

# Teclistamab and Daratumumab/Hyaluronidase

**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

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Teclistamab (tek-LIS-tuh-mab): Tecvayli (tek-VAY-lee)	Binds immune cells (T-cells) and cancer cells together so T-cells can more effectively attack and destroy the cancer cells.	Injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) usually in your stomach area (abdomen). It may also be injected into your thigh or another area of your body.
Daratumumab and Hyaluronidase (DAYR-uh-TOOM-yoo-mab ... HY-al-yoo-RAH-nih-days): Darzalex Faspro (DAR-zah-lex FAS-proh)	Helps your immune system find and attack cancer cells by targeting a specific protein on their surface.	Injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) in the stomach area (abdomen) over 3 to 5 minutes.

**Treatment Administration and Schedule:** Treatment is typically repeated every 4 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

Due to the risk of cytokine release syndrome (CRS), you will receive teclistamab on a **"step-up dosing" schedule**. You may be hospitalized for 48 hours after the first and second step-up doses. Your care team may ask you to stay close to a healthcare facility and be monitored by your care team for 48 hours after you receive your first treatment dose.

- During the step-up dosing schedule, your teclistamab dose will be increased for the first 3 doses. You will receive:
  - A smaller step-up dose as your first dose on Day 2 of treatment.
  - An increased step-up dose as your second dose, usually around Day 4 of treatment.
  - An increased dose as your first treatment dose, usually around Day 8 of treatment.
- If your dose of teclistamab is delayed for any reason, you may need to repeat the step-up dosing schedule.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

### Cycle 1

- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase is given on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22.
- Teclistamab is given on Days 2, 4, 8, 15, and 22.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1											
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 22	...	Day 28
Daratumumab and Hyaluronidase	✓					✓		✓		✓		
Teclistamab		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		

### Cycle 2

- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase and teclistamab are given on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22.

Treatment Name	Cycle 2									
	Day 1	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 22	...	Day 28	
Daratumumab and Hyaluronidase	✓		✓		✓		✓			
Teclistamab	✓		✓		✓		✓			

### Cycles 3 to 6

- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase and teclistamab are given on Days 1 and 15.

Treatment Name	Cycle 3									Next Cycle
	Day 1	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 22	...	Day 28	Day 1
Daratumumab and Hyaluronidase	✓				✓					✓
Teclistamab	✓				✓					✓

### Cycle 7 and Beyond

- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase and teclistamab are given on Day 1.

Treatment Name	Cycle 7									Next Cycle
	Day 1	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 22	...	Day 28	Day 1
Daratumumab and Hyaluronidase	✓									✓
Teclistamab	✓									✓

**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 prevent Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help prevent injection-site reactions	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help lower the risk of infections	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<p><b>Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) (Boxed Warning)</b></p>	<p>Description: CRS happens when your immune system becomes overactive. Most CRS events are mild, get better with treatment, and happen during the first few doses. However, some CRS events can be serious and life-threatening. Symptoms can include fever, chills, fatigue, headache, dizziness or feeling lightheaded, or difficulty breathing.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a symptom diary to record any new or worsening symptoms such as fever, chills, fatigue, or difficulty breathing.</li> <li>• Check vital signs regularly, including temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate.</li> <li>• Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids to help manage symptoms and support overall health.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe medications for CRS.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• Trouble breathing</li> <li>• Chills</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness</li> <li>• Fast heartbeat</li> <li>• Headache</li> </ul> <p>Note: Your care team may have specific numbers for blood pressure, heart rate, and blood oxygen levels. If your numbers go beyond those limits, call your care team or get emergency help.</p>
<p>Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection</p>	<p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often and bathe regularly.</li> <li>• Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick.</li> <li>• Follow food safety and wound-care advice from your care team.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• Chills</li> <li>• New or worsening cough or sore throat</li> <li>• Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection</li> <li>• Feeling much more tired than usual</li> <li>• Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)</li> </ul>

<p>Low Immunoglobulin Levels (Hypogammaglobulinemia)</p>	<p>Description: Hypogammaglobulinemia means low antibody (immunoglobulin) levels in your blood. This makes it harder for your body to fight infections and can lead to more frequent or severe infections.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often and avoid close contact with people who are sick.</li> <li>• Tell your care team about any recent or frequent infections, and follow their infection prevention plan.</li> <li>• Your care team may monitor antibody levels, give immunoglobulin replacement, or prescribe preventive antibiotics or other anti-infective medicines. Take these exactly as directed.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting sick often (like colds or pneumonia)</li> <li>• Taking longer to feel better after being sick</li> <li>• Tiredness or weakness</li> <li>• Skin infections or rashes</li> <li>• Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain or diarrhea</li> <li>• New or worsening allergies or other immune problems</li> </ul>
<p>Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)</p>	<p>Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it.</li> <li>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and keep good oral hygiene.</li> <li>• Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers.</li> <li>• Avoid over-the-counter medicines that can increase bleeding risk (for example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen).</li> <li>• Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure</li> <li>• A cut that continues to bleed</li> <li>• Heavy gum bleeding when brushing or flossing</li> <li>• Sudden or severe headache</li> <li>• Blood in your urine or stool</li> <li>• Blood in your spit after coughing</li> </ul>
<p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night.</li> <li>• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired.</li> <li>• Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed.</li> <li>• Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Dizziness or fainting</li> <li>• Fast or irregular heartbeats</li> <li>• Sudden or severe headache</li> </ul>

<p>Cough</p>	<p>Description: A cough is a reflex action that forcefully expels air from the lungs to clear the airways of irritants or mucus.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell your care team what your cough feels like and when it happens.</li> <li>• Use a humidifier and drink plenty of water.</li> <li>• Keep your house clean by dusting and vacuuming regularly</li> <li>• Avoid exposure to smoke or strong chemicals.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend medicine for cough.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trouble breathing</li> <li>• Chest pain or tightness</li> <li>• Coughing up blood</li> </ul>
<p>Diarrhea</p>	<p>Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day.</li> <li>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise.</li> <li>• Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium).</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea</li> <li>• Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)</li> <li>• Bloody diarrhea</li> </ul>

## Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<b>Neurologic Problems (Boxed Warning)</b>	<p>Teclistamab can cause serious neurologic problems that can be life-threatening and lead to death. Neurologic problems may include Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS). Neurologic problems may happen days or weeks after you receive teclistamab.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headache</li> <li>• Agitation, trouble staying awake, confusion or disorientation, seeing or hearing things that are not real (hallucinations)</li> <li>• Trouble speaking, writing, thinking, remembering things, paying attention, or understanding things</li> <li>• Problems walking, muscle weakness, shaking (tremors), loss of balance, or muscle spasms</li> <li>• Numbness and tingling (feeling like "pins and needles")</li> <li>• Burning, throbbing, or stabbing pain</li> <li>• Changes in your handwriting</li> <li>• Seizures</li> </ul>
<b>Liver Problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</li> <li>• Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Dark, tea-colored urine</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li> </ul>
<b>Eye Problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in vision</li> <li>• Blurred vision</li> </ul>
<b>Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation</b>	<p>Before you receive daratumumab/hyaluronidase, your care team will do blood tests to check for HBV infection. If you have had hepatitis B or are a carrier of hepatitis B virus, receiving daratumumab/hyaluronidase could cause the virus to become an active infection again. Hepatitis B reactivation may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure and death. Your care team will monitor you for hepatitis B infection during and for several months after you stop receiving daratumumab/hyaluronidase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worsening tiredness</li> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes</li> </ul>
<b>Allergic Reactions and Injection-Related Reactions</b>	<p>Your care team may temporarily stop or completely stop treatment if you have a serious reaction. Tell your care team or get medical help right away if you get any of these symptoms during or after an injection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath or trouble breathing</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness (hypotension)</li> <li>• Cough</li> <li>• Wheezing</li> <li>• Heart beating faster than usual</li> <li>• Low oxygen in the blood (hypoxia)</li> <li>• Throat tightness or irritation</li> <li>• Runny or stuffy nose</li> <li>• Headache</li> <li>• Itching</li> <li>• High blood pressure</li> <li>• Eye pain</li> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Chills</li> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Chest pain</li> <li>• Blurred vision</li> </ul>

Injection-Site Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Itching</li> <li>• Swelling</li> <li>• Bruising or bleeding</li> <li>• Pain</li> <li>• Rash or redness of the skin</li> </ul>
Risk of New Cancers	There is a risk of developing new cancers during or after treatment. Talk with your care team about this risk, and ask about the signs and symptoms of new cancers.

**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, 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 **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, for 3 months after your last dose of daratumumab/hyaluronidase, and for 5 months after your last dose of teclistamab.
  - 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.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment with teclistamab and daratumumab/hyaluronidase and for 5 months after your last dose of teclistamab.



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Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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PES-602