

For Extensive-Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer (ES-SCLC)

Your Guide what is tecentriq?

TECENTRIQ is a prescription medicine used to treat:

Adults with a type of lung cancer called small cell lung cancer (SCLC). TECENTRIQ may be used with the chemotherapy medicines carboplatin and etoposide as your first treatment when your lung cancer: • is a type called "extensive-stage small cell lung cancer," which means that it has spread or grown.

It is not known if TECENTRIQ is safe and effective when used in children for the treatment of SCLC.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

TECENTRIQ 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 your treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Please see pages 20-22 and full <u>Prescribing Information</u> for additional Important Safety Information.

This guide will help explain how TECENTRIQ[®] (atezolizumab) is thought to work and will provide Important Safety Information. This brochure also includes a list of financial resources that might be available. Read up on some practical treatment tips that may be helpful for you and your support circle.

This brochure is not intended to replace a conversation with your doctor.

Here for you

Dealing with cancer can be difficult and unexpected. It's okay to feel overwhelmed or unsure of what the future looks like. There may be ups and downs ahead. This guide is here to help you navigate your journey and provide you with support. Learn more about extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC) and how TECENTRIQ may help. This is a great starting point to help you prepare for the next steps ahead.

For more information visit <u>TECENTRIQ.com/SCLCinfo</u> or call the Patient Resource Center: 1 (877) GENENTECH (1-877-436-3683)

Monday - Friday, 6AM - 5PM PT

The Patient Resource Center is a general help line for questions related to TECENTRIQ for patients and caregivers and is not intended to be medical advice or replace the advice of your healthcare team.

Getting Started

This brochure was made to help answer questions you may have about extensive-stage small cell lung cancer and TECENTRIQ.

Remember to talk to your healthcare team throughout the process. They can answer any questions you may have and make sure the treatments you receive are right for you. Find information on the following:

pages	4-5	What is small cell lung cancer? What is TECENTRIQ?
pages	6-7	Understanding cancer cells & PD-L1 How is TECENTRIQ thought
		to work?
pages	8-9	What are the potential benefits of TECENTRIQ?
pages	10-11	How is TECENTRIQ given? Financial resources
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WHAT IS SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER?

Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) occurs when the cells in your lungs start to grow unusually or uncontrollably. This unusual growth takes place inside your lungs or the lining of the airways. As more cancer cells grow, they can form into a tumor.

SCLC is an aggressive form of cancer because it can grow quickly. When the cancer is first found, it may only be present in one of the two lungs in the chest (limited-stage SCLC). As the disease advances, it may spread to the other lung or to other parts of the body. This is called extensive-stage SCLC. For many people with SCLC, the cancer can spread soon after diagnosis.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS OF SCLC?

The most common symptoms of SCLC may include:

- A cough that does not go away or gets worse
- Coughing up blood or rust-colored spit
- Chest pain that may get worse when taking deep breaths, coughing, or laughing
- Shortness of breath
- Feeling tired or weak
- Infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia that don't go away or keep coming back
- New onset of wheezing

- Hoarseness
- Weight loss and loss of appetite

When small cell lung cancer spreads to distant organs (extensive-stage SCLC), it can cause other symptoms which may include:

- Bone pain (like pain in the back or hips)
- Nervous system changes (such as headache, weakness or numbness of an arm or leg, dizziness, balance problems, or seizures), from cancer spread to the brain
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), from cancer spread to the liver
- Lumps near the surface of the body, due to cancer spreading to the skin or to lymph nodes (collection of immune system cells), such as those in the neck or above the collarbone

Experiencing these symptoms does not necessarily mean you have lung cancer. However, it is very important to talk to your healthcare team if you experience any of these symptoms. Your healthcare team has the knowledge and the tools needed to make the appropriate diagnosis.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT TECENTRIQ[®] (atezolizumab) WITH CHEMOTHERAPY AS A FIRST TREATMENT

TECENTRIQ in combination with chemotherapy (carboplatin and etoposide) can be used as your first treatment for extensive-stage SCLC.



WHAT IS TECENTRIQ?

TECENTRIQ is a prescription medicine used to treat:

Adults with a type of lung cancer called small cell lung cancer (SCLC). TECENTRIQ may be used with the chemotherapy medicines carboplatin and etoposide as your first treatment when your lung cancer:

• is a type called "extensive-stage small cell lung cancer," which means that it has spread or grown.

It is not known if TECENTRIQ is safe and effective when used in children for the treatment of SCLC.



UNDERSTANDING CANCER CELLS & PD-L1

Your immune system helps to protect you against infection and disease. It does this through a collection of specialized organs and cells. Normally, your immune system is able to detect and remove abnormal cells, such as cancer cells.



Some cancer cells can go undetected by your immune system. One way they can go undetected is through a protein called programmed death-ligand 1, or PD-L1. This protein is found on many cells, including cancer cells. PD-L1 on cancer cells may bind to your immune cells. When it does this, the cancer cell is seen as a healthy cell. This may prevent your immune system from being able to recognize and attack your cancer.

HOW IS TECENTRIQ[®] (atezolizumab) THOUGHT TO WORK?

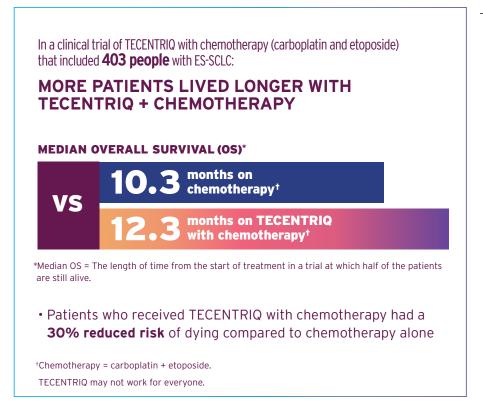
TECENTRIQ is a cancer immunotherapy that can help reactivate the immune system so it can recognize cancer cells in the body. TECENTRIQ is an anti-PD-L1 antibody, meaning it is designed to block PD-L1. By blocking PD-L1, TECENTRIQ is thought to reveal cancer cells. This process helps your immune system recognize, target, and attack your cancer. TECENTRIQ may also affect normal cells.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Possible serious side effects with TECENTRIQ include, but are not limited to, lung problems, intestinal problems, liver problems, hormone gland problems, kidney problems, skin problems, problems in other organs, severe infusion reactions, and complications, including graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic).



WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF TECENTRIQ[®] (atezolizumab) WITH CHEMOTHERAPY?



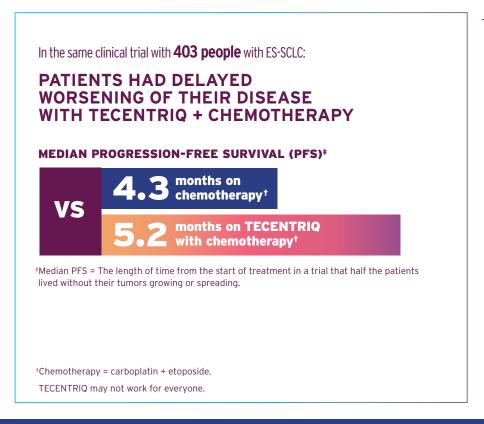
SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONT.

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

Lung problems

- cough
- shortness of breath
- chest pain

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF TECENTRIQ WITH CHEMOTHERAPY?



SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONT.

Intestinal problems

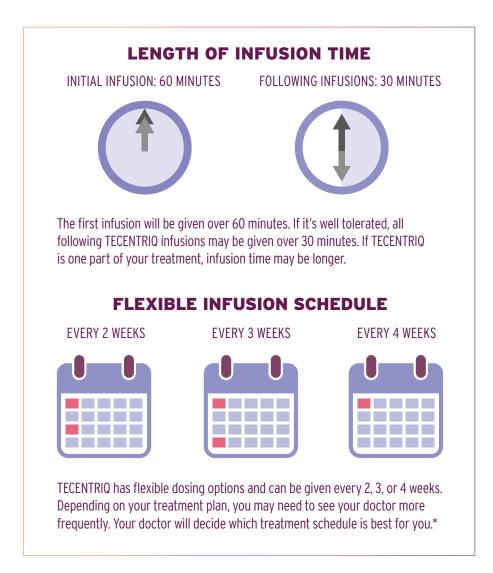
- diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual
- stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus
- severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness

Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u> and additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.



HOW IS TECENTRIQ GIVEN?

Your healthcare provider will give you TECENTRIQ into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line. They will also decide how long you may be on treatment. If at any point the disease progresses or treatment can't be tolerated, infusions will be stopped.



*TECENTRIQ will be given as 840 mg every 2 weeks, 1200 mg every 3 weeks, or 1680 mg every 4 weeks.

COMMITTED TO HELPING YOU FIND ASSISTANCE OPTIONS FOR TECENTRIQ

If you are worried about paying for TECENTRIQ, we can help you understand options that may help you. We can find out how much it will cost. We can also help you understand if there are options to help you pay for it.

TECENTRIQ ACCESS SOLUTIONS

TECENTRIQ Access Solutions is committed to helping you get the Genentech medicine your doctor prescribed.

At Genentech-Access.com/TECENTRIQ/patients, you can:

- · Find out what we offer
- Learn what to expect from Genentech
- · Connect with financial assistance options

GENENTECH PATIENT FOUNDATION

The Genentech Patient Foundation provides free TECENTRIQ to people who need it.

If you have health insurance, you should try to get other types of financial assistance, if available. You also need to meet income requirements. If you do not have insurance, or if your insurance does not cover your TECENTRIQ, you must meet a different set of income requirements. Genentech reserves the right to modify or discontinue the program at any time and to verify the accuracy of information submitted.



THE GENENTECH ONCOLOGY CO-PAY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Genentech Oncology Co-pay Program helps you if you have commercial health insurance and meet other eligibility criteria.



No physical card needed; patients simply need their Member ID.

To learn more about the Genentech Oncology Co-pay Assistance Program, call (855) MY-COPAY (855-692-6729) or visit <u>copayassistancenow.com</u>.

The Co-pay Program is valid ONLY for patients with commercial (private or non-governmental) insurance who have a valid prescription for a Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved indication of a Genentech medicine. Patients using Medicare, Medicaid or any other federal or state government program (collectively, "Government Programs") to pay for their Genentech medicine are not eligible.

Under the Program, the patient may pay a co-pay. The final amount owed by a patient may be as little as \$0 for the Genentech medicine (see Program specific details). The total patient outof-pocket cost is dependent on the patient's health insurance plan. The Program assists with the cost of the Genentech medicine only. It does not assist with the cost of other medicines, procedures or office visit fees. After reaching the maximum annual Program benefit amount, the patient will be responsible for all remaining out-of-pocket expenses. The Program benefit amount cannot exceed the patient's out-of-pocket expenses for the cost associated with the Genentech medicine.

All participants are responsible for reporting the receipt of all Program benefits as required by any insurer or by law. The Program is only valid in the United States and U.S. Territories, is void where prohibited by law and shall follow state restrictions in relation to AB-rated generic equivalents (e.g., MA, CA) where applicable. No party may seek reimbursement for all or any part of the benefit received through the Program. The Program is intended for the patient. Only the patient using the Program may receive the funds made available through the Program. The Program is not intended for third parties who reduce the amount available to the patient or take a portion for their own purposes. Patients with health plans that redirect Genentech Program assistance intended for patient out-of-pocket costs may be subject to alternate Program benefit structures. Genentech reserves the right to rescind, revoke or amend the Program without notice at any time.

Additional terms and conditions apply. Please visit the Co-pay Program website for the full list of Terms and Conditions.

Please visit copayassistancenow.com for the full list of terms and conditions.

CONNECTING WITH CARE PARTNERS

There will be times that you need extra help and support. It's important to know that you don't have to go through this alone. Friends, family, social workers, and support groups are just some of the people around you that may help.

It may be hard to share your feelings with your caregiver, or to ask for help. Communication with your care partner is an important step in getting the support you need. The more they know how you're feeling, the better prepared they can be to help you.

Share more information and resources with your loved one by visiting **<u>TECENTRIQ.com/SCLC/Caregiver</u>**.





TECENTRIQ is not approved to treat small cell lung cancer (SCLC) in children.

Caregiver Guide

Share the following pages with your loved ones. Helpful tips and advice are included as a guide for anyone in your support circle. Remember, you're not alone.



CAREGIVERS

You play an important role in your loved one's treatment journey. Being a caregiver means that you may have to be there for a loved one who has been there for you. Your help can make this difficult time a little easier for your loved one. This brochure will provide you with information and resources that you may find useful.

Write down any questions in the notes section at the end of this brochure that you or your loved one would like to ask the healthcare team.

Below are some tips on how you may be able to help support your loved one throughout their journey:

Communication

- Talk to your loved one. Make sure they know you want to help and that communication is key (see the tips on how to communicate on page 18)
- Offer to go with your loved one to medical appointments
- Communicate with the entire healthcare team



Information Gathering

- As a caregiver, you can act as an extra set of eyes and ears. Ask important questions and gather information to share with your loved one
- Offer to help your loved one note any changes in symptoms or side effects
- Keep track of medical information and paperwork
- Find out if there are any special instructions and treatment tips that the healthcare team recommends

Emotional Support

- Try to keep a positive attitude-it is beneficial for your loved ones and for you
- Spend time together and do things that remind you both that you have a relationship separate from your loved one's diagnosis
- Encourage your loved one to engage in the activities they like as much as possible

TAKING CARE OF YOURSELF

You play an essential role in the TECENTRIQ journey. Taking care of yourself is an important step towards ensuring that you're taking care of your loved one.

Below are some tips that may help you avoid feeling overwhelmed:

- · Keep a journal to organize thoughts and create memories
- Have regular doctor checkups
- · Know your limits and be realistic about the time and energy you can give
- Find time to relax and do what you enjoy
- Go easy on yourself, focus on positive things you are doing for your loved one
- Consider routines that can improve your mood and energy
- Don't be afraid to ask for help; your family or friends can be your first resource
- Consider joining a support group or talking to a counselor



Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u> and additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.



THE VALUE OF COMMUNICATION



Communication with your loved one is one of the most valuable tools you have.

The more you know about your loved one and how they're feeling, the better prepared you'll be to help them. Your support is valuable, and sometimes just being there to talk and listen can make a big difference.

Here are some different ways to help create a healthy dialogue:

- Ask if it's a good time to talk
- Be supportive, listen, and don't interrupt
- Think about what you want to say in advance
- Speak from the heart
- Remember that you can have more than one talk
- Don't always say, "It'll be okay"

Understanding your loved one's treatment is a helpful step towards keeping them on track.



IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS

Please use this space to write down the dates and times of upcoming medical appointments that your loved one has, including TECENTRIQ infusion appointments.

	Time:	
	Time:	
Important notes:		
	Time:	
	Time:	

Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u> and additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ABOUT TECENTRIQ

What is the most important information about TECENTRIQ?

TECENTRIQ 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 your treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

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

Lung problems

- cough
- shortness of breath
- chest pain

Intestinal problems

- diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual
- stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus
- severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness

Liver problems

- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes
- severe nausea or vomiting
- pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)

Hormone gland problems

- 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

Kidney problems

- decrease in your amount of urine
- blood in your urine

- dark urine (tea colored)
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
- 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
- swelling of your ankles
- loss of appetite

Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u> and additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONT.

Skin problems

- rash
- itching
- skin blistering or peeling
- painful sores or ulcers in mouth or nose, throat, or genital area

Problems can also happen in other organs.

These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with TECENTRIQ. Call or see your healthcare provider right away for any new or worse signs or symptoms, including:

- Chest pain, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, or 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
- feeling like passing out

• fever or flu-like symptoms

swollen lymph nodes

- fever
- back or neck pain

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 TECENTRIQ. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these complications.

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

Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u> and additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION CONT.

Before you receive TECENTRIQ, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have immune system problems such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus
- have 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
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TECENTRIQ can harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TECENTRIQ. Females who are able to become pregnant:
 - Your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with TECENTRIQ.
 - You should use an effective method of birth control during your treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose of TECENTRIQ.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TECENTRIQ passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose of TECENTRIQ.

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

The most common side effects of TECENTRIQ when used in lung cancer with other anti-cancer medicines include:

• feeling tired or weak

• constipation

nausea

diarrhea

hair loss

decreased appetite

TECENTRIQ may cause fertility problems in females, which may affect the ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of TECENTRIQ. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for more information about the benefits and side effects of TECENTRIQ.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or <u>www.fda.gov/medwatch</u>. You may also report side effects to Genentech at 1-888-835-2555.

Please see full <u>Prescribing Information</u> and additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure.





Antibody:

A protein made by the immune system during an immune response that attaches to specific cells and can affect the immune system's ability to target and kill cells.

ES-SCLC (extensive-stage small cell lung cancer):

Cancer has spread outside of the lung in which it began or to other parts of the body.

Immune system:

A collection of organs, special cells, and substances that help protect you from infections and other diseases.

Infusion:

A method of putting fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. Also called intravenous infusion.

Median:

A statistics term. The middle value, or number, in a set of measurements, which have been put in order from lowest to highest.

PD-L1 (programmed death-ligand 1):

A protein found on the surface of many cells, including cancer cells, that can affect the immune system's ability to target and attack cells.

Protein:

A molecule that is the building block of the cells in the body. Proteins are needed for the body to function properly.

SCLC (small cell lung cancer):

An aggressive (fast-growing) cancer that forms in tissues of the lung and can spread to other parts of the body.

Sources:

<u>http://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms</u>. <u>https://www.cancer.org/cancer/small-cell-lung-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/staging.html</u>. The people depicted herein are not actual patients.



NOTES

Use the following pages to write down any notes, questions, or concerns you would like to mention to your healthcare team.





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Genentech is committed to advancing cancer treatment

Genentech has been committed to finding new ways of treating lung cancer.

A significant advancement in small cell lung cancer (SCLC) treatment, TECENTRIQ is approved as the first immunotherapy combination* for extensive-stage SCLC.

*TECENTRIQ + carboplatin + etoposide.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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Possible serious side effects with TECENTRIQ include, but are not limited to, lung problems, intestinal problems, liver problems, hormone gland problems, kidney problems, skin problems, problems in other organs, severe infusion reactions, and complications, including graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic).

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