



TAKING ENJAYMO

BLOOD TEST TRACKER



Track Your Blood Test Results

Use this blood test tracker to monitor your results. This tool will come in handy when discussing your test results with your doctor and may help you better understand what is happening inside your body.

TEST DATE					
HEMOGLOBIN					
BILIRUBIN					
LDH					
RETICULOCYTE					
OTHER:					
OTHER:					

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of all tests your doctor might order. Remember to speak with your doctor to understand which tests he or she thinks are important for your care.

LDH=Lactate Dehydrogenase

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.

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



TAKING ENJAYMO

SYMPTOMS TRACKER



Track Your Symptoms

Make use of this symptoms tracker to spot trends in how you're feeling day to day. You can use this tool when discussing symptoms with your healthcare team to understand how Cold Agglutinin Disease affects your body.

DATE	SYMPTOMS	DESCRIPTION

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- 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, and/or eyes sensitive to light.

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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, and 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, and unexplained fever.
- If you have CAD and you stop receiving ENJAYMO, your healthcare provider should monitor you closely for return of your symptoms after you stop ENJAYMO. Stopping ENJAYMO may cause the breakdown of your red blood cells due to CAD to return. Symptoms or problems that can happen due to red blood cell breakdown include: tiredness, shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, and 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, and 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. **You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Call 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch.**

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, 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.

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