



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: Tarlatamab
Other names: IMDELLTRA®

- **Tarlatamab** (tar LA tah mab) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a type of protein designed to help your own body's immune system target cancer cells to stop them from growing. It is a clear liquid that is injected into a vein.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to tarlatamab before receiving tarlatamab.
- A **blood test** may be taken before each treatment. The dose and timing of your treatment may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- Other drugs may **interact** with tarlatamab. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs.
- Do not receive any **immunizations** before discussing with your doctor.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of tarlatamab.
- Tarlatamab may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with tarlatamab and for 2 months after your treatment has ended. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 months after your treatment has ended.
- Tarlatamab may affect your ability to **drive** a car or **operate machinery**. Use caution with any activity that requires mental alertness.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with tarlatamab before you receive any treatment from them.

Some serious side effects involving your immune system or your nervous system can occur during your treatment with tarlatamab, especially when you are receiving the **first few doses**. It is important to report these side effects **immediately** to your healthcare team.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>At the start of treatment, when your immune system is activated, cytokine release syndrome (CRS) can occur. This usually only occurs with the first few doses of tarlatamab. Symptoms can worsen quickly.</p>	<p>To help prevent CRS, you will be given tarlatamab in a small dose to start and then your dose will be increased slowly to the full treatment dose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See patient handout <i>For the Patient: Management of CRS and ICANS</i>.* • Tell your nurse if you have any of the following symptoms while you are receiving tarlatamab: fever, chills, dizziness, shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting, fast heartbeat, unusual tiredness, headache, or muscle/joint pain. • Call your healthcare team immediately if you have these symptoms after you leave the clinic. <p>Do not drive or operate machinery if you have symptoms of CRS.</p>
<p>Nervous system problems (known as Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome or ICANS) can sometimes occur. Symptoms usually occur with the first few doses of tarlatamab, but can sometimes occur several weeks after you start tarlatamab.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See patient handout <i>For the Patient: Management of CRS and ICANS</i>.* • Call your healthcare team immediately if you have these symptoms: tremors or muscle spasms, trouble walking, writing, or speaking, headache, feeling nervous or confused, hearing loss, or double vision. <p>Do not drive or operate machinery if you have symptoms of ICANS.</p>

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

Side effects are listed in the following table in the order in which they may occur. **Your treatment is a type of therapy known as immunotherapy and it may cause serious side effects related to your immune system. It is important to report side effects immediately to your healthcare team. Do not manage side effects at home without speaking with your healthcare team. Refer to specific protocol handout (if available) for more details.**

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Allergic reactions may rarely occur. Signs of an allergic reaction may include rash, chest pain or tightness, wheezing, or breathing problems.</p> <p>This can occur immediately or several hours after receiving tarlatamab and usually only with the first or second dose.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving tarlatamab or contact your healthcare team immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p>
<p>Pain or tenderness may occur where the needle was placed.</p>	<p>Apply cool compresses or soak in cool water for 15-20 minutes several times a day.</p>
<p>Nausea and vomiting may occur. Most people have little or no nausea. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues for more than 24 hours.</p>
<p>Fever and chills may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>Report this to your healthcare team immediately.</p>
<p>Headache may sometimes occur.</p>	
<p>Muscle or joint pain may sometimes occur.</p>	
<p>Diarrhea may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>
<p>Your white blood cells may decrease after your treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, you are at greater risk of having an infection.</p>	<p>To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people who are sick. <p>Call your healthcare team immediately at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Your platelets may decrease after your treatment. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.	<p>To help prevent bleeding problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself. • Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose. • Avoid constipation. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. <p>Some medications such as ASA (e.g., ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed by your doctor (e.g., ASA for your heart). <p>For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®), but occasional use of ibuprofen may be acceptable.</p>
Constipation may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise if you can. • Drink plenty of fluids. <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*</p>
Sugar control may sometimes be affected in patients with diabetes.	Check your blood sugar regularly if you have diabetes.
Loss of appetite and weight loss sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> .*
Taste alteration may sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Cope with Taste and Smell Changes</i> .*
Tiredness and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*
Hair loss does not occur with tarlatamab.	

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of **cytokine release syndrome** and have more than one of these symptoms: fever, chills, dizziness, shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting, fast heartbeat, unusual tiredness, headache, or muscle/joint pain.
- Signs of **nervous system problems (ICANS)** such as tremors or muscle spasms, having trouble walking, writing, or speaking, headache, feeling anxious (nervous) or

confused, having trouble thinking, hearing loss, or changes in eyesight such as double vision.

- Signs of an **allergic reaction** (rare) soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heartbeat, face swelling, or breathing problems.
- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum); cloudy or foul smelling urine; painful, tender, or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- Signs of **lung problems** such as shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing.
- Signs of **liver problems** such as yellow eyes or skin, white or clay-coloured stools.
- Signs of **tumour lysis syndrome** such as more than one of these symptoms: abdominal pain/nausea/vomiting, dark or cloudy urine, moodiness, restlessness, confusion, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, unusual tiredness, fever/chills, seizure or muscle/joint pain.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.
- Unusual **bleeding** or bleeding that lasts a long time.
- **Numbness or tingling** in feet or hands.
- Signs of **kidney problems** such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:

- Trouble sleeping.
- Easy bruising or minor bleeding.
- Cough.
- For patients with diabetes: uncontrolled blood sugars.

REPORT ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS TO YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM
