



Glossary of common treatment terms

Advanced or returned endometrial cancer: Endometrial cancer that has spread outside the uterus or come back after treatment. Common symptoms may include vaginal bleeding, decreased appetite, unexplained weight loss, or pain in the pelvis, hips, belly, or back.

Biomarker (BY-oh-MAR-ker): A molecule found in the tissues or fluids of your body that shows if a condition, process, or disease is normal or abnormal. Certain biomarkers may provide important information about your cancer and may help your doctor decide what treatment options, including JEMPERLI, may be right for you.

Biopsy (BY-op-see): A procedure to remove a small piece of tissue for testing.

Carboplatin (KAR-boh-pla-tin): A type of chemotherapy that treats cancer by damaging the cell's DNA.

Chemotherapy (KEE-moh-THAYR-uh-pee): A type of cancer treatment that stops or slows cancer cell growth by killing cells or preventing them from dividing and multiplying.

Colposcopy (kol-POS-koh-pee): A procedure to evaluate the cells of the cervix.

CT scan or computed tomography scan (kum-PYOO-ted toh-MAH-gruh-fee skan): Imaging that shows your internal organs.

D&C or dilation and curettage (kyoo-reh-TAZH): A procedure to remove a small piece of tissue from the uterus for testing.

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.

Jemperli 
(dostarlimab-gxly) Injection 500 mg



Glossary of common treatment terms (cont'd)

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

DOR or duration of response: The amount of time before cancer began growing or spreading again for study participants who responded to treatment.

Endometrial cancer (EN-doh-MEE-tree-ul KAN-ser): Cancer that begins in the tissue that lines the uterus. Common symptoms may include abnormal vaginal bleeding and pain in the pelvis.

Gynecological exam or pelvic exam: The doctor checks the uterus, vagina, ovaries, and rectum to look for any unusual findings.

Immunotherapy (IH-myoo-noh-THAYR-uh-pee): A type of treatment that is designed to work with the body's immune system to attack cancer cells.

IV or intravenous (IN-truh-VEE-nus): Receiving a medicine into a vein.

Lynch syndrome (linch SIN-drome): An inherited condition that increases the risk of endometrial cancer.

Median: The middle number in a set of data, also called the midpoint.

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

MMRp or mismatch repair proficient: Describes cancers that have an MMR system that 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:

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.

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Glossary of common treatment terms (cont'd)

MRI or magnetic resonance imaging: Scans that use radio waves and strong magnets to provide a detailed image of the inside of the body.

MSI-H or microsatellite instability-high (MY-kroh-SA-teh-lite in-stuh-BIH-lih-tee-hie):

Describes unstable genes in some tumors that may occur because the MMR system is not repairing mistakes properly. MSI-H is an important biomarker in endometrial cancer.

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

OS or overall survival: The average length of time patients are alive after the start of treatment.

Paclitaxel (PA-klih-TAK-sil): A type of chemotherapy that stops cancer cells from growing and dividing.

PET scan or positron emission tomography (POZ-i-TRON i-MISH-uhn TOH-MOG-RUH-FEE) scan: Imaging that shows the location of cancer cells.

PFS or progression-free survival: Refers to the length of time that study participants experienced without their cancer growing, spreading, or getting worse.

Placebo (pluh-SEE-boh): An inactive substance designed to look like the medicine being tested.

Radiation therapy: A type of cancer treatment that uses beams of intense energy from X-rays and other sources to kill cancer cells.

Ultrasound: Uses sound waves to create an image of your internal organs.

Uterus or womb: A small, hollow, pear-shaped organ located in the pelvis in which a fetus develops.

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.

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Want more resources that may help you on your treatment journey? Visit [JEMPERLI.com](https://www.jemperli.com)

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.

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 by calling 1-800-FDA-1088 or visiting www.fda.gov/medwatch.

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

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