

Not an actual patient taking JEMPERLI.

Supporting your loved one throughout their treatment journey*

*This information is not a substitute for a healthcare provider's advice. Your loved one's care team is the best source for answers to questions about their treatment plan.





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Approved Uses

JEMPERLI is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with:

 a kind of uterine cancer called endometrial cancer (EC)

member of the care team8

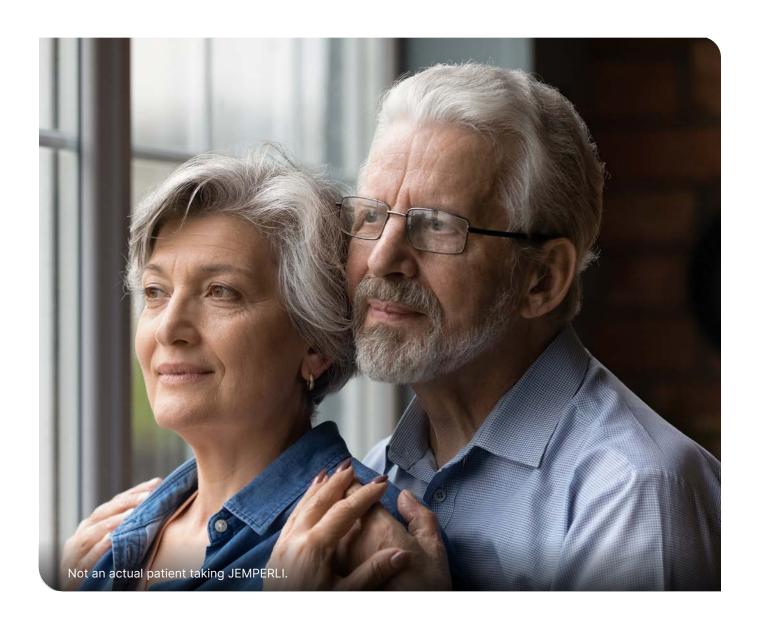
- JEMPERLI may be used in combination with the chemotherapy medicines, carboplatin and paclitaxel, and then after that JEMPERLI may be used alone:
 - when a laboratory test shows that your tumor is mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) or microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H), and
 - your cancer has spread outside your uterus (advanced) or,
 - your cancer has returned.

- JEMPERLI may be used alone:
 - when a laboratory test shows that your tumor is 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.



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.



Facing a new chapter

When someone you care for is diagnosed with advanced or returned endometrial cancer, life can be turned upside down. This unexpected challenge may spark emotions ranging from worry to relief, despair to hope. And that's perfectly natural. The good news is that you're not in this alone. Other care partners have these feelings, too.

In your role as a care partner, you can make a big difference in your loved one's overall wellness. This guide can help you learn what you may expect. It also provides some tips that may help make the road ahead a little smoother.

Introduction to endometrial cancer

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.



Advanced or returned: 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.



Affects about 1 out of 4

people with endometrial cancer

Family risk for endometrial cancer

Endometrial cancer tends to run in certain families. In addition, some people have an inherited genetic condition called **Lynch syndrome** (linch SIN-drome), which means they have a higher risk of endometrial cancer. If your parent or other relative has endometrial cancer, learn about the signs and symptoms of this disease. Ask your doctor if genetic testing is appropriate.

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.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout, as well as full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including <u>Medication Guide</u>, also available at <u>JEMPERLI.com</u>.

Meet the cancer care team

Cancer care can be complicated. That's why your loved one will be cared for by an entire team of people with specialized knowledge and skills. This may include:

Overseeing care & treatment

- Medical oncologist
- Gynecologic oncologist
- Surgical oncologist
- Oncology physician assistant (PA)

Managing additional care

- Patient navigator
- Palliative care team
- Clinical social worker
- Mental health professional

Providing day-to-day care

- Oncology nurse practitioner (NP)
- Oncology nurse
- Case manager
- Infusion nurse

Other team members

- Dietitian/nutritionist
- Radiologist
- Rehabilitation therapist
- Oncology clinical pharmacist



Takeaway tip

Find out who will be your main contact for general questions and what you should do in case of an emergency.

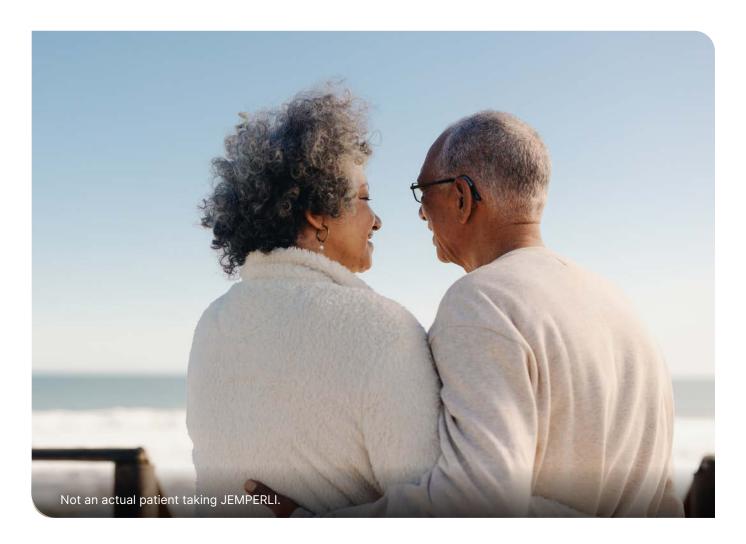
Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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.





What is expected of a care partner?

Each person's cancer journey—and their needs along the way—will be different. As a care partner, much of your time may be spent attending to your loved one's physical needs. And because a cancer diagnosis often leads to feelings of sadness, anger, or worry, they may also need additional support from you and their healthcare team.

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.

Supporting your loved one's physical and emotional needs



Living with cancer can be exhausting. In addition, side effects from treatment may make physical activities and daily tasks difficult. Your loved one may need care that includes:

- Coordinating care and scheduling medical appointments. If your loved one misses any appointments, work with the care team to reschedule as soon as possible
- Keeping track of and giving medicines
- Helping with physical therapy
- Assisting with bathing, dressing, and using the bathroom
- Preparing meals
- Handling bills and managing insurance



In addition to day-to-day physical care, here's how you can provide emotional support:

- Recognize they may experience feelings of fear, anxiety, anger, or sadness, and encourage them to talk to their care team about how they are feeling emotionally and physically
- Be prepared for stronger emotions and feelings than they may have expressed in the past
- Encourage your loved one to talk about how they feel—and listen to what they say

- Understand that at times your loved one may not be able to effectively communicate what they're feeling
- Ask what your loved one needs whether it's a distraction, a hug, or some alone time
- Acknowledge that emotions may change over the course of the cancer journey



Takeaway tip

Your loved one may need your support at their doctor's visits. You can prepare ahead of time by starting a list of questions to ask. Keep it handy on your phone, tablet, or a notebook so you can add to it as questions come up.

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.



The care partner: a vital member of the care team

Being an advocate for your loved one is one of the most important roles that a care partner can play. It's a good idea to check in with your loved one on how they want to be supported throughout their journey. Keep in mind that they may experience fatigue. Your loved one will have a lot on their mind already. That's why it's so helpful for you to ask questions—and make sure you get the answers.

Here's how you may be able to help



At all healthcare appointments

- Share their diagnosis and treatment history, plus an updated medication list, with each member of the care team
- Take notes
- Refer to your list of questions and be ready to ask any that your loved one may have missed
- Advocate for your loved one



On treatment days

- Pack comfort items, such as a heating pad or blanket
- Bring their favorite snack
- Ask questions when needed



If or when side effects happen

- Write down symptoms and side effects as they occur
- Contact the care team when symptoms occur, change, or get worse
- Help with symptom relief, as directed by the care team



Throughout the treatment journey

- Keep important documents together
- Help lower the risk of infection by avoiding people who are sick
- Learn as much as you can about your loved one's treatment

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.



JEMPERLI may cause side effects

JEMPERLI has the potential to cause side effects, some of which can become severe or life-threatening. JEMPERLI can cause the immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of the body and can affect the way they work. Each person is different, so the type and severity of side effects that your loved one may experience will be unique to them. These can happen anytime during treatment or even after treatment has ended, and your loved one may have more than one of these problems at the same time.

Please carefully read the Important Safety Information throughout this brochure, and remember your loved one should always call their care team for medical advice about any side effects they experience. Their care team may be able to advise on other potential methods of relief. Their doctor will do blood tests to check them for side effects. If your loved one has severe side effects, their doctor may decide to delay or completely stop treatment with JEMPERLI.



The most common side effects of JEMPERLI in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel were rash, diarrhea, decreased thyroid function, and high blood pressure.

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.

These are not all the possible side effects of JEMPERLI.



Takeaway tip

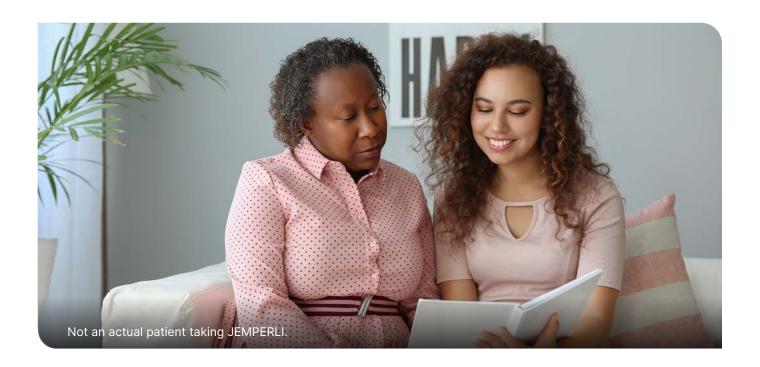
It's okay to speak up if you feel that your or your loved one's concerns are not being addressed. In fact, your care team will likely encourage it.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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.





Taking care of you

Being a care partner can be a big responsibility that requires a lot from you—both physically and emotionally. Paying attention to your own health and wellness will ensure you can take the best possible care of your loved one.

If you start to feel stress

When someone you care about is depending on you, it's natural to feel anxious or fearful about the responsibility. These feelings may lead to stress. The signs of stress may be different for everyone, so it's important to talk with your healthcare provider about any changes in how you feel.

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.



Remember that your feelings are natural and that talking about them can be helpful. Be open and honest with your cancer care team. They may have resources that can help.

If you feel:

Ask for help from:

Burned out Frustrated Out of ideas Lonely

 Care partner support groups, whose members have been in your shoes

Sad Hopeless Angry Overwhelmed

 Your care team social worker or another care team member who can direct you to mental health resources

Healthy ways to relieve stress

If you think you're experiencing a higher-than-normal level of stress, don't ignore it. Managing stress is important for your health. Talk to your care team about stress reducers. They may suggest you try to:

- Write in your journal
- Go for a walk
- Meditate
- Call a friend
- Read a favorite book
- Listen to a podcast
- Write positive messages to yourself
- Do a 10-minute yoga session (look for videos online)
- Rest

- Talk to a therapist
- Participate in a support group



Takeaway tip

Social media is a great place to find care partner support groups. And if you're interested in meeting other care partners in person, ask a care team member for recommendations about local support groups.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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 rash, diarrhea, decreased thyroid function, high blood pressure.

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



Creating your own care team

Let's face it—caring for a loved one with cancer while handling work, family, and other responsibilities is a lot for one person. So when people say they want to help, take them up on it! Ensure you're getting the help you need most by assigning a specific task, such as:



- Shopping for food
- Preparing meals
- Driving your loved one to appointments
- Taking kids to school or activities
- Doing yard work
- · Cleaning the house
- Shoveling snow
- Caring for children, other family members, or pets

Asking for help isn't always easy, but it's a skill that can be learned. And it can lead to benefits for everyone:



- You may feel less overwhelmed and more energetic
- Your loved one may feel less guilty about burdening you
- Your helpers feel good about contributing

Online resources

Educational resources for your loved one are available at <u>JEMPERLI.com</u>. Explore online resources for care partners at:

American Cancer Society
CancerCare
SHARE Cancer Support

cancer.org
cancercare.org
sharecancersupport.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.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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 side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA by calling 1-800-FDA-1088 or visiting www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u>, including <u>Medication Guide</u>, also available at <u>JEMPERLI.com</u>.

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