What You Need to Know About LEMTRADA Treatment and Infusion Reactions: A Patient Guide

LEMTRADA® (alemtuzumab) Infusion Reactions: What You Need to Know

- Infusion reactions are side effects linked to the infusion of LEMTRADA® (alemtuzumab). LEMTRADA can cause serious infusion reactions that may cause death. Serious infusion reactions may happen while you receive, or up to 24 hours or longer after you receive LEMTRADA.
- Most patients treated with LEMTRADA will experience side effects at the time of the infusion.
- The most common infusion reactions for patients who receive LEMTRADA were nausea, hives, itching, difficulty sleeping, chills, flushing, fatigue, shortness of breath, congestion of the lungs, upset stomach, dizziness, and pain.
- Some serious reactions are possible, such as life-threatening allergic reactions, swelling, wheezing, low blood pressure, chest pain, a fast, slow, or irregular heartbeat, transient neurologic symptoms, high blood pressure, headache, fever, and rash.
- A serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis, which can cause death if not properly treated, was reported rarely.

LEMTRADA can only be given at a certified healthcare facility that has the necessary equipment and personnel to manage infusion reactions.

Steps you and your healthcare provider can take to help manage infusion reactions

- The healthcare facility where you receive LEMTRADA has personnel who are trained and medical equipment needed to treat infusion reactions.
- Your healthcare provider will give you medication called a corticosteroid, and possibly other medications—such as anti-allergy medications (antihistamines) and anti-fever medications (antipyretics)—to help avoid infusion reactions or make them milder. Corticosteroids are usually given through a vein in your arm on the first 3 days of your infusions—just before your LEMTRADA infusion.

LEMTRADA®
alemtuzumab 12mg IV

- You will be closely monitored during the infusion and for at least 2 hours following the completion of the infusion to watch for any infusion reactions. Your healthcare provider may continue to monitor you for longer if needed.
- Should an infusion reaction occur, your healthcare provider will likely provide treatment as needed.
  - Medication may be given for relief of your symptoms. For example, antihistamines may help relieve an itchy rash.
  - Infusions usually take about 4 hours; however, your healthcare provider may slow down the infusion or stop it temporarily.
  - If an infusion is stopped, your healthcare provider might try to administer LEMTRADA again, but more slowly and with additional medicine to try to stop an infusion reaction from happening again.
  - If your healthcare provider suspects you might be having a serious allergic reaction, the LEMTRADA infusion will be stopped, and you may receive medication or other measures to treat this reaction. In addition to medication, IV fluids may be given.

Make sure to speak up

If you experience any discomfort or anything that feels out of the ordinary during your infusion, be sure to immediately tell the healthcare provider providing the infusion. If symptoms occur after you have left the healthcare facility, be sure to notify your doctor as soon as possible.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms of a serious infusion reaction during the infusion or after you have left the healthcare facility:

- swelling in your mouth or throat
- trouble breathing
- weakness
- fast, slow, or irregular heart beat
- chest pain
- rash

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