these side effects may be serious.

It's important for your doctor to know about any side effects you experience. If you have certain side effects, your doctor may lower your dose or give you ways to manage them and stay on treatment. Your doctor may also delay or stop treatment.

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

Serious side effects of REVIMID include:

- birth defects
- increased risk of death in people with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
- risk of new cancers (malignancies)
- severe liver problems (including liver failure and death)
- severe skin reactions and severe allergic reactions
- tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)
- worsening of your tumor (tumor flare reaction)
- thyroid problems
- risk of early death in mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)

Your doctor may have you temporarily or permanently stop taking REVIMID if you develop certain serious side effects.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



The most common side effects of REVIMID include:

- diarrhea
- rash
- nausea
- constipation
- tiredness or weakness
- fever
- itching
- swelling of your arms, hands, legs, feet, and skin
- sleep problems (insomnia)
- headache
- muscle cramps or spasms
- shortness of breath
- cough, sore throat, and other symptoms of a cold
- upper respiratory tract infection or bronchitis
- inflammation of the stomach and intestine (stomach flu)
- nose bleed
- shaking or trembling (tremor)
- joint aches
- pain in your back or stomach area (abdomen)



Check out the ***Understanding Side Effects*** brochure to find ways to talk to your doctor about side effects and get tips to help you manage them.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



FINDING SUPPORT

What financial resources are available?

The Celgene Patient Support® team is here for you. Our patient support specialists can provide information about co-pays, insurance, local pharmacies, and more. Simply opt in to the program and connect with a local specialist for help with your specific concerns.

- Depending on your insurance, you may be able to reduce your co-pay to \$25.*
- Even if you don't currently have health insurance, you may qualify for free Celgene medication.†
- For patients who cannot afford their medication, independent third-party organizations may be able to help.‡

To learn more about savings



Go to
CelgenePatientSupport.com



Call us at **800-861-0048**
(Monday-Friday, 8 am-8 pm ET)



Email us at
patientsupport@celgene.com

*Other eligibility requirements and restrictions apply.
Please see full Terms and Conditions on the Celgene Patient Support website.

†Patients must meet specified financial and eligibility requirements to qualify for assistance.
Please see Eligibility Requirements on the Celgene Patient Support website.

‡Financial and medical eligibility requirements may vary by organization.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout
and full Prescribing Information, including
Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



Where can I go for support?

There are a number of organizations that provide support and education for patients and caregivers. These include:

- **American Cancer Society (ACS):** cancer.org, 1-800-ACS-2345 (1-800-227-2345)
- **CancerCare:** cancercare.org, 1-800-813-HOPE (1-800-813-4673)
- **Cancer Hope Network:** cancerhopenetwork.org, 1-800-552-4366
- **Caring Bridge:** caringbridge.org, 1-651-452-7940
- **International Myeloma Foundation:** myeloma.org, 1-800-452-CURE (1-800-452-2873)
- **The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS):** lls.org, 1-800-955-4572
- **Meals on Wheels America:** mealsonwheelsamerica.org, 1-888-998-6325
- **Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation (MMRF):** themmrf.org, 1-203-229-0464
- **The Myeloma Beacon:** myelomabeacon.com
- **Myeloma Crowd:** myelomacrowd.org
- **National Cancer Institute (NCI):** cancer.gov, 1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)

Support and guidance for caregivers:

- **Cancer Support Community:** cancersupportcommunity.org, 1-888-793-9355
- **Caregiver Action Network:** caregiveraction.org, 1-855-CARE-640 (1-855-227-3640)
- **Lotsa Helping Hands:** lotsahelpinghands.com
- **National Alliance for Caregiving:** caregiving.org, 1-202-918-1013

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What are some key terms?

Here are some of the key terms and definitions found throughout this brochure.

Abnormal

Differing from what is normal or typical, usually in a noticeable way.

Antibodies

Specialized protein cells in the immune system that recognize harmful organisms and help fight infection.

Autologous

Obtained from the same individual.

Autologous stem cell transplant

A procedure that replaces abnormal autologous stem cells with healthy cells.

Bone marrow

Soft tissue found inside your bones.

Dose

The amount of medicine given to a patient.

IMiD agent

An immunomodulatory drug that affects the immune system to fight cancer cell growth.

Immune system

A network of cells and organs that protect the body from disease.

Maintenance therapy

Treatment that is given to help keep cancer from coming back after response to an initial therapy.

M proteins

Abnormal antibodies made by multiple myeloma cells.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout
and full Prescribing Information, including
Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



Multiple myeloma (MM)

A disease where plasma cells become cancerous and grow out of control.

Myeloma cells

Abnormal plasma cells.

Oral medication

A type of medicine that you take by mouth.

Overall response rate (ORR)

How patients respond to treatment overall.

Overall survival (OS)

The length of time that a patient lives after the start of treatment.

Plasma cells

White blood cells that make substances which fight infections.

Progression-free survival (PFS)

The length of time that a patient lives with MM without it getting worse.

REMS

Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy; the process that must be completed to receive your medication.

Side effects

An unintended reaction to, or result of, a treatment.

Stem cell

A simple cell that can develop into various different kinds of cells.

White blood cells

Cells found in the blood and lymph tissue that help fight infections and diseases.



If there are other terms that you don't understand, write them down and ask your doctor about them at your next appointment.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



Important Safety Information (continued)

What should I avoid while taking REVLIMID® (lenalidomide)?

- See “What is the most important information I should know about REV LIMID?”
- **Females: Do not get pregnant and do not breastfeed while taking REV LIMID.**
- **Males: Do not donate sperm.**
- **Do not share REV LIMID with other people. It may cause birth defects and other serious problems.**
- **Do not donate blood** while you take REV LIMID, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping REV LIMID. If someone who is pregnant gets your donated blood, her baby may be exposed to REV LIMID and may be born with birth defects.

What are the possible side effects of REV LIMID?

REV LIMID can cause serious side effects, including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about REV LIMID?”
- **Increased risk of death in people who have chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).** People with CLL who take REV LIMID have an increased risk of death compared with people who take the medicine chlorambucil. REV LIMID may cause you to have serious heart problems that can lead to death, including atrial fibrillation, heart attack, or heart failure. You should not take REV LIMID if you have CLL unless you are participating in a controlled clinical trial.
- **Risk of new cancers (malignancies).** An increase in new (second) cancers has happened in patients who received REV LIMID and melphalan, or a blood stem cell transplant, including certain blood cancers, such as acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), and certain other types of cancers of the skin and other organs. Talk with your healthcare provider about your risk of developing new cancers if you take REV LIMID. Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during your treatment with REV LIMID.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



Important Safety Information (continued)

What are the possible side effects of REVLIMID? (continued)

- **Severe liver problems, including liver failure and death.**

Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver function during your treatment with REVLIMID. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of liver problems:

- yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)
- dark or brown (tea-colored) urine
- pain on the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
- feeling very tired

- **Severe skin reactions and severe allergic reactions** can happen with REVLIMID and may cause death.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment with REVLIMID:

- a red, itchy skin rash
- peeling of your skin or blisters
- severe itching
- fever

Get emergency medical help right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment with REVLIMID:

- swelling of your lips, mouth, tongue, or throat
 - trouble breathing or swallowing
 - raised red areas on your skin (hives)
 - a very fast heartbeat
 - you feel dizzy or faint
-
- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure and the need for dialysis treatment, abnormal heart rhythm, seizure, and sometimes death. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to check you for TLS.
 - **Worsening of your tumor (tumor flare reaction).** Tell your healthcare provider if you get any of these symptoms of tumor flare reaction while taking REVLIMID: tender, swollen lymph nodes; low-grade fever, pain, or rash.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.



Important Safety Information (continued)

What are the possible side effects of REVCLIMID® (lenalidomide)? (continued)

- **Thyroid problems.** Your healthcare provider may check your thyroid function before you start taking REVCLIMID and during treatment with REVCLIMID.
- **Risk of early death in MCL.** In people who have mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), there may be a risk of dying sooner (early death) when taking REVCLIMID. Talk with your healthcare provider about any concerns and possible risk factors.

The most common side effects of REVCLIMID include:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| • diarrhea | • swelling of your arms, hands, legs, feet, and skin | • upper respiratory tract infection or bronchitis |
| • rash | • sleep problems (insomnia) | • inflammation of the stomach and intestine ("stomach flu") |
| • nausea | • headache | • nose bleed |
| • constipation | • muscle cramps or spasms | • shaking or trembling (tremor) |
| • tiredness or weakness | • shortness of breath | • joint aches |
| • fever | • cough, sore throat, and other symptoms of a cold | • pain in your back or stomach area (abdomen) |
| • itching | | |

These are not all of the possible side effects of REVCLIMID. Your healthcare provider may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop or permanently stop taking REVCLIMID if you develop certain serious side effects during treatment with REVCLIMID. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full Prescribing Information for REVCLIMID, including Boxed **WARNINGS**, and **Medication Guide**.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed **WARNINGS** and **Medication Guide**.



Notes:

Use this section to write down questions you have for your doctor about your disease or taking REVLIMID, or important information that you want to remember.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS and Medication Guide.





My Disease & Treatment

To learn about your disease and taking
REVLIMID® (lenalidomide), visit **REVLIMID.com**.

Please see **REVLIMID Important Safety Information**
throughout and on pages 2-30, as well as full
Prescribing Information, including Boxed **WARNINGS**
and **Medication Guide**.



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