

Tarlatamab-dlle (Imdelltra)

About This Medicine

TARLATAMAB (tar LAT ue mab) treats lung cancer. It works by helping your immune system slow or stop the spread of cancer cells. It is a monoclonal antibody. It is given in the vein (IV).

This medicine may be used for other purposes; ask your care team if you have questions.

Possible Side Effects

- Bone marrow suppression. This is a decrease in the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets. This may raise your risk of infection, make you tired and weak, and raise your risk of bleeding.
- Nausea
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Electrolyte changes
- Changes in your liver function
- Changes in your kidney function
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Cytokine release syndrome (CRS): Some types of cancer medicines can cause CRS because of the effects of the medicine in your body. If this happens, you may feel very sick and get a fever, headache, nausea, or feel weak. You may also have changes in your blood pressure. Because of this, your blood pressure and pulse may be checked while you are getting this medicine.
- Tiredness
- Fever
- Muscle and bone pain
- Changes in the way food and drinks taste

Note: Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of people treated with tarlatamab-dlle. 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 care team.

Warnings and Precautions

- Severe CRS, which can be life-threatening

- Changes in your central nervous system can happen which can be life-threatening. The central nervous system is made up of your brain and spinal cord. You could feel extreme tiredness, agitation, confusion, have hallucinations (see or hear things that are not there), trouble understanding or speaking, loss of control of your bowels or bladder, eyesight changes, headache, trouble walking, loss of balance or coordination, trouble sleeping, numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body, seizures or coma. **If you start to have any of these symptoms let your care team know right away.**
- Severe bone marrow suppression
- Risk of severe and life-threatening infections
- Severe changes in your liver function
- Allergic reactions are rare but may happen in some patients. Signs of allergic reaction to this drug may be swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, do not take another dose of this drug. You should get urgent medical treatment.**

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

Important Information

- Due to the risk of CRS and neurologic problems, you may need to receive the first 2 doses of tarlatab-dlle that are part of the “step-up dosing schedule” in the hospital. You may need to stay close to your treatment center for 48 hours after receiving your treatment for the first 2 doses. You will be monitored closely for several hours during and after receiving each treatment for several cycles. Your care team will discuss these guidelines with you and your caregiver.
- This medicine may impair your ability to drive or use machinery. Use caution and talk to your care team about any precautions you may need to take.
- This medicine may be present in the urine, stool and 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 care team after your treatment. If you take a pill each day, follow these precautions every day.

Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Get regular exercise, with your care team’s approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your care team tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- To help decrease the risk of bleeding, use a soft toothbrush. Check with your care team before using dental floss.



- Be very careful when using knives or tools.
- Use an electric shaver instead of a razor.
- Drink enough fluids to keep your urine pale yellow.
- Taking good care of your mouth may help food taste better and improve your appetite
- If you throw up, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid).
- To help with nausea and vomiting, eat small, frequent meals instead of three large meals a day. Choose foods and drinks that are at room temperature. Ask your care team about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your care team before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Ask your care team about medicines that are available to help stop or lessen constipation.
- 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 care team's approval, may increase your appetite.
- Cytokine release syndrome may happen after your infusion. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your care team if you are experiencing pain.

Food and Medicine Interactions

- There are no known interactions of tarlatab-dlle with food.
- This medicine may interact with other medicines. Tell your care team 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 care team before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.

When to Call Your Care Team

Call your care team 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 and/or extreme weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Easy bleeding or bruising
- Headache that does not go away
- Extreme tiredness, agitation, or confusion
- Symptoms of a seizure such as confusion, blacking out, passing out, loss of hearing or vision, blurred vision, unusual smells or tastes (such as burning rubber), trouble talking, tremors or shaking in parts or all of the body, repeated body movements, tense muscles that do not relax, and loss of



control of urine and bowels. **If you or your family member suspects you are having a seizure, call 911 right away.**

- Hallucinations
- Trouble understanding or speaking
- Trouble walking
- Loss of balance or coordination
- Trouble sleeping
- Loss of control of bowels or bladder
- Numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body
- Pain that does not go away, or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Changes in the way food and drink taste that is causing a loss of appetite
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Signs of allergic reaction: swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- 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 cytokine release syndrome such as: fever, chills, or shaking chills, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, have a headache and/or have nausea or throwing up. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- Signs of infection: fever or chills, cough, trouble breathing, severe pain in your abdomen, trouble urinating, burning or pain when you pass urine, redness and/or swelling of the skin

Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine may cause serious birth defects. If you can become pregnant, use birth control while taking this medicine and for 2 months after the last dose. Tell your care team right away if you think you might be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Do not breastfeed while taking this medicine and for 2 months after the last dose.
- **Fertility warning:** The effect of this medicine on fertility is not known. If you plan to have children, talk with you care team.

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