



I'm on a

*Mission
for more*

See how **MONJUVI** may help if your DLBCL came back or did not respond to the first treatment

DLBCL=diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

Not an actual patient.

What is MONJUVI?

MONJUVI (tafasitamab-cxix) is a prescription medicine given with lenalidomide to treat adults with certain types of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) that has come back (relapsed) or that did not respond to previous treatment (refractory) and who cannot receive a stem cell transplant.

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

The approval of MONJUVI is based on a type of response rate. There is an ongoing study to confirm the clinical benefit of MONJUVI.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of MONJUVI?

MONJUVI may cause serious side effects, including

- Infusion reactions. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for infusion reactions during your infusion of MONJUVI. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get fever, chills, flushing, headache, or shortness of breath during an infusion of MONJUVI

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.

MONJUVI[®]
tafasitamab-cxix | 200mg
for injection, for intravenous use

Your DLBCL journey: what's the next step?

You've lived with DLBCL before, so you know the ups and downs that can come with this cancer. Your healthcare team has suggested MONJUVI as a treatment option because your DLBCL has **relapsed (returned)** or become **refractory (stopped responding)** after at least one previous therapy.

Making choices about your treatment

Having to choose your next treatment may be overwhelming. Educating yourself about your options and thinking about what's important to you can help you and your healthcare team make informed decisions about your treatment.

There is a lot to consider, such as:



Your personal priorities, needs, and preferences



How far you will need to travel for treatment and if you will need caregiver support to get there



How much support (emotional and/or logistical) you will need from family and friends



When treatment can begin, and if you can start right away



Whether this treatment is different from the one(s) you've had before



Whether treatment will be given on an outpatient basis or if you will have to be admitted to a hospital or treatment center



Whether you can continue treatment with your current healthcare team

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.



Not actual patients.

"If she has cancer, I have cancer, because it's a...team effort and you have to work as a team."

Buck husband of MONJUVI patient

This guide can help you learn more about how MONJUVI may help meet your needs and what you can expect from treatment. It may answer some of your questions, including:

- How MONJUVI can work
- What your treatment plan may be
- What side effects you might experience

How is MONJUVI unique?

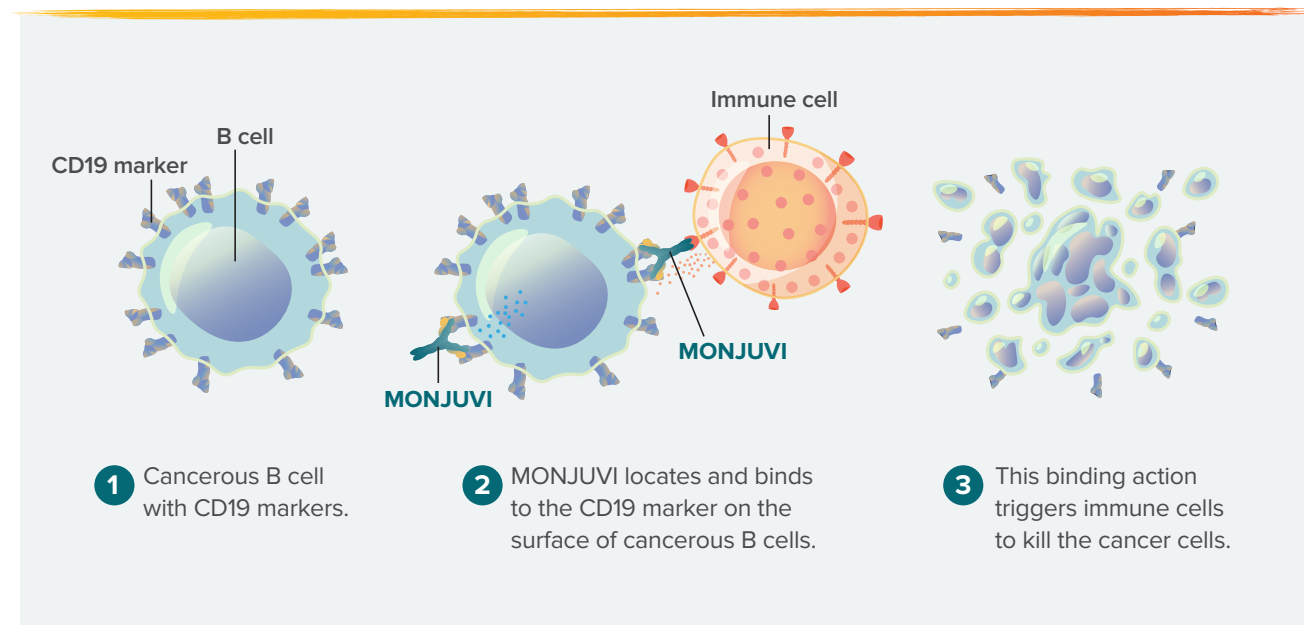
MONJUVI is not chemotherapy, which makes it different from some of the other DLBCL treatments you may have taken or read about.

MONJUVI is targeted immunotherapy, which means it helps the immune system find and kill cancerous cells. Because of the way MONJUVI works with your immune system, treatment is given on a long-term basis to help you achieve and maintain control of your disease.

“It’s fascinating that you can take something that makes your own cells fight the cancer.”

Gloria living with DLBCL

B cells are part of a person’s immune system. They help your body fight infection. In DLBCL, B cells grow out of control, both in size and number. MONJUVI targets cancerous B cells directly and activates your immune system to fight relapsed or refractory DLBCL. MONJUVI can also affect healthy cells. The images below show how MONJUVI works.



Where can I receive MONJUVI?

MONJUVI is outpatient treatment. You can receive MONJUVI in a nearby clinic or infusion center. This means you can choose to stay with your current healthcare team and begin treatment as soon as you’re ready.

MONJUVI is given along with lenalidomide, a once-daily oral capsule, throughout the first year of treatment. Lenalidomide is another kind of medicine that helps the immune system respond to cancer. Taking MONJUVI and lenalidomide together may help treat your relapsed or refractory DLBCL.



Is MONJUVI right for you?

Understanding how a medicine works is only one part of choosing a treatment. Your comfort level with the treatment process is another important aspect to consider as you talk with your healthcare team about your next step.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont’d)

What are the possible side effects of MONJUVI? (cont’d)

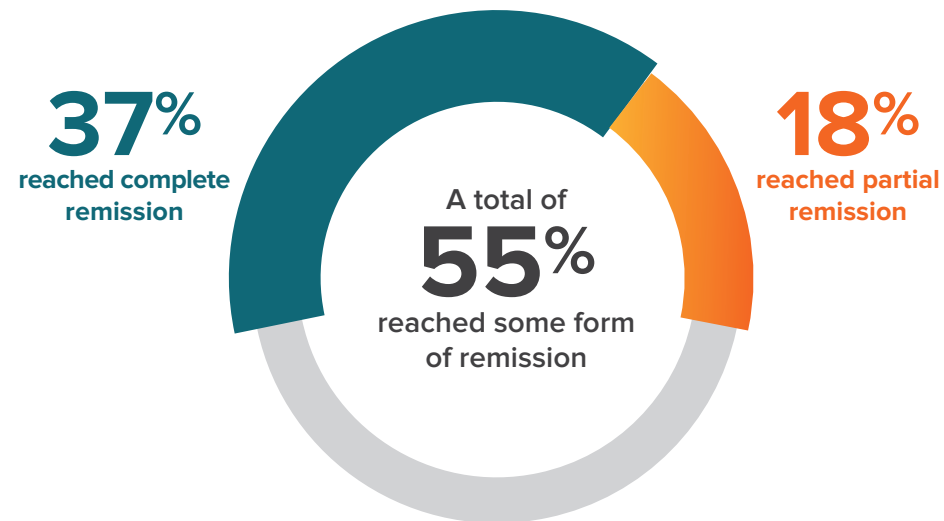
- Low blood cell counts (platelets, red blood cells, and white blood cells). Low blood cell counts are common with MONJUVI, but can also be serious or severe. Your healthcare provider will monitor your blood counts during treatment with MONJUVI. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever of 100.4 °F (38 °C) or above, or any bruising or bleeding
- Infections. Serious infections, including infections that can cause death, have happened in people during treatment with MONJUVI and after the last dose. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever of 100.4 °F (38 °C) or above, or develop any signs or symptoms of an infection

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.

A clinical study of MONJUVI and lenalidomide showed Results from people who reached remission

In the first analysis,* **55% of people (39 out of 71)** reached either complete or partial remission.

- **37% of people reached complete remission**, the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured
- **18% of people reached partial remission**, a decrease (usually at least 50% in DLBCL) in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment



How your condition progresses and how you may respond to MONJUVI depends on your individual circumstances.

The combination of MONJUVI and lenalidomide was studied in 71 people whose DLBCL came back, got worse, or didn't respond to treatment and who could not receive a stem cell transplant. They received this treatment for up to 12 cycles. Then they were given MONJUVI alone.

Please consult your healthcare team if you have any questions about this study information. Remember, your healthcare team is the single best source of medical advice regarding your treatment.

*People in this study had several follow-up visits with their doctor to see how their treatment was going. Results from these visits were measured at two points in time: 12 months (first analysis) and 35 months (later analysis) after the last patient started treatment.



Not an actual patient.

In the later analysis, a similar number of people who received MONJUVI and lenalidomide reached either complete or partial remission.

MONJUVI, in combination with lenalidomide, was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) based on results from the first analysis.

The FDA has not reviewed results from the later analysis, and these results are not included in the final FDA-approved Prescribing Information.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of MONJUVI? (cont'd)

The most common side effects of MONJUVI include

- Feeling tired or weak
- Diarrhea
- Cough
- Fever
- Swelling of lower legs or hands
- Respiratory tract infection
- Decreased appetite

These are not all the possible side effects of MONJUVI. Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion to decrease your chance of infusion reactions. If you do not have any reactions, your healthcare provider may decide that you do not need these medicines with later infusions. Your healthcare provider may need to delay or completely stop treatment with MONJUVI if you have severe side effects.

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For people in the study who reached remission,

Results showed how long remission lasted

The people who reached remission with MONJUVI and lenalidomide were also studied to see how long they stayed in complete or partial remission. This is known as the **duration of response**.

The **median duration of response** is the length of time that half of the people continued to stay in remission at the time the study analysis was done. This means they were living without their cancer growing or spreading.

MEDIAN DURATION OF RESPONSE

In the study, half of the people who responded to treatment were likely to continue to stay in remission for:

- ✓ **About 2 years** in the first analysis
- ✓ **More than 3.5 years** in the later analysis

These results are based on 39 out of 71 people who responded during the first analysis and 38 people who responded during the later analysis.

MONJUVI, in combination with lenalidomide, was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) based on results from the first analysis.

The FDA has not reviewed the results from the later analysis, and these results are not included in the final FDA-approved Prescribing Information.



Please consult your healthcare team if you have any questions about this study information. Remember, your healthcare team is the single best source of medical advice regarding your treatment.

I'm on a
Mission
for more
Leisure
Time



Not an actual patient.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Before you receive MONJUVI, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you

- Have an active infection or have had one recently
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. MONJUVI may harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant during treatment with MONJUVI. Do not receive treatment with MONJUVI in combination with lenalidomide if you are pregnant because lenalidomide can cause birth defects and death of your unborn baby
 - You should use an effective method of birth control (contraception) during treatment and for at least 3 months after your last dose of MONJUVI
 - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with MONJUVI

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.

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Staying on treatment gives you a chance to reach and maintain remission

Because of the way MONJUVI works with your immune system, treatment is given on a long-term basis to help you achieve and maintain control of your disease.



How long did it take to reach remission?

Half of the people in the study achieved either complete or partial remission within the first 2 months of treatment (range 1.7–34.7 months).

This means that for many people, it may take longer than 2 months to reach remission, so it is important to stay on treatment as directed by your doctor.

Although the study was not designed to find out the length of time it took for people to achieve a response, these results were observed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Before you receive MONJUVI, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you (cont'd)

- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if MONJUVI passes into your breastmilk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 3 months after your last dose of MONJUVI

You should also read the lenalidomide Medication Guide for important information about pregnancy, contraception, and blood and sperm donation.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medications you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.

Starting treatment with MONJUVI and lenalidomide

Your treatment schedule

- ▶ **Cycle 1** You will receive MONJUVI on 5 days during your first cycle. Each cycle lasts for 28 days.

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg				■				■								■						■						
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

- ▶ **Cycles 2 and 3** For your second and third cycles, you will receive MONJUVI on 4 days.

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg								■								■							■					
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

- ▶ **Cycles 4 to 12** After your first 3 cycles, you will receive MONJUVI once every 2 weeks.

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg																■												
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

- ▶ **Cycle 13 and after** After 12 cycles, you will receive only MONJUVI as maintenance therapy.

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg																■												
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Treatment may continue for as long as you and your healthcare team choose, or until your disease progresses. Your healthcare team will monitor and may adjust your dose of lenalidomide as needed throughout your treatment.

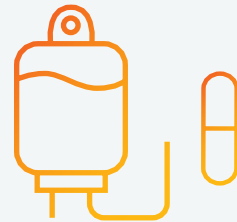
Starting treatment with MONJUVI and lenalidomide (cont'd)

How will I receive my treatment?

MONJUVI will be given to you by your healthcare provider as an intravenous (IV) infusion into one of your veins. You will receive MONJUVI in a clinic or infusion center, **so there's no need to travel to a special cancer center.**

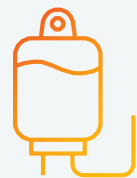
MONJUVI (IV) + lenalidomide (pill)

Your doctor will also prescribe a 25-mg lenalidomide capsule for you to take orally once a day on days 1 to 21 of each treatment cycle, for the first 12 cycles.



How long does each infusion take?

Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion to decrease your chance of infusion reactions. If you do not have any reactions, your healthcare provider may decide that you do not need these medicines with later infusions. It is important to take these medicines as directed by your healthcare team.



Following premedication, your first infusion will take about 1 ½ to 2 ½ hours. Your infusion time may vary if your healthcare team needs to make adjustments during treatment. Nurses and other healthcare professionals will be available to help you during your treatment.



After that, the infusion time will be between 90 minutes and 2 hours. Your healthcare team may need to delay or completely stop treatment with MONJUVI if you have severe side effects.

If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.



I'm on a

Mission
for more
Discovery

Not an actual patient.

"With MONJUVI, I would go to the local hospital to have an IV infusion and I would take medicine [lenalidomide] by mouth at home."

Maggie treated with MONJUVI

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to MORPHOSYS US INC. at (844) 667-1992.

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Starting treatment with MONJUVI and lenalidomide (cont'd)

Common side effects

It is important for you to write down how you are feeling and any side effects you may be experiencing. Make sure you talk to your healthcare team about these side effects.

The most common side effects of MONJUVI include:



Feeling tired or weak



Diarrhea



Cough



Fever



Swelling of lower legs or hands



Respiratory tract infection



Decreased appetite

These are not all the possible side effects of MONJUVI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Infusion-related reactions can occur at any time during treatment but are more frequent at the beginning of treatment. Your healthcare team may delay or completely stop your infusion and may also give you other medicines if you have severe side effects.

Tell your healthcare team right away if you get:

- Fever, chills, flushing, headache, or shortness of breath during an infusion of MONJUVI
- A fever of 100.4 °F (38 °C) or above, or any bruising or bleeding
- A fever of 100.4 °F (38 °C) or above, or develop any signs or symptoms of an infection

Your healthcare provider will monitor your blood counts prior to each infusion and throughout your treatment with MONJUVI.



Not actual patients.

My MISSION SUPPORT Patient Support Program™

My MISSION Support offers patient support, including financial assistance, ongoing education, and other resources, for eligible patients who are prescribed MONJUVI. Program Specialists offer personalized assistance, with the goal of making MONJUVI access simple and streamlined, while providing compassionate assistance and resources for patients and caregivers.

Contact My MISSION Support at **(855) 421-6172** or visit our website at [MyMISSIONSupport.com](https://www.MyMISSIONSupport.com).

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What's the next step on your mission?

MONJUVI may be the right choice if you want to

- Target your cancer directly with a treatment that is not chemotherapy
- Stay with your current healthcare team
- Receive outpatient treatment
- Visit a nearby clinic or infusion center for treatment
- Start treatment as soon as you're ready

For more information about MONJUVI or additional resources, visit [MONJUVI.com](https://www.monjuvi.com).

What is MONJUVI?

MONJUVI (tafasitamab-cxix) is a prescription medicine given with lenalidomide to treat adults with certain types of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) that has come back (relapsed) or that did not respond to previous treatment (refractory) and who cannot receive a stem cell transplant.

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

The approval of MONJUVI is based on a type of response rate. There is an ongoing study to confirm the clinical benefit of MONJUVI.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

MONJUVI may cause serious side effects, including infusion-related reactions, low blood cell counts, and infections. The most common side effects of MONJUVI include feeling tired or weak, diarrhea, cough, fever, swelling of lower legs or hands, respiratory tract infection, and decreased appetite.

Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.



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