

DOCTOR DISCUSSION GUIDE



Making the most of your next appointment starts by showing up prepared. Sharing symptoms and details about life with Cold Agglutinin Disease (CAD) helps your healthcare team provide you the best care they can.

Things to Think About Before Your Next Doctor's Appointment

Before your next doctor's visit, consider these questions about how CAD is affecting your daily life. The answers will provide your healthcare provider(s) with the information they need to better assist your comeback from CAD.



What symptoms have you experienced since your last visit?



Have those symptoms changed or become more frequent?



How have you been dealing with your symptoms day to day?

INDICATION

ENJAYMO[®] is a prescription medicine used to treat the breakdown of red blood cells (hemolysis) in adults with cold agglutinin disease (CAD).

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not receive ENJAYMO if you are allergic to sutimlimab-jome or any of the ingredients in ENJAYMO.

ENJAYMO can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious Infections:** ENJAYMO is a prescription medicine that affects your immune system. ENJAYMO may lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. ENJAYMO increases your chance of getting serious infections including those caused by encapsulated bacteria, including *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type B. These serious infections may quickly become life-threatening or cause death if not recognized and treated early.
 - You must complete or be up to date with the vaccines against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* at least 2 weeks before your first dose of ENJAYMO.
 - If your healthcare provider decides that urgent treatment with ENJAYMO is needed, you should receive vaccinations as soon as possible.
 - If you have been vaccinated against these bacteria in the past, you might need additional vaccines before starting ENJAYMO. Your healthcare provider will decide if you need additional vaccines.
 - Vaccines do not prevent all infections caused by encapsulated bacteria. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care right away if you get any of these signs and symptoms of a serious infection:
 - fever with or without shivers or chills
 - fever with chest pain and cough
 - fever with high heart rate
 - headache and fever
 - confusion
 - clammy skin
 - fever and a rash
 - fever with breathlessness or fast breathing
 - headache with nausea or vomiting
 - headache with stiff neck or stiff back
 - body aches with flu-like symptoms
 - eyes sensitive to light

Please see additional Safety Information on the last page and see Full [Prescribing Information](#) including [Medication Guide](#).

Questions for Your Doctor About Treatment

Take these questions to your next doctor's appointment to see if ENJAYMO can kickstart your comeback.

Can ENJAYMO help improve hemoglobin levels and fatigue?

How long do you think I'll need to take ENJAYMO before I can see results?

How does ENJAYMO work to inhibit hemolysis (red blood cell destruction)?

What are the possible side effects of ENJAYMO?

How is ENJAYMO administered? And what should I expect during the infusion?

What should I do if I miss an infusion dose?

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- **Infusion-related reactions:** Treatment with ENJAYMO may cause infusion-related reactions, including allergic reactions that may be serious or life-threatening. Your healthcare provider may slow down or stop your ENJAYMO infusion if you have an infusion-related reaction and will treat your symptoms if needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop symptoms during your ENJAYMO infusion that may mean you are having an infusion-related reaction, including:
 - shortness of breath
 - decrease in blood pressure
 - chest discomfort
 - rapid heartbeat
 - nausea
 - injection site reaction
 - flushing
 - headache
 - dizziness
 - rash
 - itchy skin
- **Risk of autoimmune disease:** ENJAYMO may increase your risk for developing an autoimmune disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Tell your healthcare provider and get medical help if you develop any symptoms of SLE, including:
 - joint pain or swelling
 - rash on the cheeks and nose
 - unexplained fever

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Ask your doctor if ENJAYMO is right for you.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

• If you have CAD and you stop receiving ENJAYMO, your healthcare provider should monitor you closely for the return of your symptoms after you stop ENJAYMO. Stopping ENJAYMO may cause the breakdown of your red blood cells due to CAD return. Symptoms or problems that can happen due to red blood cell breakdown include:

- tiredness
- shortness of breath
- rapid heart rate
- blood in your urine or dark urine

The most common side effects of ENJAYMO include:

- increase in blood pressure
- urinary tract infection
- respiratory tract infection
- bacterial infection
- swelling in lower legs or hands
- joint pain
- headache
- nausea
- runny nose
- bluish color to the lips and skin
- dizziness
- feeling tired or weak
- cough
- changes in color or sensation in the fingers and toes (Raynaud's phenomenon)

These are not all the possible side effects of ENJAYMO. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Before receiving ENJAYMO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have a fever or infection, including a history of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B, or hepatitis C.
- have an autoimmune disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), also known as lupus.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if ENJAYMO will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ENJAYMO passes into your breast milk.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

Please see Full [Prescribing Information](#) including [Medication Guide](#).

