

# Isatuximab

**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                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Isatuximab (I-suh-TUK-sih-mab):<br>Sarclisa (sar-KLIH-suh), Sarclisa Escena | Helps your immune system find and attack cancer cells by targeting a specific protein on their surface. | Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion). |

**Note:** Your care team may give you isatuximab-irfc (Sarclisa Escena) instead of intravenous isatuximab, Sarclisa Escena is given as an injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) into stomach area (abdomen) over 6 minutes.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every 28 or 42 days. This length of time is called a “cycle.” Isatuximab is often given in combination with other treatments. Talk with your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.

### ☐ Option 1: 28-day Cycle

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

| Treatment Name | Cycle 1 |       |     |       |     |        |     |        |     |        |
|----------------|---------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
|                | Day 1   | Day 2 | ... | Day 8 | ... | Day 15 | ... | Day 22 | ... | Day 28 |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |     | ✓     |     | ✓      |     | ✓      |     |        |

- Cycle 2 and Beyond
  - Isatuximab 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      |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |       |       |     | ✓      |        |        |     |        | ✓          |

☐ **Option 2: 28-day Cycle**

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

| Treatment Name | Cycle 1 |       |     |       |     |        |     |        |     |        |
|----------------|---------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
|                | Day 1   | Day 2 | ... | Day 8 | ... | Day 15 | ... | Day 22 | ... | Day 28 |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |     | ✓     |     | ✓      |     | ✓      |     |        |

- Cycles 2 to 12
  - Isatuximab 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      |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |       |       |     | ✓      |        |        |     |        | ✓          |

- Cycles 13 and Beyond
  - Isatuximab is given on Day 1.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 13 |       |       |       |       |       |     |        | Next Cycle |
|----------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|------------|
|                | Day 1    | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 | ... | Day 28 | Day 1      |
| Isatuximab     | ✓        |       |       |       |       |       |     |        | ✓          |

☐ **Option 3: 42-day and 28-day Cycles**

- Cycle 1 (42-day cycle)
  - Isatuximab is given on Days 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 1 |       |     |       |     |        |     |        |     |        |     |        |
|----------------|---------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
|                | Day 1   | Day 2 | ... | Day 8 | ... | Day 15 | ... | Day 22 | ... | Day 29 | ... | Day 42 |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |     | ✓     |     | ✓      |     | ✓      |     | ✓      |     |        |

- Cycles 2 to 4 (42-day cycles)
  - Isatuximab is given on Days 1, 15, and 29.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 2 |       |     |        |     |        |     |        | Next Cycle |
|----------------|---------|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|------------|
|                | Day 1   | Day 2 | ... | Day 15 | ... | Day 29 | ... | Day 42 | Day 1      |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |     | ✓      |     | ✓      |     |        | ✓          |

- Cycles 5 to 17 (28-day cycles)
  - Isatuximab is given on Days 1 and 15.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 5 |       |       |       |     |        |        |        |     |        | Next Cycle |
|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-----|--------|------------|
|                | Day 1   | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | ... | Day 15 | Day 16 | Day 17 | ... | Day 28 | Day 1      |
| Isatuximab     | ✓       |       |       |       |     | ✓      |        |        |     |        | ✓          |

- Cycles 18 and Beyond (28-day cycles)
  - Isatuximab is given on Day 1.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 18 |       |       |       |       |       |     |        | Next Cycle |
|----------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|------------|
|                | Day 1    | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 | ... | Day 28 | Day 1      |
| Isatuximab     | ✓        |       |       |       |       |       |     |        | ✓          |

### 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 infections                 | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>             | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> |
| To help lower the risk of infusion-related reactions | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>             | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> |
| Other                                                | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>             | <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> |

## Common Side Effects

| Side Effect                                                                    | Important Information                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection | <p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection.</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>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)                                          | <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> |
| Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)                   | <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 or very tired, or may make you 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>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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| Fatigue                            | <p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you.</li> <li>• Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support.</li> <li>• Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being.</li> <li>• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night.</li> <li>• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities</li> <li>• Tiredness that does not get better with rest</li> <li>• Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness</li> </ul> |
| High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) | <p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise regularly, maintain a healthy weight, and limit alcohol and salt (sodium).</li> <li>• Take blood pressure medicines as prescribed. Your care team may change your medicines if needed.</li> <li>• Your care team may ask you to check and record your blood pressure at home. Bring readings to appointments.</li> <li>• Follow diet and lifestyle advice from your care team.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe or new headaches</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness</li> <li>• Blurred vision</li> <li>• Trouble breathing</li> <li>• Nosebleeds that do not stop</li> <li>• A pounding sensation in your chest, neck, or ears</li> <li>• Irregular or fast heartbeats</li> <li>• Chest pain or pressure</li> </ul>                     |

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| <p>Your Body May Hold Too Much Fluid (Fluid Retention) Leading to Swelling (Edema)</p> | <p>Description: Fluid retention (edema) is swelling caused by excess fluid in body tissues, often seen in the legs, ankles, feet, hands, or abdomen. It can cause tightness, weight gain, and discomfort.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weigh yourself daily and keep a record to notice sudden weight gain.</li> <li>• Elevate swollen legs when sitting and avoid standing for long periods.</li> <li>• Wear compression stockings if your care team recommends them.</li> <li>• Remove rings if your fingers begin to swell.</li> <li>• Limit salt (sodium) intake and follow any fluid restrictions your care team gives.</li> <li>• Stay active and do gentle movement to improve circulation.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swelling that suddenly worsens or spreads to other areas</li> <li>• Pain, redness, or warmth in the affected area</li> <li>• Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing</li> <li>• Persistent swelling that does not improve with home management</li> <li>• Unexpected weight gain</li> </ul> <p>Note: Your care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.</p> |
| <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, and toast).</li> <li>• 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.</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 above your usual number 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>                                                                               |
| <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"> <li>• Track how often you have bowel movements each day.</li> <li>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of fluids daily, unless your care team says otherwise.</li> <li>• Stay active and exercise regularly.</li> <li>• Eat more high-fiber foods (such as raw fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) unless advised otherwise.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend laxatives such as polyethylene glycol (MiraLAX) or senna.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constipation lasting 3 or more days</li> <li>• No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <p>Numbness, Tingling, or Burning in Your Hands or Feet (Peripheral Neuropathy)</p> | <p>Description: Nerve pain and tingling are uncomfortable sensations from nerve damage or irritation. Pain may be sharp, burning, or deep. Tingling can feel like pins-and-needles or mild electric shocks, often in the hands, feet, arms, or legs.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a daily log of pain and sensations, noting triggers and what helps or makes it worse.</li> <li>• Check your feet every day for cuts, sores, blisters, or color changes, especially if numbness reduces feeling.</li> <li>• Wear comfortable, well-fitting shoes and avoid walking barefoot if sensation is reduced.</li> <li>• Protect hands and feet from extreme heat or cold.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, topical treatments, physical therapy, or supplements to help with symptoms.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New or worsening “pins and needles”, burning, or numbness in your hands or feet</li> <li>• Trouble moving your arms or legs, or weakness</li> <li>• Problems with balance or frequent falls</li> </ul> |
| <p>Muscle, Bone, or Joint Pain</p>                                                  | <p>Description: Muscle pain is soreness, aching, cramps, stiffness, tenderness, or weakness in one or more muscles. Joint pain is pain, stiffness, swelling, or reduced movement where two bones meet. Bone pain is a deep, aching or sharp pain in or around a bone that may worsen with movement or pressure.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a pain diary: note pain levels, locations, and activities that make it better or worse.</li> <li>• Do gentle exercise (walking, stretching, yoga) to maintain mobility and strength. Check with your care team before starting a new activity.</li> <li>• Use a warm compress for stiff muscles or a cold pack to reduce swelling and numb pain—use what helps the area.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, including over-the-counter pain relievers.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pain you cannot control with usual measures</li> <li>• Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint</li> <li>• New weakness</li> <li>• Trouble walking or moving</li> </ul>               |

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rash or Itchy Skin         | <p>Description: Rash or itchy skin can cause redness, swelling, and a variety of bumps or patches (small red spots, welts, blisters, or scaly dry areas).</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep your skin moisturized with creams or lotions to reduce rash and itchiness.</li> <li>• Wear loose-fitting clothing.</li> <li>• Avoid perfumes and colognes, as they may worsen rash symptoms.</li> <li>• Limit time spent in the heat to prevent worsening symptoms.</li> <li>• Avoid sun exposure, especially between 10 AM and 4 PM, to lower the risk of sunburn.</li> <li>• Wear long-sleeved clothing with ultraviolet (UV) protection and broad-brimmed hats.</li> <li>• Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with sun protective factor (SPF) 30 or higher as directed.</li> <li>• Use lip balm with SPF 30 or higher.</li> <li>• Avoid tanning beds.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend medicines for symptoms.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rash or itching that continues to worsen</li> </ul> |
| Infusion-Related Reactions | <p>Description: Infusion reactions are common with isatuximab and can sometimes be severe or life threatening.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your care team will prescribe medicines before each infusion to help decrease your risk for infusion reactions or to help make any infusion reaction less severe.</li> <li>• You will be monitored for infusion reactions during each infusion.</li> <li>• Your care team may slow down or stop your infusion, or completely stop treatment if you have an infusion reaction.</li> </ul> <p>Get medical help right away if you develop any of the following during or after your infusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chills or shaking</li> <li>• Itching, rash, or flushing</li> <li>• Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling</li> <li>• Dizziness or feeling faint</li> <li>• Feeling of impending doom</li> <li>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• New or severe pain in your back or neck</li> </ul>                                                                                   |

### Select Rare Side Effects

| Side Effect         | Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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.
- 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 and for 5 months after your last dose of isatuximab.
    - 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 isatuximab.
- It is **not known** if isatuximab 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.
- **Changes in blood tests.** Isatuximab can affect the results of blood tests to match your blood type. These changes can last for up to 6 months after your final dose of isatuximab. Your care team will do blood tests to match your blood type before you start treatment with isatuximab. Tell all of your healthcare providers that you are being treated with isatuximab before receiving blood transfusions.
- **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.

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