

Please Join Us for a Live Presentation on:

Safety and Administration of LYNOZYFIC



PROGRAM DETAILS

3/17/2026
5:30 PM Eastern
Mitchell's Steakhouse
1408 Polaris Pkwy
Columbus, Ohio 43240
(Please arrive 30 minutes prior to start of the presentation.)

REGISTER NOW

You may RSVP with your program host, or visit <https://tpprod-regeneron.physiciansworld.com/4tOE32>.

PRESENTED BY

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INDICATION AND USAGE

LYNOZYFIC is a bispecific B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-directed CD3 T-cell engager indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least four prior lines of therapy, including a proteasome inhibitor, an immunomodulatory agent, and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on response rate and durability of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trial(s).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING: CYTOKINE RELEASE SYNDROME and NEUROLOGIC TOXICITY, including IMMUNE EFFECTOR CELL-ASSOCIATED NEUROTOXICITY SYNDROME

- Cytokine release syndrome (CRS), including serious or life-threatening reactions, can occur in patients receiving LYNOZYFIC. Initiate treatment with LYNOZYFIC step-up dosing to reduce the risk of CRS. Manage CRS, withhold LYNOZYFIC until CRS resolves, and modify the next dose or permanently discontinue based on severity.
- Neurologic toxicity, including immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS), including serious or life-threatening reactions, can occur in patients receiving LYNOZYFIC. Monitor patients for signs or symptoms of neurologic toxicity, including ICANS during treatment. Manage neurologic toxicity, including ICANS, withhold LYNOZYFIC until neurologic toxicity, including ICANS resolves, and modify the next dose or permanently discontinue based on severity.
- Because of the risk of CRS and neurologic toxicity, including ICANS, LYNOZYFIC is available only through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the LYNOZYFIC REMS.

Warnings and Precautions

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS): LYNOZYFIC can cause CRS, which can be serious or life-threatening. In LINKER-MM1, CRS occurred in 46% (54/117) of patients who received LYNOZYFIC at the recommended dose, with Grade 1 CRS occurring in 35% (41/117) of patients, Grade 2 in 10% (12/117), and Grade 3 in 0.9% (1/117). Thirty-eight percent (45/117) of patients had CRS following step-up dose 1, including 1 patient who experienced Grade 3 CRS; 8% (9/117) had an initial CRS event following a subsequent dose. Seventeen percent (19/113) of patients developed CRS after step-up dose 2, 10% (11/111) developed CRS after the first full 200-mg dose of LYNOZYFIC, and 3.6% (4/110) developed CRS after the second full dose. Recurrent CRS occurred in 20% (23/117) of patients. The median time to onset of CRS from the end of infusion was 11 (range: -1 to 184) hours after the most recent dose, with a median duration of 15 (range: 1 to 76) hours.

Clinical signs and symptoms of CRS included, but were not limited to pyrexia, chills, hypoxia, tachycardia, and hypotension. Administer pretreatment medications and initiate therapy according to LYNOZYFIC step-up dosing to reduce the incidence and severity of CRS. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of CRS after infusion. Counsel patients to seek immediate medical attention should signs or symptoms of CRS occur.

At the first sign of CRS, immediately evaluate patients for hospitalization, manage per current practice guidelines, and administer supportive care; withhold LYNOZYFIC until CRS resolves and modify the next dose or permanently discontinue LYNOZYFIC based on severity.

Please see additional IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION throughout and full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for LYNOZYFIC.

In accordance with the PhRMA Code on Interactions with Healthcare Professionals, this Program is limited to U.S. Healthcare Professionals and persons with bona fide professional interest in the information presented. Attendance at this Program by guests or spouses is not permitted unless they would qualify as an appropriate attendee on their own. If a meal is provided, actively licensed Minnesota and Vermont prescribers may attend, but not partake in the meal. Full-time Federal Employees may attend and partake in the meal if the Program is considered widely attended (50 or more attendees). If not, they may attend, but not partake in the meal. Part-time Federal Employees acting in their civilian capacity may attend the Program and partake in the meal. Alcohol is not permitted in connection with Speaker Programs and will not be provided. The value of any meal provided in connection with the Program may be reported in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Warnings and Precautions (cont'd)

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) (cont'd):

Infusion Related Reactions

Infusion-related reactions (IRR) may be clinically indistinguishable from manifestations of CRS. In the patients who were treated with the recommended step-up dosing regimen and pretreatment medications, the rate of IRR was 9% [11/117 including Grade 2 IRR (4.3%) and Grade 3 IRR (1.7%)]. For IRR, interrupt or slow the rate of infusion or permanently discontinue LYNZOZYFIC based on severity of reaction.

Neurologic Toxicity, including Immune Effector Cell Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome: LYNZOZYFIC can cause serious or life-threatening neurologic toxicity, including ICANS. In LINKER-MM1, neurologic toxicity occurred in 54% of patients, with Grade 3 or 4 neurologic toxicity occurring in 8%, at the recommended dose. Neurologic toxicities included ICANS, depressed level of consciousness, encephalopathy, and toxic encephalopathy. ICANS occurred in 8% of patients who received LYNZOZYFIC with the recommended dosing regimen, including Grade 3 events in 2.6%. Most patients experienced ICANS following step-up dose 1 (5%). Two patients (1.8%) experienced initial ICANS following step-up dose 2 and one patient developed the first occurrence of ICANS following a subsequent full dose of LYNZOZYFIC. Recurrent ICANS occurred in one patient. The median time to onset of ICANS was 1 (range: 1 to 4) day after the most recent dose with a median duration of 2 (range: 1 to 11) days. The onset of ICANS can be concurrent with CRS, following resolution of CRS, or in the absence of CRS.

The most common clinical signs and symptoms of ICANS are confusion, depressed level of consciousness, and lethargy. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of neurologic toxicity, including ICANS during treatment. At the first sign of neurologic toxicity, including ICANS, immediately evaluate the patient; provide supportive therapy and consider further management per current practice guidelines. Withhold LYNZOZYFIC until ICANS resolves and modify the next dose or permanently discontinue LYNZOZYFIC based on severity. Counsel patients to seek immediate medical attention should signs or symptoms of neurologic toxicity, including ICANS occur at any time.

Due to the potential for neurologic toxicity, including ICANS, patients receiving LYNZOZYFIC are at risk of confusion and depressed consciousness. Advise patients to refrain from driving, or operating heavy or potentially dangerous machinery, for 48 hours after completion of each of the step-up doses and in the event of new onset of any neurological symptoms, until symptoms resolve.

LYNZOZYFIC REMS: LYNZOZYFIC is available only through a restricted program under a REMS called the LYNZOZYFIC REMS because of the risks of CRS and neurologic toxicity, including ICANS.

Infections: LYNZOZYFIC can cause serious, life-threatening, or fatal infections. In patients who received LYNZOZYFIC at the recommended dose in LINKER-MM1, serious infections, including opportunistic infections, occurred in 42% of patients, with Grade 3 or 4 infections in 38% and fatal infections in 4%. The most common serious infection reported ($\geq 10\%$) were pneumonia and sepsis. Two cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) occurred in patients receiving LYNZOZYFIC.

Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of infection and immunoglobulin levels prior to and during treatment with LYNZOZYFIC and treat appropriately. Administer prophylactic antimicrobials, antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, vaccines, and subcutaneous or intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) according to guidelines, including prophylaxis for PJP and herpesviruses. Withhold LYNZOZYFIC or consider permanent discontinuation of LYNZOZYFIC based on severity of the infection.

Neutropenia: LYNZOZYFIC can cause neutropenia and febrile neutropenia. In patients who received LYNZOZYFIC at the recommended dose in LINKER-MM1, decreased neutrophil count occurred in 62% of patients with Grade 3 or 4 decreased neutrophil count in 47%. Febrile neutropenia occurred in 8% of patients.

Monitor complete blood cell counts at baseline and periodically during treatment and provide supportive care per local guidelines. Monitor patients with neutropenia for signs of infection. Withhold LYNZOZYFIC based on severity.

Hepatotoxicity: LYNZOZYFIC can cause hepatotoxicity. In LINKER-MM1, elevated ALT occurred in 46% of patients, with Grade 3 or 4 ALT elevation occurring in 6%; elevated AST occurred in 61% of patients, with Grade 3 or 4 AST elevation occurring in 10% of patients who received the recommended dose. Grade 3 or 4 total bilirubin elevations occurred in 1.7% of patients. Liver enzyme elevation can occur with or without concurrent CRS.

Monitor liver enzymes and bilirubin at baseline and during treatment as clinically indicated. Withhold LYNZOZYFIC or consider permanent discontinuation of LYNZOZYFIC based on severity.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Based on its mechanism of action, LYNZOZYFIC may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to the fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with LYNZOZYFIC and for 3 months after the last dose.

Adverse Reactions

The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 20\%$) are musculoskeletal pain, cytokine release syndrome, cough, upper respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, fatigue, pneumonia, nausea, headache, and dyspnea. The most common Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormalities ($\geq 30\%$) are decreased lymphocyte count, decreased neutrophil count, decreased hemoglobin, and decreased white blood cell count.

Use in Specific Populations

Lactation: Advise not to breastfeed.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING, for LYNZOZYFIC.

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