

FUCASO can cause a very common side effect called cytokine release syndrome or CRS, which can be severe or fatal. Symptoms of CRS include fever, chills, difficulty breathing, dizziness or lightheadedness, nausea, headache, fast heartbeat, low blood pressure, or fatigue. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop fever or any of these other symptoms after receiving FUCASO.

FUCASO can cause various neurologic side effects, some of which may be severe. Symptoms include but are not limited to confusion, disorientation, loss of consciousness, seizures, difficulty speaking, reading or writing, tremors, slower movements, changes in personality, depression, tingling and numbness of hands and feet, leg and arm weakness, and facial numbness.

FUCASO can increase the risk of life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop fever, chills, or any signs or symptoms of an infection.

FUCASO can lower one or more types of your blood cells (red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets [cells that help blood to clot]), which may make you feel weak or tired or increase your risk of severe infection or bleeding. After treatment, your healthcare provider will test your blood to check for this. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever, chills, or any signs or symptoms of an infection, are feeling tired, or have bruising or bleeding.

FUCASO can increase your risk of getting cancers including certain types of blood cancers. Your healthcare provider should monitor you for this.

Having FUCASO in your blood may cause some commercial Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) tests to incorrectly give you an HIV-positive result even though you may be HIV-negative.

These are not all the possible side effects of FUCASO. Call your healthcare provider if you have any side effects.



FUCASO is manufactured by Nanjing IASO Medical Technology Co., Ltd.

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PATIENT MEDICATION GUIDE

FUCASO suspension for infusion (Equecabtagene Autoleucl)

Read this Medication Guide before you start your FUCASO treatment. The more you know about your treatment, the more active you can be in your care. Talk with your healthcare provider if you have questions about your health condition or treatment. Reading this Medication Guide does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your treatment.



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

FUCASO may cause side effects that are severe or life-threatening and can lead to death, including serious conditions called cytokine release syndrome and immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS). Call your healthcare provider or get emergency help right away if you develop any of the following:

- ▶ fever (38°C or higher)
- ▶ chills or shaking chills
- ▶ fast or irregular heartbeat
- ▶ difficulty breathing
- ▶ very low blood pressure
- ▶ dizziness/light headedness
- ▶ effects on your nervous system, some of which can occur days or weeks after you receive the infusion, and may initially be subtle such as:
 - feeling confused, less alert, or disoriented, having difficulty speaking or slurred speech, having difficulty reading, writing, and understanding words, memory loss
 - loss of coordination affecting movement and balance, slower movements, changes in handwriting
 - personality changes including a reduced ability to express emotions, being less talkative, disinterest in activities, and reduced facial expression
 - tingling, numbness, and pain of hands and feet, difficulty walking, leg and/or arm weakness, and difficulty breathing
 - facial numbness, difficulty moving muscles of face and eyes

It is important that you tell all your healthcare providers, including those who are not part of your care team, that you have received FUCASO and show them your FUCASO Patient Alert Card. Your healthcare providers may give you other medicines to treat your side effects.



What is FUCASO?

FUCASO is a type of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy containing a medicine called equecabtagene autoleucel. It is used to treat adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma when other prior treatments have not worked. FUCASO is made from your own white blood cells, which have been changed (genetically modified) to recognize and attack your multiple myeloma cells.



Before you receive FUCASO, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you have:

- » Serious side effects caused by previous chemotherapy that have not recovered
- » Current or past neurologic problems (such as seizures, stroke, new or worsening memory loss)
- » Lung or breathing problems
- » Heart problems
- » Liver problems
- » Kidney problems
- » A recent or active infection
- » Low blood counts
- » Graft versus host disease (GVHD)



Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.



How will I receive FUCASO?

- » FUCASO is made from your own white blood cells, so your blood will be collected by a process called 'leukapheresis'. The procedure can take 3 to 5 hours and may need to be repeated.
- » Your white blood cells are sent to a manufacturing center to make FUCASO. It takes about 5–6 weeks from the time your cells are received at the manufacturing site to when they are available to be shipped back to your healthcare provider, but the time may vary.
- » While FUCASO is being made you may get other medicines to treat the multiple myeloma. This is so that your multiple myeloma does not get worse.

Before you get FUCASO, your healthcare provider will give you chemotherapy for 3 days to prepare your body.

30 to 60 minutes before you are given FUCASO, you may be given other medicines to prevent side effects from the infusion. These may include:

- » medicines for an allergic reaction (anti-histamines)
- » medicines for fever (such as paracetamol)

When your FUCASO is ready, your healthcare provider will give FUCASO to you through a catheter (tube) placed into your vein (intravenous infusion). Your dose of FUCASO will be given in one infusion bag. Infusion will begin within 20 minutes and completed within 40 minutes after thawing.

After getting FUCASO, you will be monitored at the certified healthcare facility where you received your treatment for **at least 14 days after the infusion**.

You should plan to stay close to the location where you received your treatment for **at least 4 weeks**. Your healthcare provider will check to see that your treatment is working and help you with any side effects that may occur. You may be hospitalized if you develop serious side effects until your side effects are under control and it is safe for you to leave the hospital.

Your healthcare provider will want to do blood tests to follow your progress. It is important that you have your blood tested. If you miss an appointment, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule.



What should I avoid after receiving FUCASO?

- » Do not drive, or operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous if you are not mentally alert, for at least 8 weeks after you get FUCASO. This is because the treatment can cause memory and coordination problems, sleepiness, confusion, dizziness, seizures, or other neurologic side effects as discussed by your healthcare provider.
- » You must not be given certain vaccines called live vaccines for some time before and after FUCASO treatment. Talk to your healthcare provider if you need to have any vaccinations.
- » Do not donate blood, organs, tissues, or cells for transplantation.



What are the possible side effects of FUCASO?

The most common side effects of FUCASO include:

- » fever (38°C or higher), chills
- » dizziness or light-headedness
- » headache, muscle or joint pain, feeling very tired
- » altered mental state, confusion
- » infections
- » low levels of antibodies (immunoglobulins) in the blood
- » cough, being short of breath
- » diarrhea, nausea, decreased appetite, constipation
- » fast or irregular heartbeat
- » problems with blood clotting