



Understanding my treatment with BENDEKA

BENDEKA is indicated for the treatment of patients with

- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). Efficacy relative to first-line therapies other than chlorambucil has not been established.
- Indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) that has progressed during or within 6 months of treatment with rituximab or a rituximab-containing regimen.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

BENDEKA is not right for everyone, including patients with a known allergic response to bendamustine, polyethylene glycol 400, propylene glycol, or monothioglycerol.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and on page 7. Click here for Full Prescribing Information for Bendeka.



Getting started

Why did my oncologist prescribe BENDEKA® (bendamustine HCl) for me?

Treating blood cancer is a journey. Depending on where you are in your journey, your oncologist may prescribe BENDEKA—a type of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy is a type of treatment that is designed to kill cancer cells.

BENDEKA is prescribed to treat 2 types of cancer:

- **Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)**, which starts with certain white blood cells in the bone marrow and then goes into the blood
 - If you have been diagnosed with CLL, you may receive BENDEKA
- **Slow-growing non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)**, which starts with certain white blood cells in the lymph system
 - If you have been previously treated for NHL that has continued to worsen during or after treatment with another medication, your doctor may switch you to BENDEKA

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

BENDEKA may cause serious side effects including: low blood cell counts, infections or recurrence of infections, unexpected responses to BENDEKA when placed in your blood, sudden and severe allergic responses, kidney failure due to fast breakdown of cancer cells, other cancers, and leaking of BENDEKA out of your vein and into your surrounding skin. Some of these side effects, such as low blood counts, infections, liver injury, and severe allergic skin responses (when bendamustine HCl was given alone and in combination with other anticancer medications or allopurinol), have caused death.

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How can this brochure help me?

This brochure was written to help you better understand what you might expect during treatment with BENDEKA. Please contact your health care team with any questions you may have throughout your treatment.

YOU WILL LEARN

How BENDEKA is given

How to tell if your treatment
is working

Serious and common side effects that may
occur with BENDEKA treatment

Answers to some common questions
about BENDEKA

Remember, not every person responds to treatment the same way. This is also true for side effects. People's emotions may vary too. It may not be easy, but try to stay motivated. Also know that you are not alone on your treatment journey.

Before you start treatment, ask your doctor or nurse any questions you may have. Write down a list of questions before each appointment. Take a family member or friend to your appointment to help you keep track of answers and give support.

This information is not meant to take the place of talking with your health care team about your condition or treatment. If you have questions after reading this brochure, please talk with your health care team.

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Understanding my treatment

How will I get BENDEKA® (bendamustine HCl)?

BENDEKA may be given at your doctor's office, the hospital, or an infusion center. It is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion that goes directly into your vein through a small needle in your arm.



As part of your treatment process,
it takes about **10 minutes**
for a **BENDEKA** infusion.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your doctor if you have any side effects including:

- Signs of allergic reactions including; rash, facial swelling, or difficulty breathing during or soon after your infusion with BENDEKA injection.
- Signs of infection including; shortness of breath, significant fatigue, bleeding, bruising, fever, or other signs of infection and or any suspicious skin changes.
- Confusion, memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty talking or walking, vision loss or other neurological or cognitive symptoms.
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, or a yellow skin tone.

Some serious side effects may require changes in therapy, such as lowering the amount of BENDEKA given, stopping the use of BENDEKA, or waiting longer than expected between doses of BENDEKA.

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CLL cycle of treatment

This calendar shows 1 cycle of treatment for CLL with BENDEKA. Each cycle lasts 28 days. The calendar shows which days you will get your infusion and for how long. This treatment cycle may be repeated up to 6 times.

28-day cycle							
Week 1	1 10-min IV infusion	2 10-min IV infusion	3	4	5	6	7
Week 2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Week 3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Week 4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NHL cycle of treatment

This calendar shows 1 cycle of treatment for NHL with BENDEKA. Each cycle lasts 21 days. The calendar shows which days you will get your infusion and for how long. This treatment cycle may be repeated up to 8 times.

21-day cycle							
Week 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10-min IV infusion	10-min IV infusion					
Week 2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Week 3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Will my dose ever change?

As explained earlier, not all patients react to medications the same way, so it may be necessary for your doctor to make changes to the dose of BENDEKA to find out what is right for you or even to stop treatment. Changing the dose or delaying treatment may be necessary if you are experiencing side effects. The most important goal is to find the treatment approach that will help you achieve the best results possible. Your doctor may change, delay, or even stop your treatment.



Talk with your health care team about how often you will get treatment. That way, you can plan for your appointments.

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How will I know if my treatment is working?

TESTS THAT MAY BE DONE



Your health care team will give you a physical exam and ask about your symptoms. Blood samples may be taken or other tests may be done. These tests show how you are responding to treatment with BENDEKA® (bendamustine HCl).

TYPES OF RESPONSES



If the tests do not show any cancer cells, your response is called a **complete response**. If the number of cancer cells is reduced, your response is called a **partial response**. Sometimes, a person may not show a response to treatment. If you want to know more about your response to treatment, your doctor can provide more detail.

TALK WITH YOUR DOCTOR



Don't worry if you don't see a response right away. It may take some time before you start seeing positive results. Talk about your progress with your doctor. Together, you can decide on a treatment plan that is right for you.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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BENDEKA may cause serious side effects including: low blood cell counts, infections or recurrence of infections, unexpected responses to BENDEKA when placed in your blood, sudden and severe allergic responses, kidney failure due to fast breakdown of cancer cells, other cancers, and leaking of BENDEKA out of your vein and into your surrounding skin. Some of these side effects, such as low blood counts, infections, liver injury, and severe allergic skin responses (when bendamustine HCl was given alone and in combination with other anticancer medications or allopurinol), have caused death.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effects including:

- Signs of allergic reactions including; rash, facial swelling, or difficulty breathing during or soon after your infusion with BENDEKA injection.
- Signs of infection including; shortness of breath, significant fatigue, bleeding, bruising, fever, or other signs of infection and or any suspicious skin changes.
- Confusion, memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty talking or walking, vision loss or other neurological or cognitive symptoms.
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, or a yellow skin tone. **Some serious side effects may require changes in therapy**, such as lowering the amount of BENDEKA given, stopping the use of BENDEKA, or waiting longer than expected between doses of BENDEKA.

BENDEKA can cause fetal harm if taken while pregnant. If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before starting treatment with BENDEKA. Females of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during treatment with BENDEKA and for 6 months after the last dose and for males with female partners for 3 months after the last dose. BENDEKA may also impair male fertility. Females should not breastfeed during treatment with BENDEKA and for 1 week after the last dose.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and on page 7.
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 **For more information about BENDEKA, ask your doctor, call 1-888-483-8279, or visit [BENDEKA.com](https://www.bendeka.com)**


IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Most common side effects include: fatigue, fever, nausea, and vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, loss of appetite, cough, headache, weight loss, difficulty breathing, rash, mouth irritation, low red blood cells (oxygen-carrying cells), low platelets (blood-clotting cells), and decreased number of three different types of white blood cells (infection-fighting cells).

These are not all of the possible side effects of BENDEKA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider.

You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Click here for Full Prescribing Information for Bendeka.

 **For more information about BENDEKA, ask your doctor, call 1-888-483-8279, or visit BENDEKA.com**

Understanding serious side effects

Many people worry about serious side effects from their cancer treatment. The serious side effects listed on this page and the next have been seen in some studies with bendamustine hydrochloride. That is why it is important to talk with your doctor about your treatment and any symptoms you may have.

BENDEKA (bendamustine HCl) MAY CAUSE BLOOD-RELATED SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS

Lower than normal blood cell counts

- A low red blood cell count can make you feel tired easily or short of breath
- A low white blood cell count can make you more likely to get an infection

- A low platelet count can make you more likely to have bleeding that is not normal for you
- Tell your doctor if you have shortness of breath, significant fatigue, bleeding, fever, or other signs of infection

Changes in treatment

Some serious side effects may require changes in your treatment, such as:

- Lowering the amount of BENDEKA given
- Waiting longer between doses of BENDEKA
- Stopping the use of BENDEKA



Talk with your health care team if you have questions about any side effects.

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Who should not take BENDEKA®?

Patients with a known allergic response to bendamustine polyethylene glycol 400, propylene glycol, or monothioglycerol.


Should pregnant women take BENDEKA?

Women should avoid becoming pregnant while receiving BENDEKA because it may cause fetal harm if you take BENDEKA while pregnant. Your doctor will do a pregnancy test before starting treatment with BENDEKA. Females of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during treatment with BENDEKA and for 6 months after the last dose and for males with female partners for 3 months after the last dose. BENDEKA may also impair male fertility. Females should not breastfeed during treatment with BENDEKA and for 1 week after the last dose.

BENDEKA MAY CAUSE NON-BLOOD-RELATED SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	
Infections and recurrence of infections	Liver injury
Infusion reactions	Other cancers
Sudden and severe allergic responses	Leaking of BENDEKA out of your vein and into your surrounding skin
Kidney failure due to fast breakdown of cancer cells	

Can getting an infusion of BENDEKA cause a reaction?

Tell your doctor if you have any side effects including: rash, facial swelling, or difficulty breathing during or soon after your infusion with BENDEKA injection. These are signs of an allergic reaction. You also should tell your doctor if you have shortness of breath, significant fatigue, bleeding, bruising, fever, or other signs of infection and or any suspicious skin changes. Also, tell your doctor if you experience confusion, memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty talking or walking, vision loss or other neurological or cognitive symptoms, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, or a yellow skin tone. In addition, your doctor will perform blood tests to see if you have low blood counts. These are lower-than-normal numbers of red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets.

 **Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any of these side effects associated with BENDEKA because some of these effects may become serious and could be fatal if they are not treated in time.**

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and on page 7.
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Understanding common side effects

What side effects might I expect with BENDEKA (bendamustine HCl)?

Keep track of any side effects you may have between treatments. Be sure to mention them to your doctor and nurse at your next appointment.

MOST COMMON SIDE EFFECTS OF BENDEKA

Most common side effects include:

fatigue, fever, nausea, and vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, loss of appetite, cough, headache, weight loss, difficulty breathing, rash, mouth irritation, low red blood cells (oxygen-carrying cells), low platelets (blood-clotting cells), and

decreased number of three different types of white blood cells (infection-fighting cells). These are not all of the possible side effects of BENDEKA. For more information ask your healthcare provider.

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Commonly asked questions about BENDEKA (bendamustine HCl)



Having a lot of questions about your treatment is normal. We hope you'll find some answers here. At the treatment center, you'll meet nurses and support staff who will also be able to answer your questions before you begin treatment.

Can I take other medications while receiving BENDEKA?

Talk with your doctor about any medications you are taking or plan to take. Some types of medication may impact the way BENDEKA works in the body.

Are there any foods I should avoid during treatment?

A healthy diet is important when you're being treated for cancer. The right diet can help you keep up your strength and energy level. But getting the right nutrition can be hard if you don't feel well. Some people lose their appetite or have trouble eating because of side effects from chemotherapy.



Try these tips to make sure you are getting the right nutrition:

- Eat several snacks during the day, rather than 3 large meals
- Eat protein-rich foods, such as yogurt, cereal, half a sandwich, a bowl of soup, cheese and crackers
- Avoid foods that make side effects worse. If you have diarrhea, for example, do not eat raw fruits and vegetables. If you have a sore throat, do not eat dry snacks or acidic foods

Tell your health care team about any concerns you have about eating. They can help you make diet changes that will help you cope with the side effects of treatment.

Can I return to work or my normal activities?

That will depend on how you respond to your treatment. Each person responds differently. Ask your doctor what is best for you.

As you return to your daily activities, let your caregiver and friends help you. Allowing friends and family to give moral and emotional support can be very helpful during your treatment.

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What should I do if I am having side effects from treatment?

Get in touch with your doctor or nurse right away if you have any side effects. Don't wait to share this information at your next office visit.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effects including: rash, facial swelling, or difficulty breathing during or soon after your infusion with BENDEKA® injection. These are signs of an allergic reaction. You also should tell your doctor if you have shortness of breath, significant fatigue, bleeding, bruising, fever, or other signs of infection and or any suspicious skin changes. Also, tell your doctor if you experience confusion, memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty talking or walking, vision loss or other neurological or cognitive symptoms, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, or a yellow skin tone. In addition, your doctor will perform blood tests to see if you have low blood counts. These are lower-than-normal numbers of red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets.

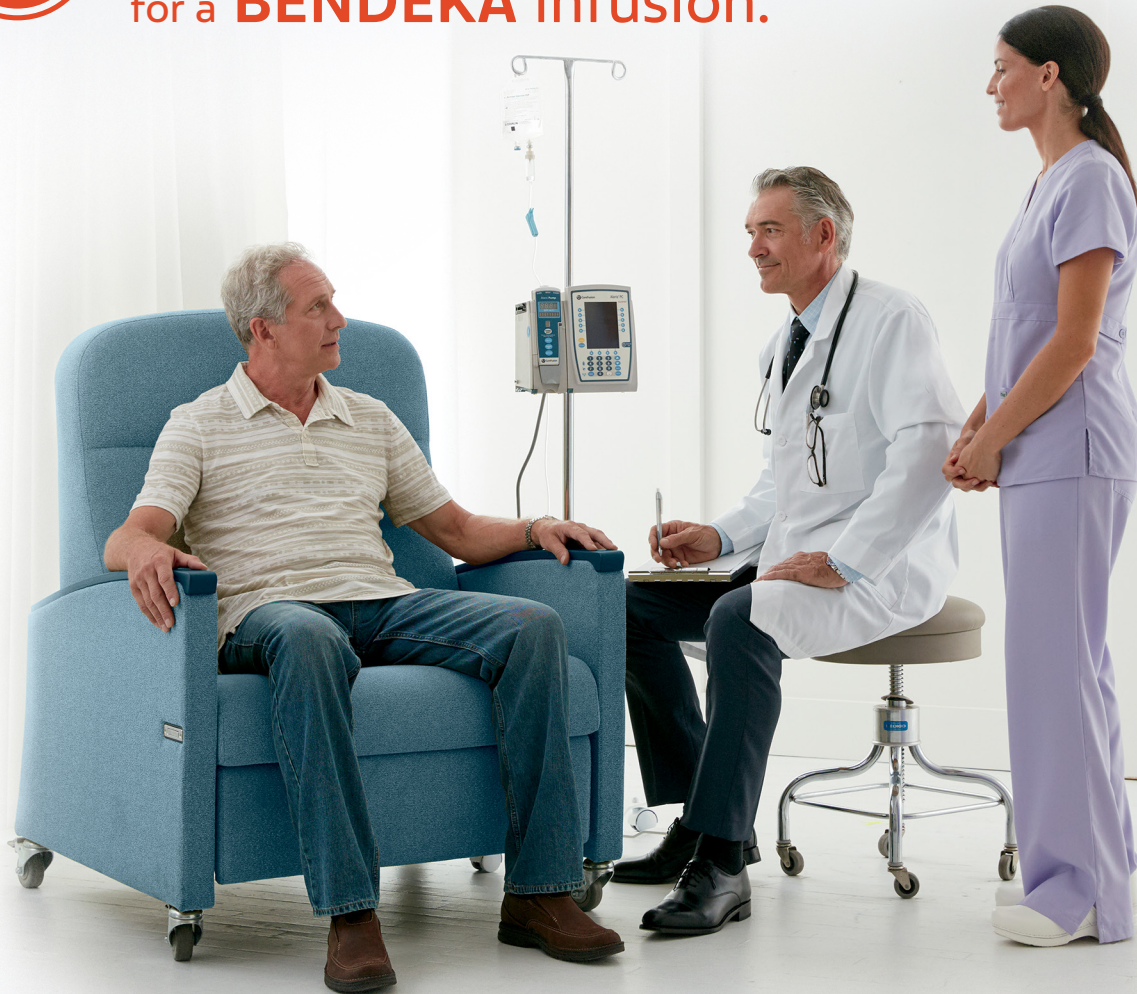
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As part of your treatment process,
it takes about **10 minutes**
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 **BENDEKA**[®]
(bendamustine HCl)
injection



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**For more information about BENDEKA,
please visit [BENDEKA.com](https://www.bendeka.com)**

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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