Belantamab Mafodotin, Bortezomib, and Dexamethasone

Patient Education Sheets
Understanding Your Cancer Treatment

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for multiple myeloma (MM).
- It may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

- This treatment is called by its acronym: BVD
  - **B**: **B**elantamab mafodotin
  - **V**: Bortezomib (**V**elcade)
  - **d**: **D**examethasone

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Belantamab mafodotin (beh-LAN-tuh-mab MA-foh-DOH-tin): Blenrep (BLEN-rep)	Stops cancer cell growth by targeting a protein and delivering medicine directly to the cancer cell.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).
Bortezomib (bor-TEH-zoh-mib): Velcade (VEL-kayd)	Blocks a part of the cell that helps break down proteins, which stops cancer cells from growing and causes them to die.	Injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) into the stomach area (abdomen) or outer thigh.
Dexamethasone (DEK-suh-MEH-thuh-sone)	Tells cancer cells to "self-destruct".	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

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Treatment Administration and Schedule: Treatment is typically given every 3 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

- Belantamab mafodotin is given on Day 1.
- Bortezomib is given on Days 1, 4, 8, and 11.
- Talk with your care team about when you will take or receive dexamethasone.
  - Take dexamethasone with food to avoid stomach upset.
  - Tell your care team if you develop heartburn or acid reflux when you take dexamethasone.
  - Avoid taking dexamethasone in the evening or before bedtime, as it can cause sleeping problems.
  - Your blood sugar and blood pressure may be higher on days you take dexamethasone.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1											Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	…	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	…	Day 21	Day 1
Belantamab mafodotin	✓											✓
Bortezomib	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Dexamethasone	Talk with your care team about when you will take or receive dexamethasone.											

- You may receive belantamab mafodotin alone (without bortezomib and dexamethasone) after completing a certain number of cycles.

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help lower the risk of eye problems		
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting		
To help lower the risk of infections		
Other		

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Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Eye Problems (Boxed Warning)	Description: Belantamab mafodotin can cause changes to the surface of your eye that can lead to dry eyes, blurred vision, worsening vision, severe vision loss, and corneal ulcer. Recommendations: • Your care team will send you to an eye specialist to check your eyes before you start treatment, prior to each dose, and for worsening symptoms of eye problems. • Your care team will monitor you for signs and symptoms of eye problems during treatment with belantamab mafodotin and treat you if needed. • Even if your vision seems fine, it is important that you get your eyes checked during treatment, as some changes can occur without symptoms and may only be detected on an eye exam. • Your care provider may temporarily stop or completely stop your treatment with belantamab mafodotin if you develop eye problems. • You should use preservative-free lubricant eye drops at least 4 times per day during treatment as instructed by your care team. • You should use caution when driving or operating machinery, as treatment may affect your vision. • Avoid wearing contact lenses during treatment unless your eye specialist directs you to do so. Talk to your care team if you have: • Decreased vision • Blurred vision • Dry eyes • Sensitivity to light • Feeling like something is in your eyes • Eye irritation • Eye pain
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections. Recommendations: • Wash your hands often and bathe regularly. • Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick. • Follow food safety and wound-care advice from your care team. • Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover. Talk to your care team if you have: • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Chills • New or worsening cough or sore throat • Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection • Feeling much more tired than usual • Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)

Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at a higher risk of bruising and bleeding. Recommendations: • Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and keep good oral hygiene. • Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. • Avoid over-the-counter medicines that can increase bleeding risk (for example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen). • Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure A cut that continues to bleed Heavy gum bleeding when brushing or flossing Sudden or severe headache Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after coughing
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: RBCs and Hgb carry oxygen to your body's tissues and remove carbon dioxide. Low RBC or Hgb (anemia) can make you feel weak, very tired, or look pale. Recommendations: • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired. • Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed. • Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache
Diarrhea	Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness. Recommendations: • Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast). • Avoid high-fiber foods (such as raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), gas-producing foods (such as broccoli and beans), dairy (such as milk and yogurt), and spicy, fried, or greasy foods. • Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium). Talk to your care team if you have: • 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea

Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice) • Severe nausea or vomiting • Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark, tea-colored urine • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Heart Problems	• Swelling of your stomach area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles • Shortness of breath • Nausea or vomiting • New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure	• Weight gain • Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw • Protruding neck veins • Breaking out in a cold sweat • Feeling lightheaded or dizzy
Low Blood Pressure When Standing Up (Orthostatic Hypotension)	• Dizziness or lightheadedness • Fainting or near-fainting • Blurred vision	• Weakness • Confusion
Thrombotic Microangiopathy (TMA) and Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	TMA is a serious condition in which small blood vessels are damaged, leading to blood clots, low platelet counts, and destruction of red blood cells. HUS is a type of TMA that can damage the kidneys and other organs and may lead to life-threatening kidney failure. • Loss of color in the skin • Extreme tiredness or weakness • Easy bruising or unusual bleeding (nose, mouth, gums) • Decreased urine output or blood in your urine	• Swelling of the legs, feet, or ankles (or swelling of face, hands, full body) • Confusion, seizures, or stroke (weakness, numbness, trouble speaking) • New or worsening high blood pressure
Lung Problems	• Cough • Shortness of breath	• Chest pain
Liver Problems	• Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice) • Severe nausea or vomiting	• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark, tea-colored urine • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

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Numbness, Tingling, or Burning in Your Hands or Feet (Peripheral Neuropathy)	• New or worsening “pins and needles,” burning, or numbness in your hands or feet	• Trouble moving your arms or legs or weakness • Problems with balance or frequent falls
Herpes Reactivation	• Blisters on your lips or around your mouth • Blisters on and around your genitals	• Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher • Flu-like symptoms, such as fatigue, headache, and muscle aches
Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)	A neurologic condition called PRES can happen during treatment with bortezomib. • Severe headache • Confusion • Weakness	• Seizures • Blindness or change in vision
Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)	PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus that can happen in people who receive [insert drug name]. People with weakened immune systems can get PML. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML. • Confusion • Dizziness or loss of balance • Difficulty walking or talking	• Decreased strength or weakness on one side of your body • Vision problems, such as blurred vision or loss of vision
Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	Tumor lysis happens when cancer cells break apart and flood your bloodstream with chemicals and toxins faster than your body can get rid of them. TLS is a group of conditions that affect your heart, kidneys, and muscles. • Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea • Urinating smaller amounts or having dark-colored urine • Muscle cramps or twitching	• Rapid heartbeats or chest pain • Confusion or weakness • Seizures
Injection-Site Reactions	• Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher • Flu-like symptoms, such as fatigue, headache, and muscle aches	• Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher • Flu-like symptoms, such as fatigue, headache, and muscle aches
Infusion-Related Reactions	• Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling • Dizziness or feeling faint	• Feeling of impending doom • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • New or severe pain in your back or neck

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Fertility, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body.** However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
  - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
  - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment with BVd, for 4 months after your last dose of belantamab mafodotin, and for 7 months after your last dose of bortezomib.
  - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
  - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment, for 4 months after your last dose of bortezomib, and for 6 months after your last dose of belantamab mafodotin.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment, for 2 months after your last dose of bortezomib, and for 3 months after your last dose of belantamab mafodotin.

Handling Body Fluids and Waste

Some drugs you receive may stay in your urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Because many cancer drugs are toxic, your body waste may also be dangerous to touch. To help protect yourself, your loved ones, and the environment, **follow these instructions** for **48 hours** after your last dose of **bortezomib** and for at least **2 months** after the last dose of **belantamab mafodotin**:

- People who are pregnant should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- You can use your usual toilet. Always close the lid and flush to discard all waste. If you have a low-flow toilet, flush twice.
- If the toilet or seat is soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after each use before others use it.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, inform your caregiver so they can wear gloves and assist with cleanup. Wash the bedpan with soap and water daily.
- If you cannot control your bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb waste.
- Wash any skin exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Wash soiled linens or clothing separately from other laundry. If you don’t have a washer, place them in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching soiled linens or clothing.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take**.
  This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **Belantamab mafodotin is available only through a special FDA program called the BLENREP Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS).**
  You will receive counseling from your care team on the risk of eye problems and the need for eye exams. Inform your care team right away of any new or worsening eye symptoms or vision changes.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
  Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.

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