



WHEN LIVING WITH  
**METASTATIC COLORECTAL  
CANCER (CRC)...**

THE LITTLE THINGS FEEL  
EVEN BIGGER <sup>SO</sup> I FIGHT  
EVEN HARDER.

  
**CYRAMZA**<sup>®</sup>  
ramucirumab injection  
10 mg/mL solution

CYRAMZA is used with a chemotherapy combination called FOLFIRI (irinotecan, folinic acid, and fluorouracil) to treat metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) in patients whose cancer has progressed after being treated with other certain 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.**

When I found out, it hit me hard...  
But I'm not the quitting type—  
not when I was getting my business off the ground  
and certainly not now,

when there's still so  
much more I want to hold onto.

Like those moments when  
that song — our song — starts to play  
on the radio, when my husband takes me in his arms  
and, for a second, I can just  
forget everything and SWAY.

To me,  
fighting metastatic  
colorectal cancer

These little things  
feel even bigger...

SO I FIGHT  
EVEN HARDER.

  
CYRAMZA  
ramucirumab injection  
Shingora, solution

## CYRAMZA® (ramucirumab) CAN HELP KEEP YOU FIGHTING FOR WHAT MATTERS TO YOU

You're not the type who settles. You're the type who pushes for more. But where  
individual results with CYRAMZA can vary, clinical studies have shown...



### MAY HELP YOU LIVE LONGER

56% of people lived 1 year or longer with CYRAMZA + FOLFIRI  
(a type of chemotherapy) vs 48% with chemotherapy alone

- Half of the people who received CYRAMZA + chemotherapy  
after their cancer progressed were still alive at 13.3 months  
vs 11.7 months with chemotherapy alone



### PROVIDED MORE TIME WITHOUT DISEASE PROGRESSION

47% of people had delayed disease progression for 6 months  
or longer with CYRAMZA + chemotherapy vs 36% with  
chemotherapy alone

- Half of the people who received CYRAMZA + chemotherapy  
lived without their cancer getting worse for 5.7 months vs  
4.5 months with chemotherapy alone

CYRAMZA was studied in a clinical trial of 1072 people with metastatic  
colorectal cancer who received CYRAMZA + FOLFIRI (536 people) vs those who  
received FOLFIRI alone (536 people). All people in the study had previously  
received bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, and a fluoropyrimidine (other types of  
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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## CYRAMZA MAY HELP STARVE CANCEROUS TUMORS

As an anti-angiogenic, CYRAMZA works differently from traditional chemotherapy—but partners with your chemotherapy to fight your metastatic colorectal cancer.

CYRAMZA may work as a tumor-starving agent to attack your 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.

**Patients with and without *KRAS* mutation are eligible for CYRAMZA. Talk to your doctor about whether CYRAMZA is right for you.**

CYRAMZA is used with a chemotherapy combination called FOLFIRI to treat metastatic colorectal cancer in patients whose cancer has progressed after being treated with other certain types of chemotherapy.

### 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.**

HOW IT  
WORKS

  
**CYRAMZA®**  
ramucirumab injection  
10 mg/mL solution



# GETTING STARTED



CYRAMZA combines with FOLFIRI (a type of chemotherapy) to help fight your cancer



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



CYRAMZA is given in combination with FOLFIRI. Both CYRAMZA and FOLFIRI are given by intravenous infusion [Fluids or medication given into a vein by means of a needle or catheter], commonly referred to as an IV. The medicines will be delivered into your vein. A doctor or nurse will give you treatment at the doctor's office, a hospital, or an infusion center.

Before you receive treatment with CYRAMZA, your doctor will administer different medications to help prevent an allergic reaction that may occur during infusion.

When you receive CYRAMZA with FOLFIRI, treatment will be given on the first day of a 14-day cycle. Your doctor will determine the number of treatments you receive. CYRAMZA and FOLFIRI will be given once every 2 weeks, or as recommended by your doctor. The first CYRAMZA infusion will take about 60 minutes, followed by FOLFIRI. If you handle the first infusion of CYRAMZA well, then your next CYRAMZA infusions may take only 30 minutes.

## 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.
- 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. 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.**

  
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# YOUR DOSING SCHEDULE

## CYRAMZA + FOLFIRI (A TYPE OF CHEMOTHERAPY)

### 14-DAY CYCLE

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

● CYRAMZA is given first, followed by FOLFIRI

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



## SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

### CYRAMZA may include 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.

# TIPS FOR DAY OF TREATMENT

You may be nervous about your first time. Or maybe you're an old pro at this. But no matter where you're coming from, here are some important tips to help get you through each infusion with CYRAMZA:

## BEFORE YOUR INFUSION

- ✓ **GET PREPARED:** Get a good night's sleep, hydrate, and eat a healthy, light meal at least 2 hours before treatment.
- ✓ **DRESS DOWN:** Everyone has their go-to outfit that makes them feel snug and safe. Whether it's a sweater and leggings or an old hoodie, designate your comfy outfit ahead of time so you can just grab and go.
- ✓ **BUDDY UP:** Ask a friend or loved one to accompany you to your appointment for support. You'll need a ride home from treatment, so they can also serve as your driver—and entertainment, too!
- ✓ **PACK A TOOLKIT:** Speaking of entertainment, pack a bag with plenty of distractions: books, magazines, music, games, or entertainment on your laptop, tablet, or phone. While you're distracted, it's also important to keep comfy—a travel-size pillow and extra sweater or blanket can help you stay both cozy and warm.

Don't forget to also bring beverages, light snacks, and candy or mints. This can help you stay hydrated, keep your energy up, and combat any dry mouth or nausea that treatment might cause (make sure to ask your doctor if it's okay to bring snacks). Treatment may also cause cracked lips, so consider packing lip balm in your bag as well.

## AFTER YOUR INFUSION

- ✓ **TAKE A MINUTE:** First things first, take a deep breath and congratulate yourself for another round down.
- ✓ **TAKE TEN:** How are you feeling? What went well? What would you change for next time? Consider keeping a journal with your notes, and if you're experiencing any side effects, make sure to mention these to your doctor.
- ✓ **TAKE A LOAD OFF:** If you're up for it, make time to see your family and friends. Loved ones are a great way to restore strength and gear you up for the next round.

  
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## UNDERSTANDING COMMON SIDE EFFECTS

CYRAMZA® (ramucirumab) injection 10 mg/mL solution in combination with FOLFIRI (a type of chemotherapy) may cause side effects. If you experience new symptoms while on treatment, it is important that you speak with your doctor.



**CYRAMZA + chemotherapy**

### **The most common side effects were:**

Diarrhea, low white blood cell count, decreased appetite, nosebleeds, mouth sores, low platelet count, high blood pressure, swelling in the arms, legs, hands, or feet, too much protein in the urine, hand-foot syndrome, bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, and low albumin (a protein in the blood)

### **The most common serious side effects were:**

Diarrhea, blockage of the intestine, 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](http://www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088.



## 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

~1,300,000

people in the US were  
living with colorectal  
cancer in 2014

135,430

new cases of colorectal cancer  
were estimated in 2017

### CONNECT



Colorectal cancer organizations can help connect you with others and provide comprehensive support throughout your journey. These include:

- Colorectal Cancer Alliance: [ccalliance.org](http://ccalliance.org)
- Fight Colorectal Cancer (Fight CRC):  
[fightcolorectalcancer.org](http://fightcolorectalcancer.org)



Your experience has power, too. Share your personal cancer experience with other people living with colorectal cancer at [cancerexperienceregistry.org](http://cancerexperienceregistry.org).

## EATING HEALTHY AND LIVING WELL

It's important to keep balance while you're battling colorectal 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 essential. Six small meals a day can help ensure you get the nutrients you need. These meals should consist of high-protein options like:



LEAN MEATS



FISH



BEANS

If you've had a colostomy, there may be some foods that you might need to limit—and some that might be helpful—in order to better manage your colostomy bag. Foods that may be more tolerable include yogurt, juice, bananas, applesauce, converted or instant rice, and buttermilk. Other foods may cause gas or odors, including eggs, cabbage, broccoli, onions, fish, beans, garlic, dairy foods, carbonated drinks, and alcohol. If you find that certain foods bother you, take note to limit them in your diet. It's important to listen to your body and communicate any changes in bowel habits (including diarrhea, constipation, bloating, and gas) to your healthcare team.

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

  
**CYRAMZA**<sup>®</sup>  
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# 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.**

  
**CYRAMZA®**  
ramucirumab injection  
10 mg/mL solution



# 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 a 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 a 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](http://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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