

*This information is not a substitute for your healthcare providers' advice.

Be sure to speak to your healthcare team about your concerns and questions.





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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)
 - 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.

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



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.

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 evesight; 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.



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.

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 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.

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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Mapping out the road ahead



When you're given a diagnosis of advanced or returned endometrial cancer, the future can seem like a big unknown. Along your journey, you will likely have questions and feel a mix of emotions.



We want to help.

By arming you with information about endometrial cancer and insights into what you may expect, we hope to reduce the unknowns.

About endometrial cancer

Endometrial cancer (EN-doh-MEE-tree-ul KAN-ser) is:

- Cancer that begins in the tissue that lines the uterus
- The most common cancer of the gynecologic system in the US



What does "advanced or returned" mean?

"Advanced or returned" refers to endometrial cancer that has spread outside the uterus or come back after treatment. Like you, about 1 in 4 people with endometrial cancer has cancer that has advanced or returned.

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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.





Care team overview

While your oncology physician will take the lead on your treatment plan, an entire team of specialists will be caring for you and answering your questions. They 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

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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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.



Taking an active role in your care

You are the most important member of your health care team! Getting your needs met starts with making your voice heard. So don't be afraid to ask questions and make your preferences known.

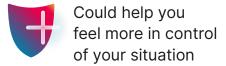
Taking an active role throughout your journey:



Can help you understand this complex disease and the goals of your treatment



May better prepare you for possible side effects



Keep in mind, you may not absorb or understand everything at first—and that's perfectly normal. If you're feeling tired or overwhelmed, it's okay to ask for information to be repeated.

Asking for help

It can be difficult to realize that you can't do everything yourself. And it's not easy to ask for help. But endometrial cancer and your treatment journey can be exhausting. It's okay to let people provide the support you need during this challenging time.



Takeaway tip

If you can't take notes during a medical visit, ask your care team for a printout of the most important information.

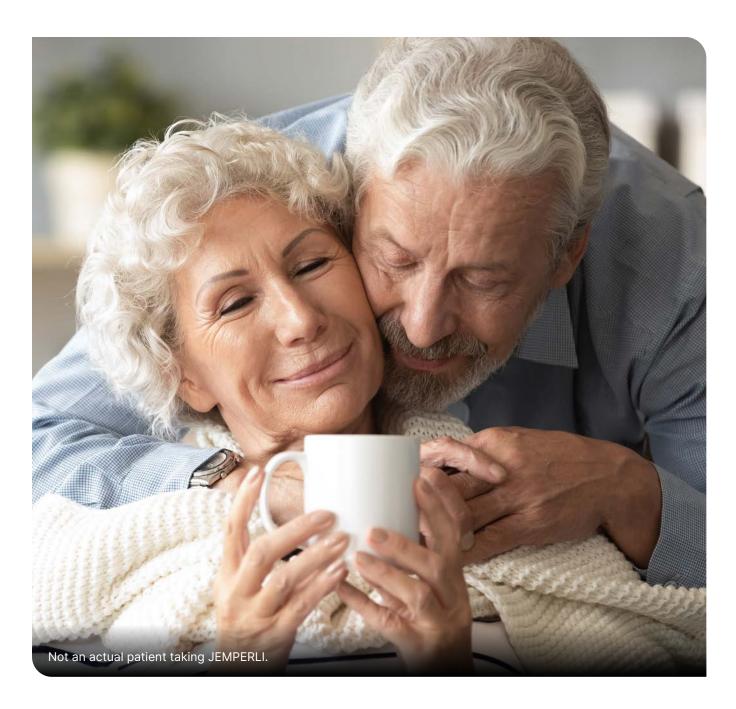
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Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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What you may expect throughout your treatment journey

With your diagnosis, you'll be scheduling healthcare appointments, bloodwork, and treatments. And you may be undergoing tests and scans. It can all seem overwhelming, but taking things step by step may make it easier to handle.

Medical visits—Once you and your oncologist have agreed on a treatment plan, you will likely start meeting with members of the care team. They will discuss your dietary, financial, and support needs, as well as your goals for treatment. You may want to share what matters most to you, whether it's your family life, career, or favorite activities. You can trust that the team will be happy to talk about any concerns you may have about what's ahead.

Tests—Every treatment plan is different, but most people with endometrial cancer undergo similar tests throughout treatment. Reach out to your care team to understand what tests you may need or have already had. These may include:

- Biopsy—to remove a small piece of tissue for testing
- Biomarker test—lab test to see if your tumor has certain genes, proteins, or other factors that can help your doctor decide which treatment may be right for you
- CT scan (computed tomography) imaging that shows your internal organs
- Colposcopy—to evaluate the cells of the cervix
- Dilation and curettage (D&C)—to remove a small piece of tissue from the uterus for testing

- Gynecological exam or pelvic exam the doctor checks the uterus, vagina, ovaries, and rectum to look for any unusual findings
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans that use radio waves and strong magnets to provide a detailed image of the inside of the body
- PET scan (positron emission tomography)—imaging that shows the location of cancer cells
- Ultrasound—uses sound waves to create an image of your internal organs

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Treatment with JEMPERLI

JEMPERLI is an immunotherapy (IH-myoo-noh-THAYR-uh-pee) that is approved to treat your type of advanced or returned endometrial cancer. This means it is designed to work with the body's immune system to find and attack cancer cells.



Based on where you are in your journey, your doctor may prescribe:

- JEMPERLI in combination with the chemotherapy medicines, carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by JEMPERLI alone, to attack cancer in multiple ways
- JEMPERLI on its own

Your healthcare provider will decide how many treatments you need and will check you for side effects. If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.



What to expect on treatment day:

- JEMPERLI is given through an intravenous (IN-truh-VEE-nus), or IV, infusion into a vein
- The infusion should last about 30 minutes
- You may feel cold, so bring a blanket, sweater, or heating pad
- You may want to take it easy for the rest of the day
- If you would like your care partner to come with you, ask the infusion center staff if that's okay



Takeaway tip

Review the Important Safety Information in this brochure. Call or see your healthcare provider right away for any new or worsening signs or symptoms that you experience. Learn more about side effects by visiting **JEMPERLI.com**.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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Taking good care of you

Your immune system will be working extra hard during cancer treatment. You may be interested in knowing how to take good care of yourself throughout your journey. Talk to your care team about their recommendations, which may include:



Improving your nutrition—Talk to your care team about nutrition goals and which foods can provide the right mix of protein, vitamins, and minerals for you. Eating well may help improve your energy levels.



Drinking plenty of fluids—In addition to water, you may be able to drink juices, electrolyte drinks, and other non-caffeinated liquids to stay hydrated as recommended by your care team—but be sure to ask your care team how much is safe for you to drink.



Getting enough rest—Try aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night to help you feel refreshed.



Staying active—Try to be active each day. A daily walk may help improve your mood. Be sure to talk to your healthcare team before starting any new exercise routines and discuss what level of activity may be right for you.



Takeaway tip

You don't have to face this alone. You can find support groups online (see the list on page 14) or reach out to your care team. They understand how you are feeling and have resources that may help.

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Facing emotional challenges

You may feel anxiety or stress along your treatment journey. Your care team can direct you to resources that can help.

There are many signs of anxiety, some of which can be related to side effects of JEMPERLI. These signs can come in many forms, so **it's important to discuss any changes you may feel with your care team.**

If you notice any signs of stress, take steps to protect your mental health. Talk to your care team about ways to help manage your stress—they may suggest the following tips:

- Call a friend and talk it out
- Meditate or practice deep breathing (look for apps that can show you how)
- Do a 10-minute yoga session (look for videos online)
- Try aromatherapy, using essential oils with a room diffuser or cotton balls
- Reach out to a support group
- Go for a short walk
- Contact a counselor or therapist



Takeaway tip

You might not feel your best during treatment, but even a little activity may help you feel better. Be sure to talk to your care team before starting any new exercise regimen.

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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.





Information about cancer

American Cancer Society

cancer.org

Facing Hereditary Cancer EMPOWERED (FORCE)

facingourrisk.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.

Support and advocacy

CancerCare

cancercare.org

Endometrial Cancer Action Network for African-Americans (ECANA)

ecanawomen.org

Foundation for Women's Cancer

foundationforwomenscancer.org

Patient Empowerment Network

powerfulpatients.org

SHARE Cancer Support

sharecancersupport.org

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