



WHEN LIVING WITH
**ADVANCED OR METASTATIC STOMACH CANCER
OR GE JUNCTION CANCER...**

THE LITTLE THINGS FEEL
EVEN BIGGER ^{SO} I FIGHT
EVEN HARDER.


CYRAMZA[®]
ramucirumab injection
10 mg/mL solution

CYRAMZA is used by itself or with a chemotherapy medicine called paclitaxel to treat certain kinds of stomach cancer or cancer of the area where the stomach and esophagus (food pipe) meet that is advanced or has spread to other parts of the body. The area where the stomach and esophagus meet is often called the gastroesophageal (GE) junction. CYRAMZA is for people whose stomach cancer got worse during or after certain other types of chemotherapy.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

Severe bleeding, including bleeding in the stomach or bowel, has happened with CYRAMZA. This can be life threatening. Tell your doctor right away if you have bleeding or symptoms of bleeding, including lightheadedness. If severe bleeding happens, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.

Please see Purpose and Safety Summary on pages 8-9.

Every day the fights
still there.

But I'm not the type to run—

Not now, not ever.

Because when it comes down to it—

I think of my girls.

And those moments when we're all together,

watching as my granddaughter, teddy bear
in hand, shows off her latest routine.

And to me,
fighting advanced
stomach cancer,

These little things
feel even bigger...

So
I FIGHT
EVEN HARDER.

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CYRAMZA[®] (ramucirumab) + CHEMOTHERAPY CAN HELP FIGHT YOUR ADVANCED OR METASTATIC STOMACH OR GE JUNCTION CANCER



NEARLY 2x AS MANY PEOPLE HAD TUMOR SHRINKAGE

In a clinical study, nearly 2x as many people had their tumors shrink with CYRAMZA + paclitaxel (a type of chemotherapy) vs chemotherapy + placebo.

- Tumors shrank (by 30% or more) in 28% of people taking CYRAMZA + chemotherapy vs 16% taking chemotherapy + placebo



SLOWED THE PROGRESSION OF DISEASE

CYRAMZA + chemotherapy delayed disease progression for longer than chemotherapy + placebo.

- Half of the people who received CYRAMZA + chemotherapy lived without their cancer getting worse for 4.4 months vs 2.9 months with chemotherapy + placebo



MAY HELP YOU LIVE LONGER

People who received CYRAMZA + chemotherapy had a longer life than those who received chemotherapy + placebo.

- Half of the people who received CYRAMZA + chemotherapy after their cancer progressed were still alive at 9.6 months vs 7.4 months with chemotherapy + placebo

In a clinical study of 665 people with advanced or metastatic stomach cancer or gastroesophageal (GE) junction cancer who received either CYRAMZA + paclitaxel (330 people) vs those who received chemotherapy + placebo. All people in the study had previously received fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Tears in the stomach or bowel wall may happen with CYRAMZA. This can be life threatening. Tell your doctor if you have severe diarrhea, vomiting, or severe abdominal pain. If you have tears in the stomach or bowel wall, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.

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GETTING STARTED



CYRAMZA will be given by an intravenous (IV) infusion, in either the doctor's office, a hospital, or an infusion center



CYRAMZA will be given alone or in combination with paclitaxel (a type of chemotherapy)



CYRAMZA will be given by an intravenous (IV) infusion, in either the doctor's office, a hospital, or an infusion center. CYRAMZA is given alone or in combination with a type of chemotherapy, paclitaxel.

CYRAMZA will take about 60 minutes to administer.

If taken with chemotherapy, CYRAMZA will be given first (60-minute infusion), followed by your chemotherapy (60-minute infusion). If you handle the first infusion of CYRAMZA well, then your next CYRAMZA infusions may take only 30 minutes. Your doctor will determine the number of treatments you receive.

Before you receive CYRAMZA, your doctor will give you different medicines to help prevent an allergic reaction that may occur during the infusion.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Wounds may not heal quickly or completely. Tell your doctor if you have a wound that doesn't heal properly or have a surgery planned. If you are having surgery, CYRAMZA treatment should be stopped beforehand. Your doctor may put you back on CYRAMZA after your surgical wound has healed.

Please see Purpose and Safety Summary on pages 8-9.

YOUR DOSING SCHEDULE

CYRAMZA® (ramucirumab) ALONE

14-DAY CYCLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

● CYRAMZA is given

CYRAMZA will be given to you once every 2 weeks, or as recommended by your doctor.

CYRAMZA + PACLITAXEL (A TYPE OF CHEMOTHERAPY)

28-DAY CYCLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

● CYRAMZA is given first, followed by paclitaxel

● Chemotherapy is given alone

Weeks 1 and 3: CYRAMZA + paclitaxel will be given.

CYRAMZA will be given first, followed by your paclitaxel.

Week 2: Paclitaxel will be given alone.

Week 4: You can take a week off—it's the "no treatment" week.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Strokes, mini-strokes, blood clots, and heart attacks have happened to people on CYRAMZA. These can be fatal. If you have one of these events, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.



Please see Purpose and Safety Summary on pages 8-9.


CYRAMZA®
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CYRAMZA ACTS ON A SOURCE OF YOUR CANCER'S GROWTH

As an anti-angiogenic, CYRAMZA works differently from traditional chemotherapy—but can partner with your chemotherapy to fight your advanced or metastatic stomach cancer or GE junction cancer.

Tumors need nutrients to grow, which are mainly supplied through your blood vessels. CYRAMZA is thought to stop new blood vessels from forming, including those that feed your tumor. This may help starve the tumor of the nutrients it needs to keep growing. The process of how CYRAMZA is thought to work was shown in laboratory studies.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Severe high blood pressure has happened with CYRAMZA. Your doctor will take your blood pressure at least every two weeks while you are receiving CYRAMZA. Depending on your blood pressure, your doctor may pause or permanently stop CYRAMZA. Tell your doctor if you have high blood pressure or symptoms of high blood pressure, including severe headache or lightheadedness or confusion, changes in your vision, or seizure.

Please see Purpose and Safety Summary on pages 8-9.

HOW IT WORKS




CYRAMZA[®]
ramucirumab injection
10 mg/mL solution

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ramucirumab injection
10 mg/mL solution



SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Reactions related to infusing CYRAMZA have happened. These can be severe and life threatening. Most of these reactions happened during or after the first or second CYRAMZA infusion. Symptoms of infusion reactions include shaking or stiffness of the body, back pain or spasms, chest pain or tightness, chills, flushing (sudden warmth and/or reddened skin on the face, neck, or upper chest), difficulty breathing, wheezing (a whistling sound in the breath caused by narrowed breathing tubes), becoming blue due to lack of oxygen, and tingling or numbness of the skin. In severe reactions, rapid heartbeat, low blood pressure, and severe trouble breathing may happen.

UNDERSTANDING COMMON SIDE EFFECTS

CYRAMZA[®] (ramucirumab) injection 10 mg/mL solution can be used either alone or in combination with paclitaxel (a type of chemotherapy), and may cause side effects. If you experience new symptoms while on treatment, it is important that you speak with your doctor.



CYRAMZA alone

The most common side effects were:

High blood pressure, diarrhea, headache, and low sodium

The most common serious side effects were:

Anemia (a decrease in red blood cells) and blockage of the intestine



CYRAMZA + chemotherapy

The most common side effects were:

Low white blood cell count; low platelet count; diarrhea; bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract; mouth sores; tiredness; swelling in the arms, legs, hands, or feet; low albumin (a protein in the blood); too much protein in the urine; nosebleeds; high blood pressure

The most common serious side effects were:

Low white blood cell count and low white blood cell count with fever

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

Your health care team will give you medicine before each CYRAMZA infusion and will watch you for these side effects. If a reaction happens, CYRAMZA treatment may be infused at a slower rate or may be permanently stopped, depending on how severe the reaction is.

Please see Purpose and Safety Summary on pages 8-9.

THROUGHOUT YOUR JOURNEY, WE'RE IN YOUR CORNER

There are many people and resources available to help, including your treatment team, loved ones, and others with your condition.



REMEMBER, YOU ARE NOT ALONE

~95,764

people in the US were living with stomach cancer in 2014

28,000

new cases of stomach cancer were estimated in 2017

14,870

new cases of GE junction cancer were estimated in 2008



CONNECT

Stomach cancer and GE junction cancer networking groups can help connect you with other patients and provide comprehensive support. These include:

- Debbie's Dream Foundation: debbiesdream.org
- No Stomach for Cancer®: nostomachforcancer.org
- Gastric Cancer Foundation: gastriccancer.org

Your experience has power, too. Share your personal experience with other people living with stomach or GE junction cancer at cancerexperienceregistry.org.

EATING HEALTHY AND LIVING WELL

It's important to keep balance while you're battling stomach or GE junction cancer. Reducing stress through activities like exercise, resting, yoga, or meditation can help you feel energized, so you can focus on the things that matter most.

Good nutrition is also important when living with stomach or GE junction cancer. Talk to your healthcare provider about strategies that can help keep you eating healthy. He or she might recommend eating six small meals a day to help you maintain weight and balance your blood sugar. Your healthcare provider might also mention incorporating more high-protein foods, like:



LEAN MEATS



VEGETABLES



SMOOTHIES



FISH



BEANS

However, maintaining a nutritious diet can be difficult if you're too tired to eat or have trouble keeping food down. You may be feeling frustrated. But there are resources available that can help. A wide variety of simple, nutritious recipes are available for people living with stomach cancer or GE junction cancer—like Red Lentil and Roasted Red Pepper Hummus and Black Bean Chocolate Brownies.

Please see Purpose and Safety Summary on pages 8-9.


CYRAMZA[®]
ramucirumab injection
10 mg/mL solution

PURPOSE AND SAFETY SUMMARY

Important Facts About CYRAMZA® (sigh-RAM-zuh). It is also known as ramucirumab.

CYRAMZA is a prescription medicine used to treat certain types of cancer. It is given by intravenous (IV) infusion. An IV infusion is when a needle is placed into your vein and a medicine is given slowly. CYRAMZA is prescribed in these ways:

- By itself or with a chemotherapy medicine called paclitaxel to treat certain kinds of stomach cancer, or cancer of the area where the stomach and esophagus (food pipe) meet that is advanced or has spread to other parts of the body. The area where the stomach and esophagus meet is often called the gastroesophageal (GE) junction. CYRAMZA is for people whose stomach cancer got worse during or after certain other types of chemotherapy.
 - With a chemotherapy medicine called docetaxel to treat non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has spread to other parts of the body and has gotten worse during or after another type of chemotherapy. People who have tumors with certain abnormal genes should not receive CYRAMZA unless they have already been treated with medicine that targets those changes and their cancer became worse during treatment.
 - With a combination of chemotherapy medicines called FOLFIRI (irinotecan, folinic acid, and fluorouracil). This is given to treat colorectal cancer (CRC) that has spread to other parts of the body and has gotten worse during or after certain other types of chemotherapy.
 - By itself to treat a type of liver cancer called hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). CYRAMZA is for people who have levels of alpha-fetoprotein of at least 400 nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL) in their blood and have been treated with another type of chemotherapy medicine called sorafenib.
 - In combination with another medicine called erlotinib as a first-line treatment for certain types of EGFR mutation positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has spread to other parts of the body.
- It is not known if CYRAMZA is safe and effective in children.

Warnings

CYRAMZA may cause serious side effects, including:

- Severe bleeding, including bleeding in the stomach or bowel, has happened with CYRAMZA. This can be life threatening. If severe bleeding happens, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.
- Tears in the stomach or bowel wall may happen with CYRAMZA. This can be life threatening. If you have tears in the stomach or bowel wall, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.
- Wounds may not heal quickly or completely. If you are having surgery, CYRAMZA treatment should be stopped beforehand. Your doctor may put you back on CYRAMZA after your surgical wound has healed.
- Strokes, mini-strokes, blood clots, and heart attacks have happened to people on CYRAMZA. These can be fatal. If you have one of these events, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.
- Severe high blood pressure has happened with CYRAMZA. Your doctor will take your blood pressure at least every two weeks while you are receiving CYRAMZA. Depending on your blood pressure, your doctor may pause or permanently stop CYRAMZA.

- Reactions related to infusing CYRAMZA have happened. These can be severe and life threatening. Most of these reactions happened during or after the first or second CYRAMZA infusion. In severe reactions, rapid heartbeat, low blood pressure, and severe trouble breathing may happen. Your health care team will give you medicine before each CYRAMZA infusion and will watch you for these side effects. If a reaction happens, CYRAMZA treatment may be infused at a slower rate or may be permanently stopped, depending on how severe the reaction is.
- CYRAMZA may worsen certain types of liver disease.
- A very rare but serious brain disorder has been found in research trials with CYRAMZA. The disorder is called PRES (posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome). Signs of PRES may include seizure, headache, nausea, vomiting, blindness, and changes in your thinking. These symptoms may stop or improve within days. However, the changes in thinking can be ongoing, and PRES can be fatal. If you develop PRES, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA.
- Too much protein in the urine (called proteinuria) has been found in research trials with CYRAMZA. This may be a sign of kidney damage. Your doctor will watch your urine protein levels during treatment. If you develop protein in your urine, your doctor may pause your treatment and lower your dose of CYRAMZA. If you have severe proteinuria, you will have to stop receiving CYRAMZA permanently.
- Thyroid gland problems have been found in research trials with CYRAMZA. Your doctor will do blood tests to track how well your thyroid gland works during treatment.
- CYRAMZA can harm your unborn baby. You should avoid getting pregnant, and use effective birth control while

receiving CYRAMZA and for 3 months after your last dose.

- CYRAMZA may harm a breastfeeding child. Do not breastfeed your child during treatment with CYRAMZA and for 2 months after your last dose.

Tell your doctor right away if you have:

- Bleeding or symptoms of bleeding, including lightheadedness.
- Severe diarrhea, vomiting, or severe abdominal pain.
- A wound that doesn't heal properly or have a surgery planned.
- High blood pressure or symptoms of high blood pressure, including severe headache or lightheadedness or confusion, changes in your vision, or seizure.
- Symptoms of infusion reactions, including:
 - Shaking or stiffness of the body
 - Back pain or spasms
 - Chest pain or tightness
 - Chills
 - Flushing (sudden warmth and/or reddened skin on the face, neck, or upper chest)
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Wheezing (a whistling sound in the breath caused by narrowed breathing tubes)
 - Becoming blue due to lack of oxygen
 - Tingling or numbness of the skin
- Had liver disease or other liver problems.

Please see Purpose and Safety Summary continued on page 9.


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ramucirumab injection
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PURPOSE AND SAFETY SUMMARY (CONTD.)

- Symptoms of PRES, including seizure, headache, nausea or vomiting, or changes in vision or thinking.

Common side effects

The **most common side effects** of CYRAMZA when given **by itself** include:

- Low blood platelet count
- Feeling tired
- Low albumin (protein in the blood)
- Low sodium in the blood
- Swelling in the arms, legs, hands, or feet
- High blood pressure
- Stomach pain
- Low white blood cell count
- Not feeling hungry
- Too much protein in the urine
- Feeling like you want to throw up (vomit)
- Unusual buildup of fluid in the belly
- Low calcium in the blood
- Headache
- Diarrhea
- Nose bleeds
- Trouble falling or staying asleep
- Fever
- Vomiting
- Back Pain

The **most common serious side effects** of CYRAMZA when given **by itself** include:

- Anemia (a decrease in red blood cells)
- Blocked digestive tract
- Unusual buildup of fluid in the belly
- Pneumonia (infection of one or both lungs)

Some people needed to have extra red blood cells put into their blood.

The **most common side effects** of CYRAMZA when given **with certain chemotherapy medicines** include:

- Low white blood cell count
- Diarrhea
- Tiredness
- Mouth sores with or without
- swelling in the lining of the mouth
- Decreased appetite
- Nose bleeds

- Low blood platelet count
- High blood pressure
- Swelling in the arms, legs, hands, or feet
- Too much protein in the urine
- Low white blood cell count with fever
- Swelling, redness, or pain in the palms or soles (hand-foot syndrome)
- Increased production of tears
- Bleeding in the digestive tract
- Low albumin (a protein in the blood)

The **most common serious side effects** of CYRAMZA when given **with certain chemotherapy medicines** include:

- Low white blood cell count with fever
- Pneumonia
- Low white blood cell count
- Diarrhea
- Blocked digestive tract

Some people needed treatment to increase their white blood cell counts.

The **most common side effects** of CYRAMZA when given **with erlotinib** include:

- Infections
- Increased levels of liver enzymes
- Diarrhea
- High blood pressure
- Low red blood cell count
- A sore or inflammation inside the mouth
- Low blood platelet count
- Loss of hair
- Nosebleeds
- Too much protein in the urine
- Decrease in a type of white blood cell
- Low potassium in the blood
- Swelling in the arms, legs, hands, and feet
- Headache
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
- Gums bleeding
- Bleeding in the lungs or respiratory tract

The **most common serious side effects** of CYRAMZA when given **with erlotinib** include:

- Pneumonia (infection in one or both lungs)
- Skin infection (bacterial infection under the skin)
- Collapsed lung (air or other gas in the pleural cavity in the lungs)

Some people needed to have extra red blood cells put into their blood.

These are not all the possible side effects of CYRAMZA. Tell your doctor if you have any side effects. **You can report side effects at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.**

Before using

Before you receive CYRAMZA, tell your doctor if you:

- Have had or are at high risk for strokes or heart attack.
- Have high blood pressure or have blood pressure problems.
- Are planning to have surgery of any kind.
- Have ever had liver problems, including cirrhosis or other diseases of the liver.
- Are pregnant or may be pregnant: CYRAMZA can harm your unborn baby. You should avoid getting pregnant and use effective birth control during treatment with CYRAMZA and for 3 months after the last dose.
- Are breastfeeding: Your doctor will tell you to stop breastfeeding during treatment with CYRAMZA and for 2 months after the last dose.

Also tell your doctor about all the medicines and supplements you take, whether they have been prescribed for you or you buy them without a prescription.

How to take

- CYRAMZA is given by intravenous (IV) infusion. The infusion will last 60 minutes. If you handle the first infusion of CYRAMZA well, then

your next infusions may only take 30 minutes. The schedule for receiving CYRAMZA depends on what type of cancer you are being treated for. These are typical schedules:

- Once every 2 weeks for stomach cancer or GE junction cancer that is advanced or has spread to other parts of the body, colorectal cancer that has spread to other parts of the body, hepatocellular carcinoma that has AFP levels of at least 400 ng/mL or higher, or when used with the targeted therapy, erlotinib, for certain types of EGFR mutation positive non-small cell lung cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.
- Once every 3 weeks, when used with the chemotherapy, docetaxel, for non-small cell lung cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.

Your doctor will give you other medicines before your CYRAMZA infusion to help lower the chance of an infusion reaction.

Learn more

For more information, call 1-800-545-5979 or go to **CYRAMZA.com**.

This summary provides basic information about CYRAMZA. It does not include everything known about this medicine. This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor. Be sure to talk to your doctor or other health care provider about CYRAMZA and how it is given. Your doctor is the best person to help you decide if CYRAMZA is right for you.

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Lilly Oncology Support Center

Find resources and programs to help support your eligible patients during treatment

Lilly is dedicated to developing cancer treatments, but we're more than just our medicines. That's why we created the Lilly Oncology Support Center, a comprehensive patient-support program focusing on two vitally important areas for patients and their loved ones:

- Financial and coverage issues for eligible patients (whether they're uninsured, underinsured, or insured), including financial assistance, help with benefits verification, prior-authorization support, specialty-pharmacy coordination, access, reimbursement, and more. The aim is to help patients understand their coverage options, locate the appropriate pharmacy, and identify the lowest possible out-of-pocket cost.
- Ongoing personalized care (for some products) from a dedicated staff, including emotional support and other services.

The Lilly Oncology Support Center provides a range of personalized services to help qualified patients get the individual support they need—whether it's financial, emotional, or otherwise.

For more information call **1-866-472-8663**, Monday–Friday, 8 AM–10 PM ET, or visit **LillyOncologySupportCenter.com**.

Here's an overview of what we offer:

Savings Card Program

- Supports eligible patients with co-pay and coinsurance costs for prescribed Lilly Oncology products*
- No income eligibility requirement
- Provides an annual maximum patient benefit of \$25,000

*The offer is invalid for patients whose prescription claims are eligible to be reimbursed, in whole or in part, by any governmental program.

Ongoing Patient Support

- Emotional support when patients need it
- Answering side-effect management questions and guiding patients back to their doctor when necessary
- Reviewing treatment information when patients need further guidance

Insurance Support

- Eligibility determination
- Benefits investigation
- Prior authorization assistance
- Appeals information
- Specialty pharmacy coordination

Resources

- Coding and billing information
- Payment methodologies and allowables
- Payer policy information
- Pricing information



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