Caplacizumab

Patient Education Sheets
Understanding Your Cancer Treatment

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for a rare blood disorder called thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP).
- 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
Caplacizumab (KAP-luh-SIH-zoo-mab) Cablivi (cab-LIH-vee)	Helps prevent harmful blood clots from forming by blocking a protein that causes platelets to stick together.	• Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion). • Injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) into the abdomen.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment usually begins on your first day (Day 1) of plasma exchange treatment. Treatment is typically repeated every day during daily plasma exchange treatment and every day for up to 30 days following your last daily plasma exchange treatment. Your care team will tell you how long to take caplacizumab.

First Day of Treatment

- Caplacizumab is given as an IV infusion before your first plasma exchange treatment.
- After your plasma exchange treatment, you will receive caplacizumab again as a subcutaneous injection.

Treatment During and After Daily Plasma Exchange

- Caplacizumab is given every day.

Treatment Name	Treatment During Daily Plasma Exchange								
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	…	Day X
Caplacizumab IV	✓								
Caplacizumab Subcutaneous	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

If You or Your Caregiver has been Trained to Give Caplacizumab Injections at Home

Your caplacizumab dosing instructions:

_____

_____

_____

- Be sure that you read, understand, and follow the "Instructions for Use" that come with caplacizumab prescription.
- Take caplacizumab exactly as your care team tells you to. Do not change your dose or stop taking caplacizumab unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team will show you how much caplacizumab to use, how to inject it, how often it should be injected, and how to safely throw away the used vials, syringes, and needles.
- If you miss a dose of caplacizumab, call your care team right away and ask what to do.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking caplacizumab if you develop certain side effects.
- During treatment with caplacizumab, continue to follow your care team's instructions for diet and medicines.
- If you take too much caplacizumab, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

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Storage and Handling of Epoetin Alfa

- Store caplacizumab in the refrigerator between 36°F and 46°F (2°C and 8°C).
- Store caplacizumab in the original carton to protect from light.
- Do not freeze caplacizumab.
- Unopened caplacizumab vials may be stored at room temperature up to 86°F (30°C) in the original carton for a single period of up to two months. Write the date removed from the refrigerator in the space provided on the carton.
- Do not return caplacizumab to the refrigerator after it has been stored at room temperature.
- Use the mixed caplacizumab solution immediately. The mixed caplacizumab solution can be stored for up to 4 hours in the refrigerator between 36°F and 46°F (2°C and 8°C).
- Keep caplacizumab and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused caplacizumab.

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 an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
Supportive care used to treat or prevent side effects		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Headache	Description: Headaches are pain in your head that can vary in intensity, frequency, and location. Recommendations: • Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches. • Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches. • Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain. • Get adequate sleep (7 to 8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule. • Limit caffeine intake. • Your care team may recommend medicine for headaches. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe headache • More frequent or worsening headaches • Dizziness or feeling faint • Confusion • Changes in vision
Overgrowth of Gums (Gingival Hyperplasia)	Description: Treatment may cause the gums around your teeth to overgrow. This may occur within a month or later in treatment and may be reversible upon stopping cyclosporine. Recommendations: • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush or use a cotton swab after meals. • Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime. Talk to your care team if you have: • A prior history of enlarged gums • New growths in your gum tissue • Taken calcium channel blockers or phenytoin • Recently had a high cyclosporine level • New gum swelling or bleeding • Trouble with chewing or speech • Painful gums or throat pain • Trouble eating or significant weight loss

Nosebleed (Epistaxis)	Description: A nosebleed is bleeding from inside your nose. It can happen in one or both nostrils and may be caused by dry air, irritation, injury, or treatment-related low platelets or blood vessel changes. Recommendations: • If a nosebleed happens, sit up and lean slightly forward. Pinch the soft part of your nose (below the bone) with your thumb and index finger for 10–15 minutes without letting go. • Breathe through your mouth and stay calm. Do not tilt your head back. • After the bleeding stops, avoid blowing your nose, bending over, heavy lifting, or strenuous activity for 24 hours. • Use a cool-mist humidifier and saline nasal spray to keep your nose from drying out. • Do not put anything in your nose (like tissues or cotton) unless your care team instructs you. Talk to your care team if you have: • A nosebleed that does not stop after 20–30 minutes of firm pressure • Very heavy bleeding or blood clots coming from your nose • Frequent or repeated nosebleeds • Nosebleeds along with new bruising, blood in your urine or stool, or bleeding from your gums • Feeling dizzy, lightheaded, faint, or very weak during or after a nosebleed

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Severe Bleeding (Hemorrhage)	• Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds • Pink or brown urine • Red or black (looks like tar) stools • Coughing up blood or blood clots • Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal • Unusual vaginal bleeding • Nosebleeds that happen often • Bruising • Lightheadedness
Infusion- and Injection-Site Reactions	Your care team may slow or temporarily stop the infusion if you have a reaction. Treatment may be permanently stopped for a severe reaction. • Bruising or bleeding • Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling • Dizziness or feeling faint • Pain • Rash or redness of the skin • 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, 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:
        - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
        - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment with caplacizumab.
        - 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 with caplacizumab.
- It is **not known** if caplacizumab is present in **breast milk**. Talk with your care team if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

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.
- **Higher risk of bleeding after surgery**. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery, dental procedures, or other invasive interventions before starting or during treatment. Your care team may ask you to stop taking caplacizumab for 7 days before and after your surgery, depending on the type of surgery and your risk of bleeding.
- **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

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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 to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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