



YOUR GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING HOW

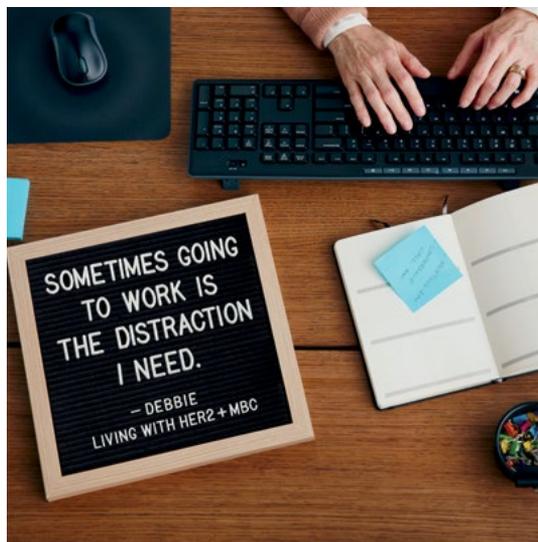
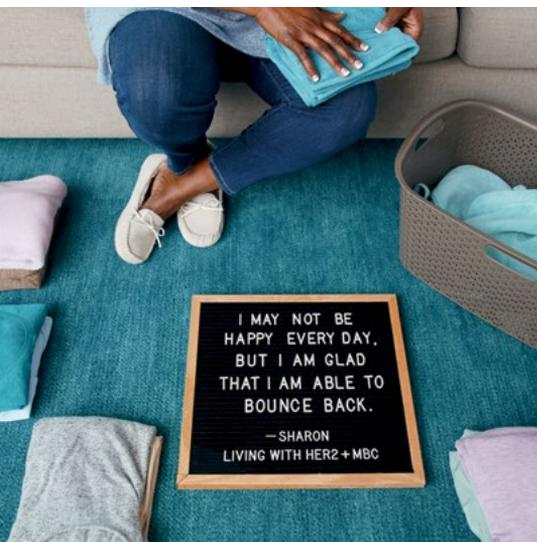
TUKYSA Treats HER2+ Metastatic Breast Cancer

TUKYSA is a prescription medicine used with the medicines trastuzumab and capecitabine to treat adults with human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) positive breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body such as the brain (metastatic), or that cannot be removed by surgery, **and** who have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments.

It is not known if TUKYSA is safe and effective in children.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) throughout and accompanying [Important Facts about TUKYSA](#).

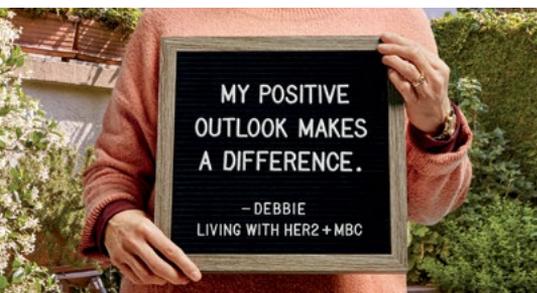
 **TUKYSA**[®]
tucatinib
50 mg | 150 mg tablets



**SPEAKING FROM
EXPERIENCE.**

See what others have
to say about living with
HER2+ MBC*

*MBC = metastatic breast cancer.



Your Experience is Unique

As you get ready to start treatment, you may have questions or want to learn more about TUKYSA. While this brochure is designed to help you better understand TUKYSA, it should not be used in place of your doctor's advice. If you have questions about your cancer or treatment plan, be sure to talk with your healthcare provider.

INSIDE, YOU'LL FIND INFORMATION TO HELP YOU LEARN MORE:

- About TUKYSA
- How the TUKYSA treatment plan may help you
- Possible side effects
- How TUKYSA is taken
- Starting TUKYSA
- Support

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) throughout and accompanying [Important Facts about TUKYSA](#).

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION



What are the possible side effects of TUKYSA?

TUKYSA may cause serious side effects, including:

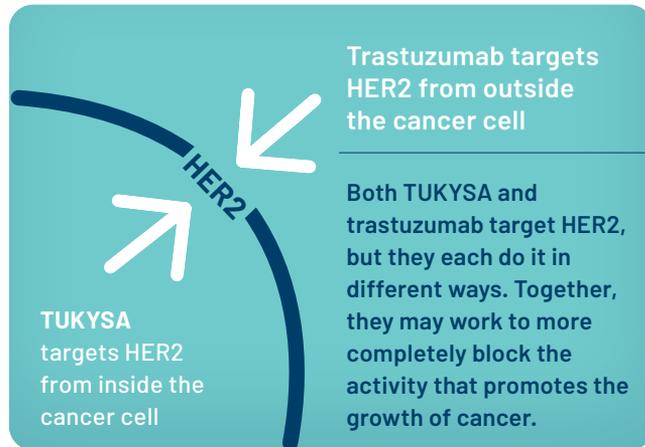
- **Diarrhea** (watery, loose, or frequent stools) is common and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a change in your bowel movements or severe diarrhea. Severe diarrhea can cause a loss of too much body fluids (dehydration), low blood pressure, kidney problems, and death. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat your diarrhea during treatment with TUKYSA.

Another Chance at Treating Your Cancer

TUKYSA is a targeted oral treatment option taken with HERCEPTIN® (trastuzumab) and XELODA® (capecitabine). It's for people with **HER2+ metastatic breast cancer** who have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments, such as trastuzumab, PERJETA® (pertuzumab), or KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine), in the metastatic setting.

Target HER2 in 2 Ways

Even though you've taken trastuzumab before, when taken with TUKYSA, they work together to offer another chance to slow the progression of cancer and help you live longer.



Throughout the brochure you will see bolded words in **teal**. These are glossary terms and their definitions can be found on page 11.

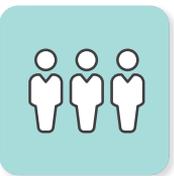
TUKYSA was Evaluated in a Clinical Study Called HER2CLIMB

Who was in the study



- People living with HER2+ breast cancer that could not be removed by surgery or had spread somewhere in the body such as their liver, lungs, bones, and/or brain
- HER2CLIMB included people with different types of brain metastases, including those that were growing when the person entered the study
- People had been previously treated with HERCEPTIN® (trastuzumab), PERJETA® (pertuzumab), and KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine)

How many people were in the study



- 480 people started the study, and more were added (total 612) to help investigators better detect the benefits of TUKYSA and understand the side effects
- 48% (291 of the 612 people) in the study had brain metastases
- Among the people with brain metastases:
 - 40% had stable brain metastases, which means they were not growing or spreading
 - 60% had active brain metastases, which means they were growing or spreading

The treatment they received



- People were randomly assigned to a treatment group:
 - 410 people received treatment with TUKYSA, along with trastuzumab and capecitabine
 - 202 people received treatment with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

- **Liver Problems**, including severe cases. Your healthcare provider will test your blood to check your liver function before starting and every 3 weeks during treatment with TUKYSA, or as needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of liver problems including itching, yellowing of your skin or eyes, dark or brown urine (tea-colored), pain in the right upper stomach area (abdomen), feeling very tired, decreased appetite, or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

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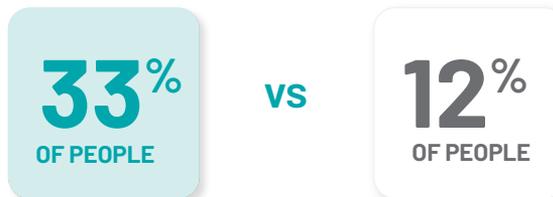
TUKYSA* is Proven to Offer More Time

More time without the cancer growing and spreading

- In the clinical study, the **median** amount of time people were living without cancer progressing was 7.8 months with TUKYSA, along with trastuzumab and capecitabine, versus 5.6 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone



More than **2.5 times** as many people had not progressed at 12 months



treated with TUKYSA, along with
trastuzumab and capecitabine

treated with trastuzumab
and capecitabine

The results at 12 months are from an exploratory analysis. This means that the study was not designed to find differences between the two groups at that time.

*TUKYSA is part of a treatment plan that includes trastuzumab and capecitabine

TUKYSA helped people live longer

- In the clinical study, the median **overall survival** was 21.9 months with TUKYSA, along with trastuzumab and capecitabine, versus 17.4 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone
- As a follow-up analysis, patients in HER2CLIMB were followed for at least 24 months after the last patient was enrolled. The median overall survival was 24.7 months with TUKYSA, along with trastuzumab and capecitabine, versus 19.2 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone

More than half of people were still living at least 2 years



treated with TUKYSA, along with
trastuzumab and capecitabine

vs



treated with trastuzumab
and capecitabine

These results are from an exploratory analysis. This means that the study was not designed to find differences between the two groups at that time point

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) throughout and accompanying [Important Facts about TUKYSA](#).

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine in adults with HER2-positive breast cancer include:

- diarrhea
- rash, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- nausea
- increased liver function blood tests
- vomiting
- mouth sores (stomatitis)
- decreased appetite
- a low number of red blood cells (anemia)
- rash

Your healthcare provider may change your dose of TUKYSA, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA if you have certain side effects.

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NO MATTER HOW
MUCH I'VE DONE,
THERE'S STILL
MORE I WANT
TO DO.
— DEBBIE
LIVING WITH HER2 + MBC

More Time Without Cancer Progression in People With Brain Metastases

- In the clinical study, the median amount of time that cancer had not progressed in people living with brain metastases was 7.6 months with TUKYSA, along with trastuzumab and capecitabine, versus 5.4 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone

More people with brain metastases had not progressed at 12 months



treated with TUKYSA,
along with trastuzumab
and capecitabine

vs



treated with trastuzumab
and capecitabine alone

The results at 12 months are from an exploratory analysis. This means that the study was not designed to find differences between the two groups at that time.



Visit [TUKYSA.com](https://www.tukyasa.com) to learn more.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

TUKYSA may cause fertility problems in males and 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 TUKYSA. Discuss side effects with your healthcare provider. You may report negative side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch.

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Possible Side Effects

Common Side Effects

The most common **side effects** were:



Diarrhea



Increased liver function blood tests



Decreased appetite



Rash, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet



Vomiting



A low number of red blood cells (anemia)



Nausea



Mouth sores (stomatitis)



Rash

- These are not all the possible side effects of TUKYSA, and you may also get side effects from the other medicines taken with TUKYSA
- Nearly everyone in the trial had some side effects
- People in the TUKYSA clinical study were not required to take an antidiarrheal medicine
- **Hair loss was not common in people in either of the 2 treatment groups (4.7% of people treated with TUKYSA along with trastuzumab and capecitabine had hair loss versus 3.6% of people treated with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone) in the clinical study**
- TUKYSA may cause fertility problems in males and females, which may affect the ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility

Serious Side Effects

- 26% of people treated with TUKYSA along with trastuzumab and capecitabine had serious side effects
 - The most common serious side effects were diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, and seizure

Be sure to tell your healthcare provider about any side effects you have. They may be able to help you find ways to manage them. Your healthcare provider may change your dose of TUKYSA, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA if you have certain side effects.



Glossary

HER2+ metastatic breast cancer A type of breast cancer where there is more HER2 on the surface of the cancer cells than on healthy breast cells and has spread to other parts of the body.

Median The middle number in a group of numbers that are listed from lowest to highest; also called the midpoint.

Overall survival A measure of how long people live once starting a clinical study.

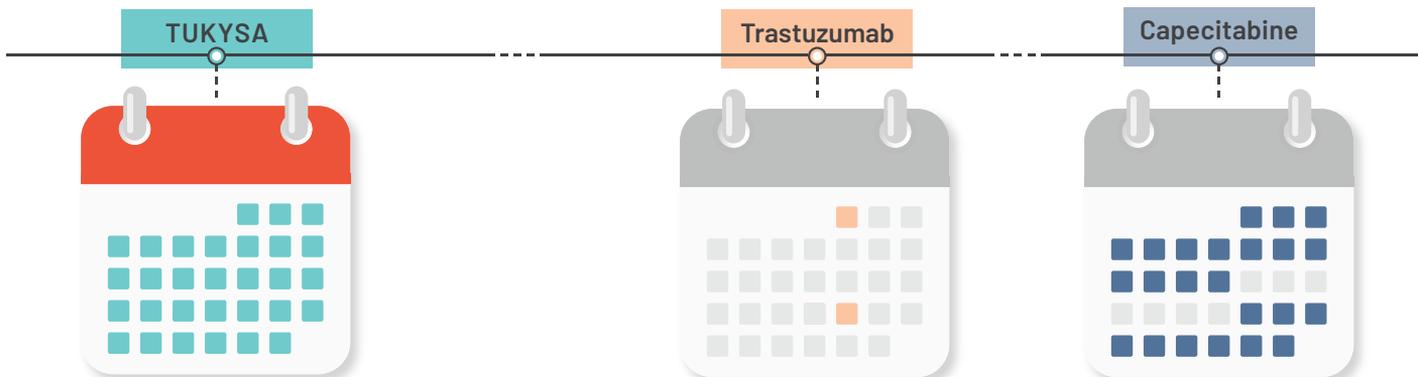
Side effects Unwanted reactions to a drug; common side effects are those that happen often and to many people; they may be serious if they require emergency medical care.



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Here's How TUKYSA is Taken

TUKYSA is part of a treatment plan that includes HERCEPTIN® (trastuzumab) and XELODA® (capecitabine).



- The recommended dose of TUKYSA is 300 mg twice daily, taken 12 hours apart with or without food
- Swallow tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split the tablets. Do not take TUKYSA tablets if they are broken, cracked, or damaged
- If you vomit or miss a dose of TUKYSA, take your next dose at your regular time
- Your doctor may change your dose of TUKYSA if needed

- Receive trastuzumab at your healthcare provider's office or infusion center on Day 1 and again every 21 days

- Take within 30 minutes after a meal
- TUKYSA and capecitabine can be taken at the same time
- Take capecitabine for 14 days, with a 7-day break before starting again



The TUKYSA Treatment Tracker has more information on how to take TUKYSA and offers tools to help you start and stay on treatment as your healthcare provider has recommended. The tracker is included in your starter kit and additional calendars can be downloaded on TUKYSA.com.



Please see Important Safety Information throughout and accompanying Important Facts about TUKYSA.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)



What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking TUKYSA?

Before taking TUKYSA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TUKYSA can harm your unborn baby.

Females who can become pregnant: Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start taking TUKYSA. Use effective birth control (contraception) during TUKYSA treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TUKYSA.

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TUKYSA Will be Sent to You by a Specialty Pharmacy

A Specialty Pharmacy understands the unique needs of people living with cancer.



Your Specialty Pharmacy will determine prescription coverage for you

- Your Specialty Pharmacy will work with your healthcare provider's office to determine coverage for your TUKYSA prescription
- Once coverage had been confirmed, your Specialty Pharmacy will call you to coordinate the shipment of TUKYSA and collect any additional information needed



Your medication can be sent to your home, office, or other location of your choice

- Your Specialty Pharmacy will need to ensure that someone will be at the delivery location to receive the package
- Your shipping address, insurance coverage, and financial responsibility **must be confirmed each time your prescription is filled**



Calls from your Specialty Pharmacy are important

- Keep in mind that these calls may come from an "800" number, a specific area code of your Specialty Pharmacy, "Blocked" or "Unavailable/Unknown Caller" on your caller ID
 - Your Specialty Pharmacy will leave a voicemail asking you to return their call, but because of privacy laws, they may not provide a lot of detail regarding the reason for their call
- Your Specialty Pharmacy will call you at least 7 days before refilling your prescription—and you can also call to ask about prescription refills



THROUGH YOUR SPECIALTY PHARMACY, YOU WILL ALSO BE CONNECTED WITH A DEDICATED NURSE WHO CAN:

- Offer support
- Answer questions about treatment
- Guide you to resources

Your dedicated nurse will call on a regular basis when first starting treatment and will update your healthcare team about your treatment experience.

Your TUKYSA and capecitabine may come from two different pharmacies. If you have any challenges in coordination of care or scheduling deliveries, Seagen has dedicated staff, **Seagen Secure**, to help support you in obtaining your medicines.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

Males with a female partner who can get pregnant: Use effective birth control during TUKYSA treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA.

- are breastfeeding (nursing) or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. TUKYSA may affect the way your other medicines work, and other medicines may affect the way TUKYSA works. Keep a list of all the medicines you take and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist every time you get a new medicine.

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**Seagen
Secure®**

Access.
Advocates.
Answers.

Patient Assistance & Reimbursement Support

Seagen Secure® can help you understand your insurance coverage and connect you with resources and support services to assist with accessing your prescribed TUKYSA treatment. Seagen Secure's comprehensive support offerings include an out-of-pocket assistance program to help eligible, commercially insured patients reduce their copay costs and a patient assistance program for those who qualify.



Call **855-4-SECURE**
8:00 AM—8:00 PM ET Monday–Friday



Visit **SeagenSecure.com**

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Important Safety Information



What are the possible side effects of TUKYSA?

TUKYSA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Diarrhea** (watery, loose, or frequent stools) is common and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a change in your bowel movements or severe diarrhea. Severe diarrhea can cause a loss of too much body fluids (dehydration), low blood pressure, kidney problems, and death. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat your diarrhea during treatment with TUKYSA.
- **Liver Problems**, including severe cases. Your healthcare provider will test your blood to check your liver function before starting and every 3 weeks during treatment with TUKYSA, or as needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of liver problems including itching, yellowing of your skin or eyes, dark or brown urine (tea-colored), pain in the right upper stomach area (abdomen), feeling very tired, decreased appetite, or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine in adults with HER2 positive breast cancer include:

- diarrhea
- rash, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- nausea
- increased liver function blood tests
- vomiting
- mouth sores (stomatitis)
- decreased appetite
- a low number of red blood cells (anemia)
- rash

Your healthcare provider may change your dose of TUKYSA, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA if you have certain side effects.

TUKYSA may cause fertility problems in males and 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 TUKYSA. Discuss side effects with your healthcare provider. You may report negative side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch.



What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking TUKYSA?

Before taking TUKYSA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TUKYSA can harm your unborn baby.

Females who can become pregnant: Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start taking TUKYSA. Use effective birth control (contraception) during TUKYSA treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TUKYSA.

Males with a female partner who can get pregnant: Use effective birth control during TUKYSA treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA.

- are breastfeeding (nursing) or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. TUKYSA may affect the way your other medicines work, and other medicines may affect the way TUKYSA works. Keep a list of all the medicines you take and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist every time you get a new medicine.

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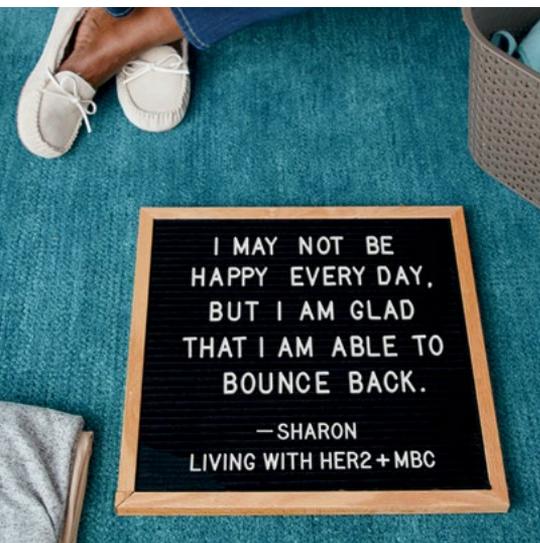
INDICATION

What is TUKYSA?

TUKYSA is a prescription medicine used with the medicines trastuzumab and capecitabine to treat adults with human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) positive breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body such as the brain (metastatic), or that cannot be removed by surgery, **and** who have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments.

It is not known if TUKYSA is safe and effective in children.

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SPEAK FOR YOURSELF

Talk with your healthcare provider to see if TUKYSA may be right for you. Visit [TUKYSA.com](https://www.tukysa.com) to learn more and download additional resources.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) throughout and accompanying [Important Facts about TUKYSA](#).



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IMPORTANT FACTS
This is only a brief summary of important information about TUKYSA. Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more.

ABOUT TUKYSA

TUKYSA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with:

- a type of breast cancer called human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) positive breast cancer. TUKYSA is used with the medicines trastuzumab and capecitabine, when your cancer has spread to other parts of the body such as the brain (metastatic), or cannot be removed by surgery, **and** you have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments.
- a type of colorectal cancer called RAS wild-type HER2 positive colorectal cancer. TUKYSA is used with the medicine trastuzumab, when your cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic), or cannot be removed by surgery, **and** you have received treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan -based chemotherapy and it did not work or is no longer working.

It is not known if TUKYSA is safe and effective in children.

Important information: If your healthcare provider prescribes TUKYSA in combination with capecitabine for your breast cancer, also read the Patient Information that comes with capecitabine.

BEFORE TAKING TUKYSA

Tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TUKYSA can harm your unborn baby

Women who can become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with TUKYSA
- Use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that you can use during this time
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TUKYSA

Men with women partners who can become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA

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

- TUKYSA may affect the way your other medicines work, and other medicines may affect the way TUKYSA works
- Keep a list of all the medicines you take and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist every time you get a new medicine

HOW TO TAKE TUKYSA

- Take TUKYSA 2 times a day, with or without a meal.
- Take TUKYSA about 12 hours apart or at the same times every day.
- Swallow TUKYSA tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split TUKYSA tablets before swallowing. Do not take TUKYSA tablets if they are broken, cracked, or damaged.
- If you vomit or miss a dose of TUKYSA, take your next dose at your regular time.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF TUKYSA

TUKYSA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Diarrhea.** Diarrhea is common with TUKYSA and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a change in your bowel movements or severe diarrhea. Severe diarrhea can lead to loss of too much body fluids (dehydration), low blood pressure, kidney problems and death. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat your diarrhea during treatment with TUKYSA.
- **Liver Problems.** TUKYSA can cause severe liver problems. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before and every 3 weeks during treatment with TUKYSA, or as needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of liver problems including:
 - itching
 - yellowing of your skin or eyes
 - dark or brown urine (tea-colored)
 - pain in the upper right side of your stomach-area (abdomen)
 - feel very tired
 - decreased appetite
 - bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine in adults with HER2 positive breast cancer include:

- diarrhea
- rash, redness, pain, swelling or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- nausea
- increased liver function blood tests
- vomiting
- mouth sores (stomatitis)
- decreased appetite
- low red blood cell counts (anemia)
- rash

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab in adults with RAS wild-type HER2 positive colorectal cancer include:

- diarrhea
- tiredness
- rash
- nausea
- stomach-area (abdomen) pain
- infusion-related reactions
- fever

Your healthcare provider may change your dose of TUKYSA, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA if you have certain side effects.

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

These are not all of the possible side effects of TUKYSA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects.

GET MORE INFORMATION

- This is only a brief summary of important information about TUKYSA. Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more
- Go to www.TUKYSA.com or call 1-855-4SEAGEN
- If you need help paying for your medicine, visit www.SeagenSecure.com for program information



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