

GETTING STARTED ON NINLARO® (ixazomib)



NINLARO is a prescription medicine

- Used to treat multiple myeloma in combination with the medicines REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone, in people who have received at least one prior treatment for their multiple myeloma
- It is not known if NINLARO is safe and effective in children



NINLARO is a proteasome inhibitor (PI)

- You may have taken a PI before as an injection, but NINLARO is different because it is taken as a capsule by mouth
- NINLARO targets a part of cells called proteasomes. It works by slowing down or blocking proteasomes from doing their job of digesting proteins. In myeloma cells, there is a greater need for proteasomes to digest proteins; the buildup of excess proteins causes cell death



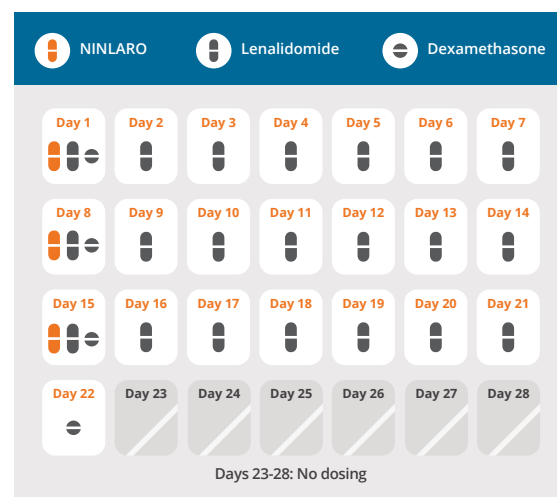
Take NINLARO once a week for 3 weeks of a 4-week cycle

- NINLARO is taken along with 2 other medications, REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone, in 4-week cycles



Tips for taking NINLARO

- Take each dose of NINLARO about the same time of day each week
- **Take NINLARO on an empty stomach (at least 1 hour before or at least 2 hours after food). Food may interfere with the absorption of NINLARO, which may lower levels of the medication in the blood and possibly reduce effectiveness**
 - Do not take NINLARO at the same time as dexamethasone (*dexamethasone should be taken with food*)
- Swallow NINLARO whole with water



Support every step of the way

- The Takeda Oncology Patient Support Program is a comprehensive support program that can help you identify available financial assistance, and can provide you with information about additional resources that may help address day-to-day concerns associated with your NINLARO treatment
- To enroll in the Takeda Oncology Patient Support Program, visit www.oncologypatientsupport.com



If you will be using a specialty pharmacy, they will call you to arrange your first prescription of NINLARO. Be aware that the number may come up as “Unknown,” or as a toll-free number, but it’s important you listen to the voicemail and promptly call back.

Please read the Important Safety Information on the next page and the [Patient Information](#) in the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR NINLARO® (ixazomib)



NINLARO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia)** are common with NINLARO and can sometimes be serious. You may need platelet transfusions if your counts are too low. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs of low platelet counts, including bleeding and easy bruising.
- **Stomach and intestinal (gastrointestinal) problems.** Diarrhea, constipation, nausea, and vomiting are common with NINLARO and can sometimes be severe. Call your healthcare provider if you get any of these symptoms and they do not go away during treatment with NINLARO. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to help treat your symptoms.
- **Nerve problems** are common with NINLARO and may also be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you get any new or worsening symptoms including: tingling, numbness, pain, a burning feeling in your feet or hands, or weakness in your arms or legs.
- **Swelling** is common with NINLARO and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop swelling in your arms, hands, legs, ankles, or feet, or if you gain weight from swelling.
- **Skin Reactions.** Tell your healthcare provider if you get a new or worsening rash.
- **Thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA).** This is a condition involving blood clots and injury to small blood vessels that may cause harm to your kidneys, brain, and other organs, and may lead to death. Get medical help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment with NINLARO: fever, bruising, nose bleeds, tiredness, or decreased urination.
- **Liver problems.** Tell your healthcare provider if you get these signs of a liver problem: yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes; pain in your right upper-stomach area.

Other common side effects have occurred. Tell your healthcare provider if you get new or worsening back pain, skin rash and pain (shingles) as a result of reactivation of the chicken pox virus (herpes zoster), lowered white blood cells (neutropenia) that may increase the risk of infection, or vision conditions including blurred vision, dry eye, and pink eye (conjunctivitis).

These are not all the possible side effects of NINLARO. Talk to your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Before taking NINLARO, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if:

- You have liver problems or kidney problems or are on dialysis.
- You or your partner are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. NINLARO can harm your unborn baby. Avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with NINLARO. Both male and female patients on NINLARO should use effective birth control during treatment and for 90 days after the final dose of NINLARO. If using hormonal contraceptives (for example, the pill), an additional barrier method of contraception (for example, diaphragm or condom) must be used.
- You are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with NINLARO and for 90 days after your final dose of NINLARO.

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

Please read the [Patient Information](#) in the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#).



Call your healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns.

Office contact _____

Phone _____ Hours _____



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