

Elotuzumab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is 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
Elotuzumab (EH-loh-TOO-zoo-mab): Empliciti (em-PLIH-sih-tee)	Helps your immune system find and attack cancer cells by targeting a specific protein on their surface.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every 28 days. This length of time is called a “cycle.” Elotuzumab is often given in combination with other treatments. Talk with your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.

Cycles 1 and 2

- Elotuzumab is given on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1										Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 22	...	Day 28	Day 1
Elotuzumab	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓

☐ Option 1: Cycles 3 and Beyond

- Elotuzumab is given on Days 1 and 15.

Treatment Name	Cycle 2										Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	...	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	...	Day 28	Day 1
Elotuzumab	✓					✓					✓

☐ **Option 2: Cycles 3 and Beyond**

- Elotuzumab is given on Day 1.

Treatment Name	Cycle 2										Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	...	Day 28	Day 1
Elotuzumab	✓										✓

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
To help lower the risk of infusion-related reactions		
Other		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection. 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

Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your 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
Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	Description: High blood pressure means the force of blood against your artery walls is too high. Treatment can raise your blood pressure or make it harder to control. Recommendations: • Exercise regularly, maintain a healthy weight, and limit alcohol and salt (sodium). • Take blood pressure medicines as prescribed. Your care team may change your medicines if needed. • Your care team may ask you to check and record your blood pressure at home. Bring readings to appointments. • Follow diet and lifestyle advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe or new headaches • Dizziness or lightheadedness • Blurred vision • Trouble breathing • Nosebleeds that do not stop • A pounding sensation in your chest, neck, or ears • Irregular or fast heartbeats • Chest pain or pressure
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, and toast). • If you have diarrhea, 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 above your usual number in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea
Constipation	Description: Constipation means hard, dry stools or fewer bowel movements than normal. It can cause discomfort or pain. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Constipation lasting 3 or more days • No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative

Cough	Description: A cough is a reflex action that forcefully expels air from the lungs to clear the airways of irritants or mucus. Recommendations: • Tell your care team what your cough feels like and when it happens. • Use a humidifier and drink plenty of water. • Keep your house clean by dusting and vacuuming regularly. • Avoid exposure to smoke or strong chemicals. • Your care team may recommend medicine for cough. Talk to your care team if you have: • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or tightness • Coughing up blood
High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team may perform blood tests to check for these changes and treat you if needed. Recommendations: • Eat a well-balanced diet. • Limit sugary drinks and foods. • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days. • Your care team may ask you to check your blood sugar at home. If you are already doing this, they may ask you to do it more frequently. Talk to your care team if you have: • Frequent urination • Drowsiness • Increased thirst • Loss of appetite • Blurred vision • Fruity smell on your breath • Confusion • Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain • It becomes harder to control your blood sugar
Fever	Description: Fever is common with this treatment. [Consider adding details on when the fever typically occurs.] Recommendations: • Take your temperature with a thermometer if you feel like you have a fever. • Your care team may recommend medicines for fever. Talk to your care team if you have: • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Fever lasting for more than 3 days • Any signs of infections, such as persistent cough, shortness of breath, or pain

Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of sodium and calcium, and high levels of potassium. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking • Severe muscle cramps or spasms • Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet • New weakness or trouble breathing • Confusion, fainting, near-fainting, or seizures • Sudden weight gain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles • New or worsening muscle weakness or numbness • Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats • Severe dizziness • Shortness of breath or chest pain
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
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
Infusion-Related 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. • 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
Risk of New Cancers	There is a risk of developing one or more new cancers during or after treatment. Talk with your care team about this risk, and ask about the signs and symptoms to watch for.

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.
- It is not known if treatment can **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.

- If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
- It is **not known** if elotuzumab 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.
- **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: September 14, 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 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.

This guide does not cover all information available on the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication. It should not be used as a substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. The provision of this guide is for informational purposes only. It does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. All decisions regarding this medication should be made with the guidance and direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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