

Afamitresgene Autoleucel

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for synovial sarcoma.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform tests to make sure treatment is right for you:
 - A blood test to determine appropriate HLA-A*02 subtypes
 - A tumor tissue test to detect the MAGE-A4 antigen

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment is typically given as a 1-time dose.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Afamitresgene autoleucel (A-fam-ih-TRES-jeen AW-toh-LOO-sel): Tecelra (teh-SEL-ruh)	Afamitresgene autoleucel is a T-cell receptor (TCR) therapy. TCR therapy uses your own white blood cells to fight your cancer. Some of your white blood cells are removed from your blood and sent to a lab, where they are "reprogrammed" to find and track your specific cancer cells. Once these cells are infused back into your body, they hunt down the cancer and work to destroy it.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

- Since afamitresgene autoleucel is made from your own white blood cells, your blood will be collected by a process called "leukapheresis" (loo-kah-fur-ee-sis). This gets sent to a company to make the afamitresgene autoleucel for you.
- It takes about 6 weeks to get your afamitresgene autoleucel back, but the time may vary.
- While your afamitresgene autoleucel is being made, your care team may give you other medicines to stabilize your cancer.
- Before you get your afamitresgene autoleucel, you will get 4 days of chemotherapy to prepare your body.
- When your afamitresgene autoleucel is ready, you get a tube (intravenous catheter) placed into your vein and your dose of afamitresgene autoleucel will be given in one or more infusion bags. The infusion may take up to 60 minutes for each infusion bag.
- After getting afamitresgene autoleucel, you will be monitored daily at the healthcare facility, for at least 7 days after the infusion.
- You should plan to stay close to a healthcare facility for at least 4 weeks. Your care team will check to see that your treatment is working and help you with any side effects that may occur.

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 Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)	<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>Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) (Boxed Warning)</p>	<p>Description: CRS happens when your immune system becomes overactive. 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"> • Keep a symptom diary to record any new or worsening symptoms such as fever, chills, fatigue, or difficulty breathing. • Check vital signs regularly, including temperature, blood pressure, blood oxygen levels (blood oxygen saturation), and heart rate. • Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids to help manage symptoms and support overall health. • Your care team may prescribe medications for CRS. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Trouble breathing • Chills • Dizziness or light-headedness • Fast heartbeat • Headache <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 infection. It can sometimes take a long time for your WBCs to recover.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

<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. It can sometimes take a long time for your platelets to recover.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<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. It can sometimes take a long time for your RBCs and Hgb to recover.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache

<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you. • Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being. • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities • Tiredness that does not get better with rest • Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness
<p>Nausea and Vomiting</p>	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods. • Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids. • If you vomit, start with small sips of water, broth, or other clear liquids. If these stay down, try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal) and gradually return to solid foods. • Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Nonstop vomiting • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit • Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting

<p>Constipation</p>	<p>Description: Constipation means hard, dry stools or fewer bowel movements than normal. It can cause discomfort or pain.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track how often you have bowel movements each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of fluids daily, unless your care team says otherwise. • Stay active and exercise regularly. • Eat more high-fiber foods (such as raw fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) unless advised otherwise. • Your care team may recommend laxatives such as polyethylene glycol (Miralax) or senna. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation lasting 3 or more days • No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<p>Neurologic Problems</p>	<p>Afamitresgene autoleucel 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 afamitresgene autoleucel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Agitation, trouble staying awake, confusion or disorientation, seeing or hearing things that are not real (hallucinations) • Trouble speaking, writing, thinking, remembering things, paying attention, or understanding things • Problems walking, muscle weakness, shaking (tremors), loss of balance, or muscle spasms • Numbness and tingling (feeling like "pins and needles") • Burning, throbbing, or stabbing pain • Changes in your handwriting • Seizures
<p>Infusion-Related Reactions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Risk of New Cancer</p>	<p>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.</p>

**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.
- Tell your care team if you are **pregnant, planning to be pregnant, or breastfeeding**. Your care team may do a pregnancy test prior to your starting treatment. No information is available for afamitresgene autoleucel use in pregnant or breastfeeding people. Therefore, afamitresgene autoleucel is not recommended for people who are pregnant or breastfeeding. Talk to your care team about birth control and pregnancy.

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.
- **Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other activities that could be dangerous** for at least 4 weeks after you get afamitresgene autoleucel.
- **Do not donate blood, organs, tissues, or cells for transplantation** after treatment with afamitresgene autoleucel.
- Some commercial HIV tests may cause a **false positive HIV test result**.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

Updated Date: June 29, 2026

Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



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-634