KADCYLA: A different kind of treatment for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer has emerged

Who is KADCYLA for?
KADCYLA is approved to treat HER2-positive breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic breast cancer) after prior treatment with trastuzumab (Herceptin®) and a taxane. Prior treatment could have been for the initial treatment of breast cancer or for the treatment of cancer that had spread to other parts of the body.

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
KADCYLA is a different kind of treatment for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. It is approved for women with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer who have received prior treatment with trastuzumab (Herceptin®) and a taxane. Prior treatment could have been for the initial treatment of breast cancer or for the treatment of cancer that had spread to other parts of the body.

KADCYLA contains two cancer-fighting drugs in a single injection every 3 weeks. Women taking KADCYLA lived nearly 6 months longer (30.9 months), on average, than women taking the combination of Tykerb and Xeloda (25.1 months).

The most important safety information when taking KADCYLA includes:

1. KADCYLA is not the same medicine as trastuzumab (Herceptin®).
2. Liver problems: KADCYLA may cause severe liver problems that can be life-threatening. Symptoms include vomiting, nausea, eating disorder (anorexia), yellowing of the skin (jaundice), stomach pain, dark urine, or itching.
3. Heart problems: KADCYLA may cause heart problems, including those without symptoms (such as reduced heart function) and those with symptoms (such as congestive heart failure). Symptoms may include swelling of the ankles or legs, shortness of breath, cough, rapid weight gain of greater than 5 lb in less than 24 hours, dizziness or loss of consciousness, or irregular heartbeat.
4. Pregnancy: Receiving KADCYLA during pregnancy can result in the death of an unborn baby and birth defects. Birth control should be used while you receive KADCYLA and for 7 months after your last dose of KADCYLA.
5. If you are exposed to KADCYLA during pregnancy or become pregnant within 7 months of your last dose of KADCYLA, contact your healthcare provider right away; you are also encouraged to enroll in the MotHER Pregnancy Registry by calling 1-800-690-6720 or visiting http://www.motherpregnancyregistry.com/
6. If you are a mother who is breastfeeding, you should talk with your doctor about either stopping breastfeeding or stopping KADCYLA.

Contact your doctor right away if you experience symptoms associated with these side effects.

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
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### Additional Possible Serious Side Effects include:
- Lung problems
- Infusion-related reactions
- Serious bleeding
- Low platelet count
- Nerve damage
- Skin reactions around infusion site

For more information on these side effects, please see pages 12-13.

### About this brochure
Living with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer is hard. Your healthcare team may have given you a lot of information on treatment options.

This brochure explains treatment with KADCYLA and how it may help you.

The information in this brochure should not replace the advice of your healthcare team. If you have questions about your treatment, be sure to talk with your doctor or nurse.
HER2 receptor: A type of protein that is found on the surface of cells in everyone. This protein tells cells to grow and divide. Too much HER2 is called “HER2 overexpression.”

HER2-positive or HER2+: Breast cancer cells that have too many HER2 receptors.

Metastatic breast cancer: Breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body, such as the lungs, liver, or bones.

What is HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer?
Both normal cells and cancer cells have HER2 receptors. In HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer, cancer cells have more HER2 receptors than normal cells.

- Too many HER2 receptors on cancer cells makes this type of cancer grow faster

![Diagram of HER2 receptor in normal and cancer cells]

Normal amount of HER2
- Cells grow and divide normally

Too much HER2
- Cells grow and divide faster

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
What HER2-targeted treatments do

HER2-targeted treatments are designed to attack cells that have HER2 receptors. The treatments bind to the HER2 receptors on your cells. If you have HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer, you may be able to take HER2-targeted treatments. These treatments may affect normal cells.

- KADCYLA, Herceptin® (trastuzumab), and Tykerb® (lapatinib) are types of HER2-targeted treatments discussed in this brochure

How will my doctor know if KADCYLA may be right for me?

You must have a HER2 test to determine if your cancer is HER2-positive before taking KADCYLA, because benefit has been shown only in patients whose tumors are HER2-positive.
Monoclonal antibody cancer therapy: A molecule that is made to target specific cancer cells and may affect normal cells.

Chemotherapy: A type of cancer treatment that kills cells that grow and divide quickly. This can include cancer cells or normal cells.

**KADCYLA is the first HER2-targeted treatment of its kind for metastatic breast cancer.**

- It is made up of 2 cancer-fighting drugs in 1
  - The **monoclonal antibody** trastuzumab (the same monoclonal antibody in Herceptin)
  - A **chemotherapy** drug

**KADCYLA is a treatment that targets HER2**

- Like Herceptin, a cancer treatment you have already taken, KADCYLA is a targeted treatment
- When you take KADCYLA, you are getting both HER2-targeted treatment and chemotherapy—at the same time

**What makes KADCYLA different**

- KADCYLA is made to bring chemotherapy inside HER2-positive cancer cells and kill them. It is designed to cause less harm to normal cells
- KADCYLA may still impact normal cells and cause serious side effects. Please see pages 2, 3, 9, 12, and 13 of this brochure for Important Safety Information

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
How KADCYLA is thought to work

**Immune system:**
Your body’s natural defense against infections and disease.

**STEP 1**
KADCYLA is made to find HER2-positive cells and attach to them. It tells the cells to stop growing and tells the body’s **immune system** to destroy them.

**STEP 2**
KADCYLA also goes inside the cell to keep fighting from the inside.

**STEP 3**
KADCYLA releases the chemotherapy inside the cell.

**STEP 4**
The chemotherapy goes to work inside the cell, causing the cell to die.
KADCYLA may help women live longer

Is KADCYLA right for you?

KADCYLA is for the treatment of HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer previously treated with trastuzumab and a taxane. Because you have this type of breast cancer, KADCYLA may be an option for you.

Only women with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer can take KADCYLA

Because everyone is different, no one can say for sure if KADCYLA will work for you, or for how long it will keep working.

- KADCYLA has been studied only in women with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. These women had already received Herceptin and a taxane (chemotherapy)
- In the study, women took either KADCYLA or a combination of Tykerb and Xeloda® (capecitabine)

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
KADCYLA helped women live longer

- Women taking KADCYLA lived nearly 6 months longer (30.9 months), on average, than women taking the combination of Tykerb and Xeloda (25.1 months)

KADCYLA made cancer stop growing and spreading for a longer time

- Women taking KADCYLA lived without their cancer growing and spreading for longer (9.6 months), on average, than women taking the combination of Tykerb and Xeloda (6.4 months)

Hair loss was not common in either study group

- Less than 5% of women who took KADCYLA or Tykerb and Xeloda lost their hair (3.5% and 4.5%, respectively)

What are the most common side effects of KADCYLA?

The most common side effects seen in people taking KADCYLA were:

- Tiredness
- Nausea
- Pain that affects the bones, muscles, ligaments, and tendons
- Bleeding
- Low platelet count
- Headache
- Liver problems
- Constipation
- Nosebleeds

How KADCYLA may help
**Getting started with KADCYLA**

**How do I take KADCYLA?**

Like many cancer medicines, KADCYLA is given by **intravenous (IV) infusion**. KADCYLA is given in your doctor’s office or at a hospital or infusion center.

**How often will I get KADCYLA?**

You will get an infusion of KADCYLA **once every 3 weeks**.

**KADCYLA infusion time**

- **1st INFUSION**
  - 90 Minutes
- **ALL OTHER INFUSIONS** (if first infusion was tolerated)
  - 30 Minutes
  - After each infusion, your healthcare team will take some extra time to watch how you respond to treatment
  - If side effects occur, your healthcare team may adjust, delay, or stop your treatment

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
Before you start taking KADCYLA

- Talk with your doctor about any other medical conditions you have. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, nursing, or plan on getting pregnant.

- Always tell your doctor about any medicines you are taking. Be sure to include over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What to do if you miss a treatment

- If you miss a dose of KADCYLA, **do not wait until your next 3-week cycle of treatment**.

- Tell your doctor or nurse right away. Work with them to reschedule the treatment you missed.
Additional side effects with KADCYLA

What are the additional possible serious side effects of KADCYLA?

Not all people have serious side effects; however, side effects with KADCYLA treatment are common. It is important to know what side effects may happen and what symptoms you should watch for.

**Lung problems**

KADCYLA may cause lung problems, including inflammation of the lung tissue, which can be life-threatening. Signs of lung problems may include trouble breathing, cough, tiredness, and fluid in the lungs.

**Infusion-related reactions**

Symptoms of an infusion-related reaction may include one or more of the following: the skin getting hot or red (flushing), chills, fever, trouble breathing, low blood pressure, wheezing, tightening of the muscles in the chest around the airways, or a fast heartbeat. Your doctor will monitor you for infusion-related reactions.

**Serious Bleeding**

KADCYLA can cause life-threatening bleeding. Taking KADCYLA with other medications used to thin your blood (antiplatelet) or prevent blood clots (anticoagulation) can increase your risk of bleeding. Your doctor should provide additional monitoring if you are taking one of these other drugs while on KADCYLA. Life-threatening bleeding may also happen with KADCYLA even when blood thinners are not also being taken.

**Low platelet count**

Low platelet count may happen during treatment with KADCYLA. Platelets help your blood to clot. Signs of low platelets may include easy bruising, bleeding, and prolonged bleeding from cuts. In mild cases there may not be any symptoms.

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 for additional Important Safety Information.
Nerve damage
Symptoms may include numbness and tingling, burning or sharp pain, sensitivity to touch, lack of coordination, muscle weakness, or loss of muscle function

Skin reactions around the infusion site
KADCYLA may leak from the vein or needle and cause reactions such as redness, tenderness, skin irritation, or pain or swelling at the infusion site. If this happens, it is more likely to happen within 24 hours of the infusion.

What are the most common severe side effects of KADCYLA?
The most common severe side effects of KADCYLA are:

- Low platelet count
- Liver problems
- Low levels of red blood cells
- Nerve problems
- Low levels of potassium in the blood
- Tiredness

What to do if you notice side effects
If you notice any side effects while taking KADCYLA, be sure to tell your doctor or nurse right away.

You are encouraged to report side effects to Genentech and the FDA. You may contact Genentech by calling 1-888-835-2555. You may contact the FDA by visiting www.fda.gov/medwatch or calling 1-800-FDA-1088.
Getting support during treatment

Financial support and resources

KADCYLA Access Solutions
Genentech-Access.com/KADCYLA

KADCYLA Access Solutions can connect you to the medicine you need. If you are concerned about paying for KADCYLA, we are here to help.

Whether you have healthcare coverage or not, we can help you by:

- Finding out if your healthcare plan pays for your medicine
- Guiding you through the process of getting your medicine
- Connecting you with our patient assistance programs

To learn more about how we can help, contact us. Call 1-888-249-4918 to speak live with one of our specialists. You can also visit Genentech-Access.com/KADCYLA.

BioOncology Co-pay Card
Genentech-Access.com/KADCYLA

Genentech offers the BioOncology Co-pay Card to help you with the out-of-pocket (OOP) costs of your KADCYLA prescription.

To learn more about the BioOncology Co-pay Card, call 1-888-249-4918 to speak live with one of our specialists. To enroll directly, call 1-855-MYCOPAY (1-855-692-6729).

Genentech® Access to Care Foundation (GATCF)

GATCF helps patients who don’t have a healthcare plan to pay for KADCYLA. GATCF helps qualified patients receive their medicine free of charge.

If you have no healthcare plan, or if your healthcare plan says it won’t pay for KADCYLA, we might be able to help you. You can work with your doctor’s office to apply to GATCF for free medicine.

The KADCYLA and Access Solutions logos are registered trademarks of Genentech, Inc.
KADCYLA 24-hour Patient Support Line

We’re here to help 24 hours a day

Call the support line anytime. Our nurses will be able to answer your questions about KADCYLA, including:

• How KADCYLA is designed to work
• The potential benefits of KADCYLA
• Side effects of KADCYLA
• What to expect from KADCYLA treatment
• Finding reimbursement help for KADCYLA

Expert information anytime you need it

When you have important questions about KADCYLA treatment, you want to get information you can trust. With the KADCYLA Support Line, registered oncology nurses are always available to answer your questions and provide information about KADCYLA.

Every nurse on our team:

• Specializes in oncology
• Has about 20 years of experience
• Is knowledgeable about KADCYLA treatment

FOR 24-HOUR SUPPORT, CALL 1-866-499-4372

The information you receive from the KADCYLA Support Line is not meant to replace the advice of your healthcare team. Genentech will not provide medical advice regarding your medical condition.

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
Getting support during treatment

Breast cancer information and support*

HER2 Support Group | www.her2support.org
News and information about HER2-positive breast cancer. Includes online message boards.

BREASTCANCER.ORG | www.breastcancer.org
Provides medical information about cancer symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment options.

Metastatic Breast Cancer Network | www.mbcn.org | 1-888-500-0370
Advocacy group dedicated to women and men living with metastatic breast cancer.

Susan G. Komen for the Cure | www.komen.org | 1-877-465-6636
Information for people living with cancer, families, friends, and survivors.

Young Survival Coalition | www.youngsurvival.org | 1-877-YSC (972)-1011
Dedicated to young women with breast cancer and their families.

American Cancer Society | www.cancer.org | 1-800-227-2345
Information for people living with cancer, families, friends, and survivors.

Living Beyond Breast Cancer | www.lbcc.org | 1-888-753-LBBC (5222)
Support and information for people who are newly diagnosed, in treatment, or living with metastatic breast cancer.

*Genentech is neither affiliated with nor endorses these organizations. The information provided by Genentech or by these organizations is meant for informational purposes only and is not meant to replace a physician’s medical advice.

Please see KADCYLA full Prescribing Information, including Most Important Safety Information, and pages 2-3 and 12-13 for additional Important Safety Information.
Talk with your doctor or nurse to learn more about KADCYLA. Here are some questions to help you get started.

- Is KADCYLA right for me?
- How is KADCYLA different?
- How will I know if KADCYLA is working?
- For how long will I need to take KADCYLA?
- What should I do to get ready for my first infusion?
- What side effects could I have with KADCYLA?
- Do I need to change my diet or activities while taking KADCYLA?

Notes:
Glossary

Chemotherapy
A type of cancer treatment that kills cells that grow and divide quickly. This can include cancer cells or normal cells.

HER2
Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2). HER2 helps cells grow and is found on the surface of both normal and cancer cells.

HER2 receptor
A type of protein that is found on the surface of cells in everyone. This protein tells cells to grow and divide. Too much HER2 is called “HER2 overexpression.”

HER2-positive or HER2+
Breast cancer cells that have too many HER2 receptors.

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KADCYLA
A different kind of treatment for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer has emerged

Who is KADCYLA for?
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Tykerb is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.

KADCYLA is designed for women with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer
• KADCYLA is approved to treat HER2-positive breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic breast cancer) after prior treatment with trastuzumab (Herceptin®) and a taxane.
• KADCYLA contains 2 cancer-fighting drugs in a single treatment
• Women taking KADCYLA lived nearly 6 months longer (30.9 months), on average, than women taking the combination of Tykerb and Xeloda (25.1 months)
• The most important safety information when taking KADCYLA includes:
  — KADCYLA is not the same medicine as Herceptin
  — Liver problems, which can be life-threatening
  — Heart problems
  — Possible birth defects or death of an unborn baby
  — Please see page 2 of this brochure for a full description of the most important safety information
• KADCYLA is taken as a single IV infusion every 3 weeks

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Immune system
Your body’s natural defense against infections and disease.

IV infusion
Getting medicine through a needle into a vein. Some medicines, such as KADCYLA, can only be given by IV infusion.

Metastatic breast cancer
Breast cancer that has spread outside the breast to other parts of the body, such as the lungs, liver, or bones.

Monoclonal antibody cancer therapy
A molecule that is made to target specific cancer cells and may affect normal cells.
KADCYLA is designed for women with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer

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