

Brexucabtagene autoleucl (Tecartus)

About This Treatment

Brexucabtagene autoleucl is used to treat cancer. It is made using your own T-cells, a type of white blood cell. Your T-cells will be collected via leukapheresis, a procedure that circulates your blood through a machine and removes some of your T-cells. Your collected T-cells are then genetically modified to recognize your cancer cells and attack them. Brexucabtagene autoleucl contains your modified T-cells and is given to you through the vein (IV).

Possible Side Effects

- Abnormal heartbeat
- Increased heart rate
- Nausea
- Constipation (unable to move bowels)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Tiredness
- Fever
- Swelling of your legs, ankles and/or feet
- Infection
- Chills
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Pain in your bones and/or muscles
- Muscle weakness/twitching
- Headache
- Tremors (shaking)
- Trouble speaking
- Trouble sleeping
- Changes in your central nervous system can happen. The central nervous system is made up of your brain and spinal cord. You could feel extreme tiredness, agitation, confusion, have hallucinations (see or hear things that are not there), have trouble understanding or speaking, loss of control of your bowels or bladder, eyesight changes, numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body, seizures or coma. If you start to have any of these symptoms let your doctor know right away.
- Decreased level of oxygen
- Cough
- Trouble breathing

- Fluid build-up around your lungs
- Low blood pressure
- Cytokine release syndrome (CRS): Some types of cancer treatments can cause CRS because of the effects of the treatment in your body. If this happens you may feel very sick and get a fever, headache, nausea, or feel weak. You may also have changes to your blood pressure. Because of this, your blood pressure and pulse will be checked while you are getting this treatment. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any of these symptoms while you are getting this treatment: fever, chills, or shaking chills, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, have a headache and/or have nausea or throwing up.
- Rash

Note: Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of patients treated with brexucabtagene autoleucl. Not all possible side effects are included above.

Warnings and Precautions

- Cytokine release syndrome (CRS), which can be life-threatening
- Severe changes in your central nervous system, which can be life-threatening
- Allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis are rare but may happen in some patients. Signs of allergic reaction may be swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, you should get urgent medical treatment.**
- Severe infections, including viral, bacterial and fungal, which be life-threatening
- This treatment may raise your risk of getting a second cancer.
- Low blood cell counts, such as platelets, red and white blood cells, which could last for a long time
- Decreased immunoglobulins in your body, which are antibodies and help you fight off infection

Note: Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your medical team.

Important Information

- This treatment is only available through a restricted program (REMS). Your doctor will provide you more information about it.
- Because of the possible effect on your central nervous system, this treatment may impair your ability to drive or use machinery. Do not drive or use machinery during your treatment and for 8 weeks after treatment.
- Talk to your doctor before receiving any vaccinations during your treatment. Some vaccinations are not recommended for at least 6 weeks prior to treatment, while receiving brexucabtagene autoleucl and after receiving brexucabtagene autoleucl - until your immune system is fully recovered.
- This treatment and other chemotherapy agents you may receive may be present in the saliva, tears, sweat, urine, stool, vomit, semen, and vaginal secretions. Talk to your doctor and/or your nurse about the necessary precautions to take during this time.



- Do not donate blood, organs, tissues and cells for transplantation.

Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- If you are dizzy, get up slowly after sitting or lying down.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your doctor or nurse tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- To help decrease the risk of bleeding, use a soft toothbrush. Check with your nurse before using dental floss.
- Use an electric shaver instead of a razor.
- Be very careful when using knives or tools.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Eat foods high in calories and protein, such as meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, tofu, eggs, nuts, milk, yogurt, cheese, ice cream, pudding, and nutritional supplements.
- Consider using sauces and spices to increase taste. Daily exercise, with your doctor's approval, may increase your appetite.
- To help with nausea, eat small, frequent meals instead of three large meals a day. Choose foods and drinks that are at room temperature. Ask your nurse or doctor about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your doctor or nurse before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Drink plenty of fluids (a minimum of eight glasses per day is recommended).
- If you throw up or have loose bowel movements, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid).
- If you have diarrhea, eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- Ask your doctor or nurse about medicines that are available to help stop or lessen constipation and/or diarrhea.
- If you get a rash do not put anything on it unless your doctor or nurse says you may. Keep the area around the rash clean and dry. Ask your doctor for medicine if your rash bothers you.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are experiencing pain.
- Get regular exercise. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- If you are having trouble sleeping, talk to your nurse or doctor on tips to help you sleep better.
- Cytokine release syndrome may happen after your infusion. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**

Food and Drug Interactions

- There are no known interactions of brexucabtagene autoleucl with food.



- This treatment may interact with other medicines. Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs and others) that you are taking at this time. Also, check with your doctor or pharmacist before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.

When to Call the Doctor

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Tiredness and extreme weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Tremors that interfere with your daily activities
- Trouble falling or staying asleep
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Easy bleeding or bruising
- Confusion and/or agitation
- Symptoms of a seizure such as confusion, blacking out, passing out, loss of hearing or vision, blurred vision, unusual smells or tastes (such as burning rubber), trouble talking, tremors or shaking in parts or all of the body, repeated body movements, tense muscles that do not relax, and loss of control of urine and bowels. **If you or your family member suspects you are having a seizure, call 911 right away.**
- Hallucinations
- Trouble understanding or speaking
- Blurry vision or changes in your eyesight
- Numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body
- Headache that does not go away
- Feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way (palpitations)
- Coughing up yellow, green, or bloody mucus
- Wheezing or trouble breathing
- Chest pain
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- Swelling of your legs, ankles and/or feet
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- A new rash or a rash that is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Signs of allergic reaction: swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**



- Signs of cytokine release syndrome such as: fever, chills, or shaking chills, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, have a headache and/or have nausea or throwing up
- If you think you may be pregnant

Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This treatment may have harmful effects on the unborn baby. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant, or if you are planning to become pregnant after receiving brexucabtagene autoleucl. You should also refer to the prescribing information of the chemotherapy drugs you will be receiving in preparation for this treatment.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** It is not known if this treatment passes into breast milk. For this reason, women should talk to their doctor about the risks and benefits of breastfeeding during treatment because this treatment may enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby. You should also refer to the prescribing information of the chemotherapy drugs you will be receiving in preparation for this treatment.
- **Fertility warning:** Human fertility studies have not been done with this treatment. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking. You should also refer to the prescribing information of the chemotherapy drugs you will be receiving in preparation for this treatment.

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