



I'm on a **Mission**
for more

See how **MONJUVI** may help if your DLBCL came back or did not respond to the first treatment

Not an actual patient.

DLBCL=diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

What is MONJUVI?

MONJUVI (tafasitamab-cxix) is a prescription medicine given with lenalidomide to treat adults with certain types of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) that has come back (relapsed) or that did not respond to previous treatment (refractory) and who cannot receive a stem cell transplant.

It is not known if MONJUVI is safe and effective in children.

The approval of MONJUVI is based on a type of response rate. There is an ongoing study to confirm the clinical benefit of MONJUVI.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of MONJUVI?

MONJUVI may cause serious side effects, including

- Infusion reactions. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for infusion reactions during your infusion of MONJUVI. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get chills, flushing, headache, or shortness of breath during an infusion of MONJUVI

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and accompanying full **Prescribing Information**, including Patient Information.

MONJUVI[®]
tafasitamab-cxix | 200mg
for injection, for intravenous use

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Remember, your healthcare team is the single best source of medical advice regarding your treatment. Please consult your healthcare team if you have any questions about your treatment.

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Taking the next step in your DLBCL journey

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). More than 18,000 people are diagnosed with DLBCL in the United States each year.

DLBCL is a fast-growing NHL. It affects B-lymphocytes, also known as B cells, a type of white blood cell that helps your body fight infections. As they develop, cancerous B cells become larger than normal and multiply uncontrollably.

From having lived with DLBCL before, you know the ups and downs that can come with this cancer. Your healthcare team has suggested treatment with MONJUVI because your DLBCL has relapsed (returned) or become refractory (stopped responding) after at least one previous treatment.

Many people with DLBCL need another option after their first treatment stops working. Up to 50% of patients who receive standard first-line treatment relapse after achieving a complete response or are refractory to treatment.

This guide can help you learn more about what you might expect as you get started with MONJUVI. It may answer some of your questions about MONJUVI, including:

- How MONJUVI can work
- What your treatment plan may be
- What side effects you might experience

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What is MONJUVI?

MONJUVI is a prescription medicine given with lenalidomide to treat adults with certain types of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) that has come back (relapsed) or that did not respond to previous treatment (refractory) and who cannot receive a stem cell transplant.

It is not known if MONJUVI is safe and effective in children.

The approval of MONJUVI is based on a type of response rate. There is an ongoing study to confirm the clinical benefit of MONJUVI.

*I'm on a Mission
for more
Road Trips*

How MONJUVI was studied

The combination of MONJUVI and lenalidomide was studied in 71 people whose DLBCL came back, got worse, or didn't respond to treatment. They received this treatment for up to 12 cycles. Then they were given MONJUVI alone.



The study measured how many people reached complete or partial remission. It also measured how long they stayed in complete or partial remission.

Complete remission (also known as complete response) is the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured. **Partial remission (also known as partial response)** is a decrease (usually at least 50% in DLBCL) in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of MONJUVI (cont'd)?

- Low blood cell counts (platelets, red blood cells, and white blood cells). Low blood cell counts are common with MONJUVI, but can also be serious or severe. Your healthcare provider will monitor your blood counts during treatment with MONJUVI. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or above, or any bruising or bleeding
- Infections. Serious infections, including infections that can cause death, have happened in people during treatment with MONJUVI and after the last dose. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or above, or develop any signs or symptoms of an infection

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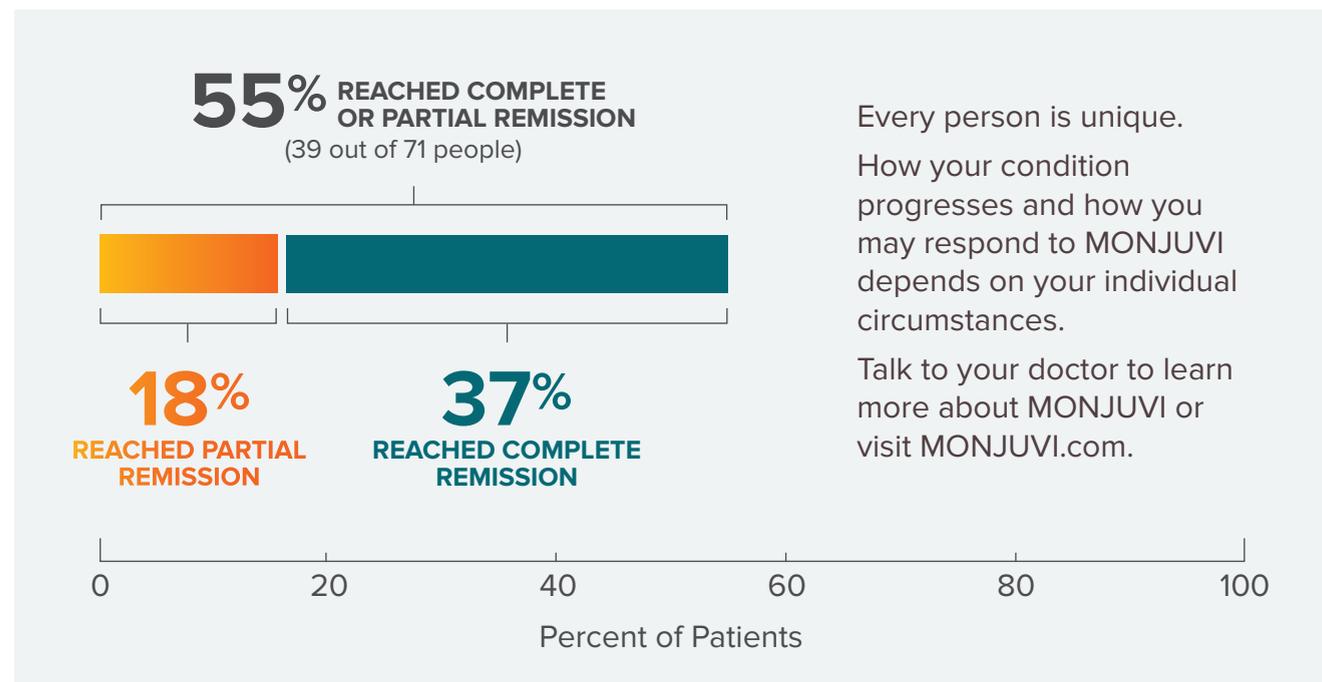
How MONJUVI and lenalidomide may help

Reaching remission

A majority of people treated responded to MONJUVI and lenalidomide.

55% of people (39 out of 71) receiving MONJUVI and lenalidomide reached some form of remission.

- 37% of people reached complete remission*
- 18% of people reached partial remission†



***Complete remission (also known as complete response)** is the disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured.

†**Partial remission (also known as partial response)** is a decrease (usually at least 50% in DLBCL) in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment.



Not an actual patient.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of MONJUVI? (cont'd)

The most common side effects of MONJUVI include

- Feeling tired or weak
- Diarrhea
- Cough
- Fever
- Swelling of lower legs or hands
- Respiratory tract infection
- Decreased appetite

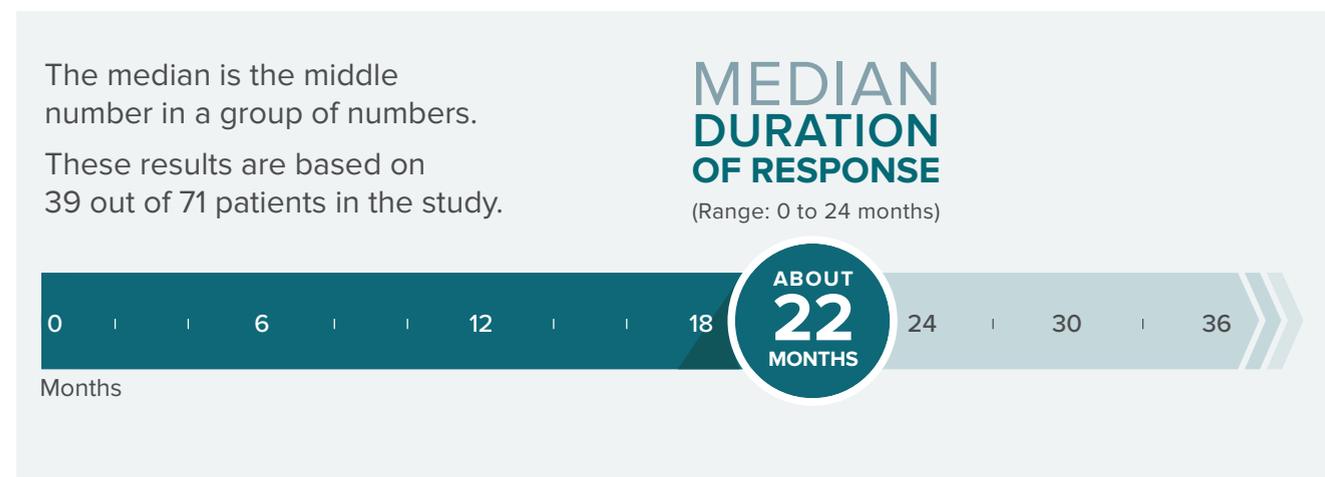
These are not all the possible side effects of MONJUVI. Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion to decrease your chance of infusion reactions. If you do not have any reactions, your healthcare provider may decide that you do not need these medicines with later infusions. Your healthcare provider may need to delay or completely stop treatment with MONJUVI if you have severe side effects.

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How MONJUVI and lenalidomide may help

In this study, an analysis was done to estimate how long people may respond to treatment. This is referred to as duration of response. In the study, there was a 50% probability that patients maintained their response for 22 months.



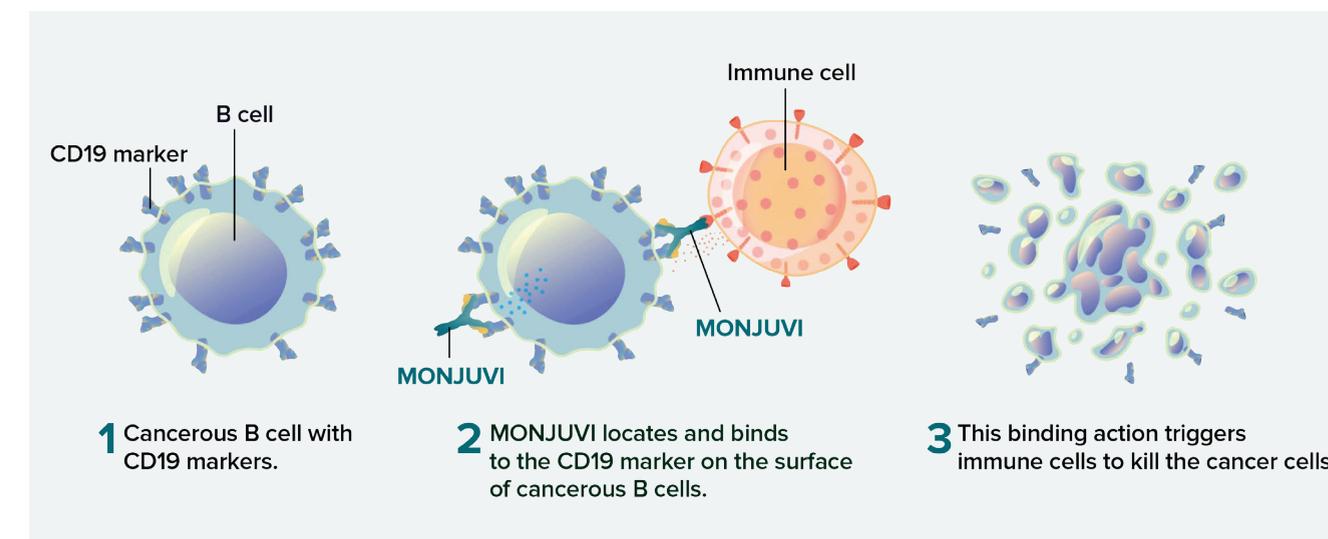
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Before you receive MONJUVI, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you

- Have an active infection or have had one recently
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. MONJUVI may harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant during treatment with MONJUVI. Do not receive treatment with MONJUVI in combination with lenalidomide if you are pregnant because lenalidomide can cause birth defects and death of your unborn baby
 - You should use an effective method of birth control (contraception) during treatment and for at least 3 months after your last dose of MONJUVI
 - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with MONJUVI
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if MONJUVI passes into your breastmilk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 3 months after your last dose of MONJUVI

How is MONJUVI unique?

MONJUVI is not chemotherapy. B cells are part of a healthy person's immune system. They help your body fight infection. In DLBCL, B cells grow out of control, both in size and number. The images below show how MONJUVI works.



Taking MONJUVI and lenalidomide together may help treat your relapsed or refractory DLBCL. MONJUVI targets the cancer directly and activates your immune system to fight relapsed or refractory DLBCL. MONJUVI can also affect healthy cells.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

You should also read the lenalidomide Medication Guide for important information about pregnancy, contraception, and blood and sperm donation.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medications you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

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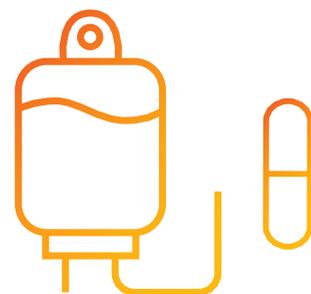
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Starting treatment with MONJUVI and lenalidomide

How will I receive my treatment?

MONJUVI will be given to you by your healthcare provider as an intravenous (IV) infusion into one of your veins. You will receive MONJUVI in a clinic or infusion center, **so there's no need to travel to a special cancer center.**

Your doctor will also prescribe a **25-mg lenalidomide capsule for you to take orally once a day on days 1 to 21 of each treatment cycle, for the first 12 cycles.**



MONJUVI (IV) +
LENALIDOMIDE (PILL)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at (800) FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to MORPHOSYS US INC. at (844) 667-1992.

How long does each infusion take?

Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each infusion to decrease your chance of infusion reactions. If you do not have any reactions, your healthcare provider may decide that you do not need these medicines with later infusions. It is important to take these medicines as directed by your healthcare team.



Following premedication, your first infusion will take about 1 ½ to 2 ½ hours. Your infusion time may vary if your healthcare team needs to make adjustments during treatment. Nurses and other healthcare professionals will be available to help you during your treatment.



After that, the infusion time will be between 90 minutes and 2 hours.

Your healthcare team may need to delay or completely stop treatment with MONJUVI if you have severe side effects.

If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

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Starting treatment with MONJUVI and lenalidomide (cont'd)

Your treatment schedule

Each treatment cycle of MONJUVI lasts for 28 days according to the dosage schedule on the next page. Your doctor will also prescribe a 25-mg lenalidomide capsule for you to take orally once a day on days 1 to 21 of each treatment cycle, for the first 12 cycles.

I'm on a Mission for more Leisure Time



You will receive MONJUVI on 5 days during your first cycle.

▶ Cycle 1

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg	■			■				■							■							■						
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						

For your second and third cycles, you will receive MONJUVI on 4 days.

▶ Cycles 2 and 3

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg	■							■							■							■						
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						

After your first 3 cycles, you will receive MONJUVI once every 2 weeks.

▶ Cycles 4 to 12

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg	■														■													
Lenalidomide 25 mg daily	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						

After 12 cycles, you will receive only MONJUVI.

▶ Cycle 13 and after

DAYS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MONJUVI 12 mg/kg	■														■													

Your healthcare team will monitor and may adjust your dose of lenalidomide as needed throughout your treatment.

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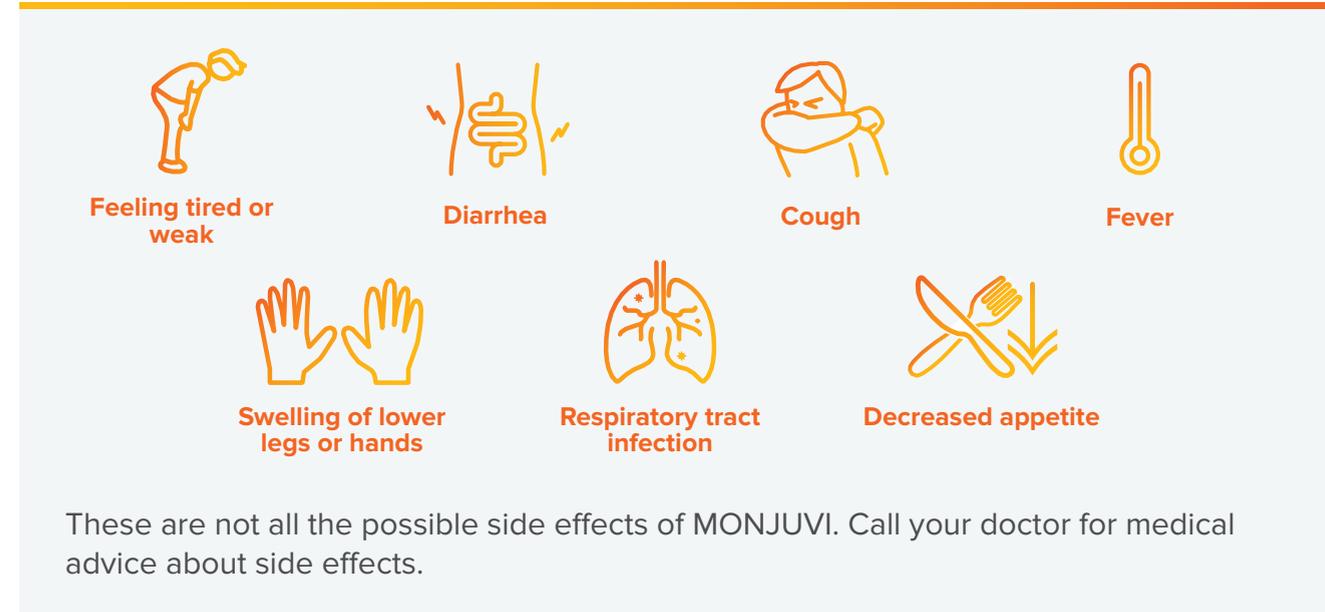
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Starting treatment with MONJUVI and lenalidomide (cont'd)

Common side effects

It is important for you to write down how you are feeling and any side effects you may be experiencing. Make sure you talk to your healthcare team about these side effects.

The most common side effects of MONJUVI include:



Feeling tired or weak

Diarrhea

Cough

Fever

Swelling of lower legs or hands

Respiratory tract infection

Decreased appetite

These are not all the possible side effects of MONJUVI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Infusion-related reactions can occur at any time during treatment but are more frequent at the beginning of treatment. Your healthcare team may delay or completely stop your infusion and may also give you other medicines if you have severe side effects.

Tell your healthcare team right away if you get:

- Chills, flushing, headache, or shortness of breath during an infusion of MONJUVI
- A fever of 100.4 °F (38 °C) or above, or any bruising or bleeding
- A fever of 100.4 °F (38 °C) or above, or develop any signs or symptoms of an infection

Your healthcare provider will monitor your blood counts prior to each infusion and throughout your treatment with MONJUVI.



My MISSION SUPPORT Patient Support Program™

My MISSION Support offers patient support, including financial assistance, ongoing education, and other resources, for eligible patients who are prescribed MONJUVI. Program Specialists offer personalized assistance, with the goal of making MONJUVI access simple and streamlined, while providing compassionate assistance and resources for patients and caregivers.

Contact My MISSION Support at **(855) 421-6172** or visit our website at **MyMISSIONSupport.com**.

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What's your *Mission?*

I am on a mission to...

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For more information about MONJUVI or additional resources, visit [MONJUVI.com](https://www.monjuvi.com).

Remember, your healthcare team is the single best source of medical advice regarding your treatment. Please consult your healthcare team if you have any questions about your treatment.

Please see the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, for additional Important Safety Information.



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