

XGEVA[®]

(denosumab) injection
120 mg/1.7 mL vial



KEEP TRACK OF YOUR XGEVA[®] TREATMENT

Print this appointment tracker to help stay on track with your XGEVA[®] treatment

XGEVA[®] is a shot given by your doctor.

XGEVA[®] is a shot given once every 4 weeks. It is given under the skin. It does not go into the veins.¹

- XGEVA[®] can be injected into your upper arm, upper thigh, or stomach area
- Your doctor will check your blood calcium levels before you start XGEVA[®]. Low blood calcium must be corrected before you can start your XGEVA[®] treatments
- While you are taking XGEVA[®], your doctor may recommend taking vitamin D and calcium supplements to help prevent low calcium levels in the blood
- Talk to your doctor about scheduling appointments, for once every 4 weeks, in advance

Sticking to the treatment schedule your doctor prescribes helps give you the best chance of preventing serious bone problems^{1,*}

*Serious bone problems are defined as broken bones (fractures), the need for surgery to bones, the need for radiation treatments to the bone, and spinal cord compression.¹

Indication

XGEVA[®] is a prescription medicine used to prevent fracture, spinal cord compression, or the need for radiation or surgery to bone in patients with multiple myeloma and in patients with bone metastases from solid tumors.

Important Safety Information

Do not take XGEVA[®] if you have low blood calcium (hypocalcemia) or are allergic to denosumab or any of its ingredients. XGEVA[®] can significantly lower the calcium levels in your blood and some deaths have been reported. Severe jaw bone problems and unusual thigh bone fracture have been reported. Patients with Giant Cell Tumor of Bone and patients with bones that are not fully matured may develop high blood calcium levels after they stop taking XGEVA[®], that can be serious. The risk of broken bones in the spine may increase after stopping XGEVA[®]. You should not become pregnant while taking XGEVA[®] because XGEVA[®] can harm your unborn baby.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on last page.

KEEPING TRACK OF YOUR TREATMENT

Date I started my XGEVA® treatment: _____

For each dose in your treatment cycle:

- Write in the date and time of your appointment
- Check off the "Attended" box after you've received XGEVA® on the recorded date
- Write in your next appointment date
- Repeat the steps above
- You can write in any other appointments under the "Other appt(s)" field

● INJECTION 1

	Date	Time	Attended
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My XGEVA® appt _____

Other appt(s): _____

● INJECTION 2

	Date	Time	Attended
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My XGEVA® appt _____

Other appt(s): _____

● INJECTION 3

	Date	Time	Attended
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My XGEVA® appt _____

Other appt(s): _____

● INJECTION 4

	Date	Time	Attended
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My XGEVA® appt _____

Other appt(s): _____

● INJECTION 5

	Date	Time	Attended
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My XGEVA® appt _____

Other appt(s): _____

● INJECTION 6

	Date	Time	Attended
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My XGEVA® appt _____

Other appt(s): _____

Once you fill up this appointment tracker, visit MYXGEVATRACKER.COM to download and print a new one

Important Safety Information

Do not take XGEVA® if you have low blood calcium (hypocalcemia). Your low blood calcium must be treated before you receive XGEVA®. XGEVA® can significantly lower the calcium levels in your blood and some deaths have been reported. Take calcium and vitamin D as your doctor tells you to. Tell your doctor right away if you experience spasms, twitches, cramps, or stiffness in your muscles or numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes, or around your mouth.

Do not take XGEVA® if you are allergic to denosumab or any of the ingredients of XGEVA®. Serious allergic reactions have happened in people who take XGEVA®. Call your doctor or go to your nearest emergency room right away if you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including low blood pressure (hypotension); trouble breathing; throat tightness; swelling of the face, lips, or tongue, rash; itching; or hives.

What is the most important information you should know about XGEVA®?

Do not take XGEVA® if you take Prolia. XGEVA® contains the same medicine as Prolia® (denosumab).

Severe jaw bone problems (osteonecrosis)

Severe jaw bone problems may happen when you take XGEVA®. Your doctor should examine your mouth before you start, and while you are taking XGEVA®. Tell your dentist that you are taking XGEVA®. It is important for you to practice good mouth care during treatment with XGEVA®. In studies of patients with bone involvement, the rate of severe jaw problems was higher the longer they were being treated with XGEVA®.

Unusual thigh bone fracture

Unusual thigh bone fracture has been reported. Symptoms of a fracture include new or unusual pain in your hip, groin, or thigh.

Risk of high calcium levels in patients with Giant Cell Tumor of Bone and in patients who are still growing

Patients with a type of cancer called Giant Cell Tumor of Bone and patients with bones that are not fully matured are at a greater risk to develop high blood calcium levels after they stop taking XGEVA®, that can be serious.

Increased risk of broken bones in the spine after discontinuing XGEVA®

After your treatment with XGEVA® is stopped, your risk for breaking bones in your spine can increase, especially if you have a history of risk factors such as osteoporosis or prior fractures.

Possible harm to your unborn baby

You should not become pregnant while taking XGEVA®. Tell your doctor right away if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or suspect you are pregnant. XGEVA® can harm your unborn baby.

Tell your doctor if you:

- Are taking a medicine called Prolia® (denosumab) because it contains the same medicine as XGEVA®
- Have symptoms of low blood calcium such as muscle stiffness or cramps
- Have symptoms of severe jaw bone problems such as pain or numbness
- Have ongoing pain or slow healing after dental surgery
- Have symptoms of high blood calcium such as nausea, vomiting, headache, and decreased alertness
- Are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, suspect you are pregnant, or breastfeeding

While taking XGEVA®, you should:

- Tell your doctor about all medications you are taking. Your doctor needs to know if you are taking other medications that also lower blood calcium levels.
- Take good care of your teeth and gums and visit a dentist as recommended
- Tell your dentist that you are taking XGEVA®
- Tell your doctor if you plan to have dental surgery or teeth removed
- Talk to your doctor before you stop taking XGEVA® about your risk for broken bones in your spine.
- Women of child bearing age should use highly effective contraception while taking XGEVA® and for at least 5 months after the last dose of XGEVA®

What are the possible side effects of XGEVA®?

In patients with bone metastases from solid tumors using XGEVA®, the most common side effects were tiredness/weakness, low phosphate levels in your blood, and nausea. The most common serious side effect of XGEVA® was shortness of breath.

In multiple myeloma patients receiving XGEVA®, the most common side effects were diarrhea, nausea, low red blood cells, low blood platelets and calcium levels, back pain, swelling of the lower legs or hands, upper respiratory tract infection, rash, and headache. The most common serious adverse reaction in multiple myeloma patients was pneumonia.

These are not all the possible side effects of XGEVA®. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. 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.

Please see [Prescribing Information at XGEVA.com](http://www.amgen.com).

Reference: 1. XGEVA® (denosumab) prescribing information, Amgen. Amgen Inc.

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www.amgen.com

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AMGEN®

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