

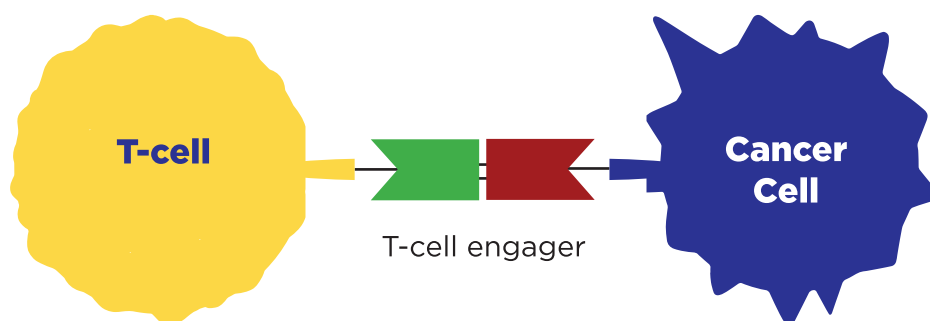


Immunotherapy Treatment for Small Cell Lung Cancer: **T-Cell Engagers**

T-cell engagers

How do T-cell engagers work? T-cell engagers work by connecting T-cells (a type of immune cell) to cancer cells, which causes the T-cells to activate and kill the cancer cells. This connection helps your immune system to find and attack cancer cells.

Imdelltra (tarlatamab) is an example of a T-cell engager used to treat SCLC.



What should I know about immunotherapy side effects?

Immunotherapy can cause different side effects depending on the type of immunotherapy. Often, your healthcare team or a palliative care team can prevent or ease these side effects. Some side effects from immunotherapy are mild, while others can be more serious. Since immunotherapy increases the activity of your immune system, sometimes healthy cells and organs can be affected and become inflamed. This requires quick medical attention. Ask a member of your healthcare team what common and more serious side effects may occur with your treatment type and when you should seek medical care.

What should I know about T-cell engager side effects?

T-cell engagers can cause more serious side effects such as cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and/or immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS). It's very important to know the signs of these conditions and contact a member of your healthcare team right away if they occur.

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) is a common side effect of T-cell engagers that can be serious or life-threatening. Cytokines are proteins that are released by your body and tell your immune system to do its job. T-cell engagers can cause your immune system to over-respond and release a flood of cytokines. When this happens, too much inflammation occurs, which can affect how your body's organs are able to work.

The first sign of CRS most often is a fever. It is vital that you follow the instructions provided by your healthcare team and contact them right away if you have a fever of 100.4 or higher. If CRS is not treated right away, it can progress to low blood pressure and other life-threatening issues. Low blood pressure may not cause any symptoms, or it may cause you to feel dizzy or weak.

Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS) can happen with or without CRS and can happen before, during, or after CRS. It is known to occur days or weeks after receiving T-cell engager treatment. ICANS affects how your brain works and impacts your ability to think, speak, and move.

Signs of ICANS can include confusion and trouble with speaking, thinking skills, movement skills, and other brain functions. It is vital to follow the instructions provided by your healthcare team and contact them right away if you have concerns or any of the above signs.

**If you have questions about immunotherapy,
contact our free HelpLine at 1-800-298-2436
or email support@go2.org.**

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