



Chemotherapy: Blinatumomab (Blincyto®)

Pronounced: *"blin-a-TOOM-oh-mab"*

How drug is given: By vein (IV)

Purpose: It is used to treat certain types of leukemia.

Things that may occur during treatment

- During the time that you get Blinatumomab in your vein, you may get a serious reaction. Your cancer care team will prescribe medications to help prevent this side effect. **Tell your nurse or doctor right away** if you have any of the following symptoms:
 - Chills
 - Dizziness
 - Tiredness or weakness
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Nausea
 - Rash
 - Swelling of the face
 - Trouble breathing
 - Wheezing
- Some patients may have mild nausea. You may be given medicine to help with this.
- Your blood cell counts may drop. This is known as bone marrow suppression. This includes a decrease in:
 - Red blood cells, which carry oxygen in your body to help give you energy
 - White blood cells, which fight infection in your body
 - Platelets, which help clot the blood to stop bleeding

If you have a **fever of 100.5°F (38°C) or higher**, chills, a cough, or any bleeding problems, **call your cancer care team right away.**

- Your body may not be able to get rid of extra fluid. This is called edema. You may notice some swelling in your arms or legs.
- Skin changes, such as dryness or a rash on your body, may occur. Ask your cancer care team what lotions or creams you may use.

- You may have a fast or unusual heartbeat. If you feel any changes in your heartbeat, **tell your cancer care team right away.**
- You may have muscle shaking or twitching that you cannot control. **Tell you cancer team right away.**

Things that may occur after treatment ends (even months to years later)

Sexual health and fertility

It is not safe to take this medicine during pregnancy. It could harm an unborn baby.

Women

- To keep from getting pregnant, use a barrier form of effective birth control and keep using it for at least 48 hours after the last dose.
- Barrier methods of birth control prevent the sperm from reaching the egg. Discuss with your cancer team which type of barrier method is best for you. Some barrier methods are cervical caps, female/male condoms, and diaphragms with spermicides. Some are available over the counter; others must be prescribed.
- Women should not breastfeed while receiving this medicine.

Men

- It is very important to use birth control while taking this drug, and if you are having sex with a woman of child-bearing age, because this drug may be harmful to an unborn baby.

This medication is part of a Risk Evaluation Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program. FDA-approved medication guides are required for all education purposes. **Please print out the medication guide at this web address** (hold CTRL and click):

<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/drugs/drugsafety/ucm426510.pdf>

The information in this document includes some, but not necessarily all, of the possible side effects of this medication. The side effects listed here may not be the same ones you experience. Your side effects may be different, depending on how often you receive treatment (your schedule) and how much you receive each time (your dosage). Side effects may also vary if you are taking other medications. Please speak with your cancer care team if you have questions about possible side effects you may experience. This document should not take the place of conversations with members of your cancer care team.

If you experience any significant change in your health during or after treatment, contact a member of your cancer care team right away.