Patient Guide to

PS-Pomalidomide REMS

Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

This guide provides you important information about:

- The risks of pomalidomide
 - Birth defects (deformed babies) or death of an unborn baby
 - Blood clots in your arteries (heart attacks and strokes), veins (deep vein thrombosis), and lungs (pulmonary embolism) can happen if you take pomalidomide
- PS-Pomalidomide REMS
 - What females who can get pregnant need to know
 - Birth control options
 - What females who can not get pregnant need to know
 - What males need to know

The PS-Pomalidomide REMS includes both POMALYST® (pomalidomide) and generic pomalidomide products. The pomalidomide manufacturers have a contractual agreement for administration of the PS-Pomalidomide REMS. All manufacturers retain responsibility for the actions described in the REMS.

PS-Pomalidomide REMS

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Risks of pomalidomide

Pomalidomide is similar to the medicine thalidomide (THALOMID®). Thalidomide can cause severe life-threatening birth defects. If pomalidomide is used during pregnancy, it can cause birth defects or death to unborn babies. Pomalidomide must not be used by pregnant females and females who are able to get pregnant. Females who are able to get pregnant must avoid pregnancy while taking pomalidomide.

Blood clots in your arteries (heart attacks and strokes), veins (deep vein thrombosis), and lungs (pulmonary embolism) can happen if you take pomalidomide.

These are not all of the serious risks of pomalidomide. Please read the Medication Guide for pomalidomide for more information about all of the risks with pomalidomide use. The Medication Guide can be found at www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com.

What is PS-Pomalidomide REMS?

To avoid serious risks to unborn babies, pomalidomide is only available under a restricted distribution program called "PS-Pomalidomide Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)." Only certified prescribers can prescribe pomalidomide and only certified pharmacies can dispense pomalidomide. In order to receive pomalidomide, patients must be enrolled in PS-Pomalidomide REMS and agree to follow the requirements.

For more information about pomalidomide and PS-Pomalidomide REMS, please visit **www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com**, or call the REMS Call Center toll-free at **1-888-423-5436**.

How to receive your first prescription for pomalidomide

For Females:

Counseling

Your healthcare provider will counsel you on:

Why and how you and your partner should prevent pregnancy



- Using 2 effective birth control methods (at least 1 highly effective method and 1 effective method)
- Not sharing pomalidomide
- Not donating blood
- Not to open, break, chew, or crush pomalidomide capsules or handle them any more than needed



Pregnancy Test #1

If you can get pregnant, you must take an initial pregnancy test within 10-14 days before getting a pomalidomide prescription



Pregnancy Test #2

If you can get pregnant, you must take a second pregnancy test within 24 hours before getting a pomalidomide prescription



Enrollment

You and your healthcare provider will then complete and submit the PS-Pomalidomide REMS Patient-Physician Agreement Form



Complete Mandatory Confidential Survey

You and your healthcare provider will each complete a survey. Visit **www.BMSREMSPatientSafety.com**, access the REMS Companion App, or call **1-888-423-5436** and press 1 to take your survey



Prescription

Your healthcare provider will send your prescription to a certified pharmacy



Pharmacy Call

The certified pharmacy will contact you to provide counseling on the serious risks and safe-use conditions of pomalidomide before you receive your prescription. They will also coordinate delivery of pomalidomide to you



Receive Pomalidomide

Pomalidomide will be shipped to the address you provide. Someone must sign for this shipment

For each of your following prescriptions, pregnancy tests will be required depending on your ability to get pregnant. For specific pregnancy test requirements, please refer to pages 9-10 of this guide. For full detailed information about PS-Pomalidomide REMS requirements, please visit www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com.

For Males:



Counseling

Your healthcare provider will counsel you on:

- Why and how you and your partner should prevent pregnancy
- Required condom use
 - Not sharing pomalidomide
 - Not donating blood or sperm
 - Not to open, break, chew, or crush pomalidomide capsules or handle them any more than needed



Enrollment

You and your healthcare provider will then complete and submit the PS-Pomalidomide REMS Patient-Physician Agreement Form



Complete Mandatory Confidential Survey
You will not have to take a survey for your first
prescription, but will have to for the following ones.
Visit www.BMSREMSPatientSafety.com, access
the REMS Companion App, or call 1-888-423-5436
and press 1 to take your survey



Prescription

Your healthcare provider will send your prescription to a certified pharmacy



Pharmacy Call

The certified pharmacy will contact you to provide counseling on the serious risks and safe-use conditions of pomalidomide before you receive your prescription. They will also coordinate delivery of pomalidomide to you



Receive Pomalidomide

Pomalidomide will be shipped to the address you provide. Someone must sign for this shipment

For each of your following prescriptions, you will need to follow a similar process. For full detailed information about PS-Pomalidomide REMS requirements, please visit www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com.

What do all patients need to know about PS-Pomalidomide REMS?

General guidelines

- This medicine is only for you. Do not share it with anyone even if they have symptoms like yours. It may harm them and can cause birth defects
- Pomalidomide must be kept out of the reach of children
- Do not open or crush pomalidomide capsules.
 If powder in the capsule comes in contact with your skin, wash the area with soap and water
- Keep pomalidomide in a cool, dry place
- Do not donate blood while you are taking pomalidomide, during breaks (dose interruptions), and for 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide
- Return any unused pomalidomide capsules to the REMS Call Center by calling 1-888-423-5436, or to your pomalidomide prescriber, or to the pharmacy that dispensed the pomalidomide to you

What do females who can get pregnant need to know about PS-Pomalidomide REMS?

A. Before taking pomalidomide

- You must sign the PS-Pomalidomide REMS
 Patient-Physician Agreement Form that says you
 understand that pomalidomide should not be used
 during pregnancy, and that you agree not to
 become pregnant while taking pomalidomide
- If there is any chance that you can get pregnant, you must agree to use at the same time at least 1 highly effective method and at least 1 additional effective method of birth control every time you have sex with a male starting at least 4 weeks before taking pomalidomide
- Your healthcare provider must give you a pregnancy test 10 to 14 days before you receive your first prescription for pomalidomide, and again within 24 hours before you receive your first prescription for pomalidomide. If you are pregnant, you can not take pomalidomide
- You will have pregnancy tests before starting pomalidomide and while taking pomalidomide, even if you agree not to have sex with a male
- Before your healthcare provider can write your prescription for pomalidomide, you must take part in a mandatory confidential survey. The survey will make sure that you understand and can follow information designed to prevent serious risks to unborn babies

What do females who can get pregnant need to know about PS-Pomalidomide REMS? (continued)

- Before dispensing pomalidomide, your PS-Pomalidomide REMS certified pharmacy will contact you to discuss treatment
- Your healthcare provider will talk with you about your birth control options
- Choose at least 1 highly effective method and at least 1 additional effective method of birth control. Talk to your healthcare provider about the following acceptable birth control methods. See below.

Effective Methods of Birth Control Used at the Same Time

Highly effective birth control methods	Additional effective birth control methods
Intrauterine device (IUD)	
Hormonal methods (birth control pills, hormonal patches, injections, vaginal rings, or implants)	Male latex or synthetic condom
Tubal ligation (having your tubes tied)	Diaphragm
Partner's vasectomy (tying of the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm)	Cervical cap

2. Use the 2 methods of birth control at the same time

Remember: You must use at the same time
 at least 1 highly effective method and at least
 1 additional effective method of birth control
 every time you have sex with a male. However,
 your healthcare provider may recommend that
 you use 2 different methods instead for
 medical reasons

- Talk to your healthcare provider to make sure that other medicines or dietary supplements you are taking do not interfere with your hormonal birth control methods
- Remember, not having sex is the only method of birth control that is 100% effective

3. Unacceptable methods of birth control

- Progesterone-only "mini-pills"
- IUD Progesterone T
- Female condoms
- Natural family planning (rhythm method) or breastfeeding
- · Fertility awareness
- Withdrawal
- Cervical shield*

4. Take pregnancy tests

 You must have a pregnancy test performed by your healthcare provider 10 to 14 days before receiving your first prescription for pomalidomide and again within 24 hours before receiving your first prescription for pomalidomide. Both pregnancy tests must have a negative result

^{*}A cervical shield should not be confused with a cervical cap, which is an effective secondary form of contraception.

What do females who can get pregnant need to know about PS-Pomalidomide REMS? (continued)

B. While taking pomalidomide

- If you are able to get pregnant, you must continue (including during breaks [dose interruptions]) to use at the same time at least 1 highly effective method and at least 1 additional effective method of birth control every time you have sex with a male
- Remember, not having sex is the only method of birth control that is 100% effective
- You must talk to your healthcare provider before changing any birth control methods you have already agreed to use
- You will have a pregnancy test performed by your healthcare provider:
 - Every week during the first 4 weeks of treatment, then
 - Every 4 weeks if your menstrual cycles are regular, or
 - Every 2 weeks if your cycles are irregular
 - If you miss your period or have unusual menstrual bleeding, or
 - If your medication is not dispensed within
 7 days of taking the pregnancy test
- If you had sex with a male without using birth control or if you think your birth control has failed, stop taking pomalidomide immediately and call your healthcare provider right away. Your healthcare provider will discuss your options, which may include emergency birth control. Do not wait until your next appointment to tell your healthcare provider if you miss your menstrual period or if you think you may be pregnant

- If you get pregnant, or think you may be pregnant, you must immediately stop taking pomalidomide.
 Contact your healthcare provider immediately to discuss your pregnancy. If you do not have an obstetrician (OB/GYN), your healthcare provider will refer you to one for care and counseling. If your healthcare provider is not available, call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436
- You must not breastfeed while you are taking pomalidomide
- In order to continue receiving pomalidomide, you must take part in a mandatory confidential survey every month. You must also continue to discuss your treatment with your PS-Pomalidomide REMS healthcare provider. To take the survey, please visit www.BMSREMSPatientSafety.com, access the REMS Companion App, or call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436

C. Emergency Birth Control

- Emergency birth control is meant only for emergencies.
 It does NOT take the place of your usual 2 forms of birth control. Emergency birth control is not to be used instead of regular birth control
- Emergency birth control is also called "after sex" or "morning after" birth control. It may prevent pregnancy after sex (penis-vaginal) without adequate birth control. Emergency birth control is only for a patient who is sure they are not already pregnant

When would I need emergency birth control?

 Stop taking pomalidomide immediately and call your healthcare provider about emergency birth control if you had sex (penis-vaginal) without using birth control or if you think your birth control has failed

Where can I get emergency birth control?

 Talk to your healthcare provider for guidance on availability of emergency birth control

Attention Females Who Can Get Pregnant:

Tear out this letter to take with you to your next medical appointment that discusses your birth control options.

This letter will help you and your healthcare provider understand what types of birth control options are the best for you.

PS-Pomalidomide REMS

Dear Healthcare Provider.

Your patient is being treated with pomalidomide. Due to its structural similarity to thalidomide, a known teratogen, pomalidomide is only available under a restricted distribution program approved by the Food and Drug Administration. This program is called PS-Pomalidomide REMS (Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy).

The goals of PS-Pomalidomide REMS are:

- 1. To prevent the risk of embryo-fetal exposure to pomalidomide.
- 2. To inform prescribers, patients, and pharmacists on the serious risks and safe-use conditions for pomalidomide.

To enroll in PS-Pomalidomide REMS, your patient, with the knowledge of the healthcare provider who prescribed pomalidomide, agreed to follow the program's contraception requirements while on pomalidomide therapy. Unless she completely abstains from sexual intercourse with a male partner, she is required to use at the same time at least 1 highly effective birth control method and at least

1 additional effective method.

The 2 effective contraceptive methods must be

started at least 4 weeks before pomalidomide therapy, during therapy (including dose interruptions), and for at least 4 weeks following discontinuation of therapy. Please refer to the table below of the acceptable forms of contraception to help facilitate the discussion on contraception.

Effective Methods of Birth Control Used at the Same Time

Highly effective birth control methods

Intrauterine device (IUD)

Hormonal methods (birth control pills, hormonal patches, injections, vaginal rings, or implants)

Tubal ligation (having your tubes tied)

Partner's vasectomy (tying of the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm)

Additional effective birth control methods

Male latex or synthetic condom

Diaphragm

Cervical cap

Unacceptable forms of contraception:

progesterone-only "mini-pills," IUD Progesterone T, female condoms, natural family planning (rhythm method) or breastfeeding, fertility awareness, withdrawal, cervical shield (a cervical shield should not be confused with a cervical cap, which is an effective secondary form of contraception).

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Remind all patients that not having any sexual intercourse is the only birth control method that is 100% effective.

Patients should be counseled that concomitant use of certain prescription drugs and/or dietary supplements can decrease the effects of hormonal contraception. If hormonal or IUD contraception is medically contraindicated, 2 other contraceptive methods may be used simultaneously during periods of concomitant use and for 4 weeks after.

Instruct patient to immediately stop taking pomalidomide and contact her doctor if she becomes pregnant while taking this drug, if she misses her menstrual period or experiences unusual menstrual bleeding, if she stops taking birth control, or if she thinks FOR ANY REASON that she may be pregnant. Advise patient that if her doctor is not available, then she can call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436.

There are other risks associated with pomalidomide treatment as described in the relevant Prescribing Information.

For relevant Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warnings, or details about PS-Pomalidomide REMS, please visit **www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com**.

You may contact the REMS Call Center at **1-888-423-5436** if you have any questions about the information contained in this letter or the safe and effective use of pomalidomide.

Sincerely,

The PS-Pomalidomide REMS Sponsors

D. After you have stopped taking pomalidomide

- You must continue to use at the same time at least 1 highly effective method and at least 1 additional effective method of birth control every time you have sex with a male:
 - For at least 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide, or
 - Do not have any sex with a male for 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide

See also "General guidelines" on page 6 for requirements for all patients.

What do females who can not get pregnant need to know about PS-Pomalidomide REMS?

A. Before taking pomalidomide

- You must sign the PS-Pomalidomide REMS
 Patient-Physician Agreement Form that says you
 are currently not pregnant and are not able to get
 pregnant. This means that:
 - You have been in natural menopause for at least 2 years, or
 - You have had both ovaries and/or uterus removed
- For females who have not started their period (menstruation) and are under the age of 18, a parent or legal guardian must sign the PS-Pomalidomide REMS Patient-Physician Agreement Form that says the patient is not pregnant, is not able to get pregnant, and/or will not be having sex with a male for at least 4 weeks before starting pomalidomide
- Before your healthcare provider can write your prescription for pomalidomide, you must take part in a mandatory confidential survey. The survey will make sure that you understand and can follow information designed to prevent serious risks to unborn babies

 Before dispensing pomalidomide, your PS-Pomalidomide REMS certified pharmacy will contact you to discuss treatment

B. While taking pomalidomide

 In order to continue receiving pomalidomide, you must take part in a mandatory confidential survey every 6 months. You must also continue to discuss your treatment with your PS-Pomalidomide REMS healthcare provider. To take the survey, please visit www.BMSREMSPatientSafety.com, access the REMS Companion App, or call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436

See also "General guidelines" on page 6 for requirements for all patients.

What do males need to know about PS-Pomalidomide REMS?

 You must use a latex or synthetic condom, every time you have sex with a female who is able to get pregnant, even if you have had a successful vasectomy (tying of the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm)

A. Before taking pomalidomide

- You must sign the PS-Pomalidomide REMS
 Patient-Physician Agreement Form. You must agree
 that while taking pomalidomide you will use a latex
 or synthetic condom every time you have sex with a
 female who is pregnant or who is able to get pregnant,
 even if you have had a successful vasectomy (tying of
 the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm)
- Before dispensing pomalidomide, your PS-Pomalidomide REMS certified pharmacy will contact you to discuss treatment

B. While taking pomalidomide

- You must use a latex or synthetic condom every time (including during breaks [dose interruptions]) you have sex with a female who is pregnant or who is able to get pregnant, even if you have had a successful vasectomy (tying of the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm)
- Remember, not having sex is the only method of birth control that is 100% effective

- You must tell your healthcare provider right away
 if you had sex with a female without using a latex
 or synthetic condom, if you think for any reason that
 your partner may be pregnant, or if your partner is
 pregnant. If your healthcare provider is not available,
 call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436
- You must **not** donate sperm while taking pomalidomide (including during breaks [dose interruptions])
- In order to continue receiving pomalidomide, you
 must take part in a mandatory confidential survey
 every month. You must also continue to discuss
 your treatment with your PS-Pomalidomide REMS
 healthcare provider. To take the survey, please visit
 www.BMSREMSPatientSafety.com, access the
 REMS Companion App, or call the REMS Call Center
 at 1-888-423-5436

C. After you have stopped taking pomalidomide

- For 4 weeks after receiving your last dose
 of pomalidomide, you must use a latex or synthetic
 condom every time you have sex with a female
 who is pregnant or who is able to get pregnant,
 even if you have had a successful vasectomy (tying
 of the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm)
- You must **not** donate sperm for 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide

See also "General guidelines" on page 6 for requirements for all patients.

Mandatory confidential patient surveys

As a patient who is enrolled in PS-Pomalidomide REMS, you must complete a brief mandatory confidential survey as outlined below:

Adult females who can get pregnant

- Initial survey before first prescription
- Monthly

Adult females who can not get pregnant

- Initial survey before first prescription
- Every 6 months

Female children

- Initial survey before first prescription
- Monthly

Males

- No initial survey
- Monthly

Mandatory confidential survey process

- When your healthcare provider tells you to take the survey, go to the patient Mandatory Confidential Survey section of www.BMSREMSPatientSafety.com, the REMS Companion App, or call the REMS Call Center at 1-888-423-5436
- Be prepared with your patient identification number
- After completing your survey, your healthcare provider will also complete a survey. Your healthcare provider will then receive authorization to write your prescription
- The prescription will be sent to a PS-Pomalidomide REMS certified pharmacy. The PS-Pomalidomide REMS certified pharmacy will contact you to discuss your pomalidomide therapy. You will not receive your medication until you speak with the PS-Pomalidomide REMS certified pharmacy

For more information, contact the REMS Call Center at **1-888-423-5436**.

Warning to patients taking pomalidomide

Attention females:

Do **not** take pomalidomide if you are pregnant, if you are breastfeeding, or if you are able to get pregnant and are not using **at the same time** at least 1 highly effective method and at least 1 additional effective method of birth control **every time** you have sex with a male.

Attention males:

You must use a latex or synthetic condom **every time** you have sex with a female who is pregnant or who is able to get pregnant, even if you have had a successful vasectomy (tying of the tubes to prevent the passing of sperm).

You must **not** donate sperm while taking pomalidomide, during breaks (dose interruptions), and for 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide.

Attention all patients:

You must **not** donate blood while taking pomalidomide, during breaks (dose interruptions), and for 4 weeks after stopping pomalidomide.

This medicine is **only** for you. **Do not share it with anyone** even if they have symptoms like yours. It may harm them and can cause birth defects.

Pomalidomide must be kept out of the reach of children. Return any unused pomalidomide capsules for disposal to the REMS Call Center by calling **1-888-423-5436**, or to your pomalidomide prescriber, or to the pharmacy that dispensed the pomalidomide to you.

For more information about pomalidomide and PS-Pomalidomide REMS, please visit **www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com**, or call the REMS Call Center at **1-888-423-5436**.

Pomalidomide is only available under a restricted distribution program, PS-Pomalidomide REMS.

Please read the Medication Guide for pomalidomide for more information regarding risks with pomalidomide use and see the relevant Prescribing Information, including Boxed Warnings, at www.PS-PomalidomideREMS.com.

PS-Pomalidomide REMS