

Talquetamab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for multiple myeloma, 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
Talquetamab (tal-KWEH-tah-mab): Talvey (tal-vay)	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 stomach area (abdomen). It may also be injected into your thigh or another area of your body.

Treatment Administration and Schedule: Treatment is usually given weekly or every 2 weeks. Your healthcare provider will decide the number of days to wait between your doses as well as how many treatments you will receive.

Due to the risk of cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurologic problems, you may be **hospitalized for 48 hours** after all doses of talquetamab that are part of the **“step-up dosing schedule.”**

- The "step-up dosing schedule" is when you receive the first 2 or 3 doses of talquetamab, which are smaller "step-up" doses, and also the first full "treatment dose" of talquetamab.
- If you receive treatment weekly, "Step-up dose 1" is given on Day 1 of treatment. "Step-up dose 2" is usually given on day 4 of treatment. The first "treatment dose" is usually given on day 7 of treatment.
- If you receive treatment every 2 weeks, "Step-up dose 1" is given on day 1 of treatment. "Step-up dose 2" is usually given on day 4 of treatment. "Step-up dose 3" is usually given on day 7 of treatment. The first "treatment dose" is usually given on day 10 of treatment.

Weekly Dosing Schedule

Dosing Schedule	Day 1	...	Day 4	...	Day 7
Step-up Dosing	✓ (Step-up dose 1)		✓ (Step-up dose 2 ^a)		✓ (First treatment dose)
Weekly Dosing	✓ (Starting 1 week after first treatment dose)				

^aDose may be given between 2 to 4 days after the previous dose and may be given up to 7 days after the previous dose.

Biweekly (Every 2 Weeks) Dosing Schedule

Dosing Schedule	Day 1	...	Day 4	...	Day 7	...	Day 10
Step-up Dosing	✓ (Step-up dose 1)		✓ (Step-up dose 2 ^a)		✓ (Step-up dose 3 ^a)		✓ (First treatment dose ^b)
Biweekly (every 2 weeks) Dosing ^c	✓ (Starting 2 weeks after first treatment dose)						

^aDose may be given between 2 to 4 days after the previous dose and may be given up to 7 days after the previous dose.

^bDose may be given between 2 to 7 days after step-up dose 3.

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, and lab and imaging visits. 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 in the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help lower the risk of Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)		
To help lower the risk of infections		
Other		

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 Low blood pressure Trouble breathing Chills 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, call your care team or get emergency help right away.</p>
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	<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 (temperature more than 100.4°F (38°C)) Chills Cough Sore throat Painful urination Tiredness that is worse than normal Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)
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 RBCs 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>Low Platelet Count</p>	<p>Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at 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. • Avoid over-the-counter medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as NSAIDs. • 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>Fatigue</p>	<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
<p>Mouth Problems</p>	<p>Description: Mouth problems can include changes in sense of taste, dry mouth, trouble swallowing, and mouth sores.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brush your teeth with an extra-soft toothbrush and a mild fluoride toothpaste 2 to 3 times a day. • Ask your care team if it is okay to floss. If your platelet counts are low, flossing may increase the risk of bleeding. If your white blood cell count is low, flossing may increase the risk of infection. If your care team approves, gently floss your teeth daily. • Rinse your mouth several times a day with warm salt water or baking soda and water. • Do not use a mouthwash that contains alcohol. Alcohol can make a sore mouth worse. • Keep your mouth moist by drinking water, sucking on ice chips or sugar-free hard candy, chewing sugarless gum or using a saliva substitute. • Wear dentures only for meals. Clean dentures well. Remove them when you are not eating to ease a sore mouth. • Avoid tobacco use, which irritates the mouth. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful mouth sores • Severe weight loss

Low Appetite or Weight Loss	<p>Description: Low appetite means you don't feel like eating as much as usual. It's important to get enough nutrition and maintain a healthy weight because protein and calories are essential for recovery and feeling good.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be as active as possible. Do some physical activity before a meal. Before starting an exercise program, consult with your care team. • Take note of the times during the day when your appetite is best. Do not limit food when your appetite is good. Eat your largest meal when you feel the hungriest, whether it is breakfast, lunch, or dinner. • Eat 5-6 small meals per day and snack anytime. • Choose foods high in protein, such as beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, and eggs. During meals, eat high-protein foods first. • Choose foods that are high in calories. Do not select foods that are labeled "low-fat," "fat-free" or "diet." • Keep snacks nearby so you can snack at any time. • If you feel full quickly when eating, do not drink any liquids 30 minutes before a meal, so you have more room for solid food. Then, drink liquids between meals. Choose liquids with extra calories, not diet drinks. • Eat a bedtime snack. Choose something easy to digest, such as peanut butter and crackers. If you tend to experience reflux or heartburn, eat at least an hour before lying down. • If food is not appealing, try a nutritious beverage, such as a high protein shake or smoothie, instead of solid food. • Ask your care team to recommend a liquid nutrition supplement (for example, Boost®, Ensure®, or generic versions). Add a scoop of protein powder, yogurt, or ice cream for added protein and calories. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe weight loss • Weight loss with fatigue or weakness
Liver Problems	<p>Description: Your liver may not work as well as it should, which may lead to symptoms like fatigue, nausea, or swelling in your belly. Lab tests might be performed to monitor liver function.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes • Dark or brown urine • Bleeding or bruising • Tiredness that is worse than normal • Loss of appetite • Pain in the right upper stomach area
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 • Tired all the time and it doesn't get better with rest • Dizziness and weakness along with being tired

<p>Muscle or Joint Pain or Weakness</p>	<p>Description: You may experience muscle or joint discomfort that makes daily activities harder. Symptoms can include aching, stiffness, swelling, and weakness, which can hinder lifting objects or walking long distances. You may also feel fatigued, making it difficult to stay active.</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 Severe weakness that affects your ability to perform daily activities Side effects from pain relief medications that you are unable to manage
<p>Skin Changes</p>	<p>Description: Skin changes can include rash, red bumps, redness of the skin, and dry skin.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take a warm (not hot) bath or shower every day with mild, unscented soap or body wash. Pat skin dry (instead of rubbing) with a towel. Use unscented lotion or moisturizing cream immediately after shower to prevent cracking. Use lip balm for dry or chapped lips. Avoid activities that put you at risk for cuts, injuries or burns. Use an electric shaver, not a razor, to prevent cuts. Rinse cuts and scrapes immediately under running water and remove any debris from the wound. Wash the skin around the wound with soap. To avoid irritation, do not use soap on the wound. If you have a low platelet count and are at risk for bleeding issues, ask your doctor how to care for cuts. Avoid direct sun when possible. Wear a broad-spectrum sunscreen with SPF 30 or higher and reapply every 2 hours. Use unscented, gentle laundry detergent. Some laundry detergents can irritate sensitive skin. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skin rash Raised red bumps Redness of the skin Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)

Nail Changes	<p>Description: Nails may become more brittle, thinner, and could change color during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep your fingernails and toenails trimmed short. • Wear cotton gloves when working. When cleaning or washing dishes, use cotton-lined rubber gloves to keep your hands from becoming dry and irritated. Do not use unlined rubber gloves because they seal in sweat and irritate the skin. • Avoid manicures, pedicures and artificial nails, which may increase the risk of infection. • Do not bite your nails or pick at your cuticles. • Nail polish can help strengthen and may protect nails. To take off polish, use "oily" remover to prevent drying. • Soak your hands in natural oils (such as olive oil), to relieve dryness. • Wear loose-fitting shoes with cushioned cotton socks. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain related to nail changes • Fingernails or toenails that separate from the nail bed
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 and Serious Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
<p>Neurologic Problems (Boxed Warning)</p> <p>This includes Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS)</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, 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
<p>Low Immunoglobulin Levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting sick often (like colds or pneumonia) • Taking longer to feel better after being sick • Feeling tired or weak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having skin infections or rashes • Getting upset stomachs or diarrhea more frequently • Possibly having allergies or other immune problems

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 3 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 3 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 and red blood cells.
- Your care team will monitor you for **signs and symptoms of CRS and neurologic problems** during treatment with talquetamab, as well as other side effects and treat you if needed. Your care provider may temporarily stop or completely stop your treatment with talquetamab if you develop CRS, neurologic problems, or any other side effects that are severe.
- **Do not drive or operate heavy or dangerous machinery during and for 48 hours after your talquetamab "step-up dosing schedule"** is completed, or at any time during treatment with talquetamab if you develop new neurologic symptoms until the symptoms go away.
- **Talquetamab is available only through a special FDA program called the TECVAYLI and TALVEY REMS Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS).**
You will receive a [Patient Wallet Card](#) from your healthcare provider. Carry the Patient Wallet Card with you at all times and show it to all of your healthcare providers. The Patient Wallet Card lists signs and symptoms of CRS and 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

Updated Date: August 5, 2025

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.

This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. All decisions related to taking this medication should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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