



Moving forward with each visit

Managing treatment and a full life with HR+, HER2- metastatic breast cancer (mBC) can get complicated, but being prepared for your doctor appointments can help you get the tools you need to push ahead.

In this booklet, you'll find tips from a community of women who've been in your shoes, and learned what it takes to be their own advocate.

We hope this Doctor Discussion Guide helps you find what you need, so you can get the best care possible.

INDICATIONS

KISQALI is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer that has gotten worse or has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic), in combination with:

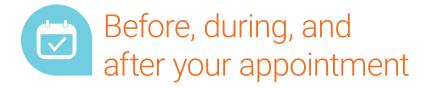
- · an aromatase inhibitor as the first endocrine-based therapy; or
- fulvestrant as the first endocrine-based therapy or following disease progression on endocrine therapy in postmenopausal women or in men.

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

KISQALI may cause serious side effects, including lung problems, heart rhythm problems (QT prolongation), liver problems (hepatobiliary toxicity), and low white blood cell counts (neutropenia)

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 8–10, and <u>click here</u> for full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information.



Come prepared

You probably have a lot of questions and concerns right now. Take a minute to write them down before you meet with your oncologist.

Bring a family member or friend

There can be a lot of information to take in at your doctor visits. Having another person there to remember important details and offer emotional support can be helpful.

Take lots of notes

Write things down so there's no chance of forgetting important details or medical terms. You may want to refer to them later when researching your diagnosis or if you choose to get a second opinion.

Simple is smarter

Medical discussions can be confusing. Ask your doctor to use simple, straightforward terms, so you understand everything that's being said.

It's never too late to ask questions

If you think of questions after your appointment, don't be afraid to call your doctor's office and talk to a nurse or your oncologist. It's important that you have a clear understanding of your diagnosis and treatment options.



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When considering treatment with KISQALI® (ribociclib) + an aromatase inhibitor (eg, letrozole or anastrozole), or KISQALI + fulvestrant, here are some questions you may want to ask your oncologist to help you understand your options.

ABOUT KISQALI

	makes KISQALI different from other treatment options?
What	does overall survival mean?
How is	s overall survival different from progression-free survival
What	s targeted therapy? Can you explain it in simple terms?

WHAT TO EXPECT

• What	What kind of results can I expect to see from KISQALI?						
• Wha	t can I expect in my day-to-day while taking KISQALI?						
• Wha	t are the possible side effects?						
TAKI	NG KISQALI						
• How	is KISQALI taken, and how often?						
• How	will I know if KISQALI is working for me?						



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about KISQALI?

KISQALI may cause serious side effects, including:

Lung problems. KISQALI may cause severe or life-threatening inflammation of the lungs during treatment that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you have any new or worsening symptoms, including:

- trouble breathing or shortness of breath
- cough with or without mucus
- chest pain

Severe skin reactions. Tell your health care provider or get medical help right away if you get severe rash or rash that keeps getting worse; reddened skin; flu-like symptoms; skin pain/burning; blistering of the lips, eyes, or mouth; or blisters on the skin or skin peeling, with or without fever.

Heart rhythm problems (QT prolongation). KISQALI® (ribociclib) can cause a heart problem known as OT prolongation. This condition can cause an abnormal heartbeat and may lead to death. Your health care provider should check your heart and do blood tests before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you have a change in your heartbeat (a fast or irregular heartbeat), or if you feel dizzy or faint.

Liver problems (hepatobiliary toxicity). KISQALI can cause serious liver problems. Your health care provider should do blood tests to check your liver before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of liver problems:

- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)
- feeling very tired
- pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- · dark or brown (tea-colored) urine
- loss of appetite
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are very common during treatment with KISOALI and may result in infections that may be severe. Your health care provider should check your white blood cell counts before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you have signs and symptoms of low white blood cell counts or infections such as fever and chills.

Your health care provider may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking KISQALI if you develop certain serious side effects during treatment with KISQALI.

What should I tell my health care provider before taking KISQALI?

Before you take KISQALI, tell your health care provider if you:

- have any heart problems, including heart failure, irregular heartbeats, and QT · have problems with the prolongation
- have ever had a heart attack
- have a slow heartbeat (bradycardia)
- amount of potassium, calcium, phosphorus, or magnesium in your blood
- have fever, chills, or any other signs or symptoms of infection
- have liver problems
- have any other medical conditions
- are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. KISQALI can harm your unborn baby
- If you are able to become pregnant, your health care provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with KISQALI.
- Females who are able to become pregnant and who take KISQALI should use effective birth control during treatment and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of KISQALI.
- Talk to your health care provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time.
- If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your health care provider right away.
- · are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if KISQALI passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with KISQALI and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of KISOALL



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. KISQALI and other medicines may affect each other, causing side effects. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your health care provider or pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

What should I avoid while taking KISQALI?

Avoid eating grapefruit and avoid drinking grapefruit juice during treatment with KISQALI since these may increase the amount of KISQALI in your blood.

The most common side effects of KISQALI include:

- decreased white blood cell counts
 tiredness
- decreased red blood cell counts
- abnormal liver function tests
- infections

NIOTEO

- nausea
- increased kidney function test
- decreased platelet counts
 cough
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- headache
- constipation

- hair loss
- rash
- back pain
- low blood sugar level

KISQALI may cause fertility problems if you are male and take KISQALI. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your health care provider if this is a concern for you.

Tell your health care provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of KISQALI. For more information, ask your health care provider or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

NUTES:			
KISQALI® ribociclib 200 mg			



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