

Epcoritamab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of lymphoma, but it may also be used for other diagnoses.

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
Epcoritamab (EP-koh-RIH-tah-mab): Epkinly (ep-KIN-lee)	Binds immune cells (T-cells) and cancer cells together so T-cells can more effectively attack and destroy the cancer cells.	Injection given under the skin, usually in the lower part of your stomach-area (abdomen) or thigh.

Treatment Administration and Schedule: Treatment is typically repeated every 4 weeks. This length of time is called a "cycle".

- Epcoritamab is usually given every week during Cycles 1 to 3, every 2 weeks during Cycles 4 to 9, and every 4 weeks starting with Cycle 10.

Due to the risk of CRS, you will receive epcoritamab on a **"step-up dosing schedule"**.

- The step-up dosing schedule is when you receive 2 or 3 smaller "step-up" doses of epcoritamab during your first cycle of treatment (Cycle 1).
- You will receive your first full dose a week after your last step-up dose (this will be Day 15 or Day 22 of Cycle 1).
- If your dose is delayed for any reason, you may need to repeat the "step-up dosing schedule".

Note: People with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) or high-grade B-cell lymphoma may be hospitalized for 24 hours after receiving their first full dose on Day 15 of Cycle 1 due to the risk of CRS and neurologic problems.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Cycle Number	Day 1	...	Day 8	...	Day 15	...	Day 22	...	Day 28
Cycle 1	✓ (Step-Up Dose 1)		✓ (Step-Up Dose 2)		✓ (Step-Up Dose 3 or First Treatment Dose)		✓ (Treatment Dose)		
Cycles 2-3	✓		✓		✓		✓		
Cycles 4-9	✓				✓				
Cycle 10+	✓								

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 lower the risk of Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help lower the risk of infections	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) (Boxed Warning)	<p>Description: 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. Symptoms can include fever, chills, fatigue, headache, dizziness or feeling lightheaded, or difficulty breathing.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a symptom diary to record any new or worsening symptoms such as fever, chills, fatigue, or difficulty breathing. Check vital signs regularly, including temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate. Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids to help manage symptoms and support overall health. Your care team may prescribe medications to help manage symptoms. <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 Trouble breathing Dizziness or light-headedness Fast heartbeat Headache <p>Note: Your care team may have specific numbers for blood pressure, heart rate, and blood oxygen levels. If your numbers go beyond those limits, it's important to call your care team or get emergency help.</p>
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 Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)	<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
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

Fatigue	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you. • Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good. • Make a regular sleep schedule and limit naps during the day so you can sleep better at night, aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep. • Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiredness that affects your daily life • Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest • Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired
Muscle or Joint Pain or Weakness	<p>Description: Muscle pain feels like soreness, aches, cramps, or stiffness in one or more muscles. It may also include tenderness or weakness. Joint pain happens where two bones come together and can feel sharp, dull, throbbing, or burning. It often causes stiffness, swelling, and difficulty moving.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms. • Engage in gentle exercises like walking, stretching, or yoga to maintain mobility and strength, but consult your care team before starting any new exercise routine. • Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas. • Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent or worsening muscle or joint pain that does not improve with home treatments • New symptoms, such as swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints • Weakness that affects your ability to perform daily activities
Injection Site Reactions	<p>Description: An injection reaction is a bad response that happens during or not long after getting medicine through an injection. Skin reactions at or near the injection site are possible. Symptoms may include itching, swelling, bruising, pain, rash, bleeding, or redness.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</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 or Serious Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Neurologic Problems (Boxed Warning) This includes Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS)	<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, thinking, remembering things, paying attention, or understanding things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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 might get pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partners could be pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 4 months 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.
- The most common **severe changes in laboratory test results** are decreased white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets.
- Your care team will monitor you for **signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems** during treatment with epcoritamab, as well as other side effects, and treat you if needed. Your care provider may temporarily stop or completely stop your treatment with epcoritamab if you develop CRS, neurologic problems, or any other side effects that are severe.
- **Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities** if you develop dizziness, confusion, tremors, sleepiness, or any other symptoms that impair consciousness until your signs and symptoms go away. These may be signs and symptoms of CRS or neurologic problems.
- **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.



Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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PES-105