



ASK Your Doctor

about JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel for your newly-diagnosed advanced or returned **endometrial cancer**, because your voice matters.

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, as well as full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#), also available at [JEMPERLI.com](https://www.jemperli.com).

Jemperli 
(dostarlimab-gxly) Injection 500 mg

IT'S IMPORTANT TO **ASK**

An endometrial cancer diagnosis can be very difficult. Endometrial cancer originates in the lining of the uterus, called the endometrium, and often occurs during or after menopause.

You may be overwhelmed, confused, or scared. But remember you have a voice, and it's important to ask questions and have a dialogue with your doctor.

Endometrial cancer is the most common form of gynecologic cancer in the US

MORE THAN
62,000
women
ARE DIAGNOSED
EACH YEAR

GSK is committed to supporting people like you, not only by helping you learn about the immunotherapy JEMPERLI, but in making you aware of the power you have in each treatment decision alongside your doctor and care partners.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR about all available treatment options, including JEMPERLI.



Help is available to you

These support and advocacy organizations may provide resources and answer questions.

- American Cancer Society
cancer.org
- CancerCare
cancercare.org
- Cancer Support Community
cancersupportcommunity.org
- Patient Empowerment Network
powerfulpatients.org
- SHARE Cancer Support
sharecancersupport.org
- Endometrial Cancer Action Network for African-Americans
ecanawomen.org

Please note: These resources are external to GSK. GSK does not have control over the content or information provided through these resources and accordingly does not warrant their accuracy or completeness. These organizations, including American Cancer Society, do not endorse any products or services.

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.

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An open and honest conversation with your doctor about what you're thinking and feeling will help them guide you.

Shared decision-making means you and your doctor make treatment decisions together.



It's important to consider your health needs, concerns, values, lifestyle, and goals



You're a part of the decision-making team—speak up, ask questions, and explore your options



Consider bringing someone with you, writing questions in advance, taking notes, and asking your doctor, or anyone on your care team, for clarification if anything is confusing

Major cancer organizations support shared decision-making:

“

When making a shared decision, the patient's values, goals, and concerns are considered. Shared decision-making helps patients learn more about their health condition, the different testing and treatment options that may be available, and the possible risks and benefits of each option.

-National Cancer Institute (NCI)

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Shared decision-making can help make sure you get the right tests and treatment. It considers risks, benefits, and costs of treatment, along with any other concerns you might have. Also, it helps to make sure you get the best care.

-American Cancer Society (ACS)

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Did you know?

Studies show that during medical visits, patients speak for an average of 11 seconds before the conversation gets redirected by the doctor.

It's up to you to ensure you have as much time as you need to have a full conversation with your doctor. 11 seconds is not enough time when your health is on the line.

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):

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.

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IMPORTANT JEMPERLI TERMS AND *definitions*



JEMPERLI is not chemotherapy or radiation. It is an **immunotherapy**, which means it is designed to work with the body's immune system to help fight cancer.

JEMPERLI, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, was studied in people with newly-diagnosed advanced or returned endometrial cancer in a clinical trial called RUBY. The **overall population** in the study included people with 2 different **biomarker** categories: **dMMR/MSI-H** or **MMRp/MSS**.

For people with dMMR endometrial cancer that had spread (advanced) or returned, you and your doctor may consider JEMPERLI alone.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR about being treated with JEMPERLI alone.

[Click here to learn more](#)

What do these terms mean?

Placebo: an inactive substance designed to look like the medicine being tested.

Immunotherapy: A medication designed to work with the body's immune system to help fight cancer; it is not chemotherapy or radiation.

Biomarker: A molecule found in the tissues or fluids of your body that shows if a condition, process, or disease is normal or abnormal.

Overall population: In the RUBY trial, patients with newly-diagnosed advanced or returned endometrial cancer, including those with dMMR/MSI-H or MMRp/MSS biomarker status.

MMR or mismatch repair: The MMR system corrects mistakes that occur in genes during normal cell growth.

dMMR or mismatch repair deficient: Describes cancers that have an MMR system that is not working properly to correct errors in the genes.

MSI-H or microsatellite instability-high: Describes unstable genes in some tumors that may occur because the MMR system is not repairing mistakes properly.

MMRp or mismatch repair proficient: Describes cancers that have an MMR system that is working properly to correct errors in the genes.

MSS or microsatellite stable: Describes cancers that have stable genes because the MMR system is working properly to correct errors in the genes.

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):

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.

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HOW JEMPERLI WAS STUDIED IN PATIENTS LIKE *you*



RUBY compared JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel versus carboplatin and paclitaxel plus **placebo** in 494 people with endometrial cancer that had spread outside the uterus (newly-diagnosed advanced) or returned, also known as the overall population.



One group of study participants received:

500 mg of JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel

EVERY 3 WEEKS FOR 6 DOSES

Then 1000 mg of JEMPERLI alone every 6 weeks.



The second group of study participants received:

placebo + carboplatin and paclitaxel

EVERY 3 WEEKS FOR 6 DOSES

Then placebo alone every 6 weeks.

The RUBY trial measured how well JEMPERLI worked.

The goals, or measures, of RUBY helped to reveal the potential benefits and risks of JEMPERLI.

The 2 main measures in RUBY, to test how well JEMPERLI worked, were **overall survival** and **progression-free survival**.

Overall Survival

Measures the average length of time patients live after the start of treatment. It is considered to be the gold standard measure in cancer clinical trials.

Progression-Free Survival

Measures a delay or pause in disease progression or refers to the length of time study participants experienced without their cancer growing, spreading, or getting worse.

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.

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Overall Survival



IS ONE WAY TO MEASURE HOW WELL A TREATMENT WORKS

Overall Survival is the GOLD STANDARD measure for cancer clinical trials.

JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel **achieved that overall survival gold standard measure.** The combination was proven to help the overall population of patients with newly-diagnosed advanced or returned endometrial cancer live longer than carboplatin and paclitaxel alone

In the overall study population, median overall survival with JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel was 45 months vs 28 months with carboplatin and paclitaxel alone.* There was a significant 31% lower risk of death in participants treated with JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel compared with those taking carboplatin and paclitaxel alone. A total of 109 out of 245 participants treated with JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel died, compared with 144 out of 249 participants treated with carboplatin and paclitaxel alone.

Another main measure in the RUBY trial was progression-free survival.

In the overall study population, participants receiving JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel experienced a median of 12 months without their cancer growing, spreading, or getting worse compared with 8 months for those on carboplatin and paclitaxel alone.* A total of 135 out of 245 participants treated with JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel experienced their cancer grow, spread, or get worse, compared with 177 out of 249 participants treated with carboplatin and paclitaxel alone.

*These differences are statistically significant, which means that the differences between the 2 treatment groups are greater than what might be expected by chance alone. Results varied among different biomarker groups within the overall population. Median is the middle value in a set of measurements. JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel was not studied in comparison to other immunotherapy combinations.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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.

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POTENTIAL JEMPERLI SIDE EFFECTS



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.

Patients taking JEMPERLI should call or see their healthcare provider right away if they develop any new or worsening signs and symptoms, including:

Immune system and other problems

- 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 the skin or the whites of the eyes
- Hormone gland problems, like headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches, or eye sensitivity to light
- Kidney problems, like swelling in the ankles or blood in the urine
- Skin problems, like rash or itching
- Problems in other organs and tissues, with symptoms including chest pain, persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, or double vision
- 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 (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic)

Out of the study participants receiving JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel, 19% stopped taking JEMPERLI completely and 37% had their treatment interrupted due to side effects.

The most common side effects of JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel are nerve problems in the 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.

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



To learn more about these side effects,
talk to your doctor or visit [JEMPERLI.com](https://www.jemperli.com)

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QUESTIONS TO *ASK* your doctor

Endometrial cancer treatment decisions should only be made after you and your doctor discuss all options **together**.

Your healthcare team wants to hear from you. Ask questions and share any fears or concerns about your diagnosis, treatment options, or anything you don't understand or would like to learn more about. You may also want to:

- Ask your doctor if you can record the conversation
- Write down any words, terms, or acronyms you don't understand



Actor portrayal



Your voice matters!

Here are some questions you may want to ask your care team before a treatment decision is made:

Treatment options

- What are all the appropriate treatment options for me?
- Is JEMPERLI appropriate for me?
- What can you tell me about the available data for my treatment options?
- What's the difference between an immunotherapy like JEMPERLI and radiation and chemotherapy?

Expectations with JEMPERLI

- What are the realistic/achievable treatment goals I could expect?
- What are the side effects I can expect?
- How long will I have to be on treatment?
- How will I know my treatment is working?
- Will my insurance cover the cost?

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.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION



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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 gsk.public.reportum.com or 1-888-825-5249.

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It's your
right to
ASK

As you embark on your journey with endometrial cancer, you should always feel empowered to ask your doctor about what treatment is most appropriate for you and your treatment goals.

Overall Survival is the GOLD STANDARD measure for cancer clinical trials.

JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel achieved that overall survival gold standard measure. The combination was proven to help the overall population of patients with newly-diagnosed advanced or returned endometrial cancer live longer than carboplatin and paclitaxel alone

In the overall study population of the RUBY trial, median overall survival with JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel was 45 months vs 28 months with carboplatin and paclitaxel alone. This difference is statistically significant, which means that the difference between the two treatment groups is greater than what might be expected by chance alone. Results varied among different biomarker groups within the overall population. Median is the middle value in a set of measurements. JEMPERLI + carboplatin and paclitaxel was not studied in comparison to other immunotherapy combinations.

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.

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