



Learn about **LEQEMBI[®]**

For Patients and Their
Care Partners

Learn what to expect before, during,
and after treatment with LEQEMBI.





Content

What is Alzheimer’s disease?	4
What is LEQEMBI?	4
Is LEQEMBI right for you?.....	5
Understanding the role your genes play	6
Learn about LEQEMBI infusions.....	7
Preparing for your infusion appointment	8
What to expect during your infusion	9
Monitoring and tests	11
Side effects of LEQEMBI	13
What are the ingredients in LEQEMBI?	14

What is Alzheimer's disease?

Alzheimer's disease is a type of progressive brain disease that causes problems with memory, language and thinking.

Your healthcare provider may use tests designed to evaluate your brain health and help figure out if your symptoms are due to early Alzheimer's disease. They'll explain what tests you need to make sure LEQEMBI is right for you.

What is LEQEMBI?

LEQEMBI is a prescription medicine indicated for people with Alzheimer's disease.

Who is LEQEMBI for?

LEQEMBI is for people in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease, which includes:

- Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) due to Alzheimer's disease
- Mild Alzheimer's dementia

Do not receive LEQEMBI if you have serious allergic reactions to lecanemab or to any of the ingredients in LEQEMBI (see "*What are the ingredients in LEQEMBI?*").



How your healthcare provider will decide if LEQEMBI is right for you

Because LEQEMBI is thought to work by targeting harmful amyloid proteins including amyloid brain plaque, your healthcare provider will use one of these tests to check for accumulation of amyloid in the brain:

- **Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) test:**

This test takes samples of the fluid around your brain and spinal cord.

- **Amyloid positron emission tomography (PET) scan:**

This test uses a special machine that takes pictures of your brain.

Before receiving LEQEMBI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if LEQEMBI will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during your treatment with LEQEMBI.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if lecanemab (the active ingredient in LEQEMBI) passes into your breast milk.

Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby while receiving LEQEMBI.

Understanding the role your genes play

Some people have a genetic risk factor that may increase the risk of Amyloid Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA).

Talk to your healthcare provider about testing to see if you have this risk factor.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take medicines to reduce blood clots from forming (antithrombotic medicines, including aspirin). Ask your healthcare provider for a list of these medicines if you are not sure. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

Some medicines can increase the risk for larger areas of bleeding in the brain in patients taking LEQEMBI. Talk to your healthcare provider to see if you are on any medicines that increase this risk.



Learn about LEQEMBI infusions

Understanding the infusion process can help prepare you for what's ahead

How LEQEMBI is given, how long it takes, and where you'll get it:



LEQEMBI is administered as an intravenous (IV) infusion. This means a needle is placed in a vein in your arm to give the medicine. Infusions will be given at an infusion center.



Each infusion takes about 1 hour, but you may be at the infusion center for longer.



Infusions are given once every 2 weeks. If you miss an infusion of LEQEMBI, you should receive your next dose as soon as possible.



Preparing for your infusion appointment

What to bring:

- Layers of clothing or a blanket in case you feel cold
- Something to play, read, or watch
- Your device chargers
- A few snacks and a bottle of water

Keep in mind:

- Drink plenty of water beforehand
- Wear short sleeves or a shirt that can be rolled up so it's easier to get your infusion
- If you would like to have a family member with you during the infusion, please check if this is allowed

What to expect during your infusion

Based on where you go for your LEQEMBI infusion, the exact process may vary.



Step 1

A member of the infusion care team will check your vital signs, like your temperature and blood pressure. You may also get weighed.



Step 2

Your care team will prepare your medicine, set up your IV line, and start your infusion. As you receive your medicine, pay attention to how you feel and keep them informed of any concerns.



Step 3

After your infusion is finished, your care team will remove the IV. Then they'll tell you when you can leave and how to schedule your next infusion.

Infusion-related reactions are a possible side effect of LEQEMBI. These include: fever, flu-like symptoms (chills, body aches, feeling shaky, and joint pain), nausea, vomiting, dizziness or lightheadedness, changes in your heart rate or feeling like your chest is pounding, changes in your blood pressure, and difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.

What to expect during your infusion

(Continued)

Tell your healthcare provider or infusion care team right away if you experience any of these symptoms. They can tell you what to do and if medicine may help.

Serious allergic reactions - Swelling of the face, lips, mouth, or tongue, hives, or difficulty breathing have happened during a LEQEMBI infusion. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction during or after your LEQEMBI infusion.

Keep track of how you're feeling between and while receiving infusions and let your healthcare provider know right away if anything comes up.

If you have an infusion-related reaction, your healthcare provider may:

- Adjust the flow or stop the infusion.
- Give you medicines to treat the infusion-related reaction. These medicines may include antihistamines, anti-inflammatory medicines, or steroids.
- Give you medicines before your future LEQEMBI infusions to decrease your chance of having an infusion-related reaction. These medicines may include antihistamines, anti-inflammatory medicines, or steroids.



Monitoring and tests

While taking LEQEMBI, your healthcare provider will monitor your progress. They'll also watch for any side effects. One potential side effect is amyloid-related imaging abnormalities, or ARIA (see "Other possible side effects of LEQEMBI?"). Your healthcare provider will monitor you for ARIA with a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan before starting treatment and before your 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 14th infusion.

Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you have headache, confusion, dizziness, vision changes, nausea, difficulty walking, or seizures.

You should inform your healthcare providers that you are receiving LEQEMBI which can cause ARIA and that ARIA symptoms can look like stroke symptoms.

Staying on track and monitoring your progress

It's important to follow each part of your treatment plan. That includes sticking to your infusion schedule.

Monitoring and tests (Continued)

Here are a few tips that may help



Schedule upcoming infusions well in advance and be sure to add the appointment to your calendar



Keep track of how you're feeling between infusions and let your healthcare provider know if anything comes up



Plan ahead for any additional tests, such as your follow-up MRIs before your 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 14th infusion



Reach out to your healthcare provider if you missed an appointment. They can help you get back on track

For care partners

Helping coordinate appointments and insuring parties needs can make it easier for your loved one to stay on track.



Important Safety Information: Other possible side effects of LEQEMBI?*

LEQEMBI can cause serious side effects including Amyloid Related Imaging Abnormalities or “ARIA”.

ARIA is a side effect that does not usually cause any symptoms, but serious symptoms can occur. ARIA is most commonly seen as temporary swelling in areas of the brain that usually resolves over time. Some people may also have small spots of bleeding in or on the surface of the brain, and infrequently, larger areas of bleeding in the brain can occur. Most people with this type of swelling in the brain do not get symptoms, however some people may have symptoms, such as: headache, confusion, dizziness, vision changes, nausea, difficulty walking, or seizures.

*These are not all the possible side effects of LEQEMBI. For more information, ask your healthcare provider.

Reporting suspected adverse reactions of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product.

Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il> or emailed the registration holder's safety unit at: eir_pv@eisai.net

What are the ingredients in LEQEMBI?

Active ingredient: lecanemab.

Inactive ingredients: arginine hydrochloride, histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, polysorbate 80, histidine and water for injection.





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