EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab) for injection, for intravenous use

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use EMPLICITI safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for EMPLICITI.

EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab) for injection, for intravenous use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2015

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

EMPLICITI is a SLAMF7-directed immunostimulatory antibody indicated in
• combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received one to three prior therapies. (1)
• combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for the treatment of adult patients with multiple myeloma who have received at least two prior therapies including lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor. (1)

Dosage and Administration

With lenalidomide and dexamethasone: 10 mg/kg administered intravenously every week for the first two cycles and every 2 weeks thereafter until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. (2.1)
With pomalidomide and dexamethasone: 10 mg/kg administered intravenously every week for the first two cycles and 20 mg/kg every 4 weeks thereafter until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. (2.2)
Premedicate with dexamethasone, diphenhydramine, ranitidine and acetaminophen. (2.3)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

For Injection: 300 mg or 400 mg lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution. (5)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

None (4)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (20% or higher)
• Infusion reactions: Premedication is required. Interrupt EMPLICITI (elotuzumab) for Grade 2 or higher and permanently discontinue for severe infusion reaction. (2.3, 2.4, 5.1)
• Infections: Monitor for fever and other signs of infection and treat promptly. (5.2)
• Second Primary Malignancies (SPM): Higher incidences of SPM were observed in a controlled clinical trial of patients with multiple myeloma receiving EMPLICITI. (5.3)
• Hepatotoxicity: Monitor liver function and stop EMPLICITI if hepatotoxicity is suspected. (5.4)
• Interference with determination of complete response: EMPLICITI can interfere with assays used to monitor M-protein. This interference can impact the determination of complete response. (5.5)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy: Embryo-fetal toxicity in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone or pomalidomide and dexamethasone. (8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 3/2022

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

Refer to the dexamethasone and lenalidomide prescribing information for additional information.

Administer premedications before each dose of EMPLICITI [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Administer dexamethasone as follows:
• On days that EMPLICITI is administered, give dexamethasone 28 mg orally between 3 and 24 hours before EMPLICITI plus 8 mg intravenously between 45 and 90 minutes before EMPLICITI.
• On days that EMPLICITI is not administered but a dose of dexamethasone is scheduled (Days 8 and 22 of cycle 3 and all subsequent cycles), give 40 mg orally.

The recommended dosing is presented in Table 1.
**EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab)**

**2.2 Recommended Dosing when EMLICITI Is Used in Combination with Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone**

The recommended dosage of EMLICITI is 10 mg/kg administered intravenously every week for the first two cycles (28-day cycle). Starting at cycle 3 (28-day cycle), administer EMLICITI 20 mg/kg intravenously every 4 weeks. Administer EMLICITI in conjunction with pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone as described below (Table 2). Continue treatment until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Refer to the dexamethasone and pomalidomide prescribing information for additional information.

Administer premedications before each dose of EMLICITI [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Administer dexamethasone as follows:

- On days that EMLICITI is administered, for patients 75 years or younger give dexamethasone 28 mg orally between 3 and 24 hours before EMLICITI and for patients older than 75 years give dexamethasone 8 mg orally between 45 and 90 minutes before EMLICITI.
- On days that EMLICITI is not administered but a dose of dexamethasone is
- ○ Oral dexamethasone (28 mg) taken between 3 and 24 hours before EMLICITI infusion.
- ○ Intravenous dexamethasone 45-90 minutes before EMLICITI infusion.

**2.3 Premedication**

Dexamethasone

When EMLICITI is used in combination with lenalidomide or pomalidomide and dexamethasone, divide dexamethasone into an oral and intravenous dose and administer as shown in Table 1 and Table 2 [see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.3)].

---

**Table 1: Recommended Dosing Schedule of EMLICITI in Combination with Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>28-Day Cycles 1 and 2</th>
<th>28-Day Cycles 3+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day of Cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premedication*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMLICITI (mg/kg) intravenously</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenalidomide (25 mg) orally</td>
<td>Days 1-21</td>
<td>Days 1-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone** (mg) orally</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone** (mg) intravenously</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Premedicate with the following 45 to 90 minutes prior to EMLICITI infusion: 8 mg intravenous dexamethasone, H1 blocker: diphenhydramine (25 to 50 mg orally or intravenously) or equivalent; H2 blocker: ranitidine (50 mg intravenously) or equivalent; acetaminophen (650 to 1000 mg orally).

† Oral dexamethasone (28 mg) taken between 3 and 24 hours before EMLICITI infusion.

** Intravenous dexamethasone 45-90 minutes before EMLICITI infusion.

---

**Table 2: Recommended Dosing Schedule of EMLICITI in Combination with Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>28-Day Cycles 1 and 2</th>
<th>28-Day Cycles 3+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day of Cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premedication*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMLICITI (mg/kg) intravenously</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomalidomide (4 mg) orally</td>
<td>Days 1-21</td>
<td>Days 1-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone (mg) orally ≤75 years old</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone (mg) orally &gt;75 years old</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone** (mg) intravenously</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Premedicate with the following 45 to 90 minutes prior to EMLICITI infusion: 8 mg intravenous dexamethasone, H1 blocker: diphenhydramine (25 to 50 mg orally or intravenously) or equivalent; H2 blocker: ranitidine (50 mg intravenously) or equivalent; acetaminophen (650 to 1000 mg orally).

† Oral dexamethasone taken between 3 and 24 hours before EMLICITI infusion.

** Intravenous dexamethasone 45-90 minutes before EMLICITI infusion.

---

**Table 3: Infusion Rate for EMLICITI 10 mg/kg**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle 1, Dose 1</th>
<th>Cycle 1, Dose 2</th>
<th>Cycle 1, Dose 3 and 4 and All Subsequent Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Interval</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Time Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-30 min</td>
<td>0.5 mL/min</td>
<td>0-30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-60 min</td>
<td>1 mL/min</td>
<td>30 min or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 min or more</td>
<td>2 mL/min</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initiate EMLICITI infusion rate at 3 mL per minute for 20 mg/kg dose. The infusion rate may be increased in a stepwise fashion as described in Table 3 if no infusion reactions develop. The maximum infusion rate should not exceed 5 mL per minute.

Initiate EMLICITI infusion at a rate of 0.5 mL per minute for 10 mg/kg dose. The infusion rate may be increased in a stepwise fashion as described in Table 3 if no infusion reactions develop. The maximum infusion rate should not exceed 5 mL per minute.

In patients who experience an infusion reaction, monitor vital signs every 30 minutes for 2 hours after the end of the EMLICITI infusion. If the infusion reaction recurs, stop the EMLICITI infusion and do not restart on that day [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Severe infusion reactions may require permanent discontinuation of EMLICITI therapy and emergency treatment.

Dose delays and modifications for dexamethasone, pomalidomide and lenalidomide should be performed as recommended in their Prescribing Information.

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**2.4 Dose Modifications**

If the dose of one drug in the regimen is delayed, interrupted, or discontinued, the treatment with the other drugs may continue as scheduled. However, if dexamethasone is delayed or discontinued, base the decision whether to administer EMLICITI on clinical judgment (i.e., risk of hypersensitivity).

If a Grade 2 or higher infusion reaction occurs during EMLICITI administration, interrupt the infusion and institute appropriate medical and supportive measures. Upon resolution to Grade 1 or lower, restart EMLICITI at 0.5 mL per minute and gradually increase at a rate of 0.5 mL per minute every 30 minutes as tolerated to the rate at which the infusion reaction occurred. Resume the escalation regimen if there is no recurrence of the infusion reaction (see Table 3 and Table 4).

In patients who experience an infusion reaction, monitor vital signs every 30 minutes for 2 hours after the end of the EMLICITI infusion. If the infusion reaction recurs, stop the EMLICITI infusion and do not restart on that day [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Severe infusion reactions may require permanent discontinuation of EMLICITI therapy and emergency treatment.

Dose delays and modifications for dexamethasone, pomalidomide and lenalidomide should be performed as recommended in their Prescribing Information.

---

**Table 4: Infusion Rate for EMLICITI 20 mg/kg**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose 1</th>
<th>Dose 2 and all subsequent doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Interval</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-30 min</td>
<td>3 mL/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 min or more</td>
<td>4 mL/min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjust the infusion rate following a Grade 2 or higher infusion reaction [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

Do not mix EMLICITI with, or administer as an infusion with, other medicinal products. No physical or biochemical compatibility studies have been conducted to evaluate the coadministration of EMLICITI with other agents.
2.6 Reconstitution and Preparation
Calculation of Dose
• Calculate the dose (mg) and determine the number of vials needed for the 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg dosage based on patient weight.
• Determine the volume of sterile water for injection (SWFI) needed for reconstitution as shown in Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Amount of Sterile Water for Injection, USP Required for Reconstitution</th>
<th>Deliverable Volume of Reconstituted EMPLICITI in the Vial</th>
<th>Postreconstitution Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 mg vial</td>
<td>13 mL</td>
<td>12 mL*</td>
<td>25 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 mg vial</td>
<td>17 mL</td>
<td>16 mL*</td>
<td>25 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* After reconstitution, each vial contains overflow to allow for withdrawal of 12 mL (300 mg) and 16 mL (400 mg), respectively.

Reconstitution
• Aseptically reconstitute each EMPLICITI vial with a syringe of adequate size and a less than or equal to 18-gauge needle (e.g., 17-gauge). A slight back pressure may be experienced during administration of the Sterile Water for Injection, USP, which is considered normal.
• Hold the vial upright and swirl the solution by rotating the vial to dissolve the lyophilized cake. Invert the vial a few times in order to dissolve any powder that may be present on top of the vial or the stopper. Avoid vigorous agitation. DO NOT SHAKE. The lyophilized powder should dissolve in less than 10 minutes.
• After the remaining solids are completely dissolved, allow the reconstituted solution to stand for 5 to 10 minutes. The reconstituted preparation results in a colorless to slightly yellow, clear to slightly opalescent solution. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. Discard the solution if any particulate matter or discoloration is observed.

Dilution
• Once the reconstitution is completed, withdraw the necessary volume for the calculated dose from each vial, up to a maximum of 16 mL from 400 mg vial and 12 mL from 300 mg vial.
• Further dilute with either 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP or 5% Dextrose Injection, USP into an infusion bag made of polyvinyl chloride or polyolefin. The final infusion concentration should range between 1 mg/mL and 6 mg/mL.
• The volume of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP or 5% Dextrose Injection, USP should be adjusted so as not to exceed 5 mL/kg of patient weight at any given dose of EMPLICITI.

Complete the EMPLICITI infusion within 24 hours of reconstitution of the EMPLICITI lyophilized powder. If not used immediately, the infusion solution may be stored under refrigeration conditions: 2°C to 8°C (36°F-46°F) and protected from light for up to 24 hours (a maximum of 8 hours of the total 24 hours can be at room temperature, 20°C to 25°C [68°F-77°F], and room light).

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
For injection: 300 mg or 400 mg of elotuzumab as a white to off-white lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 Infusion Reactions
EMPLICITI can cause infusion reactions. Infusion reactions were reported in 10% of patients treated with EMPLICITI in the ELOQUENT-2 trial and 3.3% in the ELOQUENT-3 trial. In the ELOQUENT-2 trial, all reports of infusion reaction were Grade 3 or lower. In the ELOQUENT-2 trial, Grade 3 infusion reactions occurred in 1% of patients. The most common symptoms of an infusion reaction included fever, chills, and hypertension. Bradycardia and hypotension also developed during infusions.

In the ELOQUENT-2 trial, 5% of patients required interruption of the administration of EMPLICITI for a median of 25 minutes due to infusion reactions, and 1% of patients discontinued due to infusion reactions. Of the patients who experienced an infusion reaction, 70% (23/33) had them during the first dose.

In the ELOQUENT-3 trial, the only infusion reaction symptom was chest discomfort (2%), which was Grade 1. All patients in the ELOQUENT-3 trial who experienced an infusion reaction had them during the first treatment cycle.

Administer premedication consisting of dexamethasone, antihistamines (H1 and H2 blockers) and acetaminophen prior to EMPLICITI infusion [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]. Interrupt EMPLICITI infusion for Grade 2 or higher infusion reactions and institute appropriate medical management [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

5.2 Infections
In the ELOQUENT-2 trial (N=635), infections were reported in 81% of patients in EMPLICITI combined with lenalidomide and dexamethasone (E-Ld) arm and 74% in lenalidomide and dexamethasone (Ld). In the ELOQUENT-3 trial (N=115), infections were reported in 65% of patients in both EMPLICITI combined with pomalidomide and dexamethasone (E-Pd) arm and in pomalidomide and dexamethasone (Pd) arm. In the ELOQUENT-2 trial, Grade 3 to 4 infections were noted in 28% and 24% of E-Ld- and Ld-treated patients and in the ELOQUENT-3 trial, 13% and 22% of E-Pd- and Pd-treated patients, respectively. Discontinuations due to infections occurred in 3.5% of E-Ld-treated and 4.1% of Ld-treated patients in the ELOQUENT-2 trial and 7% of E-Pd-treated and 5% of Pd-treated patients in the ELOQUENT-3 trial. Fatal infections were reported in 2.5% and 2.2% of E-Ld- and Ld-treated patients in the ELOQUENT-2 trial and 5% and 3.6% of E-Pd- and Pd-treated patients in the ELOQUENT-3 trial.

In the ELOQUENT-2 trial (N=635), invasive second primary malignancies (SPM) have been observed in 9% of patients treated with E-Ld and 6% of patients treated with Ld and in the ELOQUENT-3 trial (N=115) in 1.8% of patients treated with Pd and in none of the patients treated with E-Pd. In the ELOQUENT-2 trial, the rate of hematologic malignancies were the same between E-Ld and Ld treatment arms (1.6%). Solid tumors were reported in 3.5% and 2.2% of E-Ld- and Ld-treated patients, respectively. Skin cancer was reported in 4.4% and 2.8% of patients treated with E-Ld and Ld, respectively. Monitor patients for the development of second primary malignancies.

5.3 Second Primary Malignancies
In the ELOQUENT-2 trial (N=635), infections in liver enzymes (aspartate transaminase/alanine transaminase [AST/ALT]) greater than 3 times the upper limit, total bilirubin greater than 2 times the upper limit, and alkaline phosphatase less than 2 times the upper limit) consistent with hepatotoxicity were reported in 2.5% and 0.6% of E-Ld- and Ld-treated patients. Two patients experiencing hepatotoxicity were not able to continue treatment; however, 6 of 8 patients had resolution and were able to continue treatment. Medically, stop EMPLICITI upon Grade 3 or higher elevation of liver enzymes. After return to baseline values, continuation of treatment may be considered.

5.4 Hepatotoxicity
In the ELOQUENT-2 trial (N=635), elevations in liver enzymes (aspartate transaminase/alanine transaminase [AST/ALT]) greater than 3 times the upper limit, total bilirubin greater than 2 times the upper limit, and alkaline phosphatase less than 2 times the upper limit) consistent with hepatotoxicity were reported in 2.5% and 0.6% of E-Ld- and Ld-treated patients. Two patients experiencing hepatotoxicity were not able to continue treatment; however, 6 of 8 patients had resolution and were able to continue treatment. Medically, stop EMPLICITI upon Grade 3 or higher elevation of liver enzymes. After return to baseline values, continuation of treatment may be considered.

5.5 Interference with Determination of Complete Response
EMPLICITI is a humanized IgG kappa monoclonal antibody that can be detected on both the serum protein electrophoresis (SPEP) and immunofixation (IFE) assays used for the clinical monitoring of endogenous M-protein [see Drug Interactions (7.2)]. This interference can impact the determination of complete response and possibly relapse from complete response in patients with IgG kappa myeloma protein.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following clinically significant adverse reactions are described in detail in other sections of the label:
• Infusion reaction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].
• Infections [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].
• Second Primary Malignancies [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].
• Hepatotoxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].
• Interference with determination of complete response [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

EMPLICITI in Combination with Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone [ELOQUENT-2]
The safety data described in this section are based on the ELOQUENT-2 study, a randomized, open-label clinical trial in patients with previously treated multiple myeloma. In ELOQUENT-2, EMPLICITI 10 mg/kg was administered with lenalidomide and dexamethasone [see Clinical Studies (14)]. For adverse reaction evaluation, EMPLICITI
combined with lenalidomide and dexamethasone was compared with lenalidomide and dexamethasone alone.

The mean age of the population was 66 years and 57% of patients were 65 years of age or older. Sixty percent (60%) of the population were male, 84% were white, 10% were Asian, and 4% were black. The Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status was 0 in 47%, 1 in 44%, and 2 in 9% of patients.

These data reflect exposure of 318 patients to EMPLICITI and 317 to control with a median number of cycles of 19 for EMPLICITI and 14 for control.

Serious adverse reactions were reported in 65% of patients treated on the EMPLICITI arm and 57% for patients treated on the control arm. The most frequent serious adverse reactions in the EMPLICITI arm compared to the control arm were: pneumonia (15% vs. 11%), pyrexia (7% vs. 5%), respiratory tract infection (3.1% vs. 1.3%), anemia (2.8% vs. 1.9%), pulmonary embolism (3.1% vs. 2.5%), and acute renal failure (2.5% vs. 1.9%).

The proportion of patients who discontinued any component of the treatment regimen due to adverse reactions as listed below was similar for both treatment arms; 6.0% for patients treated on the EMPLICITI arm and 6.3% for patients treated on the control.

Adverse reactions occurring at a frequency of 10% or higher in the EMPLICITI arm and 5% or higher than the lenalidomide and dexamethasone arm for the randomized trial in multiple myeloma are presented in Table 6.

### Table 6: ELOQUENT-2: Adverse Reactions with a 10% or Higher Incidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Term</th>
<th>EMPLICITI + Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone</th>
<th>Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Grades</td>
<td>Grade 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue*</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough†</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral Neuropathy‡</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased Appetite</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia§</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in Extremities</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Decreased</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphopenia</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataracts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal Pain</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The term fatigue is a grouping of the following terms: fatigue and asthenia.
† The term cough is a grouping of the following terms: cough, productive cough, and upper airway cough.
‡ The term peripheral neuropathy is a grouping of the following terms: peripheral neuropathy, axonal neuropathy, peripheral motor neuropathy, peripheral sensory neuropathy, and polyneuropathy.
§ The term pneumonia is a grouping of the following terms: pneumonia, atypical pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, lobar pneumonia, bacterial pneumonia, fungal pneumonia, pneumonia influenza, and pneumococcal pneumonia.

Laboratory abnormalities worsening from baseline and occurring at a frequency of 10% or higher in the EMPLICITI group and 5% or higher than the lenalidomide and dexamethasone group (criteria met for all Grades or Grade 3/4) for ELOQUENT-2 are presented in Table 7.

### Table 7: ELOQUENT-2: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory Parameter</th>
<th>EMPLICITI + Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone</th>
<th>Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Grades</td>
<td>Grade 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphopenia</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukopenia</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombocytopenia</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver and Renal Function Tests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoalbuminemia</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated Alkaline Phosphatase</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperglycemia</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypocalcemia</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Bicarbonate</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperkalemia</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vital sign abnormalities were assessed by treatment arm for the randomized trial in multiple myeloma and are presented in Table 8. Percentages are based on patients who had at least one vital sign abnormality any time during the course of study.

### Table 8: ELOQUENT-2 Vital Sign Abnormalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vital Sign Parameter</th>
<th>EMPLICITI + Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone</th>
<th>Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Grades</td>
<td>Grade 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic Blood Pressure ≥160 mmHg</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic Blood Pressure ≥100 mmHg</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic Blood Pressure &lt;90 mmHg</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Rate ≥100 bpm</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Rate &lt;60 bpm</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMPLICITI in Combination with Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone [ELOQUENT-3]

The safety data described in this section are based on ELOQUENT-3, a randomized, open-label clinical trial in patients with previously treated multiple myeloma. In ELOQUENT-3, EMPLICITI 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg was administered with pomalidomide and dexamethasone [see Clinical Studies (14)]. For adverse reaction evaluation, EMPLICITI combined with pomalidomide and dexamethasone was compared with pomalidomide and dexamethasone alone.

The mean age of the population was 66 years and 63% of patients were 65 years of age or older. Fifty-seven percent of the population were male, 78% were white, 20% were Asian, and none were black. The ECOG performance status was 0 in 43%, 1 in 46%, and 2 in 10% of patients. These data reflect exposure of 60 patients to EMPLICITI and 55 to control with a median number of cycles of 9 for EMPLICITI and 5 for control.

Serious adverse reactions were reported in 70% of patients treated on the EMPLICITI arm and 60% for patients treated on the control arm. The most frequent serious adverse reactions in the EMPLICITI arm compared to the control arm were: pneumonia (13% vs. 11%) and respiratory tract infection (7% vs. 3.6%). The proportion of patients who discontinued any component of the treatment regimen due to adverse reactions was 5% of the patients in the EMPLICITI arm and 1.8% of the patients in the control arm.

Adverse reactions occurring at a frequency of 10% or higher in the EMPLICITI arm and 5% or higher than the pomalidomide and dexamethasone arm for the randomized trial in multiple myeloma are presented in Table 9.
**6.2 Immunogenicity**

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity to EMPLICITI. The detection of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Additionally, the observed incidence of antibody (including neutralizing antibody) positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of incidence of antibodies to EMPLICITI in the studies described below with the incidences of antibodies in other studies or to other products may be misleading.

Of 390 patients across four clinical studies including ELOQUENT-2 and in 53 patients in the ELOQUENT-3 trial, who were treated with EMPLICITI and evaluable for the presence of anti-product antibodies, 72 patients (18.5%) in the four clinical trials and 19 patients (36%) in the ELOQUENT-3 trial tested positive for treatment-emergent anti-product antibodies by an electrochemiluminescent (ECL) assay. In 63 (88%) of the 72 patients in the four clinical trials, anti-product antibodies occurred within the first 2 months of the initiation of EMPLICITI treatment and resolved by 2 to 4 months in 49 (78%) patients. In the ELOQUENT-3 trial, in all 19 patients, anti-product antibodies occurred within the first 2 months of the initiation of EMPLICITI treatment and were resolved by 2 to 3 months in 18 (95%) patients.

Neutralizing antibodies post-treatment were detected in 19 of 299 patients in the four clinical trials and 2 of 53 patients in the ELOQUENT-3 trial who were evaluable for the presence of neutralizing antibodies.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Drug Interactions

For important drug interactions involving lenalidomide, pomalidomide, and dexamethasone, refer to their respective prescribing information.

7.2 Laboratory Test Interference

EMPLICITI may be detected in the SPEP and serum immunofixation assays of myeloma patients and could interfere with correct reporting classification. A small peak in the early gamma region on SPEP that is IgG can be attributed to EMPLICITI, particularly in patients whose endogenous myeloma protein is IgA, IgM, IgD, or lambda light chain restricted. This interference can impact the determination of complete response and possibly relapse from complete response in patients with IgG kappa myeloma protein (see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)).

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no available data on EMPLICITI use in pregnant women to inform a drug associated risk of major birth defects and miscarriage. Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with elotuzumab.

EMPLICITI is administered in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone or pomalidomide and dexamethasone. Lenalidomide and pomalidomide can cause embryo-fetal harm and are contraindicated for use in pregnancy. Refer to the lenalidomide, pomalidomide and dexamethasone prescribing information for additional information. Lenalidomide and pomalidomide are only available through a REMS program.

The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively.
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
Elotuzumab is a humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody that specifically targets the SLAMF7 (Signaling Lymphocytic Activation Molecule Family member 7) protein. SLAMF7 is expressed on myeloma cells independent of cytogenetic abnormalities. SLAMF7 is also expressed on Natural Killer (NK) cells, plasma cells, and at lower levels on specific immune cell subsets of differentiated cells within the hematopoietic lineage.

Elotuzumab directly activates NK cells through the SLAMF7 pathway. Elotuzumab also targets SLAMF7 on myeloma cells and interacts with Fc receptors on effector cells to mediate the killing of myeloma cells through antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP). In nonclinical models, the combination of elotuzumab and lenalidomide resulted in enhanced activation of NK cells that was greater than the effects of either agent alone and increased anti-tumor activity in vitro and in vivo. Elotuzumab has also demonstrated increased anti-tumor activity when combined with pomalidomide in vivo.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics
Cardiac Electrophysiology
EMPLICITI does not prolong the QT interval to any clinically relevant extent when administered with lenalidomide and dexamethasone at the recommended dose or as monotherapy (at a dose 2 times the recommended dose).

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
Elotuzumab exhibits nonlinear pharmacokinetics (PK) resulting in greater than proportional increases in area under the concentration-time curve (AUC) indicative of target-mediated clearance. The administration of the recommended 10 mg/kg EMPLICITI regimen with lenalidomide and dexamethasone is predicted to result in geometric mean (CV%) steady-state trough concentrations of 194 µg/mL (52%). The administration of the recommended EMPLICITI regimen with pomalidomide and dexamethasone is predicted to result in geometric mean (CV%) steady-state trough concentrations of 124 µg/mL (48%).

Elimination
The clearance of elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone decreased from a geometric mean (CV%) of 17.5 (21.2%) to 5.8 (31%) mL/day/kg with an increase in dose from 0.5 (i.e., 0.05 times the recommended dosage) to 20 mg/kg (i.e., 2 times the recommended dosage). When elotuzumab is administered with lenalidomide and dexamethasone, approximately 97% of the maximum steady-state concentration is predicted to be eliminated with a geometric mean (CV%) of 82.4 (48%) days. When elotuzumab is administered with pomalidomide and dexamethasone, approximately 97% of the maximum steady-state concentration is predicted to be eliminated with a geometric mean (CV%) of 78 (42%) days.

Specific Populations
Clinically significant differences were not observed in the PK of elotuzumab based on age (37 to 88 years), sex, race, baseline lactate dehydrogenase, albumin, renal impairment (creatinine clearance (ClCr) 15 to 89 mL/min), end-stage renal disease (ClCr <15 mL/min) with or without hemodialysis, mild hepatic impairment (total bilirubin ≤ upper limit of normal (ULN) and aspartate transaminase (AST) > ULN OR total bilirubin 1 to 1.5 times ULN and AST any value), and concomitant administration with lenalidomide/dexamethasone or pomalidomide/dexamethasone. The PK of elotuzumab in patients with moderate (total bilirubin > 1.5 to 3 times ULN and AST any value) or severe (total bilirubin > 3 times the ULN and AST any value) hepatic impairment is unknown.

The clearance of elotuzumab increased with increasing body weight supporting a weight-based dose.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
No carcinogenicity or mutagenicity data are available for elotuzumab in animals or humans. Fertility studies have not been performed for elotuzumab.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
ELOQUENT-2 (NCT01239797)
The efficacy and safety of EMPLICITI in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone were evaluated in ELOQUENT-2, a randomized, open-label trial in patients with multiple myeloma who had received one to three prior therapies and had documented progression following their most recent therapy.

Eligible patients were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either EMPLICITI in combination with lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone or lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone. Treatment was administered in 4-week cycles until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. EMPLICITI 10 mg/kg was administered intravenously each week for the first 2 cycles and every 2 weeks thereafter. Prior to EMPLICITI infusion, dexamethasone was administered as a divided dose: an oral dose of 28 mg and an intravenous dose of 8 mg. In the control group and on weeks without EMPLICITI,
dexamethasone 40 mg was administered as a single oral dose weekly. Lenalidomide 25 mg was taken orally once daily for the first 3 weeks of each cycle. Assessment of tumor response was conducted every 4 weeks.

A total of 646 patients were randomized to receive treatment: 321 to EMPLICITI in combination with lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone and 325 to lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone.

Demographics and baseline disease characteristics were balanced between treatment arms. The median age was 66 years (range, 30-92); 57% of patients were 65 years or older; 60% of patients were male; white comprised 84% of the study population, Asians 10%, and blacks 4%. The ECOG performance status was 0 in 47%, 1 in 44%, and 2 in 9% of patients, and ISS Stage was I in 43%, II in 32%, and III in 21% of patients. The cytogenetic categories of del 17p and t(4;14) were present in 32% and 9% of patients, respectively. The median number of prior therapies was 2. Thirty-five percent (35%) of patients were refractory (progression during or within 60 days of last therapy) and 65% were relapsed (progression after 60 days of last therapy). Prior therapies included stem cell transplant (55%), bortezomib (70%), melphalan (65%), thalidomide (48%), and lenalidomide (6%).

The efficacy of EMPLICITI was evaluated by progression-free survival (PFS) as assessed by hazard ratio, and overall response rate (ORR) as determined by a blinded Independent Review Committee using the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) response criteria. Efficacy results are shown in Table 12 and Figure 1. The median number of treatment cycles was 19 for the EMPLICITI group and 14 for the comparator arm with a minimum follow-up of two years.

A pre-planned final overall survival (OS) analysis was performed after at least 427 deaths occurred. The minimum follow-up was 70.6 months. The OS results at final analysis reached statistical significance. A significantly longer OS was observed in patients in the E-Ld arm compared to patients in Ld arm, representing an 18% reduction in the risk of death. Efficacy results are presented in Table 12 and Figure 2.

### Table 12: ELOQUENT-2 Efficacy Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EMPLICITI + Lenalidomide/ Dexamethasone</th>
<th>Lenalidomide/ Dexamethasone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PFS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Ratio [95% CI]</td>
<td>0.70 [0.57, 0.85]</td>
<td>0.62 [0.49, 0.77]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratified log-rank test p-value*</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median PFS in months [95% CI]</td>
<td>19.4 [16.6, 22.2]</td>
<td>14.9 [12.1, 17.2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Response (ORR)* n (%)</td>
<td>252 [78.5]</td>
<td>213 [65.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[95% CI]</td>
<td>[73.6, 82.9]</td>
<td>[60.1, 70.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value*</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete Response (CR + sCR)† n (%)</td>
<td>14 (4.4)</td>
<td>24 (7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good Partial Response (VGPR)§ n (%)</td>
<td>91 (28.3)</td>
<td>67 (20.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Response (PR)§ n (%)</td>
<td>147 (45.8)</td>
<td>122 (37.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Ratio [95% CI]</td>
<td>0.82 [0.68, 1.00]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratified log-rank test p-value*</td>
<td>0.0408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median OS in months [95% CI]</td>
<td>48.3 [40.3, 51.9]</td>
<td>39.6 [33.3, 45.3]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p-value based on the log-rank test stratified by 82 microglobulins (<3.5 mg/dL vs ≥3.5 mg/dL), number of prior lines of therapy (1 vs 2 or 3), and prior immunomodulatory therapy (no vs prior thalidomide only vs other).

† European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) criteria.

‡ p-value based on the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test stratified by EMPLICITI and pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone or pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone.

§ Complete response (CR) + stringent complete response (sCR).

EMPLICITI's interference with the assessment of myeloma protein with immunofixation and serum protein electrophoresis assay may interfere with correct response classification [see Drug Interactions (7)].

The 1- and 2-year rates of PFS for EMPLICITI in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone treatment were 68% and 41%, respectively, compared with 57% and 27%, respectively, for lenalidomide and dexamethasone treatment.

The efficacy and safety of EMPLICITI in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone were evaluated in ELOQUENT-3, a randomized, open-label trial in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.

Eligible patients were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either EMPLICITI in combination with pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone or pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone. Treatment was administered in 4-week cycles until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. EMPLICITI 10 mg/kg was administered intravenously each week for the first 2 cycles and 20 mg/kg every 4 weeks thereafter.

Prior to EMPLICITI infusion, dexamethasone was administered. Dexamethasone was administered on day 1, 8, 15, and 22 of each cycle. On weeks with EMPLICITI infusion, dexamethasone was administered as a divided dose: subjects 75 years or younger, an oral dose of 28 mg and an intravenous dose of 8 mg, and in subjects older than 75 years an oral dose of 8 mg and an intravenous dose of 8 mg. On weeks without an EMPLICITI infusion and in the control group, dexamethasone was administered in subjects 75 years or younger as an oral dose of 40 mg and in subjects older than 75 years as an oral dose of 20 mg. Dexamethasone was administered orally. Assessment of tumor response was conducted every 4 weeks.

A total of 117 patients were randomized to receive treatment: 60 to EMPLICITI in combination with pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone and 57 to pomalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone.
**Table 13: ELOQUEST-3 Efficacy Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EMPLICITI + Pomalidomide/ Dexamethasone</th>
<th>Pomalidomide/ Dexamethasone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Subjects at Risk</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PFS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Ratio [95% CI]</td>
<td>0.54 [0.34, 0.86]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratified log-rank test p-value*</td>
<td>0.0078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median PFS in months [95% CI]</td>
<td>10.25 [5.59, NE]</td>
<td>4.67 [2.83, 7.16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Response (ORR)† n (%)</td>
<td>32 (53.3) [40.0, 66.3]</td>
<td>15 (26.3) [15.5, 39.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value‡</td>
<td>0.0029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete Response (CR + sCR)† n (%)</td>
<td>5 (8.3) [1.8]</td>
<td>1 (1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good Partial Response (VGPR)† n (%)</td>
<td>7 (11.7)</td>
<td>4 (7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Response (PR)† n (%)</td>
<td>20 (33.3)</td>
<td>10 (17.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Survival</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of death events</td>
<td>37 (61.7)</td>
<td>41 (74.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Ratio [95% CI]</td>
<td>0.59 [0.37, 0.93]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median OS in months [95% CI]</td>
<td>29.80 [22.87, 45.67]</td>
<td>17.41 [13.83, 27.70]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p-value based on the log-rank test stratified by stage of disease at study entry (International Staging System I-II vs III) and number of prior lines of therapy (2-3 vs >=4) at randomization.
‡ International Myeloma Working Group (IMWG) criteria.
† p-value based on the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test stratified by stage of disease at study entry (International Staging System I-II vs III) and number of prior lines of therapy (2-3 vs >=4) at randomization.
§ Complete response (CR) + stringent complete response (sCR).
¶ EMPLICITI’s interference with the assessment of myeloma protein with immunofixation and serum protein electrophoresis assay may interfere with correct response classification (see Drug Interactions [7]).
NE=Non-Estimable.

---

**Infusion Reactions**

- **EMPLICITI** may cause infusion reactions. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider if they experience signs and symptoms of infusion reactions, including fever, chills, rash, or breathing problems within 24 hours of infusion [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].
- Advise patients that they will be required to take the following oral medications prior to EMPLICITI dosing to reduce the risk of infusion reaction [see Drug Interactions (7)]:
  - Dexamethasone orally as prescribed
  - H1 blocker: diphenhydramine or equivalent (if oral)
  - H2 blocker: ranitidine or equivalent (if oral)
  - Acetaminophen (650 to 1000 mg orally)

---

**16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

EMPLICTI (elotuzumab) is white to off-white lyophilized powder available as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carton Content</th>
<th>NDC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One 300 mg single-dose vial</td>
<td>0003-2291-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One 400 mg single-dose vial</td>
<td>0003-4522-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Store EMPLICITI under refrigeration at 2°C to 8°C (36°F–46°F). Protect EMPLICITI from light by storing in the original package until time of use. Do not freeze or shake.

---

**17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

**Infusion Reactions**

- **EMPLICITI** may cause infusion reactions. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider if they experience signs and symptoms of infusion reactions, including fever, chills, rash, or breathing problems within 24 hours of infusion [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].
- Advise patients that they will be required to take the following oral medications prior to EMPLICITI dosing to reduce the risk of infusion reaction [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]:
  - Dexamethasone orally as prescribed
  - H1 blocker: diphenhydramine or equivalent (if oral)
  - H2 blocker: ranitidine or equivalent (if oral)
  - Acetaminophen (650 to 1000 mg orally)
Pregnancy

- Advise patients that lenalidomide and pomalidomide have the potential to cause fetal harm and have specific requirements regarding contraception, pregnancy testing, blood and sperm donation, and transmission in sperm. Lenalidomide and pomalidomide are only available through a REMS program [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Infections

- Inform patients of the risk of developing infections during treatment with EMPLICITI, and to report any symptoms of infection [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Second Primary Malignancies

- Inform patients of the risk of developing SPM during treatment with EMPLICITI [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Hepatotoxicity

- Inform patients of the risk of hepatotoxicity during treatment with EMPLICITI and to report any signs and symptoms associated with this event to their healthcare provider for evaluation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

Manufactured by:
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
Princeton, NJ 08543 USA
U.S. License No. 1713
**EMPLICITI® (elotuzumab)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMPLICITI®</strong> (em-plis-city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(elotuzumab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for injection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMPLICITI is used with other prescription medicines called REVLIMID® (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone or POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone. Read the Medication Guide that comes with REVLIMID if used with REVLIMID and POMALYST if used with POMALYST. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about dexamethasone.

**What is EMPLICITI?**

EMPLICITI is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- multiple myeloma in combination with the medicines REVLIMID (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone in adults who have received one to three prior treatments for their multiple myeloma.
- multiple myeloma in combination with the medicines POMALYST (pomalidomide) and dexamethasone in adults who have received at least two prior treatments including REVLIMID (lenalidomide) and a proteasome inhibitor.

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

**Before you receive EMPLICITI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:**

- have an infection
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if EMPLICITI may harm your unborn baby. However, REVLIMID and POMALYST may cause birth defects or death of an unborn baby.
  - Before receiving EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone, or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone, females and males must agree to the instructions in the REVLIMID REMS® program for the use of EMPLICITI in combination with REVLIMID and dexamethasone and the POMALYST REMS® program for the use of EMPLICITI in combination with POMALYST and dexamethasone.
  - The REVLIMID REMS and POMALYST REMS programs have specific requirements about birth control (contraception), pregnancy testing, blood donation, and sperm donation that you need to know. Talk to your healthcare provider to learn more about REVLIMID or POMALYST.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if EMPLICITI passes into breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment with EMPLICITI and REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI and POMALYST and dexamethasone.
- 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 EMPLICITI?**

- EMPLICITI will be given to you by intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein.
- Your EMPLICITI treatment schedule is divided into cycles that are 28 days (4 weeks) long. A cycle includes the number of days you are on treatment and also the time you spend resting in between treatments.
- **EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone is usually given as follows:**
  - Cycles 1 and 2 (28 days per cycle), you will receive EMPLICITI one time every week.
  - Cycles 3 and up (28 days per cycle), you will receive EMPLICITI one time every 2 weeks.
EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone is usually given as follows:
- Cycle 1 and 2 (28 days per cycle), you will receive EMPLICITI one time every week.
- Cycle 3 and up (28 days per cycle), you will receive EMPLICITI one time every 4 weeks.

Your healthcare provider will decide how many treatments you will receive.
Before every EMPLICITI infusion, you will receive medicines to help reduce the risk of infusion reactions.
If you miss any appointments call your healthcare provider as soon as possible.

What are the possible side effects of EMPLICITI?
EMPLICITI may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infusion reactions.** Infusion reactions can happen during your infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion of EMPLICITI. Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion of EMPLICITI to help reduce the risk of an infusion reaction.
  - If you have an infusion reaction while receiving EMPLICITI, your healthcare provider will slow or stop your infusion and treat your reaction. If you have a severe infusion reaction, your healthcare provider may stop your treatment completely. Tell your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms after your infusion with EMPLICITI:
    - fever
    - chills
    - rash
    - chest pain
    - trouble breathing
    - dizziness
    - light-headedness

- **Infections.** People with multiple myeloma who receive EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone may develop infections that can be serious. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of an infection, including:
    - fever
    - flu-like symptoms
    - cough
    - shortness of breath
    - burning with urination
    - a painful skin rash

- **Risk of new cancers (malignancies).** People with multiple myeloma who receive EMPLICITI with REVLIMID and dexamethasone or EMPLICITI with POMALYST and dexamethasone have a risk of developing new cancers. Talk with your healthcare provider about your risk of developing new cancers if you receive EMPLICITI. Your healthcare provider will check you for new cancers during your treatment with EMPLICITI.

- **Liver problems.** EMPLICITI may cause liver problems. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver during treatment with EMPLICITI. Tell your healthcare provider if you have signs and symptoms of liver problems, including: tiredness, weakness, loss of appetite, yellowing of your skin or eyes, color changes in your stools, confusion, or swelling of the stomach area.

The most common side effects of EMPLICITI when used with REVLIMID and dexamethasone include:
- fatigue
- diarrhea
- fever
- constipation
- cough
- numbness, weakness, tingling, or burning pain in your arms or legs
- sore throat or runny nose
- upper respiratory tract infection
- decreased appetite
- pneumonia

The most common side effects of EMPLICITI when used with POMALYST and dexamethasone include:
- constipation
- high blood sugar

These are not all of the possible side effects of EMPLICITI.
Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.
You may also report side effects to Bristol-Myers Squibb at 1-800-721-5072.
General information about the safe and effective use of EMPLICITI
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet.
You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about EMPLICITI that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients of EMPLICITI?
Active ingredient: elotuzumab
Inactive ingredients: citric acid monohydrate, polysorbate 80, sodium citrate, sucrose

For more information, call 1-844-EMPLICITI (844-367-5424) or visit EMPLICITI.com.

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This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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