

Blinatumomab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), but it may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Blinatumomab (blih-nuh-TOO-moh-mab): Blinicyto (blin-SY-toh)	Binds immune cells (T-cells) and cancer cells together so T-cells can more effectively attack and destroy the cancer cells	Intravenous (IV) infusion into your vein by an infusion pump.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your care team will decide the number of treatment cycles of blinatumomab.

- You will receive blinatumomab by continuous IV infusion for 4 weeks (28 days), followed by a 2-week (14 days) break during which you will not receive blinatumomab. This is 1 treatment cycle (42 days).

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	...	Day 28	Day 29	...	Day 42	Day 1
Blinatumomab	→	→	→	→	→	2-week break			→

Your care team may prescribe continued therapy.

- You will receive blinatumomab by continuous IV infusion for 4 weeks (28 days), followed by an 8-week (56 days) break during which you will not receive blinatumomab. This is 1 treatment cycle (84 days).

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	...	Day 28	Day 29	...	Day 84	Day 1
Blinatumomab	→	→	→	→	→	8-week break			→

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued):

- Your care team may give you blinatumomab in a hospital or clinic for the first 3 or 9 days of the first treatment cycle and for the first 2 days of the second cycle to check you for side effects. If you receive additional treatment cycles of blinatumomab or if your treatment is stopped for a period of time and restarted, you may also be treated in a hospital or clinic.
- Before and during treatment with blinatumomab, you may be given chemotherapy as an injection into the space that surrounds the spinal cord and the brain (intrathecal injection) to help prevent central nervous system relapse of ALL.
- It is very important to keep the area around the IV catheter clean to reduce the risk of getting an infection. Your care team will show you how to care for your catheter site.
- Do not change the settings on your infusion pump, even if there is a problem with your pump or your pump alarm sounds. Any changes to your infusion pump settings may cause a dose that is too high or too low to be given.
- Call your care team right away if you have any problems with your pump or your pump alarm sounds.

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help prevent Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and infusion reactions		
To help prevent Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)		
To help reduce the risk of infection		
Other		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Neurologic Problems (Boxed Warning)	<p>Description: Blinatumomab can cause serious neurologic problems that can be life-threatening and lead to death. Neurologic problems may include Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS). Neurologic problems may happen days or weeks after you receive blinatumomab.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a symptom diary to track any changes in behavior, mood, or cognitive function. Monitor for neurologic symptoms such as confusion, difficulty speaking, weakness, or seizures. Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities while you are receiving blinatumomab because blinatumomab can cause neurological symptoms, such as dizziness, seizures, and confusion. Your care team may prescribe medicine for neurologic problems. People with Down Syndrome may have a higher risk of seizures with blinatumomab treatment and may be given anti-seizure medicine before starting treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headache Agitation, trouble staying awake, confusion or disorientation, seeing or hearing things that are not real (hallucinations) Trouble speaking, writing, thinking, remembering things, paying attention, or understanding things Problems walking, muscle weakness, shaking (tremors), loss of balance, or muscle spasms Numbness and tingling (feeling like "pins and needles") Burning, throbbing, or stabbing pain Changes in your handwriting Seizures
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Infection Risk	<p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you might have a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash your hands and bathe regularly. Avoid crowded places. Stay away from people who are sick. Your care team may prescribe a drug that promotes the growth of WBCs. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher Chills Cough Shortness of breath Sore throat
Low Platelet Count	<p>Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you might have a higher risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene. Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. Consult your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures, as you may need to pause your medication. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure Cut that continues to bleed Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing Severe headaches Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after a cough

<p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)</p>	<p>Description: RBCs and Hgb help bring oxygen to your body's tissues and take away carbon dioxide. If you have low RBC counts or Hgb, you might feel weak, tired, or look pale.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. • Avoid operating heavy machinery when tired. • Balance work and rest, staying active but resting when needed. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Fast or abnormal heartbeats • Severe headache
<p>Infusion-Related Reactions</p>	<p>Description: An infusion reaction is a bad response that happens during or not long after getting medicine into a vein. Get medical help right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infusion reaction during or after your infusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing or wheezing; tongue-swelling • Dizziness or feeling faint • Fever of 100.4°F (or 38°C) or higher • Pain in your back or neck

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) (Boxed Warning)	<p>CRS happens when your immune system becomes overactive. Most CRS events are mild, get better with treatment, and happen during the first few doses. However, some CRS events can be serious and life-threatening.</p> <p>Your care team may have specific numbers for blood pressure, heart rate, and blood oxygen levels. If your numbers go beyond those limits, call your care team or get emergency help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher Trouble breathing Chills Dizziness or light-headedness Fast heartbeat Headache
Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	<p>TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can be life-threatening and may lead to death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nausea and vomiting Confusion Shortness of breath Irregular heartbeat Dark or cloudy urine Reduced amount of urine Unusual tiredness Muscle cramps
Liver Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes Severe nausea or vomiting Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) Dark urine (tea colored) Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
Inflammation of the Pancreas (Pancreatitis)	<p>Pancreatitis may happen in people treated with blinatumomab and corticosteroids. It may be severe and lead to death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe stomach-area pain that does not go away (with or without nausea and vomiting)

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 48 hours after your last dose.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 48 hours after your last dose.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **You should not receive a “live vaccine”** for at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with blinatumomab, during treatment, and until your immune system recovers after you receive your last cycle of blinatumomab. If you are not sure about the type of vaccine, ask your care team.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



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