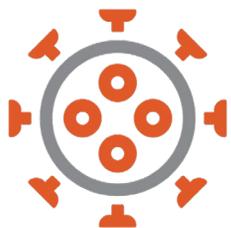


Monoclonal Antibodies → Bamlanivimab for COVID-19

Monoclonal antibodies are being studied for the treatment and prevention of COVID-19



→ You are being given a monoclonal antibody called bamlanivimab for the treatment of COVID-19.

WHAT ARE ANTIBODIES?

Antibodies are what our bodies use to fight off infection and can provide protection against getting a particular disease again (immunity). They occur naturally in the human body.

WHAT ARE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES?

Monoclonal antibodies are antibodies developed in a laboratory to help our bodies fight infection.

Nearly 100 types of monoclonal antibodies are FDA-approved to treat health conditions like cancer and autoimmune diseases.

How is bamlanivimab administered?

You will receive one dose by intravenous infusion (IV) over the course of one hour.



What are the common side effects of monoclonal antibodies like bamlanivimab?

Allergic reactions



Flu-like symptoms



Nausea and vomiting



Diarrhea



Low blood pressure



What do I need to know about bamlanivimab?

Bamlanivimab is an investigational medicine used to treat COVID-19 in non-hospitalized adults and adolescents age 12 years and older with mild to moderate symptoms and who are at high risk for developing severe symptoms or who are at risk for the need for hospitalization. Bamlanivimab is investigational because it is still being studied. There is limited information known about the safety or effectiveness of using bamlanivimab to treat people with COVID-19.

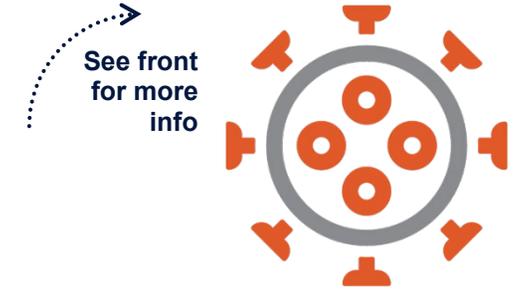
The FDA has authorized the emergency use of bamlanivimab for the treatment of COVID-19 under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

See back for FACT SHEET



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Bamlanivimab Fact Sheet



What should I tell my healthcare provider before I receive bamlanivimab?

Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have any allergies
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed
- Have any serious illnesses
- Are taking any medications (prescription, over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products)

How will I receive bamlanivimab?

Bamlanivimab is given to you through a vein (intravenous or IV) for at least 1 hour. You will receive one dose of bamlanivimab.

What are the important possible side effects of bamlanivimab?

Allergic reactions can happen during and after infusion with bamlanivimab. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following signs and symptoms of allergic reactions: fever, chills, nausea, headache, shortness of breath, low blood pressure, wheezing, swelling of your lips, face, or throat, rash including hives, itching, muscle aches, and dizziness.

The side effects of any medicine by vein may include brief pain, bleeding, bruising of the skin, soreness, swelling, and possible infection at the infusion site.

These are not all the possible side effects of bamlanivimab. Few people have been given bamlanivimab. Serious and unexpected side effects may happen. Bamlanivimab is still being studied so not all of the risks are known at this time. COVID-19 is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. It is possible that bamlanivimab could interfere with your body's own ability to fight off a future infection of SARS-CoV-2. Similarly, bamlanivimab may reduce your body's immune response to a vaccine for SARS-CoV-2. Specific studies have not been conducted to address these possible risks. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have any questions.

How do I report side effects?

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any side effect that bothers you or does not go away. Report side effects to **FDA MedWatch** at www.fda.gov/medwatch, call 1-800-FDA-1088, or contact Eli Lilly and Company at 1-855-LillyC19 (1-855-545-5921).

Where can I learn more about this treatment?

Ask your healthcare provider and/or visit www.bamlanivimab.com.

What if I don't want to receive this treatment?

It is your choice to be treated or not to be treated with bamlanivimab. Should you decide not to receive bamlanivimab or want to stop it at any time, it will not change your standard medical care.