

My Treatment Plan

AN APPOINTMENT
TRACKING RESOURCE

ONCE MONTHLY

kisunla™
(donanemab-azbt)
injection for IV infusion
350 mg/20 mL

A Lilly Medicine

Indication

Kisunla is for adults with early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease (AD), which includes mild cognitive impairment (MCI) or mild dementia stage of disease.

What is Kisunla?

Kisunla is an FDA-approved anti-amyloid medication that treats early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease (AD).

Kisunla targets and reduces amyloid plaques in people with early symptomatic AD.

Why is amyloid important?

Amyloid is a protein that your body produces naturally, but a buildup in the brain may lead to memory and thinking issues due to Alzheimer's disease (AD).

What can Kisunla do?

Kisunla can slow the progression of early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease (AD), which presents with memory and thinking issues.

While Kisunla cannot reverse or stop existing memory and thinking issues that are due to early symptomatic AD, it can help slow the progression of the disease.

After 18 months in a clinical study, people treated with Kisunla experienced a significant slowing of decline compared with placebo.

Why This Resource?

If your doctor has diagnosed you with early symptomatic Alzheimer's disease, Kisunla may help. Use this helpful guide to track your appointments. It may be beneficial to take this booklet with you to any doctor visits as a reference for you and your care team.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

Kisunla can cause **Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities, or “ARIA.”** ARIA is a common but serious side effect that does not usually cause any symptoms, but can be serious. ARIA can be fatal. ARIA is most commonly seen as temporary swelling in an area or areas of the brain that usually goes away over time. Some people may also have spots of bleeding on the surface of or in the brain and infrequently, larger areas of bleeding in the brain can occur.

Kisunla can cause **Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities, or “ARIA.”** Although most people do not have symptoms, some people have headache, dizziness, nausea, difficulty walking, confusion, vision changes, and seizures. **Call your healthcare provider or go to the emergency room right away if you have any of these symptoms.** You should carry information that you are receiving Kisunla, which can cause ARIA, and that ARIA symptoms can look like stroke symptoms.

Some people have a genetic risk factor (homozygous apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 gene carriers) that may cause an increased risk for ARIA. Talk to your healthcare provider about testing to see if you have this risk factor.

You may be at higher risk of developing bleeding in the brain if you take medicines to reduce blood clots from forming while receiving Kisunla. **Talk to your healthcare provider to see if you are on any medicines that increase this risk.**

Your healthcare provider will do magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain scans before and during your treatment with Kisunla to check you for ARIA.

Treatment with Kisunla

Kisunla is a once-monthly IV (intravenous) infusion given by a healthcare provider

Here are a few things to expect during the infusion process:



Kisunla is given via IV infusion through a needle placed in a vein in the arm once every 4 weeks



Each infusion takes around 30 minutes



After the infusion, you will need to stay at the medical center for 30 minutes or more for observation



Throughout your treatment journey, your doctor will monitor and evaluate how you are doing on treatment



Your doctor will determine how long you will be on treatment

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

Kisunla can cause serious allergic and infusion-related reactions.

Symptoms may include swelling of the face, lips, mouth, or eyelids, problems breathing, hives, chills, irritation of skin, nausea, vomiting, sweating, headache, or chest pain.

You will be monitored for at least 30 minutes after you receive Kisunla for any reaction. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have these symptoms or any reaction during or after a Kisunla infusion.**

Please see Indication and Safety Summary with Warnings about Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA) on [pages 16-18](#)

How should you prepare for your first infusion appointment?

Here are some helpful tips so you can prepare for your appointment:



Arrive early (around 15 to 30 minutes before) in case you need to fill out any paperwork



Make sure you're hydrated. Drink plenty of water before, during, and after your appointment



Wear comfortable clothes. If you come in long sleeves, make sure they can be rolled over your elbows. Bring a sweater, in case it's cold in the infusion center



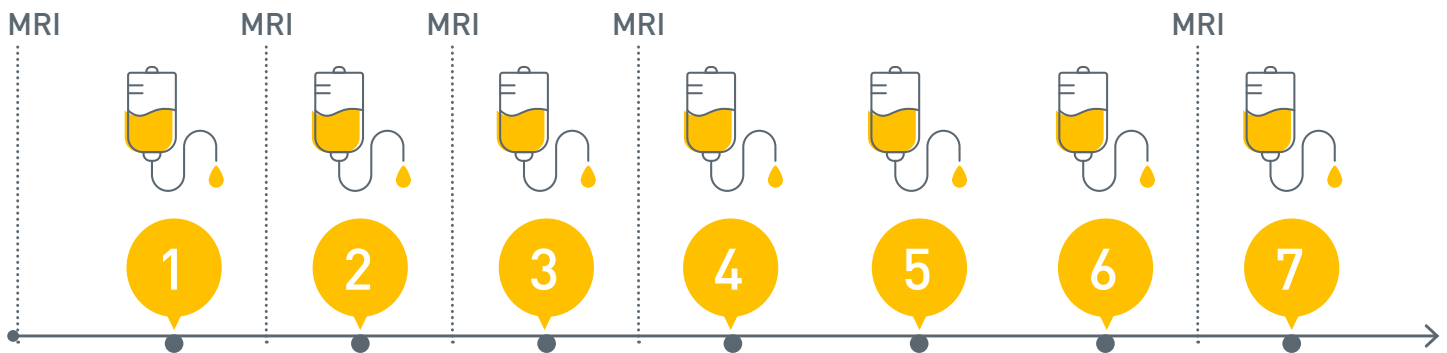
Bring something to keep yourself busy. It can be a book, a tablet, or headphones to listen to your favorite music

My Treatment Plan

In this section, you can keep a record of your once-monthly Kisunla infusions. You can also track your MRI scans that will occur during your treatment journey.

ARIA (amyloid-related imaging abnormalities) is a potential side effect of Kisunla (see page 11 for signs and symptoms).

Your healthcare provider will check for ARIA with MRI scans before you start Kisunla and before your 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th infusions. Your doctor may determine you need additional MRIs.



= 1 IV Infusion

Infusions are administered every 4 weeks

My Treatment Schedule

MRI Scan	Infusion #1
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

MRI Scan	Infusion #2
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

My Treatment Schedule

MRI Scan	Infusion #3
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

MRI Scan	Infusion #4
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

Infusion #5	Infusion #6
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

Please see Indication and Safety Summary with Warnings about
7 Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA) on [pages 16-18](#)

My Treatment Schedule

MRI Scan	Infusion #7
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

Infusion #8	Infusion #9
Date:	Date:
Time:	Time:
Notes:	Notes:

My Treatment Schedule

Infusion #10		Infusion #11	
Date:		Date:	
Time:		Time:	
Notes:		Notes:	

Infusion #12		Infusion #13	
Date:		Date:	
Time:		Time:	
Notes:		Notes:	

Infusion #14		Infusion #15	
Date:		Date:	
Time:		Time:	
Notes:		Notes:	

Please see Indication and Safety Summary with Warnings about Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA) on [pages 16-18](#)

My Treatment Schedule

Infusion #16		Infusion #17	
Date:		Date:	
Time:		Time:	
Notes:		Notes:	

Infusion #18	
Date:	
Time:	
Notes:	

Your doctor may consider stopping your Kisunla treatment if your amyloid plaques are reduced to a minimal level.

The long-term clinical benefit of Kisunla after stopping treatment has not been studied.

What are some possible side effects with Kisunla?

Tell your doctor right away if you experience any symptoms during or after your infusion or at any point during your treatment with Kisunla

Kisunla can cause serious side effects, including amyloid-related imaging abnormalities (or “ARIA”) as well as allergic and infusion-related reactions.

ARIA is a common side effect that does not usually cause any symptoms, but serious symptoms can occur. ARIA can be fatal. ARIA is most commonly seen as temporary swelling in an area or areas of the brain that usually goes away over time. Some people may also have spots of bleeding on the surface of or in the brain and infrequently, larger areas of bleeding in the brain can occur. Although most people do not have symptoms, some people have:



Headache



Confusion



Dizziness



Vision Changes



Nausea



Difficulty Walking



Seizures

Some people have a genetic risk factor that may cause an increased risk for ARIA. Talk to your healthcare provider about testing to see if you have this risk factor.

You may be at higher risk of developing bleeding in the brain if you take medicines to reduce blood clots from forming while receiving Kisunla. **Talk to your healthcare provider to see if you are on any medicines that increase this risk.**

Your healthcare provider will do magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain scans before and during your treatment with Kisunla to check you for ARIA. You should carry information that you are receiving Kisunla, which can cause ARIA, and that ARIA symptoms can look like stroke symptoms. **Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you have any of the symptoms listed above.**

Certain types of allergic and infusion-related reactions, some of which can be serious and life-threatening, can occur. Do not receive Kisunla if you have serious allergic reactions to donanemab-azbt or any of the ingredients in Kisunla. Symptoms may include swelling of the face, lips, mouth, or eyelids, problems breathing, hives, chills, irritation of skin, nausea, vomiting, sweating, headache, or chest pain. You will be monitored for at least 30 minutes after you receive Kisunla for any reaction.

Other common side effects include headache.

These are not all the possible side effects of Kisunla. Talk to your doctor right away if you experience any side effects while taking Kisunla.

Kisunla Care Contacts

Keep contact details for your healthcare team, infusion center information, your infusion schedule, and appointments all in one place by filling out the fields below.

Kisunla Prescriber

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Primary Care Physician

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Infusion Center Information

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Key Staff: _____

Imaging Center Information

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

Key Staff: _____

Please see Indication and Safety Summary with Warnings about Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA) on [pages 16-18](#)

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Name: _____

Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Relationship: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____



Notes

Use this space to log reminders about things you want to discuss with your care team at your next appointment. It is important to always report any side effects you experience right away to your healthcare professionals.

INDICATION AND SAFETY SUMMARY WITH WARNINGS

Kisunla™ (kih-SUHN-lah) is used to treat adults with early symptomatic Alzheimer’s disease (AD), which includes mild cognitive impairment (MCI) or mild dementia stage of disease.

Warnings – Kisunla can cause Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities or “ARIA.” This is a common side effect that does not usually cause any symptoms, but serious symptoms can occur. ARIA can be fatal. ARIA is most commonly seen as temporary swelling in an area or areas of the brain that usually goes away over time. Some people may also have spots of bleeding on the surface of or in the brain and infrequently, larger areas of bleeding in the brain can occur. Although most people do not have symptoms, some people have:

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Difficulty walking
- Confusion
- Vision changes
- Seizures

Some people have a genetic risk factor (homozygous apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 gene carriers) that may cause an increased risk for ARIA. Talk to your healthcare provider about testing to see if you have this risk factor.

You may be at higher risk of developing bleeding in the brain if you take medicines to reduce blood clots from forming (antithrombotic medicines) while receiving Kisunla. **Talk to your healthcare provider to see if you are on any medicines that increase this risk.**

Your healthcare provider will do magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain scans before and during your treatment with Kisunla to check you for ARIA. You should carry information that you are receiving Kisunla, which can cause ARIA, and that ARIA symptoms can look like stroke symptoms. **Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you have any of the symptoms listed above.**

INDICATION AND SAFETY SUMMARY WITH WARNINGS (CONTINUED)

There are registries that collect information on treatments for Alzheimer's disease. Your healthcare provider can help you become enrolled in these registries.

Warnings – Kisunla can cause serious allergic and infusion-related reactions. Do not receive Kisunla if you have serious allergic reactions to donanemab-azbt or any of the ingredients in Kisunla. Symptoms may include swelling of the face, lips, mouth, or eyelids, problems breathing, hives, chills, irritation of skin, nausea, vomiting, sweating, headache, or chest pain. You will be monitored for at least 30 minutes after you receive Kisunla for any reaction. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have these symptoms or any reaction during or after a Kisunla infusion.**

Other common side effects

- Headache

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any side effects. These are not all of the possible side effects of Kisunla. **You can report side effects at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.**

Before you receive Kisunla, tell your healthcare provider:

- About all medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, as well as vitamins and herbal supplements. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you have medicines to reduce blood clots from forming (antithrombotic medicines, including aspirin).
- About all of your medical conditions including if you are pregnant, breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed. Kisunla has not been studied in people who were pregnant or breastfeeding. It is not known if Kisunla could harm your unborn or breastfeeding baby.

INDICATION AND SAFETY SUMMARY WITH WARNINGS (CONTINUED)

How to receive Kisunla

Kisunla is a prescription medicine given through an intravenous (IV) infusion using a needle inserted into a vein in your arm. Kisunla is given once every 4 weeks. Each infusion will last about 30 minutes.

Learn more

For more information about Kisunla, call 1-800-LillyRx (1-800-545-5979) or go to [kisunla.lilly.com](https://www.kisunla.lilly.com).

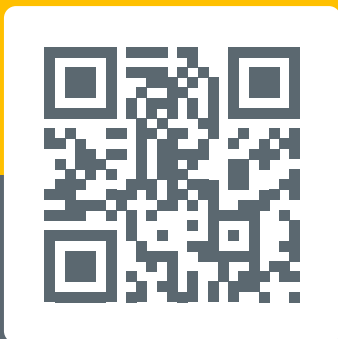
This summary provides basic information about Kisunla. It does not include all information known about this medicine. Read the information given to you about Kisunla. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider. Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider about Kisunla. Your healthcare provider is the best person to help you decide if Kisunla is right for you.

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kisunla™
(donanemab-azbt) | injection for
IV infusion

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