



Understanding the eye-related
side effects that may occur
with Blenrep (belantamab mafodotin)
A guide for patients

Introduction

You have been prescribed **belantamab mafodotin** for your multiple myeloma. Belantamab mafodotin is a type of treatment that finds and destroys multiple myeloma cells. It does so by binding with B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) on the surface of the cells.

This guide aims to inform you about what to expect with belantamab mafodotin treatment. Your **care team** will be by your side to **help you** along the way, so don't hesitate to **ask them questions**.

You may experience some side effects from your treatment. **Eye-related side effects** of varying degrees are commonly associated with belantamab mafodotin.

This guide will **inform** you on how eye-related side effects may be **managed**, including how to identify symptoms and **proactively** monitor your eye health. Some eye-related side effects can occur without symptoms and are only detected through eye exams.



It is **common** for myeloma doctors to **adjust treatment** with belantamab mafodotin to **manage** side effects.

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Belantamab mafodotin:

Get to know your medicine

Belantamab mafodotin is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a type of cancer called multiple myeloma. It is given in combination with other medicines.

The most common side effects reported during clinical trials were **eye-related side effects**, including but not limited to, blurred vision and dry eyes. These were managed with dose adjustments and temporarily extending the time between doses. Most patients were able to continue treatment after recovering from their eye-related side effects; 9% of patients discontinued treatment.

How your treatment is given:



As an infusion through your vein over about 30 minutes



Once every 3 or 4 weeks
(depending on the treatment combination)



In a hospital or outpatient clinic

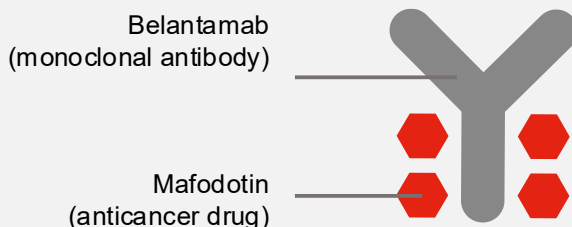
What is belantamab mafodotin?

Belantamab mafodotin is a type of treatment known as an **antibody-drug conjugate (ADC)**. It is made up of a monoclonal antibody (belantamab) that is attached to an anticancer drug (mafodotin).

What is a monoclonal antibody?

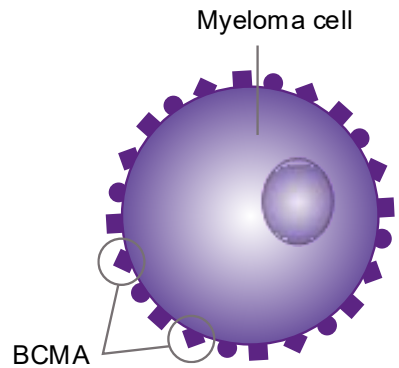
Monoclonal antibodies are made in a laboratory and can mimic the antibodies made by your immune system. Antibodies can recognise substances that may be harmful to your body, such as bacteria, viruses and cancer cells. Antibodies can mark these substances for **elimination by your immune system**.

Belantamab recognises part of the myeloma cell known as **BCMA**.



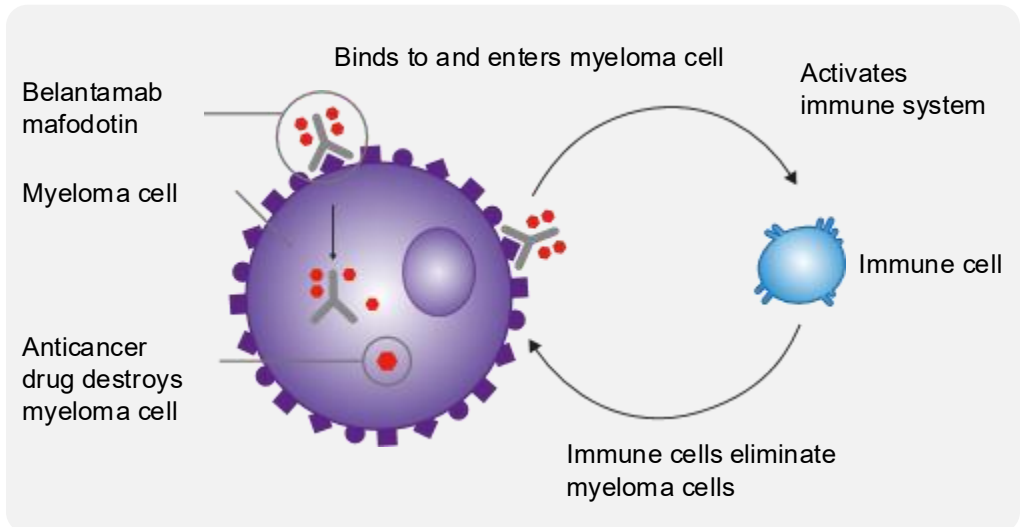
What is BCMA?

BCMA is a protein that is found in **large quantities** on **myeloma** cells. BCMA supports the growth and survival of myeloma cells. Since BCMA is not found in large quantities on healthy cells, it is an **appropriate target** for a multiple myeloma treatment.



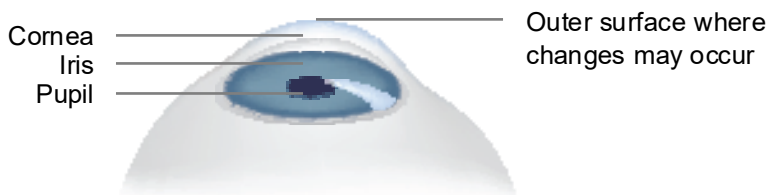
Belantamab mafodotin finds and destroys myeloma cells

After **recognising BCMA** on the surface of a myeloma cell, your treatment can mark the myeloma cell for **elimination by your immune system**. It can also enter the myeloma cell and destroy it through the **anticancer activity** of mafodotin.



Eye-related side effects may occur with belantamab mafodotin treatment

Eye-related side effects can be managed by decreasing your dose or extending the time between doses.



For illustrative purposes only.

The eye is made up of **different components that work together to help you see**. The cornea is the part of the eye that covers the iris and the pupil and helps to focus light that enters the eye.

Changes may occur on the surface of the cornea when you are being treated with belantamab mafodotin, which may lead to symptoms like those shown on the next page.



Some changes on the surface of the eye can occur **without symptoms** and are detectable only through eye exams.

Even if your vision seems fine, your care team will ensure that your eyes are checked before each dose, or more frequently as determined by your care team. If you have not had vision changes or other eye changes during the first six doses, your care team may reduce eye exams to approximately every three months, with additional eye exams when needed. Your care team will work to ensure you can stay on treatment and your eyes are protected.

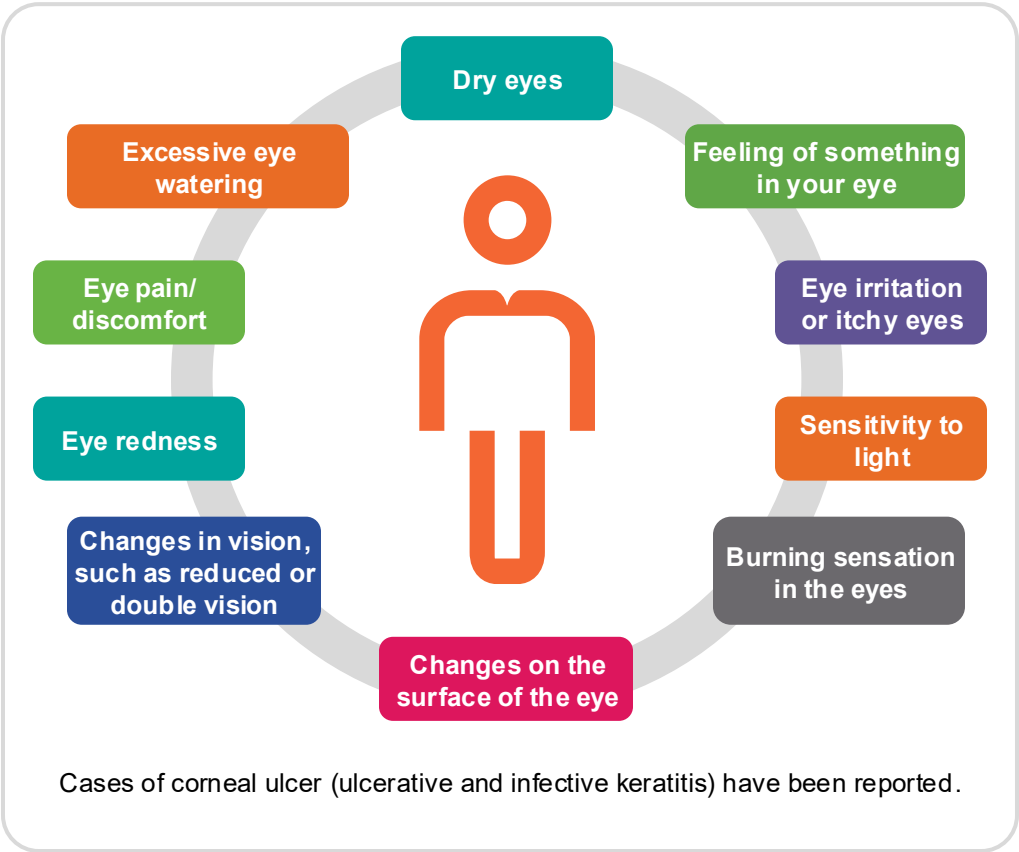


Not all patients will experience eye-related side effects, but if you do, your care team has a **plan to help**.



Belantamab mafodotin can often be administered to patients with a **history of vision or eye problems**. Talk to your doctor if this applies to you.

The most commonly reported eye-related side effects are:



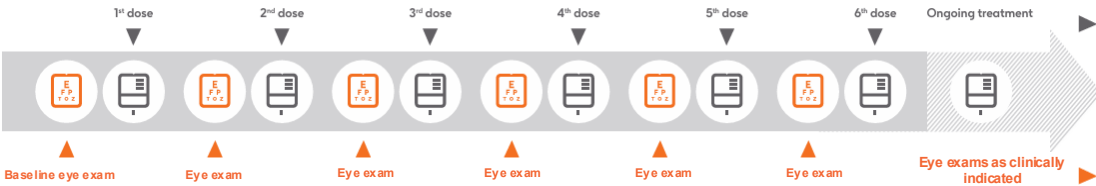
This is not an exhaustive list of side effects. If you experience any other symptoms not listed, or want **more information**, please **speak with your myeloma doctor** and be sure to inform them of any additional medicines you are currently taking.

Managing your eye health during treatment

- Your care team will ensure your eyes are checked with eye exams before each dose, or more frequently as determined by your care team. If you have not had vision changes or other eye changes during the first six doses, your care team may reduce eye exams to approximately every three months, with additional eye exams when needed.
- Your eye care professional will share the findings from the eye exams with your myeloma doctor.
- Your myeloma doctor will use the results of your eye exam to determine whether or not to decrease your dose or extend the time between doses.



If you experience eye-related symptoms, **contact your care team promptly**. Your myeloma doctor may decrease your dose or extend your time between doses to help manage these effects.



Lowering the risk of eye-related side effects



Use eye drops called preservative-free artificial tears at least 4 times a day during treatment to moisten and lubricate your eyes. You should apply them as instructed.



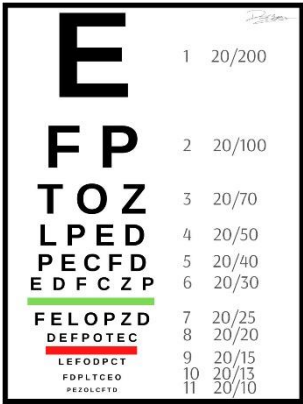
Do not use contact lenses throughout your treatment, unless otherwise advised by your eye care professional.



If your vision is affected, avoid driving or using heavy machinery.

What kind of eye exams are involved?

Your eye care professional will perform an eye exam that involves two common tests: a **visual acuity test** and **slit lamp exam**.



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Visual acuity test

A visual acuity test measures your ability to distinguish fine details with and without corrective lenses. You will be asked to read the letters on a chart that is placed a certain distance away from you. Doctors use this test to determine the need for prescription glasses.



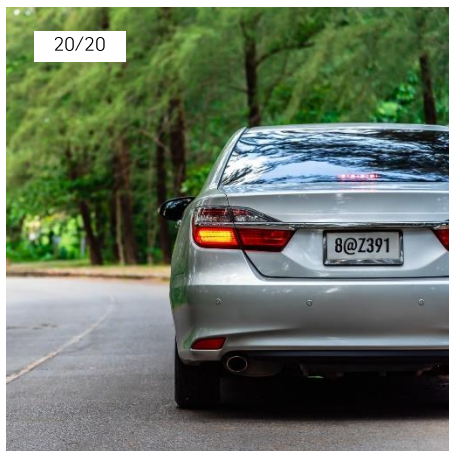
Slit lamp exam

A slit lamp is a microscope combined with a bright light. During your slit lamp exam, you will be asked to sit facing the slit lamp with your forehead and chin on a support. You may also be given some eye drops. Your eye care professional will then examine your eye and determine whether there are any changes on the surface of your eye.

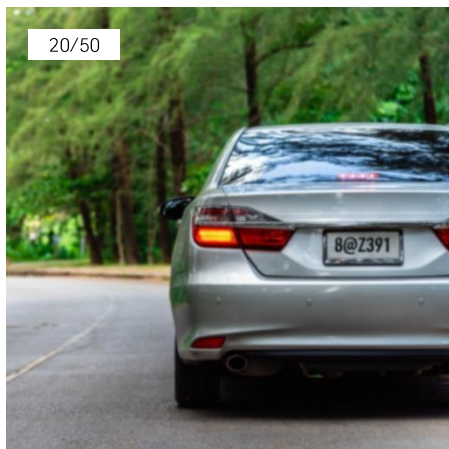


Use the **eye care appointment tracker** and **eye drop tracker** at the back of this guide to keep track of your appointments and eye drop use.

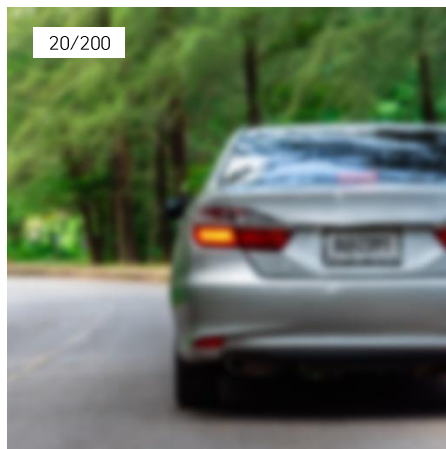
The pictures below show varying degrees of blurred vision



Normal vision



Blurred vision



Images are for illustrative purposes only; vision will differ for each individual. Vision impairment simulated via Adobe Photoshop through application of a fixed gaussian blur level: 20/20, 0.5 pixels; 20/50, 4.0 pixels; 20/100, 7.5 pixels; 20/200, 15 pixels.

Answers to common questions



If you have any concerns about your treatment or experience eye-related symptoms, **contact your care team promptly**. Your myeloma doctor may decrease your dose or extend your time between doses.

Q: What kind of eye-related side effects may occur during and after my treatment?

A: Blurred vision, dry eye, sensitivity to light, eye irritation, the feeling of something in your eye, eye pain, and changes to the surface of the eye have been reported by patients who were treated with belantamab mafodotin in clinical trials. These were managed with dose adjustments and extended time between doses and generally are reversible.

Cases of ulcers on the surface of the eye have also been reported. While these are infrequent, if they occur, treatment should be interrupted until the ulcer has healed.

Q: When might eye-related side effects occur and how long do they last?

A: For patients who experienced blurred vision (20/50 or worse) in one clinical trial, the change in vision was experienced after 73.5 days from the start of treatment and reversed around 64 days after the first occurrence.

In a separate clinical trial for patients who experienced blurred vision (20/50 or worse), the change in vision was experienced after 112 days from the start of treatment and reversed around 57 days after the first occurrence.

Q: Why does this treatment affect the eyes?

A: Though the exact reason is unknown, the treatment can be absorbed by healthy cells in the body, including cells on the surface of the eye, which may lead to changes in the eye, with or without symptoms.

Q: Where do I get an eye exam?

A: An eye exam should be performed by an eye care professional. Your care team will coordinate these exams.

Q: Who should I contact if I experience eye-related side effects?

A: Consult your myeloma doctor. Your treatment may need to be adjusted.

Q: Will I have to stop my treatment if I experience eye-related side effects?

A: It is **common** for myeloma doctors to **adjust treatment** with belantamab mafodotin to manage side effects. Your myeloma doctor may decrease your dose or extend your time between treatments if you have side effects. If you have severe eye-related side effects, it may be necessary to discontinue treatment.

Eye-related side effects may reoccur with each dose of belantamab mafodotin. Eye-related side effects can be managed with dose modifications and preservative-free eye-drops.

Q: What are preservative-free artificial tears? How often do I use them and why?

A: **Preservative-free artificial tears** are an over-the-counter eye drop medicine used to lubricate dry eyes and help keep moisture on your eyes. It is important that you use preservative-free artificial tears at least 4 times per day during treatment to help manage symptoms. Artificial tears with preservatives are not recommended as they may irritate your eyes, especially if you have dry eyes.

Q: While I am receiving my treatment, are there any restrictions on daily activities that involve vision?

A: Avoid wearing contact lenses throughout your treatment, unless otherwise advised by your eye care professional. You are advised not to drive or use heavy machinery if your vision is affected.

Talk to your myeloma doctor if you are unsure about any potential restrictions.

Reporting of side effects: If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this guide. All side effects should be reported.

Eye drops tracker

In the spaces provided, write down the date that you apply your eye drops.
Mark each circle with an X once the eye drops are applied. Ask your care team for more copies of the tracker if you need them.

Infusion cycle number:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Date (Week 1)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 2)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 3)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 4)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Infusion cycle number:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Date (Week 1)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 2)							
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Date (Week 4)							
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Date (Week 1)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 2)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
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Date (Week 4)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Infusion cycle number:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Date (Week 1)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 2)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 3)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Date (Week 4)							
Eye drops applied	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Eye care appointment tracker

Ask your care team for more copies of the tracker if you need them.

Appointment	Date	Time	Notes
Before 1st treatment			
Before 2nd treatment			
Before 3rd treatment			
Before 4th treatment			
Before 5th treatment			
Before 6th treatment			

Eye care appointment tracker

Ask your care team for more copies of the tracker if you need them.

Additional eye exams as determined by care team			
Appointment	Date	Time	Notes
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			
Before __th treatment			

Notes

Notes

Notes

This patient guide is to be given only by doctors to patients who have been prescribed with belantamab mafodotin. For more information, please consult your doctor.

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