

Elotuzumab (Empliciti)

About This Medicine

Elotuzumab is used to treat cancer. It is given in the vein (IV).

Possible Side Effects

- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation (unable to move bowels)
- Fever
- Tiredness
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Blood sugar levels may change
- Effects on the nerves are called peripheral neuropathy. You may feel numbness, tingling, or pain in your hands and feet. It may be hard for you to button your clothes, open jars, or walk as usual. The effect on the nerves may get worse with more doses of the medicine. These effects get better in some people after the medicine is stopped but it does not get better in all people.
- Cough
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Pneumonia
- Inflammation of the nasal passages and throat

Note: *The side effects above were reported in 20% or greater of patients treated with elotuzumab. All possible side effects are not included. Your side effects may be different depending on your cancer diagnosis, condition, or if you are receiving other medicines in combination. Please discuss any concerns or questions with your medical team.*

Warnings and Precautions

- While you are getting this medicine in your vein (IV) and for up to 24 hours after, you may have a reaction to the medicine. You will be given medicine to stop or lessen these side effects. Your nurse will check you closely for these signs: fever or shaking chills, flushing, facial swelling, feeling dizzy, headache, trouble breathing, rash, itching, chest tightness, or chest pain. These reactions may happen after your infusion. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- Risk of severe and life-threatening infections
- This medicine may raise your risk of getting a second cancer, such as skin cancer.

- Changes in your liver function

Note: Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your medical team.

Important Information

- If you are going to be taking elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide (Revlimid) or pomalidomide (Pomalyst), you will need to sign up for a special program called Revlimid REMS or Pomalyst REMS when you start your treatment. Your nurse will help you get started.
- If you are taking elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide (Revlimid) or pomalidomide (Pomalyst), do not donate blood during your treatment and for 4 weeks after your treatment.
- Men should not donate sperm during treatment and for 4 weeks after treatment if taking elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide or pomalidomide because this medicine is present in semen and may cause harm to an unborn baby.
- Cytotoxic medicines leave the body through urine and stool, but they can also be present in other body fluids such as blood, vomit, semen, and vaginal fluids. Take precautions to prevent others from coming in contact with your medicine or your body fluids. Follow safety precautions during your treatment and for as long as directed by your health care provider after your treatment. If you take a cytotoxic pill each day, follow these precautions every day.
- This medicine may interfere with multiple myeloma test results in some patients. Talk with your doctor for more information.

Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Drink enough fluids to keep your urine pale yellow.
- If you have diarrhea, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid). Eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your doctor or nurse before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Ask your doctor or nurse about medicines that are available to help stop or lessen constipation and/or diarrhea.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Eat foods high in calories and protein, such as meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, tofu, eggs, nuts, milk, yogurt, cheese, ice cream, pudding, and nutritional supplements.
- Consider using sauces and spices to increase taste. Daily exercise, with your doctor's approval, may increase your appetite.
- If you have diabetes, keep good control of your blood sugar level. Tell your nurse or your doctor if your glucose levels are higher or lower than normal.
- If you have numbness and tingling in your hands and feet, be careful when cooking, walking, and handling sharp objects and hot liquids.



- Infusion reactions may occur after your infusion. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**

Food and Medicine Interactions

- There are no known interactions of elotuzumab with food.
- This medicine may interact with other medicines. Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) that you are taking at this time. Also, check with your doctor or pharmacist before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.

When to Call the Doctor

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Tiredness that interferes with your daily activities
- Wheezing and/or trouble breathing
- Cough that is bothersome
- Coughing up yellow, green, or bloody mucus
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Abnormal blood sugar
- Unusual thirst, passing urine often, headache, sweating, shakiness, irritability
- Numbness, tingling, or pain in your hands and feet
- Signs of infection: fever or chills, cough, trouble breathing, severe pain in your abdomen, difficulty urinating, burning or pain when you pass urine, redness and/or swelling of the skin
- Signs of possible liver problems: dark urine, pale bowel movements, pain in your abdomen, feeling very tired and weak, unusual itching, or yellowing of the eyes or skin
- Signs of infusion reaction: fever or shaking chills, flushing, facial swelling, feeling dizzy, headache, trouble breathing, rash, itching, chest tightness, or chest pain. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- If you think you may be pregnant or may have impregnated your partner

Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine may have harmful effects on the unborn baby. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment. Men with female partners of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant or



may have impregnated your partner. When receiving elotuzumab in combination with other agents, please refer to the medicine guide of those agents for more specific information.

- **Breastfeeding warning:** It is not known if this medicine passes into breast milk. For this reason, women should talk to their doctor about the risks and benefits of breastfeeding during treatment with this medicine because this medicine may enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby. When receiving elotuzumab in combination with other agents, please refer to the medicine guide of those agents for more specific information.
- **Fertility warning:** Fertility studies have not been done with this medicine. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking. When receiving elotuzumab in combination with other agents, please refer to the medicine guide of those agents for more specific information.

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