

# Use this calendar to keep track of your NINLARO® (ixazomib) regimen



The dosing options provided in this section are based on how NINLARO was approved by the FDA. Please take NINLARO as instructed by your healthcare provider. For more information on how to take NINLARO, read the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information in the brochure pocket.



**Start by filling in the dates from Day 1 up to Day 28. Then after you take your medication, check off the corresponding box to remember what you've taken that day.**

<b>DAY 1</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 2</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 3</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 4</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 5</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 6</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 7</b> Date: / / 
<b>DAY 8</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 9</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 10</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 11</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 12</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 13</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 14</b> Date: / / 
<b>DAY 15</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 16</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 17</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 18</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 19</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 20</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 21</b> Date: / / 
<b>DAY 22</b> Date: / / 	<b>DAY 23</b> Date: / / No doses	<b>DAY 24</b> Date: / / No doses	<b>DAY 25</b> Date: / / No doses	<b>DAY 26</b> Date: / / No doses	<b>DAY 27</b> Date: / / No doses	<b>DAY 28</b> Date: / / No doses

**Please read the Important Safety Information on the back and the Patient Information in the accompanying full Prescribing Information.**

## Indication and Important Safety Information for NINLARO<sup>®</sup> (ixazomib)

### What is NINLARO?

NINLARO is a prescription medicine used to treat multiple myeloma in combination with the medicines REVLMID<sup>®</sup> (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone, in people who have received at least one prior treatment for their multiple myeloma.

NINLARO should **not** be used to treat the following people, unless they are participants in a controlled clinical trial:

- people who are receiving maintenance treatment, **or**
- people who have been newly diagnosed with multiple myeloma.

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

### NINLARO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia)** are common with NINLARO and can sometimes be serious. You may need platelet transfusions if your counts are too low. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs of low platelet counts, including bleeding and easy bruising.
- **Stomach and intestinal (gastrointestinal) problems.** Diarrhea, constipation, nausea, and vomiting are common with NINLARO and can sometimes be severe. Call your healthcare provider if you get any of these symptoms and they do not go away during treatment with NINLARO. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to help treat your symptoms.
- **Nerve problems** are common with NINLARO and may also be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you get any new or worsening symptoms including: tingling, numbness, pain, a burning feeling in your feet or hands, or weakness in your arms or legs.
- **Swelling** is common with NINLARO and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop swelling in your arms, hands, legs, ankles, or feet, or if you gain weight from swelling.
- **Skin Reactions.** Rashes are common with NINLARO. NINLARO can cause rashes and other skin reactions that can be serious and can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get a new or worsening rash, severe blistering or peeling of the skin, or mouth sores.
- **Thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA).** This is a condition involving blood clots and injury to small blood vessels that may cause harm to your kidneys, brain, and other organs, and may lead to death. Get medical help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment with NINLARO: fever, bruising, nose bleeds, tiredness, or decreased urination.
- **Liver problems.** Tell your healthcare provider if you get these signs of a liver problem: yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes; pain in your right upper-stomach area.

Other common side effects of NINLARO include low white blood cell counts and bronchitis.

Tell your healthcare provider if you get new or worsening signs or symptoms of the following during treatment with NINLARO:

- skin rash and pain (shingles) due to reactivation of the chicken pox virus (herpes zoster)
- blurred vision or other changes in your vision, dry eye, and pink eye (conjunctivitis)

These are not all the possible side effects of NINLARO. Talk to your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. **You may report side effects to Takeda at 1-844-217-6468 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.**

### Before taking NINLARO, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems.
- have kidney problems or are on dialysis.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. NINLARO can harm your unborn baby.

### Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with NINLARO.
- Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with NINLARO.
- You should use effective non-hormonal birth control during treatment and for 90 days after your last dose of NINLARO. If using hormonal contraceptives (for example, birth control pills), you should also use an additional barrier method of contraception (for example, diaphragm or condom). Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with NINLARO.

### Males with female partners who are able to become pregnant:

- You should use effective birth control during treatment and for 90 days after your last dose of NINLARO.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if your partner becomes pregnant or thinks she may be pregnant while you are being treated with NINLARO.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if NINLARO passes into breast milk, if it affects an infant who is breastfed, or breast milk production. Do not breastfeed during treatment with NINLARO and for 90 days after your last dose of NINLARO.

### Taking too much NINLARO (overdose) can cause serious side effects, including death.

If you take more NINLARO than instructed by your healthcare provider, call your healthcare provider right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away. Take your medicine pack with you.

**Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements or before starting any new medicines. Talk to your healthcare provider before starting any new medicines during treatment with NINLARO.

**Please see Patient Information in the accompanying full Prescribing Information.**

