

Light your own way

with JEMPERLI



Getting started with JEMPERLI

A guide to understanding endometrial cancer, treatment with JEMPERLI, and what you may experience throughout your treatment journey.

This piece is intended to help guide conversations when you are starting or receiving JEMPERLI, and is designed to be reviewed together with a healthcare provider to answer any questions that may come up.

Approved Uses

JEMPERLI is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with:

- a kind of uterine cancer called endometrial cancer (EC)
 - JEMPERLI may be used in combination with the chemotherapy medicines, carboplatin and paclitaxel, and then after that JEMPERLI may be used alone:
 - when your cancer has spread outside your uterus (advanced) **or**,
 - your cancer has returned.
 - JEMPERLI may be used alone:
 - when a laboratory test shows that your tumor is mismatch repair deficient (dMMR), **and**
 - your cancer has returned, or it has spread (advanced EC), **and**
 - you have received chemotherapy that contains platinum and it did not work or is no longer working, **and**
 - your cancer cannot be treated by surgery or radiation.

It is not known if JEMPERLI is safe and effective in children.

Important Safety Information

JEMPERLI is a medicine that may treat certain cancers by working with your immune system. JEMPERLI can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen anytime during treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.

Jemperli 
(dostarlimab-gxly) Injection 500 mg

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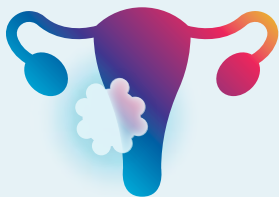
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What is endometrial cancer?

What is endometrial cancer?



Endometrial cancer is a type of cancer that begins in the **tissue that lines the uterus**.

Is endometrial cancer common?

About **62,000** cases are **diagnosed annually** in the US.

Is there a family risk of endometrial cancer?



Some people have an inherited genetic condition called **Lynch syndrome**, which means they have a higher risk of endometrial cancer. If your parent or other relative has endometrial cancer, ask your doctor if genetic testing is appropriate.

What is JEMPERLI?

JEMPERLI is an immunotherapy, a treatment that is designed to work with the body to help fight cancer, including endometrial cancer.

JEMPERLI is not chemotherapy or radiation.

Cancer cells can hide from your immune system. Cells are then able to grow and spread.



Hidden cancer cells

JEMPERLI may prevent cancer cells from hiding so your immune system can find and attack them.



Exposed cancer cells

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Call or see your healthcare provider (HCP) right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Lung problems. Signs and symptoms may include cough, shortness of breath, or chest pain.

Intestinal problems. Signs and symptoms may include diarrhea or more bowel movements than usual; stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus; or severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness.

Liver problems. Signs and symptoms may include yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark urine (tea colored), or bleeding or bruising more easily than usual.

Hormone gland problems. Signs and symptoms may include headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches, eye sensitivity to light, eye problems, rapid heartbeat, increased sweating, extreme tiredness, weight gain or weight loss, feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, urinating more often than usual, hair loss, feeling cold, constipation, your voice gets deeper, dizziness or fainting, changes in mood or behavior such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



Who can receive JEMPERLI?



Who gets JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel (CP)?

JEMPERLI may be used in combination with the chemotherapy medicines, carboplatin and paclitaxel, and then after that JEMPERLI may be used alone:

- when your cancer has spread outside your uterus (advanced) or,
- your cancer has returned



Who gets JEMPERLI alone?

JEMPERLI may be used alone:

- when a laboratory test shows that your tumor is mismatch repair deficient (dMMR), and
- your cancer has returned (recurrent) or spread (advanced endometrial cancer), and
- you have received chemotherapy that contains platinum and it did not work or is no longer working, and
- your cancer cannot be treated by surgery or radiation

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Call or see your healthcare provider (HCP) right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including (cont'd):

Kidney problems. Signs and symptoms may include change in the amount or color of your urine, blood in your urine, swelling in your ankles, or loss of appetite.

Skin problems. Signs and symptoms may include rash; itching; skin blistering or peeling; swollen lymph nodes; painful sores or ulcers in your mouth or in your nose, throat, or genital area; fever or flu-like symptoms.

Problems can also happen in other organs and tissues. These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with JEMPERLI. Call or see your HCP right away for any new or worse signs or symptoms. Signs and symptoms may include chest pain, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, swelling of ankles; confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems, tingling or numbness of the arms or legs; double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eyesight; persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps; low red blood cells, bruising.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.

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Why is biomarker testing important?

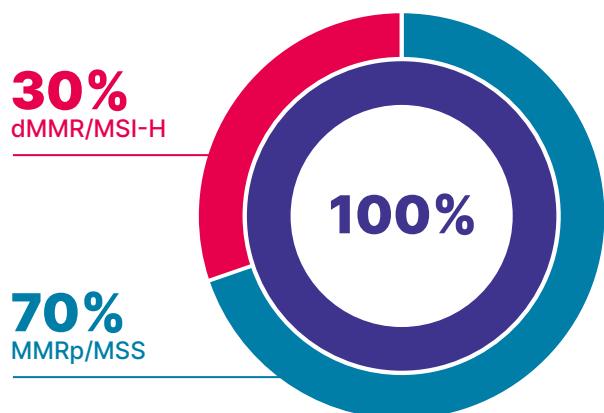
What is a biomarker?

Biomarkers are molecules found in the tissues or fluids of your body that show if a condition, process, or disease is normal or abnormal.

Why are biomarkers important in endometrial cancer?

During normal cell growth, the mismatch repair (MMR) system corrects mistakes that occur in genes. In endometrial cancer, MMR and microsatellite instability (MSI) are biomarkers that can provide important information about your disease.

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| <p>If the MMR system <u>is</u> working properly, errors are corrected and the genes remain stable. This is also known as:</p> | <p>If the MMR system is <u>not</u> working properly, errors build up, making the genes unstable. This is also known as:</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMRp (mismatch repair proficient) <li style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">OR • MSS (microsatellite stable) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dMMR (mismatch repair deficient) <li style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">OR • MSI-H (microsatellite instability-high) |



dMMR/MSI-H status may be associated with **Lynch syndrome**, an inherited condition that increases the risk of developing endometrial cancer

Why should I find out my biomarker status?

- Doctors may have different treatment considerations depending on your biomarker status, and it can play a role in which types of treatments you are prescribed and how effective they are
- National guidelines recommend testing your MMR/MSI status if you have endometrial cancer

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Infusion reactions that can sometimes be severe or life-threatening. Signs and symptoms of infusion reactions may include chills or shaking, itching or rash, flushing, shortness of breath or wheezing, dizziness, feel like passing out, fever, back or neck pain.

Rejection of a transplanted organ. Your HCP should tell you what signs and symptoms you should report and monitor you, depending on the type of organ transplant that you have had.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



How will I receive JEMPERLI?

How is JEMPERLI given?

JEMPERLI is given through an intravenous (IV) infusion. The medical staff will prepare the medicine and then the IV infusion should take about 30 minutes.

How often will I receive JEMPERLI?

When receiving JEMPERLI in combination with the chemotherapy medicines, carboplatin and paclitaxel:

FOR THE FIRST 6 DOSES
JEMPERLI in combination with
carboplatin and paclitaxel

STARTING WITH THE 7TH DOSE
JEMPERLI alone

EVERY 3 WEEKS

EVERY 6 WEEKS

Actor Portrayal.

When receiving JEMPERLI alone:

FOR THE FIRST 4 DOSES

STARTING WITH THE 5TH DOSE

EVERY 3 WEEKS

EVERY 6 WEEKS

Actor Portrayal.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Complications, including graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic). These complications can be serious and can lead to death. These complications may happen if you underwent transplantation either before or after being treated with JEMPERLI. Your HCP will monitor you for these complications.

Getting medical treatment right away may help keep these problems from becoming more serious. Your HCP will check you for these problems during treatment with JEMPERLI and may treat you with corticosteroid or hormone replacement medicines. If you have severe side effects, your HCP may also need to delay or completely stop treatment with JEMPERLI.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.

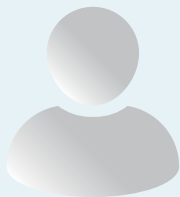


How JEMPERLI was studied in patients like you

A clinical trial compared JEMPERLI + CP vs CP alone in 494 people with endometrial cancer that had spread outside the uterus (newly-diagnosed advanced) or returned.



Some study participants received **JEMPERLI + CP**



Others received **CP + placebo**
(an inactive substance designed to look like the medicine being tested)

Researchers also studied how JEMPERLI works in 141 study participants with dMMR endometrial cancer that had spread (advanced) or returned. These people had previously received chemotherapy containing platinum that did not work or stopped working.

If you'd like to learn more about how JEMPERLI was studied, visit [JEMPERLI.com](https://www.jemperli.com)

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Before receiving JEMPERLI, tell your HCP about all of your medical conditions, including immune system problems such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus; received an organ transplant; have received or plan to receive a stem cell transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic); have received radiation treatment to your chest area; have a condition that affects your nervous system, such as myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome.

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What should I look out for during JEMPERLI treatment?




JEMPERLI can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen anytime during treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

IMMUNE-RELATED SIDE EFFECTS

-  **Lung problems**, like cough or shortness of breath
-  **Intestinal problems**, like diarrhea or more bowel movements than usual or severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness
-  **Liver problems**, like yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes
-  **Hormone gland problems**, like headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches, or eye sensitivity to light
-  **Kidney problems**, like swelling in your ankles or blood in your urine
-  **Skin problems**, like rash or itching
-  **Problems with other organs and tissues**, with symptoms including chest pain, persistent or severe muscle pain, or weakness, or double vision

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS

-  **Infusion reactions that can sometimes be severe or life-threatening**, with symptoms including chills or shaking, dizziness, or shortness of breath or wheezing
-  **Rejection of a transplanted organ**
-  **Complications**, including graft-versus-host disease, in people who have received a bone marrow stem cell transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic)



Stay alert and let your healthcare team know of any side effects you may develop

These are not all of the possible side effects of JEMPERLI.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.

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What do I need to know about side effects with JEMPERLI?

You may experience side effects from JEMPERLI

The most common side effects of JEMPERLI + CP were nerve problems in your arms, hands, legs, and feet, tiredness, nausea, hair loss, joint pain, rash, constipation, diarrhea, stomach-area (abdomen) pain, shortness of breath, decreased appetite, urinary tract infections, and vomiting.

The most common side effects of JEMPERLI when given alone were tiredness and weakness, low red blood cell count (anemia), diarrhea, nausea, constipation, and vomiting.

How does your care team manage side effects related to JEMPERLI?

Your doctor will check you for these problems during treatment with JEMPERLI and, depending on the severity of the side effects, may decide to delay or completely stop your treatment with JEMPERLI:

- In study participants receiving JEMPERLI + CP, 19% stopped taking JEMPERLI completely and 37% had their treatment interrupted due to side effects

- In study participants receiving JEMPERLI alone, 10% stopped taking JEMPERLI completely, and 28% had their treatment interrupted due to side effects

Your doctor may also treat you with corticosteroid or hormone replacement medicines.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, tell your HCP. JEMPERLI can harm your unborn baby. If you are able to become pregnant, your HCP will give you a pregnancy test before you start treatment. Use an effective birth control method during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of JEMPERLI. Tell your HCP right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with JEMPERLI.

If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed, tell your HCP. It is not known if JEMPERLI passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with JEMPERLI and for 4 months after your last dose.

Tell your HCP about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).

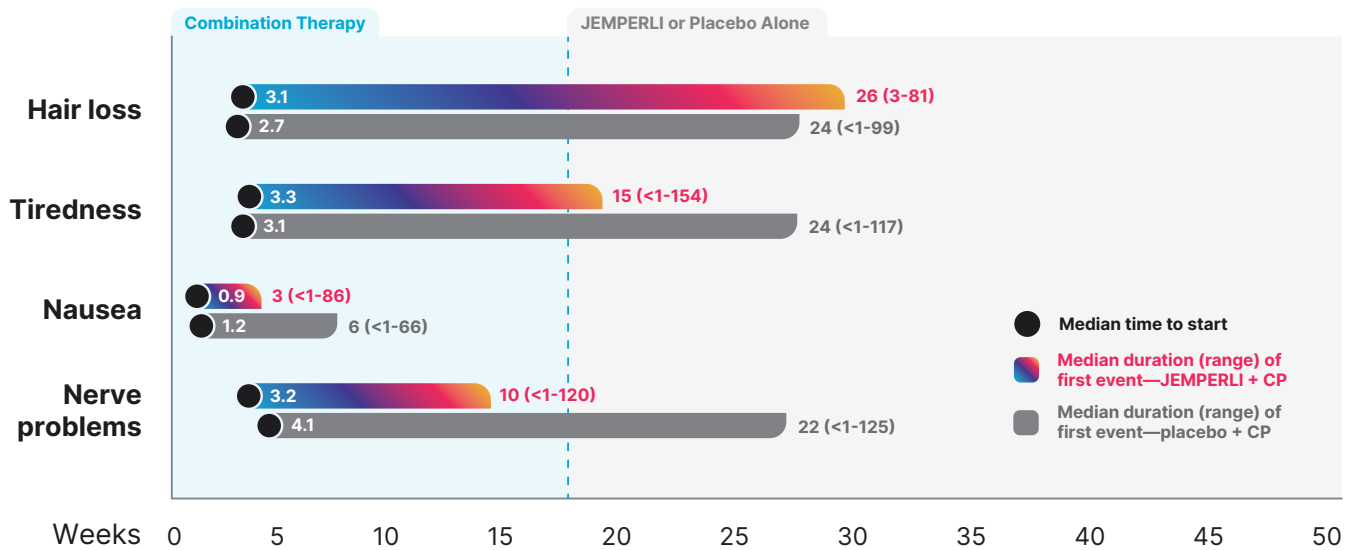
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When may I experience common side effects with JEMPERLI + CP?

The 4 most common side effects with JEMPERLI + CP were hair loss, tiredness, nausea, and nerve problems in the arms, hands, legs, and feet

In the clinical trial, the median time these side effects began was within the first 5 weeks of treatment.

Start time and duration of the 4 most common side effects with JEMPERLI + CP and placebo + CP



Median is the middle value of a set of measurements.
 Duration is the length of time the event lasted.
 Range is the shortest time and the longest time that people experienced the event.



These and other side effects from JEMPERLI may happen anytime during treatment or even after your treatment has ended. Tell your care team about any side effects immediately, as getting medical treatment right away may help keep them from becoming more serious

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



What happens if I experience side effects?

Your care team is ready to help

We know that you might be nervous about discussing your side effects for many reasons; for instance, you may be concerned that your care team could take you off treatment, or you may think side effects are a normal part of your journey with cancer.



You should let your care team know how you truly feel, so they can take steps to address any potential side effects and help manage them



It's important to talk to your care team when you first begin to experience side effects, or if your side effects worsen in any way



Getting medical treatment right away may help keep any side effects you may experience from becoming more serious

Your care team is here to support you throughout treatment, so **always let them know of any side effects you may experience**

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

The most common side effects of JEMPERLI when given with carboplatin and paclitaxel include nerve problems in your arms, hands, legs, and feet; tiredness; nausea; hair loss; joint pain; rash; constipation; diarrhea; stomach-area (abdomen) pain; shortness of breath; decreased appetite; urinary tract infections; vomiting.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, and full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



Talking about your cancer and taking care during your JEMPERLI treatment

Talking About Your Cancer

You may feel a mix of emotions when talking about cancer. However, sharing your updates and feelings may help you feel more in control of your experience.

You decide **how**, and **with whom**, you want to talk about your treatment.



- If you do want to talk about it, consider first making a list of the people you want to tell, and think about how much you want to share during the first conversation
- Sometimes it can be easier to talk to someone who doesn't know you yet, so consider joining a support group or finding an online community to talk anonymously with other people who know what you're going through

Find time to catch up with those you love and **do things you enjoy**.



- It's important to stay connected to what matters most to you throughout your treatment journey
- If you're feeling up to it, find a hobby you enjoy or catch up with friends and family
- Joining a support group is a great way to connect with others, and you can encourage and support each other throughout your journey

Lean on the people you trust. The people in your life genuinely want to help. There's no need to feel bad about accepting support when you need it

JEMPERLI Support & Resources



Want to learn more about JEMPERLI?

Access helpful resources for you by visiting the [Support page](#), and for your care partner by visiting the [Care Partner page](#) on [JEMPERLI.com](#)



Ready to share your story?

Visit [MyJEMPERLIJourney.com](#) to learn more about becoming a JEMPERLI Patient Ambassador



Be prepared for your next appointment!

Explore the [Patient Brochure](#) on [JEMPERLI.com](#) to better understand treatment and feel prepared with questions for your care team



Support when it matters most

Together with JEMPERLI is here to help you with tailored support for coverage, access, and affordability. Visit [TogetherWithJemperli.com](#) for information about eligibility and full program terms and conditions

Things to remember about your JEMPERLI treatment



1

JEMPERLI is an immunotherapy, a treatment that is not chemotherapy or radiation, but is designed to work with the body to help fight cancer, including endometrial cancer

2

Always let your care team know of any side effects you may experience, which can occur at anytime during or after treatment, so they can help you manage them

3

Talk to your care team about the potential timing for some of the most common side effects and ask them for ideas of how to manage any you might experience

Stay informed!

Sign up on [JEMPERLI.com](https://www.jemperli.com) to get the latest news, updates, and resources that are relevant for you and your treatment journey

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

The most common side effects of JEMPERLI when used alone include tiredness and weakness, low red blood cell count (anemia), diarrhea, nausea, constipation, vomiting.

These are not all of the possible side effects of JEMPERLI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report negative side effects to GSK at <https://gsk.public.reportum.com> or 1-888-825-5249.

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