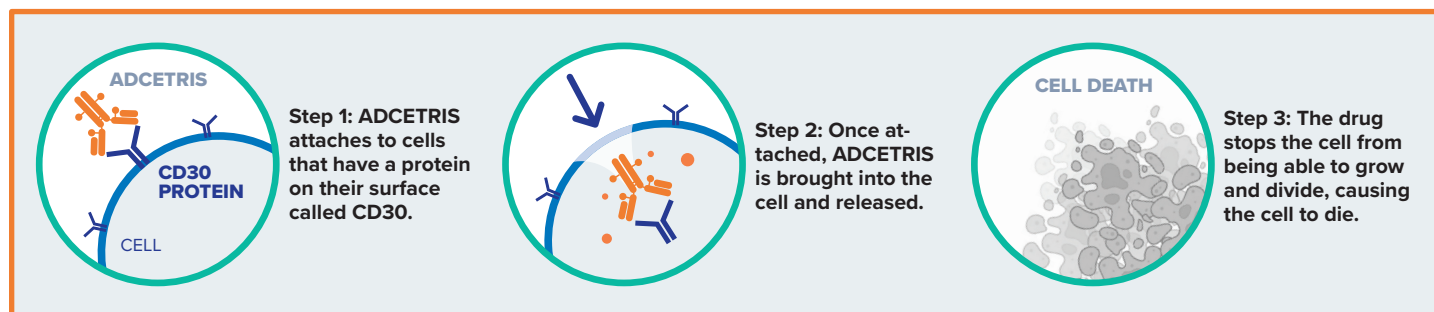


ADCETRIS (brentuximab vedotin) in Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma**What is ADCETRIS (brentuximab vedotin)?**

ADCETRIS is a kind of medicine called an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC). ADCETRIS binds to CD30, a protein found on some types of lymphoma cells. By attaching to CD30 on the cancer cells, ADCETRIS delivers powerful chemotherapy directly to those cells. This type of drug helps to target the cancer cells and lower the damage to normal cells.

**Why is my child getting ADCETRIS?**

A large study conducted in children 2 years of age and older showed that adding ADCETRIS to standard chemotherapy for patients with high-risk classical Hodgkin lymphoma resulted in a:



59%
reduced risk of

- Cancer growing or spreading
- Cancer coming back
- New cancers starting in other parts of the body
- Death

How will my child receive ADCETRIS?

ADCETRIS is given as an **intravenous (IV) infusion** (directly into the vein), at the doctor's office or in the hospital.



Patients will receive ADCETRIS with chemotherapy every **3 weeks** for up to 5 treatments.



The ADCETRIS infusion takes about **30 minutes**. Additional time is needed for AVEPC chemotherapy infusions. The doctor may ask patients to come to the office early to prepare and stay afterwards for monitoring.

BEFORE they take ADCETRIS, tell your child's doctor about all of your child's medical conditions, including if they:

- Have or have had any kidney or liver problems
- Have a history of high blood sugar or diabetes
- Are sexually active, are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or have a partner who plans to become pregnant
- Are breastfeeding

Tell your child's doctor about all of the medicines your child takes.

Patients treated with ADCETRIS can have a rare but serious brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), which can lead to death. Tell your doctor immediately if your child has:

- Mood or behavior changes
- Confusion
- Problems in thinking or loss of memory
- Changes with their eyesight, speech, or walking
- Decreased strength or weakness on one side of the body

Although it is rare, ADCETRIS may cause an infusion reaction. During treatment, let the nurse know right away if your child has any of these symptoms: chills or shaking, dizziness, fever, itchiness or rash, flushing, difficulty breathing, wheezing, sudden back pain, or feeling faint.



These are not all of the possible side effects of ADCETRIS. Medications can affect each patient in unique ways. Tell your doctor about any changes or possible side effects that bother your child or do not go away. If your child has certain side effects, your doctor may lower the dose, delay, or stop ADCETRIS.

PATIENT EDUCATION

ADCETRIS (Brentuximab vedotin) in Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma

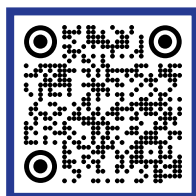
What side effects are common with ADCETRIS?

COMMON SIDE EFFECTS	SIDE EFFECT	WHAT TO LOOK FOR?	WHAT TO DO
	Low white blood cells in the blood • Increases the risk of getting an infection	Feeling hot or unwell (for example, chills or a new cough)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your health care team has told you that your child has low white blood cells; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash hands often Keep a thermometer at home to check their temperature If they have a fever (temperature of 100.4 F (38 C) or higher), contact your child's health care team Do NOT give medicines that treat a fever, for example, Tylenol® (acetaminophen) or Advil® (ibuprofen) BEFORE you take their temperature Do NOT give your child hot or cold food to eat or drink right before taking their temperature
	Low platelet count in your child's blood • Increases the risk of bleeding and bruising	Watch for signs of bleeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bleeding from gums Unusual or heavy nosebleeds Coughing up red or brown colored mucus Black colored stools (poop) Heavy vaginal bleeding Red or pink colored urine (pee) Bruising easily or more than normal 	Talk to your child's health care team if your child has any signs of bleeding If your child has bleeding that does not stop or is very heavy, you must get emergency medical help right away
	Neuropathy (tingling, numb toes or fingers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbness or tingling of fingers and toes Sometimes may be painful or feel like a burning sensation 	Talk to your child's health care team

LESS COMMON SIDE EFFECTS	SIDE EFFECT	WHAT TO LOOK FOR?	WHAT TO DO
	Fatigue	Feeling tired or having low energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure your child stays active but paces themselves Make sure your child eats well and drinks as instructed by their health care team Check with your child's health care team before they start new exercises Talk to your child's health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe
	Cold and flu symptoms	Your child may have a cough or feel short of breath. Symptoms that may also occur with a cough are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wheezing Sore throat Runny nose Fever and chills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your child has a severe cough with chest pain, trouble breathing or is coughing up blood, get medical help right away Talk to your child's health care team
	Allergic reaction	Fever, itchiness, rash, swollen lips, face or tongue, chest and throat feel tight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get emergency medical help right away for severe symptoms Tell your child's nurse right away if they have any signs of allergic reaction during or just after their treatment Talk to your child's health care team if they have a mild skin reaction.
	Diarrhea	Loose, watery, or unformed stools (poop) that may happen days to weeks after starting treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give your child anti-diarrhea medicine if their health care team prescribed it or said to take it Feed your child many small meals and snacks instead of large meals They should drink at least 6 to 8 cups of liquids per day, unless their health care team said to drink more or less Talk to their health care team if their diarrhea does not improve after 24 hours of taking diarrhea medicine or if it gets worse
	Alopecia (hair loss)	Partial or complete hair loss is likely, usually 1-2 weeks after the start of therapy. This hair loss can affect all body hair.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people choose to wear scarves, caps, or wigs. A short haircut prior to treatment may help with the stress of hair loss. Keep your child's head covered to protect it from the sun during the summer and cold during the winter Hair will likely grow back after treatment is completed; the color and/or texture may be different It may take 3 to 6 months after therapy is completed to resume normal hair growth

If your child experiences ANY new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, call your child's care team immediately.

This only a brief summary of important information about ADCETRIS. Talk to your child's doctor or health care team if you have any questions.



You can find more information about ADCETRIS (brentuximab vedotin) in pediatric Hodgkin lymphoma here: <https://www.adcetriss.com/pediatric-classical-hodgkin-lymphoma/>
Scan the QR code for quick mobile access.