

Talquetamab, Pomalidomide, and Daratumumab/Hyaluronidase

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 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
Talquetamab (tal-KWEH-tah-mab): Talvey (TAL-vay)	Binds immune cells (T-cells) to cancer cells so T-cells can more effectively attack and destroy them.	Injection under the skin (subcutaneous injection) into the stomach area (abdomen) or thigh.
Pomalidomide (PAH-muh-LIH-doh-mide): Pomalyst (PAH-muh-list)	Slows down or stops growth of cancer cell by boosting the immune system and blocking the formation of blood vessels that feed tumors.	Capsule(s) taken by mouth.
Daratumumab and Hyaluronidase (DAYR-uhTOOM-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) and neurologic problems, you will receive talquetamab on a **"step-up dosing schedule."** You may be hospitalized for 48 hours after each dose that is part of the step-up dosing schedule.

- During the step-up dosing schedule, your talquetamab dose may 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.
 - Another increased step-up dose as your third dose, usually around Day 8 of treatment.
 - An increased dose as your first treatment dose, usually around Day 15 of treatment.
- If your dose of talquetamab is delayed for any reason, you may need to repeat the step-up dosing schedule.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Your pomalidomide dosing instructions:

- Pomalidomide comes in 4 capsule strengths: 1 mg, 2 mg, 3 mg, and 4 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but pomalidomide is typically taken as one 4 mg capsule by mouth once daily on Days 1 to 21 of a 28-day cycle.
- Swallow pomalidomide capsules whole with water 1 time a day, around the same time each day. Do not break, chew, or open your capsules.
- Pomalidomide may be taken with or without food.
- If you are on hemodialysis, take pomalidomide after hemodialysis, on hemodialysis days.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking pomalidomide unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking pomalidomide if you develop certain side effects.
- If you vomit or miss a dose of pomalidomide and it has been less than 12 hours since your regular time, take it as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, just skip your missed dose. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you take too much pomalidomide, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Pomalidomide

- Store pomalidomide at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep pomalidomide and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Whenever possible, give pomalidomide to yourself and follow the steps below. If someone else gives it to you, they must also follow these steps:
 1. Wash hands with soap and water.
 2. Put on gloves to avoid touching the medication. Note: Gloves are not needed if you give the drug to yourself.
 3. Transfer the pomalidomide from its package to a small medicine or other disposable cup.
 4. Administer the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
 5. Remove gloves, if used, and throw them and medicine cup in household trash.
 6. Wash hands with soap and water.
- Do not open or break pomalidomide capsules or handle them any more than needed.
 - If powder from the pomalidomide capsule comes in contact with your skin, wash the skin right away with soap and water.
 - If powder from the pomalidomide capsule comes in contact with the inside of your eyes, nose, or mouth, flush well with water.
- If you plan to use a daily pill box or pill reminder, contact your care team before using it.
 - When the box or reminder is empty, wash it with soap and water before refilling.
 - The person refilling the box or reminder should:
 - Wear gloves. Note: Gloves are not needed if you are refilling it yourself.
 - Wash their hands with soap and water after completing the task, regardless of whether gloves were worn.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused pomalidomide. Do not throw it in the trash or flush it down the sink or toilet.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Cycle 1

- Talquetamab is given on Days 2, 4, 8, and 15.
- Pomalidomide is taken Days 1 to 21, followed by 7 days off.
- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase is given on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1												
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 21	Day 22	...	Day 28
Treatment Given at the Infusion Center, Clinic, or Hospital													
Talquetamab		✓		✓		✓		✓					
Daratumumab/Hyaluronidase	✓					✓		✓			✓		
Treatment Taken at Home													
Pomalidomide	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

Cycle 2

- Talquetamab is given on Days 1 and 15.
- Pomalidomide is taken Days 1 to 21, followed by 7 days off.
- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase is given on Days 1, 8, 15, and 22.

Treatment Name	Cycle 2												
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 21	Day 22	...	Day 28
Treatment Given at the Infusion Center, Clinic, or Hospital													
Talquetamab	✓							✓					
Daratumumab/Hyaluronidase	✓					✓		✓			✓		
Treatment Taken at Home													
Pomalidomide	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Cycles 3 to 6

- Talquetamab is given on Days 1 and 15.
- Pomalidomide is taken Days 1 to 21, followed by 7 days off.
- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase is given on Days 1 and 15.

Treatment Name	Cycle 3										Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	...	Day 15	...	Day 21	...	Day 28	Day 1
Treatment Given at the Infusion Center, Clinic, or Hospital											
Talquetamab	✓					✓					✓
Daratumumab/Hyaluronidase	✓					✓					✓
Treatment Taken at Home											
Pomalidomide	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

Cycle 7 and Beyond

- Talquetamab is given on Day 1.
- Pomalidomide is taken Days 1 to 21, followed by 7 days off.
- Daratumumab/hyaluronidase is given on Day 1.

Treatment Name	Cycle 7									Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	...	Day 21	...	Day 28	Day 1
Treatment Given at the Infusion Center, Clinic, or Hospital										
Talquetamab	✓									✓
Daratumumab/Hyaluronidase	✓									✓
Treatment Taken at Home										
Pomalidomide	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

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 blood clots		
To help lower the risk of Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)		
To help lower the risk of injection-related reactions		
To help lower the risk of infections		
Other		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) (Boxed Warning)	Description: CRS happens when your immune system becomes very active after treatment. 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. Recommendations: - Keep a symptom diary to record any new or worsening symptoms such as fever, chills, fatigue, or difficulty breathing. - Your care team may ask you to monitor your temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, or oxygen level. - Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids to help manage symptoms and support overall health. - Do not drive, operate heavy or dangerous machinery, or do other dangerous activities during the step-up dosing schedule and for 48 hours after your first full treatment dose. - If you develop CRS, do not drive or operate dangerous machinery until your care team says it is safe. - Your care team may prescribe medications for CRS. Talk to your care team if you have: - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - Trouble breathing - Chills - Dizziness or light-headedness - Fast heartbeat - Headache 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.
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) 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 (possible skin infection)

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
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	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. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache

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
Mouth Problems	Description: Mouth problems can include changes in your sense of taste, dry mouth, trouble swallowing, and mouth sores. Recommendations: • Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime; rinse more often if sores develop. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush or use a cotton swab after meals. • Use a mild, non-alcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times daily (after meals and at bedtime). Example: 1/8 teaspoon salt + 1/4 teaspoon baking soda in 8 oz warm water. • Avoid acidic, hot, spicy, rough, or crunchy foods and drinks that can irritate your mouth. • Avoid tobacco, alcohol, and alcohol-based mouthwash. • Your care team may prescribe medicines or mouth treatments to help with pain and healing. Talk to your care team if you have: • Painful mouth sores or throat pain • Trouble eating or drinking • Any unintentional weight loss

Nausea and Vomiting	Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Nonstop vomiting • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Blood in your vomit or vomit that looks like coffee grounds • Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting
Low Appetite or Weight Loss	Description: Loss of appetite can lead to weight loss and low energy. Small changes in when and what you eat can help maintain strength and nutrition. Recommendations: • Be as active as you can. Do light physical activity before a meal (check with your care team before starting an exercise program). • Note times of day when your appetite is best and eat your largest meal then. • Eat 5 or 6 small meals or snacks each day. • Choose high-protein foods (beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, eggs). Eat protein first during meals. • Choose higher-calorie foods (avoid “low-fat”, “fat-free”, or “diet” options when trying to gain/maintain weight). • If you feel full quickly, avoid drinking 30 minutes before a meal and drink liquids between meals; choose calorie-containing drinks rather than diet drinks. • Have a bedtime snack that’s easy to digest (for example, peanut butter and crackers). If you have reflux, wait at least 1 hour before lying down. • Try nutritious beverages (high-protein shakes or smoothies) if solid food is unappealing. • Ask your care team about liquid nutrition supplements and ways to add protein or calories (protein powder, yogurt, ice cream). Talk to your care team if you have: • Unintentional weight loss • Little or no appetite for several days • Excessive tiredness or low energy

Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Diarrhea	Description: Diarrhea means having bowel movements more often than usual. Your stools may also be loose or watery. If you have diarrhea: • Keep track of how often you have diarrhea. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or fluids each day. Do this unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Eat small meals with low-fiber foods. Try bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, or toast. • Avoid high-fiber foods. These include raw vegetables, fruit, and whole grains. • Avoid foods that may cause gas. These include broccoli and beans. • Avoid milk, yogurt, and other dairy foods. • Avoid spicy, fried, or greasy foods. • Your care team may recommend medicine for diarrhea. One example is loperamide (Imodium). Talk to your care team if you have: • An increase of 4 or more bowel movements than usual in one day • Dizziness or lightheadedness while you have diarrhea • Signs of dehydration, such as feeling very thirsty, dizzy, or having dark urine • Blood in your stool
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

Muscle or Joint Pain or Weakness	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. Recommendations: • Keep a pain diary: note pain levels, locations, and activities that make it better or worse. • Do gentle exercise (walking, stretching, yoga) to maintain mobility and strength. Check with your care team before starting a new activity. • Use a warm compress for stiff muscles or a cold pack to reduce swelling and numb pain—use what helps the area. • Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, including over-the-counter pain relievers. Talk to your care team if you have: • Pain you cannot control with usual measures • Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint • New weakness • Trouble walking or moving
Shortness of Breath	Description: Treatment may make you feel like it's a struggle to get enough air into your lungs. Recommendations: • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water each day to help with mucus. • Avoid and stop smoking. • Use a humidifier to make the air moist. • Try slow, deep breathing. • Use extra pillows to keep your head up when you sleep. Talk to your care team if you have: • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or tightness • Cough
Skin Problems	Description: Treatment can cause a rash with itchy, dry, red, or puffy skin. Recommendations: • Bathe or shower daily with warm (not hot) water and mild, unscented soap or body wash. • Pat your skin dry with a towel instead of rubbing. • Apply unscented lotion or moisturizing cream right after bathing to prevent dryness and cracking. • Use lip balm for dry or chapped lips. • Avoid direct sun when you can. Use a broad-spectrum sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher and reapply every 2 hours when outdoors. • Use unscented, gentle laundry detergent to reduce skin irritation. • Your care team may recommend medicine for skin problems. Talk to your care team if you have: • Skin rash • Raised red bumps • Redness of the skin • Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)

Nail Changes	Description: Treatment can change how your fingernails and toenails look and feel. Nails may become discolored, ridged, brittle, thick, sore, or may lift or loosen from the nail bed. The skin around the nails can also become red, swollen, or painful. Recommendations: • Keep nails short and clean; trim carefully and file rough edges. • Wear comfortable shoes with room for your toes and soft socks. • Protect your hands and feet with gloves and closed-toe shoes when doing chores. • Avoid fake nails, gel/acrylic nails, and harsh chemicals (like strong nail polish removers). • Moisturize your hands, feet, and cuticles with fragrance-free cream. • Do not bite your nails or pick at the skin around them. Talk to your care team if you have: • Redness, swelling, warmth, or pain around a nail • Pus, drainage, or a bad smell from the nail area (signs of infection) • Nails that are very loose, lifting, or falling off • Nail changes that make it hard to walk or use your hands • Fever or chills along with nail or skin changes
Injection-Site Reactions	Description: An injection-site reaction is a local skin reaction where the medicine is given under the skin (subcutaneous injection). It can cause pain, redness, swelling, itching, or a lump at the injection site. Recommendations: • Tell your nurse or care team right away if you feel burning, stinging, or pain during the injection. • After the injection, you may use a cool compress on the area for 10–15 minutes to ease pain or swelling. • Keep the area clean and dry. Gently wash with mild soap and water if needed. • Avoid scratching, rubbing, or massaging the site. • Wear loose, soft clothing over the area to reduce rubbing. Talk to your care team if you have: • Increasing redness, warmth, swelling, or pain at the injection site • A lump that gets bigger or does not improve • Drainage of pus or fluid, or a bad smell from the area • Red streaks on the skin near the injection site • Fever or chills along with injection-site redness or pain

Changes in Electrolytes	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of phosphate, potassium, and sodium in your blood. 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: - Severe tiredness or trouble doing your usual daily activities - New or worsening muscle weakness, severe cramps, spasms, or bone pain - Tingling or numbness around your mouth, hands, or feet - Fast, irregular, or pounding heartbeat - Chest pain - Trouble breathing or shortness of breath - New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking - Slurred speech - Severe headache - Nausea/vomiting with headache or confusion - Seizures or fainting - Sudden trouble walking or keeping your balance - Sudden weight gain - Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms		
Blood Clots (Boxed Warning)	Signs or symptoms of a blood clot in the lung, arm, or leg may include: - Shortness of breath - Chest pain - Arm or leg swelling	Signs and symptoms of a heart attack may include: - Chest pain that may spread to the arms, neck, jaw, back, or stomach area (abdomen) - Feeling sweaty - Shortness of breath - Feeling sick or vomiting	Signs or symptoms of a stroke may include: - Sudden numbness or weakness, especially on one side of the body - Severe headache or confusion - Problems with vision, speech, or balance
Neurologic Problems (Boxed Warning)	Treatment can cause serious neurologic (brain and nerve) problems that can be life-threatening and may lead to death. These problems can include a condition called Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS). Neurologic problems may occur days or weeks after treatment. Your care team may refer you to a specialist who treats neurologic problems. Do not drive, operate heavy or dangerous machinery, or do other dangerous activities during the step-up dosing schedule and for 48 hours after your first full treatment dose. If you develop neurologic side effects, do not drive or operate dangerous machinery until your care team says it is safe. - 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		

Low Immunoglobulin Levels (Hypogammaglobulinemia)	Your care team may check your immunoglobulin levels and give immunoglobulin replacement if needed. - Getting sick often (like colds or pneumonia) - Taking longer to feel better after being sick - Tiredness or weakness - Skin infections or rashes - Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain or diarrhea - New or worsening allergies or other immune problems
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation	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. - Worsening tiredness - Yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes
Dizziness and Confusion	Pomalidomide can cause dizziness and confusion. Avoid taking other medicines that may cause dizziness and confusion during treatment with pomalidomide. Avoid situations that require you to be alert until you know how pomalidomide affects you.
Numbness, Tingling, or Burning in Your Hands or Feet (Peripheral Neuropathy)	- New or worsening “pins and needles,” burning, or numbness in your hands or feet - Trouble moving your arms or legs or weakness - Problems with balance or frequent falls
Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	Tumor lysis happens when cancer cells break apart and release large amounts of substances into your bloodstream faster than your body can handle. TLS is a group of conditions that affect your heart, kidneys, and muscles. - Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea - Urinating smaller amounts or having dark-colored urine - Muscle cramps or twitching - Rapid heartbeats or chest pain - Confusion or weakness - Seizures
Allergic Reactions and Injection-Related Reactions	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: - Shortness of breath or trouble breathing - Dizziness or lightheadedness (hypotension) - Cough - Wheezing - Heart beating faster than usual - Low oxygen in the blood (hypoxia) - Throat tightness or irritation - Runny or stuffy nose - Headache - Itching - High blood pressure - Eye pain - Nausea - Vomiting - Chills - Fever - Chest pain - Blurred vision

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.
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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, Fertility, 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 can affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- 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 3 months after your last dose of talquetamab and daratumumab/hyaluronidase.
 - 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 talquetamab and daratumumab/hyaluronidase.
- Treatment may cause **birth defects (deformed babies) or death of an unborn baby**. If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, you must not take pomalidomide.
 - You must not get pregnant:
 - For at least 4 weeks before starting pomalidomide.
 - While taking pomalidomide.
 - During any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with pomalidomide.
 - For at least 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide.
 - If you can become pregnant:
 - You will have pregnancy tests weekly for 4 weeks, then every 4 weeks if your menstrual cycle is regular, or every 2 weeks if your menstrual cycle is irregular.
 - If you miss your period or have unusual bleeding, you will need to have a pregnancy test and receive counseling.
 - You must agree to use two acceptable forms of birth control at the same time, for at least 4 weeks before, while taking, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for at least 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide.
 - Talk with your care team to find out about options for acceptable forms of birth control that you may use to prevent pregnancy before, during, and after treatment with pomalidomide.
 - If you become pregnant while taking pomalidomide, stop taking it right away and call your care team. If your care team is not available, you can call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436. Care teams and patients should report all cases of pregnancy to:

- FDA MedWatch at 1-800-FDA-1088, and
- REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436
- There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors the outcomes of anyone who takes pomalidomide during pregnancy, or if their partner takes pomalidomide and they are exposed during pregnancy. You can enroll in this registry by calling the REMS Call Center at the phone number listed above.

Intimacy, Fertility, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding (Continued)

- Pomalidomide can pass into human semen:
 - Even if you have had a vasectomy, you must always use a latex or synthetic condom during any sexual contact with anyone who is or can become pregnant while taking pomalidomide, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment with pomalidomide, and for up to 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide.
 - Do not have unprotected sexual contact with anyone who is or could become pregnant. Tell your care team if you do have unprotected sexual contact with anyone who is or could become pregnant.
 - Do not donate sperm while taking pomalidomide, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for up to 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide. If anyone becomes pregnant with your sperm, the baby may be exposed to pomalidomide and may be born with birth defects.
- If your partner becomes pregnant, you should call your care team right away.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment with talquetamab, pomalidomide, and daratumumab/hyaluronidase, and for 3 months after your last dose of talquetamab.
- It is **not known** if daratumumab/hyaluronidase is present in **breast milk**. Talk with your care team if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Handling Body Fluids and Waste

Some drugs you receive may stay in your urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Because many cancer drugs are toxic, your body waste may also be dangerous to touch. To help protect yourself, your loved ones, and the environment, **follow these instructions** for at least **48 hours** after each dose of **pomalidomide**: (Note: Talquetamab and daratumumab/hyaluronidase do not require special handling of body fluids and waste.)

- People who are pregnant should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- You can use your usual toilet. Always close the lid and flush to discard all waste. If you have a low-flow toilet, flush twice.
- If the toilet or seat is soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after each use before others use it.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, inform your caregiver so they can wear gloves and assist with cleanup. Wash the bedpan with soap and water daily.
- If you cannot control your bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb waste.
- Wash any skin exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Wash soiled linens or clothing separately from other laundry. If you don't have a washer, place them in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching soiled linens or clothing.

Additional Information

- **Boxed Warning: Talquetamab is available only through a special FDA program called the TECVAYLI and TALVEY Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS).**
You will receive a Patient Wallet Card from your healthcare provider. Always carry the Patient Wallet Card with you and show it to all of your healthcare providers. The Patient Wallet Card lists signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems.
- Before starting pomalidomide, read and agree to the **PS-Pomalidomide REMS program** and sign the Patient-Physician Agreement Form. For details, call 1-888-423-5436 or visit www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com.
- **Changes in blood tests.** Daratumumab/hyaluronidase 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 daratumumab/hyaluronidase. Your care team will do blood tests to match your blood type before you start treatment with daratumumab/hyaluronidase. Tell all of your healthcare providers that you are being treated with daratumumab/hyaluronidase before receiving blood transfusions.
- **Do not drive or operate machinery** during and for 48 hours, and at any time during treatment with talquetamab if you develop new neurologic symptoms, until the symptoms go away.
- **Do not smoke cigarettes.** Smoking may reduce the efficacy of pomalidomide.
- Only a 28-day supply of pomalidomide can be obtained from the pharmacy at one time. It is **not eligible for automatic refills**.
- **Do not donate blood** while you take pomalidomide, during any breaks (interruptions) in your treatment, and for 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide. If someone who is pregnant gets your donated blood, their baby may be exposed to pomalidomide and may be born with birth defects.
- **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 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 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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