

Watch Julie's
story of hope.

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Individual results with REVLMID
may vary.



Important Safety Information

What is REVLMID® (lenalidomide)?

REVLMID 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).

REVLMID 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 REVLMID is safe and effective in children.

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

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

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

REVLMID 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 REVLMID.

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

Females must not get pregnant:

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

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 REVLMID.
- 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 REVLMID.
- If you had unprotected sex or if you think your birth control has failed, stop taking REVLMID immediately and call your healthcare provider right away.

If you become pregnant while taking REVLMID, 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 1-888-423-5435. Healthcare providers and patients should report all cases of pregnancy to:

- FDA MedWatch at 1-800-FDA-1088, and
- Celgene Corporation at 1-888-423-5435.

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

REVLMID 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 REVLMID, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with REVLMID, and for up to 4 weeks after stopping REVLMID.
- 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 REVLMID, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping REVLMID. If a female becomes pregnant with your sperm, the baby may be exposed to REVLMID and may be born with birth defects.

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

- **Low white blood cells (neutropenia) and low platelets (thrombocytopenia).** REVLMID 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 REVLMID, and then at least monthly. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any bleeding or bruising during treatment with REVLMID.
- **Blood clots.** Blood clots in the arteries, veins, and lungs happen more often in people who take REVLMID. This risk is even higher for people with multiple myeloma who take the medicine dexamethasone with REVLMID. Heart attacks and strokes also happen more often in people who take REVLMID with dexamethasone. To reduce this increased risk, most people who take REVLMID will also take a blood thinner medicine.

Before taking REVLMID, 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.

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

- **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

Who should not take REVLMID?

Do not take REVLMID if you:

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

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking REVLMID?

Before you take REVLMID, 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 REVLMID.
- are lactose intolerant. REVLMID contains lactose.
- are breastfeeding. Do not breastfeed during treatment with REVLMID. It is not known if REVLMID passes into your breast milk and

can harm your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. REVLMID and other medicines may affect each other, causing serious side effects. Tell 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.

How should I take REVLMID?

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

- Swallow REVLMID capsules whole, with water. 1 time a day. Do not open, break, or chew your capsules.

- REVLMID may be taken with or without food.

- Take REVLMID at about the same time each day.

- Do not open the REVLMID capsules or handle them any more than needed. If powder from the REVLMID 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 REVLMID 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 REVLMID, call your healthcare provider right away.

What should I avoid while taking REVLMID?

- See "What is the most important information I should know about REVLMID?"

- **Females: Do not get pregnant and do not breastfeed while taking REVLMID.**

- **Males: Do not donate sperm.**

- Do not share REVLMID with other people. It may cause birth defects and other serious problems.

- Do not donate blood while you take REVLMID, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping REVLMID. If someone who is pregnant gets your donated blood, her baby may be exposed to REVLMID and may be born with birth defects.

What are the possible side effects of REVLMID?

REVLMID can cause serious side effects, including:

- See "What is the most important information I should know about REVLMID?"

- **Increased risk of death in people who have chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).** People with CLL who take REVLMID have an increased risk of death compared with people who take the medicine chlorambucil. REVLMID 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 REVLMID 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 REVLMID 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 REVLMID. Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during your treatment with REVLMID.

- **Severe liver problems, including liver failure and death.** Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver function during your treatment with REVLMID. 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 REVLMID and may cause death.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms during _____

treatment with REVLMID:

- 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 REVLMID:

- 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 REVLMID: tender, swollen lymph nodes; low-grade fever, pain, or rash.
- **Thyroid problems.** Your healthcare provider may check your thyroid function before you start taking REVLMID and during treatment with REVLMID.
- **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 REVLMID. Talk with your healthcare provider about any concerns and possible risk factors.

The most common side effects of REVLMID 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)

These are not all of the possible side effects of REVLMID. Your healthcare provider may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop or permanently stop taking REVLMID if you develop certain serious side effects during treatment with REVLMID. 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**, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and **Medication Guide**, for REVLMID.

 Bristol Myers Squibb

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