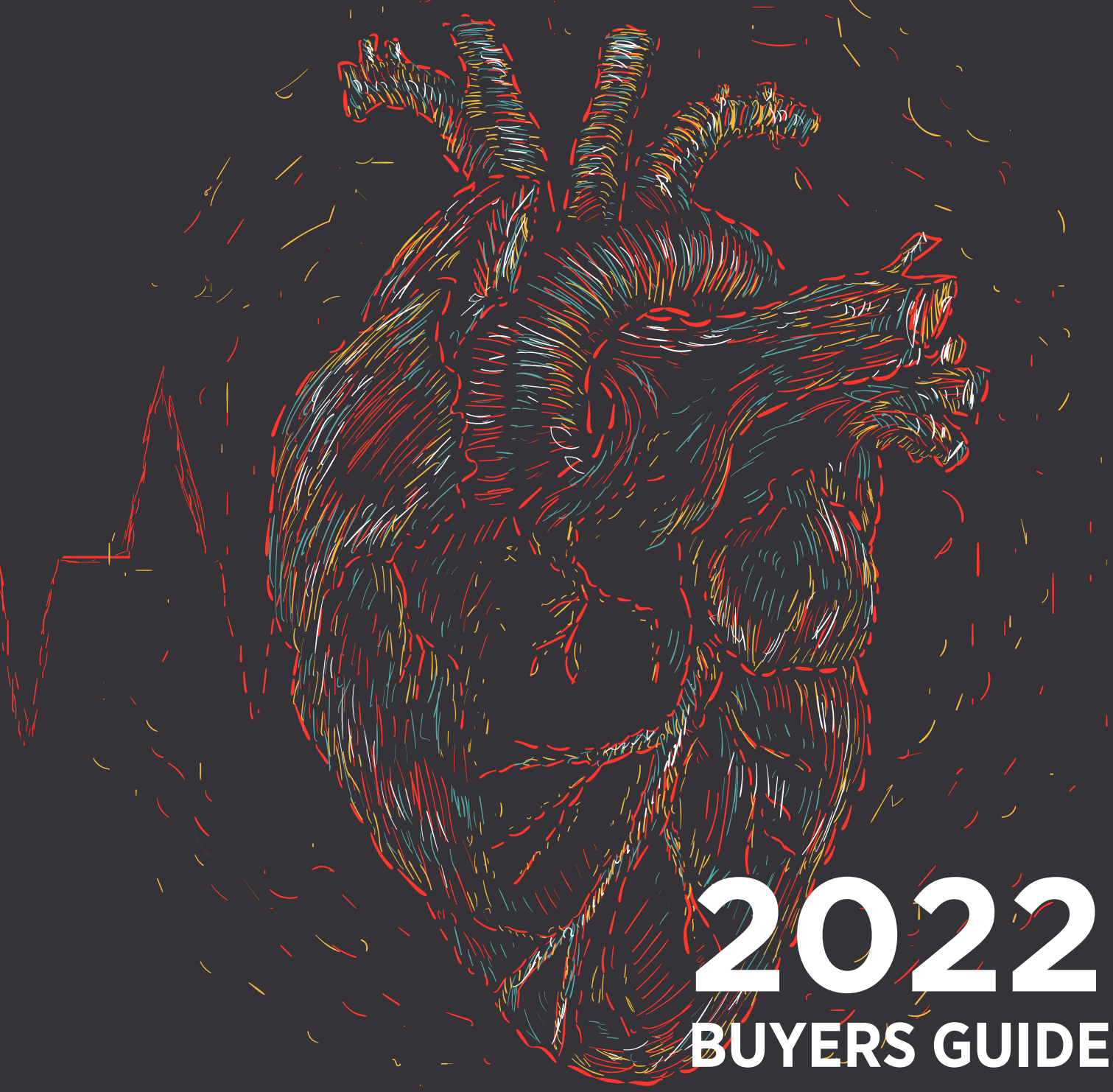
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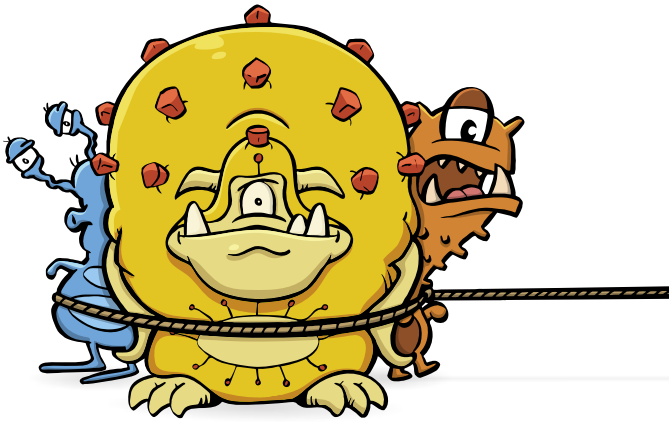


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BioFire RP2.1-EZ Panel (EUA)

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SARS-CoV-2 98.0% sensitivity and 100% specificity (archived specimens)[5]

SARS-CoV-2 100% PPA and 100% NPA (contrived specimens)[6]

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1. This test has not been FDA cleared or approved. This test has been authorized by FDA under an EUA for use by authorized laboratories. This test has been authorized only for the detection and differentiation of nucleic acid of SARS-CoV-2 from multiple respiratory viral and bacterial organisms. This test is only authorized for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of invitro diagnostics for detection and/or diagnosis of COVID-19 under Section 564(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the authorization is terminated or revoked sooner. 2. http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/diagnosis/rapidlab.htm 3. For use with the CLIA-waived BioFire® FilmArray® 2.0 EZ configuration. 4. Based on the prospective portion of the clinical study for the BioFire® FilmArray® Respiratory 2 (RP2) Panel. 5. Based on the archived specimen study in the BioFire Respiratory 2.1 (RP2.1) Panel EUA submission 6. Based on the contrived specimen study in the BioFire Respiratory 2.1 (RP2.1) Panel EUA submission.

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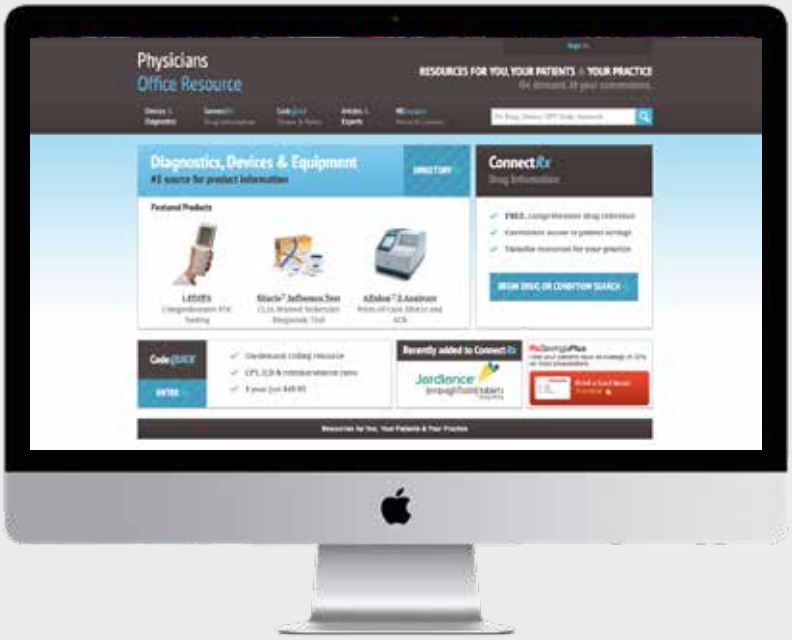
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WHAT'S IN THIS GUIDE

6 *2022 Medical Conferences*

10 *Diagnostics and Device Company Directory*

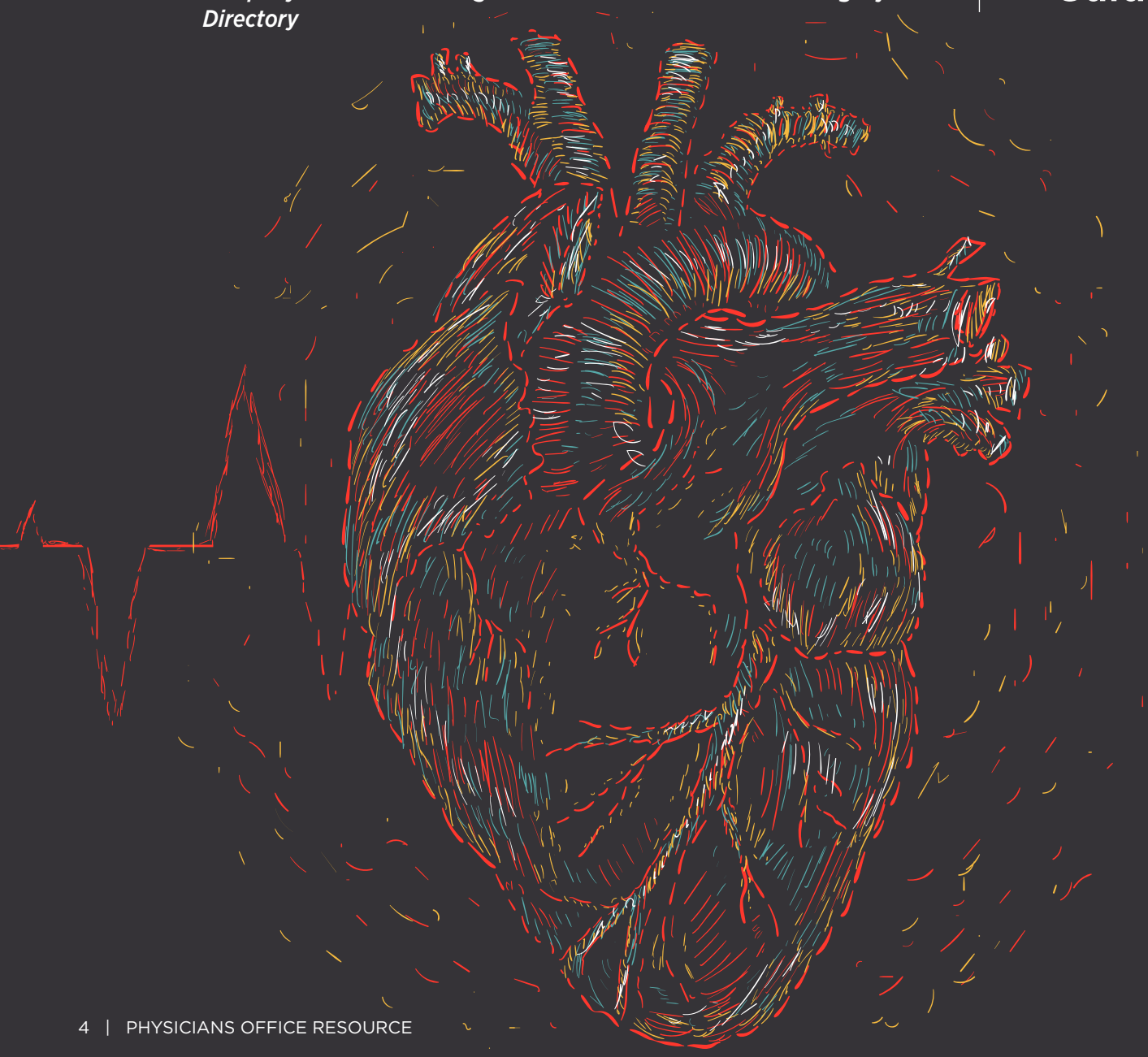
16 *Health Agency Hotlines*

18 *Government Organizations*

20 *State Medical Associations*

22 **Companies by Category**

31 **Product Guide**





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January

American Association for Hand Surgery
2022 Annual Meeting
January 11 – 15, 2022
Carlsbad, CA
978-927-8330
www.handsurgery.org

American Society for Reconstructive Microsurgery
Annual Meeting 2022
January 14 – 18, 2022
Carlsbad, CA
312-456-9579
www.microsurg.org

CANS Annual Meeting 2022
California Association of Neurological Surgeons
January 14 - 16, 2022
La Jolla, CA
916-457-2267
www.cans1.org

STS Annual Meeting
Society of Thoracic Surgeons
January 29 – 31, 2022
Miami Beach, FL
312-202-5800
www.sts.org

February

ORS 2022 Annual Meeting
Orthopaedic Research Society
February 4 – 8, 2022
Tampa, FL
847-823-5770
www.ors.org/2022annual-meeting/

SCCM Critical Care Congress
Society of Critical Care Medicine
February 6 – 9, 2022
San Juan, PR
847-827-6888
www.sccm.org

Biophysical Society Annual Meeting 2022
Biophysical Society
February 19 – 23, 2022
San Francisco, CA
240-290-5600
www.biophysics.org/2022meeting

2022 AAAAI Annual Meeting
American Academy of Allergy Asthma & Immunology
February 25 – 28, 2022
Phoenix, AZ
414-272-6071
www.annualmeeting.aaaai.org

Pri-Med
February 25-27, 2022
Orlando, FL
877-477-4633
www.pri-med.com

March

AMGA Annual Conference 2022
American Medical Group Association
March 9 – 12, 2022
Las Vegas, NV
703-838-0033
www.amga.org

SSO 2022 Annual Cancer Symposium
Society of Surgical Oncology
March 9 – 12, 2022
Dallas, TX
847-427-1400
www.surgonc.org

ASAPS Aesthetic Meeting 2022
The American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery
March 10 – 11, 2022
Dallas, TX
800-364-2147
www.surgery.org

2022 Annual HIMSS Conference & Exhibition
Healthcare Information and Management Systems
March 14 – 18, 2022
Orlando, FL
855-326-8342
www.himssconference.org

SAGES 2022 Annual Meeting
Society of American Gastrointestinal
Endoscopic Surgeons
March 16 – 19, 2022
Denver, CO
310-437-0544
www.sages2022.surgery

AAPM Annual Meeting
American Academy of Pain Medicine
March 17 – 20, 2022
Scottsdale, AZ
847-375-4731
www.annualmeeting.painmed.org

SGO 2022 Annual Meeting on Women's Cancer
Society of Gynecologic Oncologists
March 18 – 21, 2022
Phoenix, AZ
312-235-4060
www.sgo.org

AORN Global Surgical Conference & Expo 2022
Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses
March 19 – 23, 2022
New Orleans, LA
800-755-2676
www.aorn.org

AAOS Annual Meeting 2022
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
March 22 –23, 2022
Chicago, IL
847-823-7186
www.aaos.org

AAD Annual Meeting 2022
American Academy of Dermatology
March 25 – 29, 2022
Boston, MA
866-503-7546
www.aad.org/meetings/annual-meeting

April

AAC 2022 Annual Scientific Session and Expo
American College of Cardiology
April 2 – 4, 2022
Washington, DC
800-253-4636
accscientificsession.acc.org

AAN Annual Meeting 2022
American Academy of Neurology
April 2 – 7, 2022
Seattle, WA
800-879-1960
www.aan.com

Pri-Med Southwest 2022
April 5 – 7, 2022
Houston, TX
877-774-6338
www.pri-med.com

ASBS Annual Meeting 2022
American Society of Breast Surgeons
April 6 – 10, 2022
Las Vegas, NV
877-992-5470
www.breastsurgeons.org

AACR Annual Meeting 2022
American Association of Cancer Research
April 8 – 13, 2022
New Orleans, LA
866-423-3965
www.aacr.org

ACR Annual Meeting 2022
American College of Radiology
April 24 – 28, 2022
Washington, DC
800-243-7419
www.acr.org/annual-meeting

ASLMS 2022 Annual Conference
American Society for Laser Medicine & Surgery
April 27 – 30, 2022
San Diego, CA
877-258-6028
www.aslms.org

ACP Internal Medicine Meeting 2022
American College of Physicians
April 28 – 30, 2022
Chicago, IL
800-523-1546
annualmeeting.acponline.org

AANS Annual Scientific Meeting 2022
American Association of Neurological Surgeons
April 29 – May 2, 2022
Philadelphia, PA
847-378-0500
www.aans.org

May

ARRS Annual Meeting 2022
American Roentgen Ray Society
May 1 – 5, 2022
New Orleans, LA
866-940-2777
www.arrs.org

Pri-Med West 2022
May 5 – 7, 2022
Anaheim, California
877-774-6338
www.pri-med.com

ACOG 2022 Annual Clinical and Scientific Meeting
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
May 6 – 8, 2022
San Diego, CA
800- 673-8444
www.acog.org

AACE 2022 Annual Scientific & Clinical Congress
American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists
May 12 – 14, 2022
San Diego, CA
904-353-7878
www.aace.com

ATS 2022 International Conference
American Thoracic Society
May 13 – 18, 2022
San Francisco, CA
212-315-8600
conference.thoracic.org

AATS Annual Meeting 2022
American Association for Thoracic Surgery
May 14 – 17, 2022
Boston, MA
978-927-8330
www.aats.org

ASNR Annual Meeting & The Foundation of the ASNR Symposium 2022
American Society of Neuroradiology
May 14 – 18, 2022
New York, NY
630-574-0220
www.asnr.org

AAO Annual Meeting 2022
American Academy of Ophthalmology
May 21 – 24, 2022
Miami Beach, FL
415-561-8500
www.aao.org

ACSM Annual Meeting
American College of Sports Medicine
May 31 – June 4, 2022
San Diego, CA
317-637-9200
www.acsm.org/annual-meeting/annual-home

June

AMA Annual Meeting of House of Delegates 2022
American Medical Association
June 11 – 15, 2022
Chicago, Illinois
800-621-8335
www.ama-assn.org

SNMMI 2022 Annual Meeting
Society of Nuclear Medicine & Molecular Imaging
June 11 – 14, 2022
Vancouver, BC
703-708-9000
www.snmmi.org

ENDO Annual Meeting 2022
The Endocrine Society
June 11 – 14, 2022
Atlanta, GA
888-363-6274
www.endocrine.org

SIR 2022 Annual Scientific Meeting
Society of Interventional Radiology
June 11 – 16, 2022
Boston, MA
800-488-7284
www.SIRmeeting.org

APIC Annual Conference 2022
Association for Professional in Infection Control and Epidemiology
June 13 – 15, 2022
Indianapolis, IN
202-789-1890
annual.apic.org

BIO International Convention 2022
Biotechnology Industry Organization
June 13 – 16, 2022
San Diego, CA
202-962-6655
bio.org/

July

AAPM Annual Meeting 2022
American Association of Physicists in Medicine
July 10 – 14, 2022
Washington, DC
571-298-1300
www.aapm.org

AACC 2022 Annual Meeting & Clinical Lab Expo
American Association for Clinical Chemistry
July 24 – 28, 2022
Chicago, IL
800-892-1400
www.aacc.org

PDA Annual Meeting
Pacific Dermatologic Association
July 28 – 31, 2022
Portland, OR
888-388-8815
www.pacificderm.org

August

AANA Annual Congress 2022
Arthroscopy Association of North America
August 12 – 16, 2022
Chicago, IL
847-292-2262
www.aana.org

September

FMX 2022
American Academy of Family Physicians
September 20 – 24, 2022
Washington, DC
800-274-2237
www.aafp.org

October

ACEP Annual Scientific Assembly 2022
American College of Emergency Physicians
October 1 – 4, 2022
San Francisco, CA
800-798-1822
www.acep.org

CNS Annual Meeting 2022
Congress of Neurological Surgeons
October 12 – 15, 2022
Cincinnati, OH
847-240-2500
www.cns.org

NASS 2022 Annual Meeting
North American Spine Society
October 12 – 15, 2022
Chicago, IL
630-230-3600
www.spine.org

CHEST 2022 ACCP Annual Meeting
American College of Chest Physicians
October 16 –19, 2022
Nashville, TN
800-343-2227
www.chestnet.org

ASRM Scientific Congress and Expo 2022
American Society for Reproductive Medicine
October 22 – 26, 2022
Anaheim, CA
205-978-5000
www.asrm.org

The ANESTHESIOLOGY 2022 Annual Meeting
American Society of Anesthesiologists
October 22 – 26, 2022
New Orleans, LA
847-825-5586
www.asahq.org

ASTRO Annual Meeting 2022
American Society for Therapeutic Radiology & Oncology
October 23 – 26, 2022
San Antonio, TX
703-502-1550
www.astro.org

ASHG 2022
American Society of Human Genetics
October 25 – 29, 2022
Los Angeles, CA
301-634-7300
www.ashg.org

ISPE Annual Meeting 2022
International Society for Pharmaceutical Engineering
October 30 – November 2, 2022
Orlando, FL
301-364-9201
www.ispe.org

November

ACAAI 2022 Annual Meeting
American College of Allergy Asthma & Immunology
November 10 – 14, 2022
Louisville, KY
847-427-1200
www.acaai.org

RSNA 2022
Scientific Assembly and Annual Meeting Radiological Society of North America
November 27 – December 1, 2022
Chicago, Illinois
800-381-6660
www.rsna.org

December

No Conferences Listed for December

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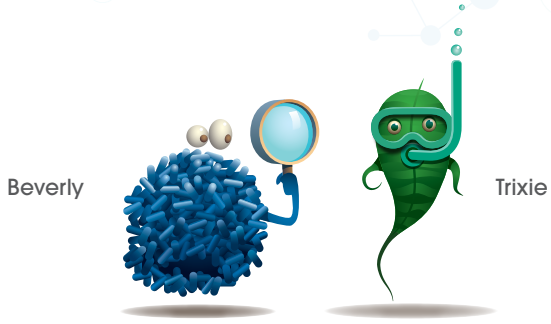
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www.pointofcare.abbott/us/en/home

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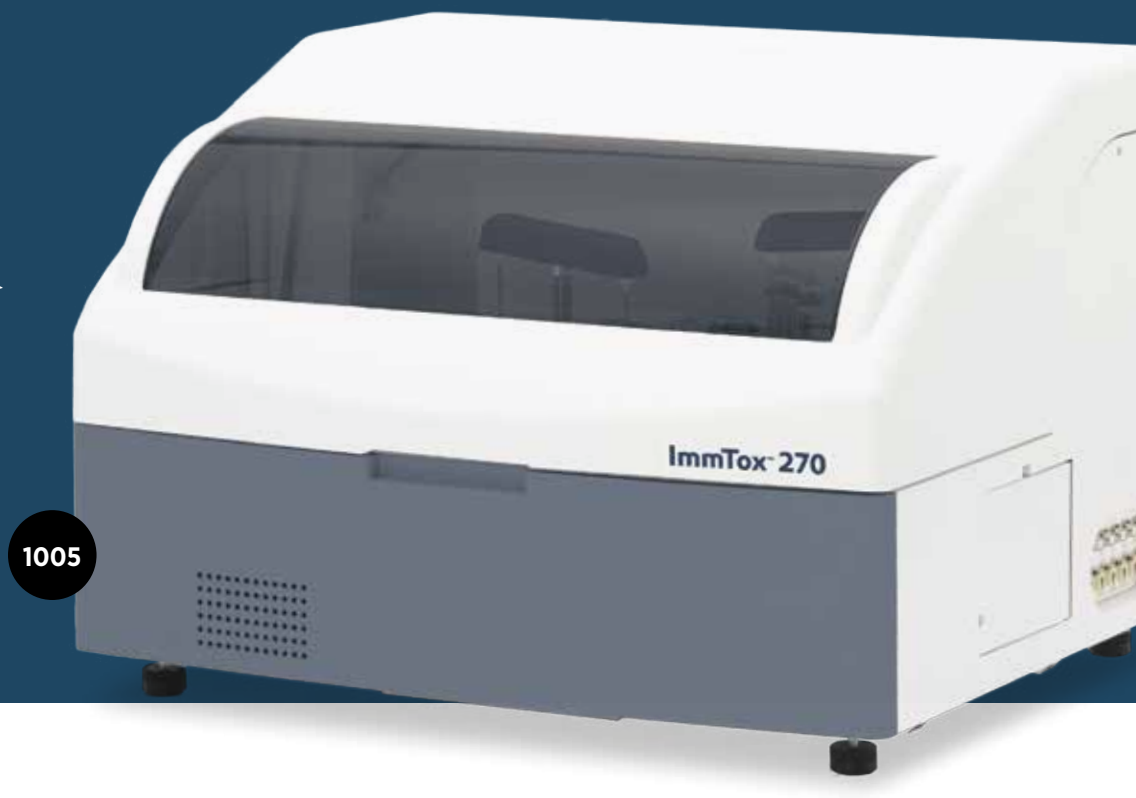
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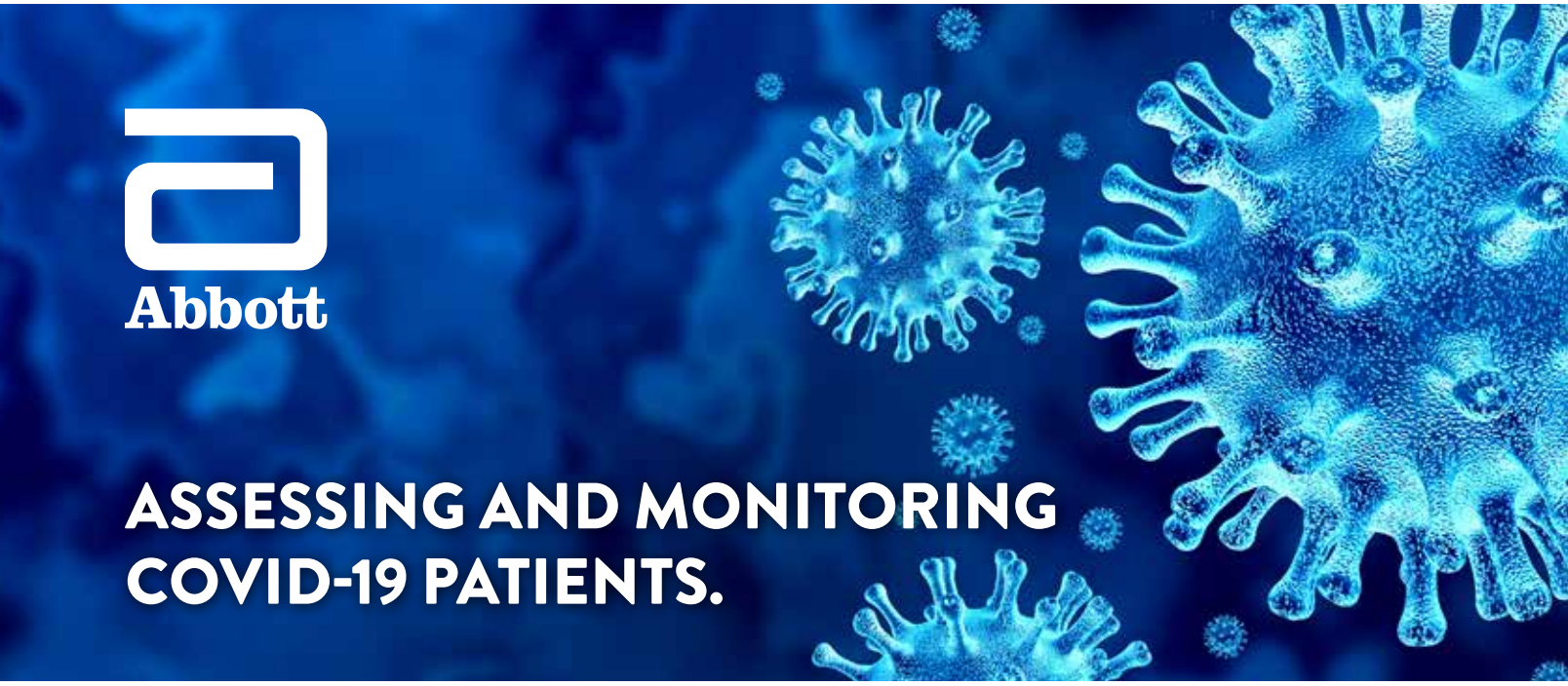
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ASSESSING AND MONITORING COVID-19 PATIENTS.

Urgent care facilities, primary care practices, and other outpatient settings at the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic need on-site testing solutions to support patient assessment and monitoring. With-patient testing can lead to better healthcare performance by facilitating decisions that can optimize patient outcomes in real time, improving the quality of patient care.

For facilities treating COVID-19 patients, having rapid, accurate diagnostic test results may be useful when assessing or monitoring patients for:

- **C-Reactive Protein (CRP)**
  Levels may be elevated in COVID-19 cases, especially severe cases.[2-15]
- **Liver, Kidney and Cardiac function**
  Elevated levels of the following biomarkers may be indicators of COVID-19 severity:[16-27]
  - Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)[16,17,20-27]
  - Albumin (ALB)[16,19-22,25-27]
  - Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)[16,17,19-21,23-26]
  - Creatine Kinase (CK)[16,18,20,22-24]
  - Creatinine (CREAT)[16,22,23,25,27]
  - Total Bilirubin (TBILI)[16,20,25,27]



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KEY PICCOLO XPRESS PANELS.

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To learn how the Piccolo Xpress portable diagnostic analyzer can help transform your patient care, contact your Abbott Point of Care Representative or visit www.pointofcare.abbott

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For adults with polycythemia vera (PV) who have had an inadequate response to or are intolerant of hydroxyurea (HU)



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In a subset of patients, these characteristics may indicate advanced PV despite treatment with HU at the maximum tolerated dose and phlebotomy.[1-5]

Hct ≥45%	+	WBC count >11 × 10^9/L	or	Disease-related SYMPTOMS

BAT, best available therapy; CHR, complete hematologic remission; Hct, hematocrit; MF, myelofibrosis; WBC, white blood cell.

*The RESPONSE (Randomized study of Efficacy and Safety in POlycythemia vera with JAK iNhibitor ruxolitinib verSus bEst available care) trial was a randomized, open-label, active-controlled phase 3 trial comparing Jakafi with BAT in 222 patients with PV. Patients enrolled in the study had been diagnosed with PV for at least 24 weeks, had an inadequate response to or were intolerant of HU, required phlebotomy for Hct control, and exhibited splenomegaly. All patients were required to demonstrate Hct control between 40% and 45% prior to randomization. After week 32, patients were able to cross over to Jakafi treatment.[6,7]

†The composite primary endpoint was defined as Hct control without phlebotomy eligibility and a ≥35% spleen volume reduction as measured by CT or MRI. To achieve the Hct control endpoint, patients could not become eligible for phlebotomy between weeks 8 and 32. Phlebotomy eligibility was defined as Hct >45% that is ≥3 percentage points higher than baseline or Hct >48% (lower value).[6,7]

‡BAT included HU (60%), interferon/pegylated interferon (12%), anagrelide (7%), pipobroman (2%), lenalidomide/thalidomide (5%), and observation (15%).[6]

Indications and Usage

Jakafi is indicated for treatment of polycythemia vera (PV) in adults who have had an inadequate response to or are intolerant of hydroxyurea.

Important Safety Information

- Treatment with Jakafi® (ruxolitinib) can cause thrombocytopenia, anemia and neutropenia, which are each dose-related effects. Perform a pre-treatment complete blood count (CBC) and monitor CBCs every 2 to 4 weeks until doses are stabilized, and then as clinically indicated
- Manage thrombocytopenia by reducing the dose or temporarily interrupting Jakafi. Platelet transfusions may be necessary
- Patients developing anemia may require blood transfusions and/or dose modifications of Jakafi
- Severe neutropenia (ANC <0.5 × 10^9/L) was generally reversible by withholding Jakafi until recovery
- Serious bacterial, mycobacterial, fungal and viral infections have occurred. Delay starting Jakafi until active serious infections have resolved. Observe patients receiving Jakafi for signs and symptoms of infection and manage promptly. Use active surveillance and prophylactic antibiotics according to clinical guidelines
- Tuberculosis (TB) infection has been reported. Observe patients taking Jakafi for signs and symptoms of active TB and manage promptly. Prior to initiating Jakafi, evaluate patients for TB risk factors and test those at higher risk for latent infection. Consult a physician with expertise in the treatment of TB before starting Jakafi in patients with evidence of active or latent TB. Continuation of Jakafi during treatment of active TB should be based on the overall risk-benefit determination
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) has occurred with Jakafi treatment. If PML is suspected, stop Jakafi and evaluate
- Advise patients about early signs and symptoms of herpes zoster and to seek early treatment
- Increases in hepatitis B viral load with or without associated elevations in alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase have been reported in patients with chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infections. Monitor and treat patients with chronic HBV infection according to clinical guidelines
- When discontinuing Jakafi, myeloproliferative neoplasm-related symptoms may return within one week. After discontinuation, some patients with myelofibrosis have experienced fever, respiratory distress, hypotension, DIC, or multi-organ failure. If any of these occur after discontinuation or while tapering Jakafi, evaluate and treat any intercurrent illness and consider restarting or increasing the dose of Jakafi. Instruct patients not to interrupt or discontinue Jakafi without consulting their physician. When discontinuing or interrupting Jakafi for reasons other than thrombocytopenia or neutropenia, consider gradual tapering rather than abrupt discontinuation
- Non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC) including basal cell, squamous cell, and Merkel cell carcinoma have occurred. Perform periodic skin examinations
- Treatment with Jakafi has been associated with increases in total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglycerides. Assess lipid parameters 8-12 weeks after initiating Jakafi. Monitor and treat according to clinical guidelines for the management of hyperlipidemia
- Another JAK-inhibitor has increased the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE), including cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, and stroke (compared to those treated with tumor TNF blockers) in patients with

INTERVENE WITH JAKAFI TO ACHIEVE DURABLE COUNT CONTROL

In the phase 3 RESPONSE* trial, Jakafi demonstrated superior results† vs BAT‡

Composite Primary Endpoint

23% (25/110) of patients receiving Jakafi achieved Hct control and ≥35% spleen volume reduction at week 32 vs <1% (1/112) of patients receiving BAT ($P < 0.0001$)[6§]

§Jakafi 95% CI, 0.15-0.32; BAT 95% CI, 0.00-0.05.[6]

Individual Component of the Primary Endpoint

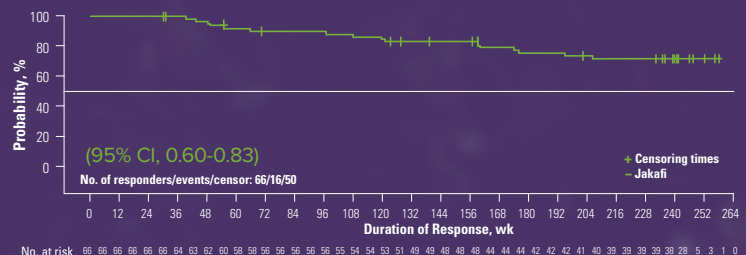
60% (66/110) of patients receiving Jakafi achieved Hct control at week 32 vs 19% (21/112) of patients receiving BAT[6]

To achieve the Hct control endpoint, patients could not become eligible for phlebotomy between weeks 8 and 32. Phlebotomy eligibility was defined as Hct >45% that is ≥3 percentage points higher than baseline or Hct >48% (lower value)[6,7]

73% **Probability of Maintaining Hct Control[a] at 5 Years in RESPONSE Trial[8,9]**

[a]Absence of phlebotomy eligibility

Kaplan-Meier Estimate: Durability of Hct Control at 5 Years



- Analysis was conducted in week 32 Hct control responders, beginning at week 32[8]
- Progression events for the evaluation of duration of absence of phlebotomy eligibility included first of 2 consecutive Hct assessments that confirms phlebotomy eligibility, death, or development of MF or acute leukemia[10]

Reprinted from *The Lancet Haematology*, 7(3), Kiladjian J-J, Zachee P, Hino M, et al, Long-term efficacy and safety of ruxolitinib versus best available therapy in polycythaemia vera (RESPONSE): 5-year follow up of a phase 3 study, e226-e237, Copyright 2020, with permission from Elsevier.

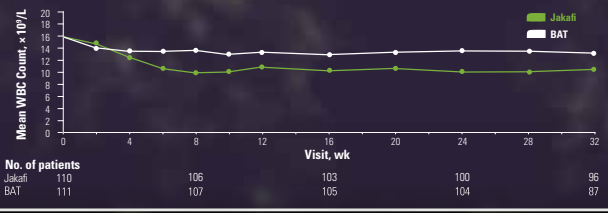
Secondary Endpoint

24% (26/110) of patients receiving Jakafi achieved the secondary endpoint of CHR at week 32 vs 8% (9/112) of patients receiving BAT ($P = 0.0016$)[6‖]

‖Jakafi 95% CI, 0.16-0.33; BAT 95% CI, 0.04-0.15.

Exploratory Analysis From the RESPONSE Trial[11]

Mean WBC Counts Over Time¶



¶Jakafi reduced mean WBCs as an individual component of CHR. CHR was defined as achieving Hct control (as specified in the primary endpoint), platelet count ≤400 × 10^9/L, and WBC count ≤10^9/L.[6,7]

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rheumatoid arthritis, a condition for which Jakafi is not indicated. Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with Jakafi particularly in patients who are current or past smokers and patients with other cardiovascular risk factors. Patients should be informed about the symptoms of serious cardiovascular events and the steps to take if they occur

- Another JAK-inhibitor has increased the risk of thrombosis, including deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), and arterial thrombosis (compared to those treated with TNF blockers) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, a condition for which Jakafi is not indicated. In patients with myelofibrosis (MF) and polycythemia vera (PV) treated with Jakafi in clinical trials, the rates of thromboembolic events were similar in Jakafi and control treated patients. Patients with symptoms of thrombosis should be promptly evaluated and treated appropriately
- Another JAK-inhibitor has increased the risk of lymphoma and other malignancies excluding NMSC (compared to those treated with TNF blockers) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, a condition for which Jakafi is not indicated. Patients who are current or past smokers are at additional increased risk. Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with Jakafi, particularly in patients with a known secondary malignancy (other than a successfully treated NMSC), patients who develop a malignancy, and patients who are current or past smokers
- In myelofibrosis and polycythemia vera, the most common nonhematologic adverse reactions (incidence ≥15%) were bruising, dizziness, headache, and diarrhea. In acute graft-versus-host disease, the most common nonhematologic adverse reactions (incidence >50%) were infections (pathogen not specified) and edema. In chronic graft-versus-host disease, the most common nonhematologic adverse reactions (incidence ≥20%) were infections (pathogen not specified) and viral infections
- Avoid concomitant use with fluconazole doses greater than 200 mg. Dose modifications may be required when administering Jakafi with fluconazole doses of 200 mg or less, or with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors, or in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Patients should be closely monitored and the dose titrated based on safety and efficacy
- Use of Jakafi during pregnancy is not recommended and should only be used if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Women taking Jakafi should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after the final dose

Please see Brief Summary of Full Prescribing Information for Jakafi on the following pages. To learn more about Jakafi, visit **HCP.Jakafi.com**

References: 1. Barosi G, et al. *Br J Haematol.* 2010;148(6):961-963. **2.** Marchioli R, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2013;368(1):22-33. **3.** Barbui T, et al. *Blood.* 2015;126(4):560-561. **4.** Emanuel RM, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012;30(33):4098-4103. **5.** Verstovsek S, et al. *Cancer.* 2014;120(4):513-520. **6.** Jakafi Prescribing Information. Wilmington, DE: Incyte Corporation. **7.** Vannucchi AM, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372(5):426-435. **8.** Kiladjian J-J, et al. *Lancet Haematol.* 2020;7(3):e226-e237. **9.** Kiladjian J-J, et al. *Lancet Haematol.* 2020;7(Suppl):1-18. **10.** Data on file. Incyte Corporation. Wilmington, DE. **11.** Vannucchi AM, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372(Suppl):1-25.

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Incyte

Jakafi®
ruxolitinib (tablets)
5mg • 10mg • 15mg • 20mg • 25mg

BRIEF SUMMARY: For Full Prescribing Information, see package insert.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE Myelofibrosis Jakafi is indicated for treatment of intermediate or high-risk myelofibrosis (MF), including primary MF, post-polycythemia vera MF and post-essential thrombocythemia MF in adults. **Polycythemia Vera** Jakafi is indicated for treatment of polycythemia vera (PV) in adults who have had an inadequate response to or are intolerant of hydroxyurea. **Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease** Jakafi is indicated for treatment of steroid-refractory acute graft-versus-host disease (aGVHD) in adult and pediatric patients 12 years and older. **Chronic Graft-Versus-Host Disease** Jakafi is indicated for treatment of chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD) after failure of one or two lines of systemic therapy in adult and pediatric patients 12 years and older.

CONTRAINDICATIONS None.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS Thrombocytopenia, Anemia and Neutropenia Treatment with Jakafi can cause thrombocytopenia, anemia and neutropenia. *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1) in Full Prescribing Information]*. Manage thrombocytopenia by reducing the dose or temporarily interrupting Jakafi. Platelet transfusions may be necessary *[see Dosage and Administration (2) in Full Prescribing Information]*. Patients developing anemia may require blood transfusions and/or dose modifications of Jakafi. Severe neutropenia (ANC less than 0.5×10^9/L) was generally reversible by withholding Jakafi until recovery. Perform a pre-treatment complete blood count (CBC) and monitor CBCs every 2 to 4 weeks until doses are stabilized, and then as clinically indicated *[see Dosage and Administration (2) in Full Prescribing Information]*. **Risk of Infection** Serious bacterial, mycobacterial, fungal and viral infections have occurred *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1) in Full Prescribing Information]*. Delay starting therapy with Jakafi until active serious infections have resolved. Observe patients receiving Jakafi for signs and symptoms of infection and manage promptly. Use active surveillance and prophylactic antibiotics according to clinical guidelines. *Tuberculosis* Tuberculosis infection has been reported in patients receiving Jakafi. Observe patients receiving Jakafi for signs and symptoms of active tuberculosis and manage promptly. Prior to initiating Jakafi, patients should be evaluated for tuberculosis risk factors, and those at higher risk should be tested for latent infection. Risk factors include, but are not limited to, prior residence in or travel to countries with a high prevalence of tuberculosis, close contact with a person with active tuberculosis, and a history of active or latent tuberculosis where an adequate course of treatment cannot be confirmed. For patients with evidence of active or latent tuberculosis, consult a physician with expertise in the treatment of tuberculosis before starting Jakafi. The decision to continue Jakafi during treatment of active tuberculosis should be based on the overall risk-benefit determination. *Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy* Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) has occurred with Jakafi treatment. If PML is suspected, stop Jakafi and evaluate. *Herpes Zoster* Advise patients about early signs and symptoms of herpes zoster and to seek treatment as early as possible if suspected. *Hepatitis B* Hepatitis B viral load (HBV-DNA titer) increases, with or without associated elevations in alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase, have been reported in patients with chronic HBV infections taking Jakafi. The effect of Jakafi on viral replication in patients with chronic HBV infection is unknown. Patients with chronic HBV infection should be treated and monitored according to clinical guidelines. **Symptom Exacerbation Following Interruption or Discontinuation of Treatment with Jakafi** Following discontinuation of Jakafi, symptoms from myeloproliferative neoplasms may return to pretreatment levels over a period of approximately one week. Some patients with MF have experienced one or more of the following adverse events after discontinuing Jakafi: fever, respiratory distress, hypotension, DIC, or multi-organ failure. If one or more of these occur after discontinuation of, or while tapering the dose of Jakafi, evaluate for and treat any intercurrent illness and consider restarting or increasing the dose of Jakafi. Instruct patients not to interrupt or discontinue Jakafi therapy without consulting their physician. When discontinuing or interrupting therapy with Jakafi for reasons other than thrombocytopenia or neutropenia *[see Dosage and Administration (2.7) in Full Prescribing Information]*, consider tapering the dose of Jakafi gradually rather than discontinuing abruptly. **Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer (NMSC)** Non-melanoma skin cancers including basal cell, squamous cell, and Merkel cell carcinoma have occurred in patients treated with Jakafi. Perform periodic skin examinations. **Lipid Elevations** Treatment with Jakafi has been associated with increases in lipid parameters including total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, and triglycerides *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1) in Full Prescribing Information]*. The effect of these lipid parameter elevations on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined in patients treated with Jakafi. Assess lipid parameters approximately 8-12 weeks following initiation of Jakafi therapy. Monitor and treat according to clinical guidelines for the management of hyperlipidemia. **Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACE)** Another JAK-inhibitor has increased the risk of MACE, including cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, and stroke (compared to those treated with TNF blockers) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, a condition for which Jakafi is not indicated. Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with Jakafi particularly in patients who are current or past smokers and patients with other cardiovascular risk factors. Patients should be informed about the symptoms of serious cardiovascular events and the steps to take if they occur. **Thrombosis** Another JAK-inhibitor has increased the risk of thrombosis, including deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), and arterial thrombosis (compared to those treated with TNF blockers) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, a condition for which Jakafi is not indicated. In patients with MF and PV treated with Jakafi in clinical trials, the rates of thromboembolic events were similar in Jakafi and control treated patients. Patients with symptoms of thrombosis should be promptly evaluated and treated appropriately. **Secondary Malignancies** Another JAK-inhibitor has increased the risk of lymphoma and other malignancies excluding NMSC (compared to those treated with TNF blockers) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, a condition for which Jakafi is not indicated. Patients who are current or past smokers are at additional increased risk. Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with Jakafi, particularly in patients with a known secondary malignancy (other than a successfully treated NMSC), patients who develop a malignancy, and patients who are current or past smokers. **ADVERSE REACTIONS** The following clinically significant adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of the labeling: • Thrombocytopenia, Anemia and Neutropenia *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Risk of Infection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Symptom Exacerbation Following Interruption or Discontinuation of Treatment with Jakafi *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Lipid Elevations *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (MACE) *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Thrombosis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.7) in Full Prescribing Information]* • Secondary Malignancies *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.8) in Full Prescribing Information]*. **Clinical Trials Experience** Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Myelofibrosis The safety of Jakafi was assessed in 617 patients in six clinical studies with a median duration of follow-up of 10.9 months, including 301 patients with MF in two Phase 3 studies. In these two Phase 3 studies, patients had a median duration of exposure to Jakafi of 9.5 months (range 0.5 to 17 months), with 89% of patients treated for more than 6 months and 25% treated for more than 12 months. One hundred and eleven (111) patients started treatment at 15 mg twice daily and 190 patients started at 20 mg twice daily. In patients starting treatment with 15 mg twice daily (pretreatment platelet counts of 100 to 200 $\times$ 10^9/L) and 20 mg twice daily (pretreatment platelet counts greater than 200 $\times$ 10^9/L), 65% and 25% of patients, respectively, required a dose reduction below the starting dose within the first 8 weeks of therapy. In a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study of Jakafi, among the 155 patients treated with Jakafi, the most frequent adverse reactions were thrombocytopenia and anemia *[see Table 2]*. Thrombocytopenia, anemia and neutropenia are dose-related effects. The three most frequent nonhematologic adverse reactions were bruising, dizziness and headache *[see Table 1]*. Discontinuation for adverse events, regardless of causality, was observed in 11% of patients treated with Jakafi and 11% of patients treated with placebo. Table 1 presents the most common nonhematologic adverse reactions occurring in patients who received Jakafi in the double-blind, placebo-controlled study during randomized treatment.

Table 1: Myelofibrosis: Nonhematologic Adverse Reactions Occurring in Patients on Jakafi in the Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study During Randomized Treatment

	Jakafi (N=155)			Placebo (N=151)		
Adverse Reactions	**All Grades[a] (%)**	**Grade 3 (%)**	**Grade 4 (%)**	**All Grades (%)**	**Grade 3 (%)**	**Grade 4 (%)**
Bruising[b]	23	< 1	0	15	0	0
Dizziness[c]	18	< 1	0	7	0	0
Headache	15	0	0	5	0	0
Urinary Tract Infections[d]	9	0	0	5	< 1	< 1
Weight Gain[e]	7	< 1	0	1	< 1	0
Flatulence	5	0	0	< 1	0	0
Herpes Zoster[f]	2	0	0	< 1	0	0

[a] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), version 3.0
[b] includes contusion, ecchymosis, hematoma, injection site hematoma, periorbital hematoma, vessel puncture site hematoma, increased tendency to bruise, petechiae, purpura
[c] includes dizziness, postural dizziness, vertigo, balance disorder, Meniere's Disease, labyrinthitis
[d] includes urinary tract infection, cystitis, urosepsis, urinary tract infection bacterial, kidney infection, pyuria, bacteria urine, bacteria urine identified, nitrite urine present
[e] includes weight increased, abnormal weight gain
[f] includes herpes zoster and post-herpetic neuralgia

Description of Selected Adverse Reactions: Anemia In the two Phase 3 clinical studies, median time to onset of first CTCAE Grade 2 or higher anemia was approximately 6 weeks. One patient (< 1%) discontinued treatment because of anemia. In patients receiving Jakafi, mean decreases in hemoglobin reached a nadir of approximately 1.5 to 2.0 g/dL below baseline after 8 to 12 weeks of therapy and then gradually recovered to reach a new steady state that was approximately 1.0 g/dL below baseline. This pattern was observed in patients regardless of whether they had received transfusions during therapy. In the randomized, placebo-controlled study, 60% of patients treated with Jakafi and 38% of patients receiving placebo received red blood cell transfusions during randomized treatment. Among transfused patients, the median number of units transfused per month was 1.2 in patients treated with Jakafi and 1.7 in placebo treated patients. **Thrombocytopenia** In the two Phase 3 clinical studies, in patients who developed Grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopenia, the median time to onset was approximately 8 weeks. Thrombocytopenia was generally reversible with dose reduction or dose interruption. The median time to recovery of platelet counts above 50×10^9/L was 14 days. Platelet transfusions were administered to 5% of patients receiving Jakafi and to 4% of patients receiving control regimens. Discontinuation

of treatment because of thrombocytopenia occurred in < 1% of patients receiving Jakafi and < 1% of patients receiving control regimens. Patients with a platelet count of 100 × 10^9/L to 200 × 10^9/L before starting Jakafi had a higher frequency of Grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopenia compared to patients with a platelet count greater than 200 × 10^9/L (17% versus 7%). **Neutropenia** In the two Phase 3 clinical studies, 1% of patients reduced or stopped Jakafi because of neutropenia. Table 2 provides the frequency and severity of clinical hematology abnormalities reported for patients receiving treatment with Jakafi or placebo in the placebo-controlled study.

Table 2: Myelofibrosis: Worst Hematology Laboratory Abnormalities in the Placebo-Controlled Study[a]

	Jakafi (N=155)			Placebo (N=151)		
Laboratory Parameter	**All Grades[b] (%)**	**Grade 3 (%)**	**Grade 4 (%)**	**All Grades (%)**	**Grade 3 (%)**	**Grade 4 (%)**
Thrombocytopenia	70	9	4	31	1	0
Anemia	96	34	11	87	16	3
Neutropenia	19	5	2	4	< 1	1

[a] Presented values are worst Grade values regardless of baseline
[b] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 3.0

Additional Data from the Placebo-Controlled Study
• 25% of patients treated with Jakafi and 7% of patients treated with placebo developed newly occurring or worsening Grade 1 abnormalities in alanine transaminase (ALT). The incidence of greater than or equal to Grade 2 elevations was 2% for Jakafi with 1% Grade 3 and no Grade 4 ALT elevations. • 17% of patients treated with Jakafi and 6% of patients treated with placebo developed newly occurring or worsening Grade 1 abnormalities in aspartate transaminase (AST). The incidence of Grade 2 AST elevations was < 1% for Jakafi with no Grade 3 or 4 AST elevations. • 17% of patients treated with Jakafi and < 1% of patients treated with placebo developed newly occurring or worsening Grade 1 elevations in cholesterol. The incidence of Grade 2 cholesterol elevations was < 1% for Jakafi with no Grade 3 or 4 cholesterol elevations. Polycythemia Vera In a randomized, open-label, active-controlled study, 110 patients with PV resistant to or intolerant of hydroxyurea received Jakafi and 111 patients received best available therapy *[see Clinical Studies (14.2) in Full Prescribing Information]*. The most frequent adverse reaction was anemia. Discontinuation for adverse events, regardless of causality, was observed in 4% of patients treated with Jakafi. Table 3 presents the most frequent nonhematologic adverse reactions occurring up to Week 32.

Table 3: Polycythemia Vera: Nonhematologic Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥ 5% of Patients on Jakafi in the Open-Label, Active-controlled Study up to Week 32 of Randomized Treatment

	Jakafi (N=110)		Best Available Therapy (N=111)	
Adverse Reactions	**All Grades[a] (%)**	**Grade 3-4 (%)**	**All Grades (%)**	**Grade 3-4 (%)**
Diarrhea	15	0	7	< 1
Dizziness[b]	15	0	13	0
Dyspnea[c]	13	3	4	0
Muscle Spasms	12	< 1	5	0
Constipation	8	0	3	0
Herpes Zoster[d]	6	< 1	0	0
Nausea	6	0	4	0
Weight Gain[e]	6	0	< 1	0
Urinary Tract Infections[f]	6	0	3	0
Hypertension	5	< 1	3	< 1

[a] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), version 3.0
[b] includes dizziness and vertigo
[c] includes dyspnea and dyspnea exertional
[d] includes herpes zoster and post-herpetic neuralgia
[e] includes weight increased and abnormal weight gain
[f] includes urinary tract infection and cystitis

Clinically relevant laboratory abnormalities are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Polycythemia Vera: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities in the Open-Label, Active-controlled Study up to Week 32 of Randomized Treatment[a]

	Jakafi (N=110)			Best Available Therapy (N=111)		
Laboratory Parameter	**All Grades[b] (%)**	**Grade 3 (%)**	**Grade 4 (%)**	**All Grades (%)**	**Grade 3 (%)**	**Grade 4 (%)**
Hematology						
Anemia	72	< 1	< 1	58	0	0
Thrombocytopenia	27	5	< 1	24	3	< 1
Neutropenia	3	0	< 1	10	< 1	0
Chemistry						
Hypercholesterolemia	35	0	0	8	0	0
Elevated ALT	25	< 1	0	16	0	0
Elevated AST	23	0	0	23	< 1	0
Hypertriglyceridemia	15	0	0	13	0	0

[a] Presented values are worst Grade values regardless of baseline
[b] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 3.0

Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease In a single-arm, open-label study, 71 adults (ages 18-73 years) were treated with Jakafi for aGVHD failing treatment with steroids with or without other immunosuppressive drugs *[see Clinical Studies (14.3) in Full Prescribing Information]*. The median duration of treatment with Jakafi was 46 days (range, 4-382 days). There were no fatal adverse reactions to Jakafi. An adverse reaction resulting in treatment discontinuation occurred in 31% of patients. The most common adverse reaction leading to treatment discontinuation was infection (10%). Table 5 shows the adverse reactions other than laboratory abnormalities.

Table 5: Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease: Nonhematologic Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥ 15% of Patients in the Open-Label, Single-Cohort Study

	Jakafi (N=71)	
Adverse Reactions[a]	**All Grades[b] (%)**	**Grade 3-4 (%)**
Infections (pathogen not specified)	55	41
Edema	51	13
Hemorrhage	49	20
Fatigue	37	14
Bacterial infections	32	28
Dyspnea	32	7
Viral infections	31	14
Thrombosis	25	11
Diarrhea	24	7
Rash	23	3
Headache	21	4
Hypertension	20	13
Dizziness	16	0

[a] Selected laboratory abnormalities are listed in Table 6 below
[b] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), version 4.03

Selected laboratory abnormalities during treatment with Jakafi are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline in the Open-Label, Single Cohort Study

	Jakafi (N=71)	
	Worst grade during treatment	
Laboratory Parameter	**All Grades[a] (%)**	**Grade 3-4 (%)**
Hematology		
Anemia	75	45
Thrombocytopenia	75	61
Neutropenia	58	40
Chemistry		
Elevated ALT	48	8
Elevated AST	48	6
Hypertriglyceridemia	11	1

[a] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.03

Chronic Graft-Versus-Host Disease In a Phase 3, randomized, open-label, multi-center study, 165 patients were treated with Jakafi and 158 patients were treated with best available therapy for cGVHD failing treatment with steroids with or without other immunosuppressive drugs *[see Clinical Studies (14.4) in full Prescribing Information]*; sixty-five patients crossed over from best available therapy to treatment with Jakafi, for a total of 230 patients treated with Jakafi. The median duration of exposure to Jakafi for the study was 49.7 weeks (range, 0.7 to 144.9 weeks) in the Jakafi arm. One hundred and nine (47%) patients were on Jakafi for at least 1 year. There were five fatal adverse reactions to Jakafi, including 1 from toxic epidermal necrolysis and 4 from neutropenia, anemia and/or thrombocytopenia. An adverse reaction resulting in treatment discontinuation occurred in 18% of patients treated with Jakafi. An adverse reaction resulting in dose modification occurred in 27%, and an adverse reaction resulting in treatment interruption occurred in 23%. The most common hematologic adverse reactions (incidence > 35%) are anemia and thrombocytopenia. The most common nonhematologic adverse reactions (incidence ≥ 20%) are infections (pathogen not specified) and viral infection. Table 7 presents the most frequent nonlaboratory adverse reactions occurring up to Cycle 7 Day 1 of randomized treatment.

Table 7: Chronic Graft-Versus-Host Disease: All-Grade (≥ 10%) and Grades 3-5 (≥ 3%) Nonlaboratory Adverse Reactions Occurring in Patients in the Open-Label, Active-controlled Study up to Cycle 7 Day 1 of Randomized Treatment

	Jakafi (N = 165)		Best Available Therapy (N = 158)	
Adverse Reactions[b]	**All Grades[a] (%)**	**Grade ≥ 3 (%)**	**All Grades (%)**	**Grade ≥ 3 (%)**
Infections and infestations				
Infections (pathogen not specified)	45	15	44	16
Viral infections	28	5	23	5
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders				
Musculoskeletal pain	18	1	13	0
General disorders and administration site conditions				
Pyrexia	16	2	9	1
Fatigue	13	1	10	2
Edema	10	1	12	1
Vascular disorders				
Hypertension	16	5	13	7
Hemorrhage	12	2	15	2
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders				
Cough	13	0	8	0
Dyspnea	11	1	8	1
Gastrointestinal disorders				
Nausea	12	0	13	2
Diarrhea	10	1	13	1

[a] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), version 4.03
[b] Grouped terms that are composites of applicable adverse reaction terms.

Clinically relevant laboratory abnormalities are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Chronic Graft-Versus-Host Disease: Selected Laboratory Abnormalities in the Open-Label, Active-controlled Study up to Cycle 7 Day 1 of Randomized Treatment[a]

	Jakafi (N=165)		Best Available Therapy (N=158)	
Laboratory Test	**All Grades[b] (%)**	**Grade ≥ 3 (%)**	**All Grades (%)**	**Grade ≥ 3 (%)**
Hematology				
Anemia	82	13	75	8
Thrombocytopenia	27	12	23	9
Neutropenia	58	20	54	17
Chemistry				
Hypercholesterolemia	88	10	85	8
Elevated AST	65	5	54	6
Elevated ALT	73	11	71	16
Gamma glutamyltransferase increased	81	42	75	38
Creatinine increased	47	1	40	2
Elevated lipase	38	12	30	9
Elevated amylase	35	8	25	4

[a] Presented values are worst Grade values regardless of baseline
[b] National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.03

DRUG INTERACTIONS Fluconazole Concomitant use of Jakafi with fluconazole increases ruxolitinib exposure *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in Full Prescribing Information]*, which may increase the risk of exposure-related adverse reactions. Avoid concomitant use of Jakafi with fluconazole doses of greater than 200 mg daily. Reduce the Jakafi dosage when used concomitantly with fluconazole doses of less than or equal to 200 mg *[see Dosage and Administration (2.5) in Full Prescribing Information]*. **Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors** Concomitant use of Jakafi with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors increases ruxolitinib exposure *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in Full Prescribing Information]*, which may increase the risk of exposure-related adverse reactions. Reduce the Jakafi dosage when used concomitantly with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors except in patients with aGVHD or cGVHD *[see Dosage and Administration (2.5) in Full Prescribing Information]*. **Strong CYP3A4 Inducers** Concomitant use of Jakafi with strong CYP3A4 inducers may decrease ruxolitinib exposure *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in Full Prescribing Information]*, which may reduce efficacy of Jakafi. Monitor patients frequently and adjust the Jakafi dose based on safety and efficacy *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in Full Prescribing Information]*.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS Pregnancy: Risk Summary When pregnant rats and rabbits were administered ruxolitinib during the period of organogenesis adverse developmental outcomes occurred at doses associated with maternal toxicity *(see Data)*. There are no studies with the use of Jakafi in pregnant women to inform drug-associated risks. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown. Adverse outcomes in pregnancy occur regardless of the health of the mother or the use of medications. The background risk in the U.S. general population of major birth defects is 2% to 4% and miscarriage is 15% to 20% of clinically recognized pregnancies. **Data:** *Animal Data* Ruxolitinib was administered orally to pregnant rats or rabbits during the period of organogenesis, at doses of 15, 30 or 60 mg/kg/day in rats and 10, 30 or 60 mg/kg/day in rabbits. There were no treatment-related malformations. Adverse developmental outcomes, such as decreases of approximately 9% in fetal weights were noted in rats at the highest and maternally toxic dose of 60 mg/kg/day. This dose results in an exposure (AUC) that is approximately 2 times the clinical exposure at the maximum recommended dose of 25 mg twice daily. In rabbits, lower fetal weights of approximately 8% and increased late resorptions were noted at the highest and maternally toxic dose of 60 mg/kg/day. This dose is approximately 7% the clinical exposure at the maximum recommended dose. In a pre- and post-natal development study in rats, pregnant animals were dosed with ruxolitinib from implantation through lactation at doses up to 30 mg/kg/day. There were no drug-related adverse findings in pups for fertility indices or for maternal or embryofetal survival, growth and development parameters at the highest dose evaluated (34% the clinical exposure at the maximum recommended dose of 25 mg twice daily). **Lactation: Risk Summary** No data are available regarding the presence of ruxolitinib in human milk, the effects on the breast fed child, or the effects on milk production. Ruxolitinib and/or its metabolites were present in the milk of lactating rats *(see Data)*. Because many drugs are present in human milk and because of the potential for thrombocytopenia and anemia shown for Jakafi in human studies, discontinue breastfeeding during treatment with Jakafi and for two weeks after the final dose. **Data:** *Animal Data* Lactating rats were administered a single dose of [^{14}C]-labeled ruxolitinib (30 mg/kg) on postnatal Day 10, after which plasma and milk samples were collected for up to 24 hours. The AUC for total radioactivity in milk was approximately 13-fold the maternal plasma AUC. Additional analysis showed the presence of ruxolitinib and several of its metabolites in milk, all at levels higher than those in maternal plasma. **Pediatric Use** The safety and effectiveness of Jakafi for treatment of myelofibrosis or polycythemia vera in pediatric patients have not been established. The safety and effectiveness of Jakafi for treatment of steroid-refractory aGVHD has been established for treatment of children 12 years and older. Use of Jakafi in pediatric patients with steroid-refractory aGVHD is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled trials of Jakafi in adults *[see Clinical Studies (14.3) in Full Prescribing Information]* and additional pharmacokinetic and safety data in pediatric patients. The safety and effectiveness of Jakafi for treatment of steroid-refractory aGVHD has not been established in pediatric patients younger than 12 years old. The safety and effectiveness of Jakafi for treatment of cGVHD after failure of one or two lines of systemic therapy has been established for treatment of children 12 years and older. Use of Jakafi in pediatric patients with cGVHD after failure of one or two lines of systemic therapy is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled trials of Jakafi in adults and adolescents *[see Clinical Studies (14.3, 14.4) in Full Prescribing Information]* and additional pharmacokinetic and safety data in pediatric patients. The safety and effectiveness of Jakafi for treatment of cGVHD has not been established in pediatric patients younger than 12 years old. Jakafi was evaluated in a single-arm, dose-escalation study (NCT01164163) in 27 pediatric patients with relapsed or refractory solid tumors (Cohort A) and 20 with leukemias or myeloproliferative neoplasms (Cohort B). The patients had a median age of 14 years (range, 2 to 21 years) and included 18 children (age 2 to < 12 years), and 14 adolescents (age 12 to < 17 years). The dose levels tested were 15, 21, 29, 39, or 50 mg/m^2 twice daily in 28-day cycles with up to 6 patients per dose group. Overall, 38 (81%) patients were treated with no more than a single cycle of Jakafi, while 3, 1, 2, and 3 patients received 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more cycles, respectively. A protocol-defined maximal tolerated dose was not observed, but since few patients were treated for multiple cycles, tolerability with continued use was not assessed adequately to establish a recommended Phase 2 dose higher than the recommended dose for adults. The safety profile in children was similar to that seen in adults. *Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data* Administration of ruxolitinib to juvenile rats resulted in effects on growth and bone measures. When administered starting at postnatal day 7 (the equivalent of a human newborn) at doses of 1.5 to 75 mg/kg/day, evidence of fractures occurred at doses ≥ 30 mg/kg/day, and effects on body weight and other bone measures [e.g., bone mineral content, peripheral quantitative computed tomography, and x-ray analysis] occurred at doses ≥ 5 mg/kg/day. When administered starting at postnatal day 21 (the equivalent of a human 2-3 years of age) at doses of 5 to 60 mg/kg/day, effects on body weight and bone occurred at doses ≥ 15 mg/kg/day, which were considered adverse at 60 mg/kg/day. Males were more severely affected than females in all age groups, and effects were generally more severe when administration was initiated earlier in the postnatal period. These findings were observed at exposures that are at least 27% the clinical exposure at the maximum recommended dose of 25 mg twice daily. **Geriatric Use** Of the total number of patients with MF in clinical studies with Jakafi, 52% were 65 years and older, while 15% were 75 years and older. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness of Jakafi were observed between these patients and younger patients. Clinical studies of Jakafi in patients with aGVHD did not include sufficient numbers of subjects age 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Of the total number of patients with cGVHD treated with Jakafi in clinical trials, 11% were 65 years and older. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness of Jakafi were observed between these patients and younger patients. **Renal Impairment** Total exposure of ruxolitinib and its active metabolites increased with moderate (CLcr 30 to 59 mL/min) and severe (CLcr 15 to 29 mL/min) renal impairment, and ESRD (CLcr less than 15 mL/min) on dialysis *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in Full Prescribing Information]*. Modify Jakafi dosage as recommended *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6) in full Prescribing Information]*. **Hepatic Impairment** Exposure of ruxolitinib increased with mild (Child-Pugh A), moderate (Child-Pugh B) and severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in full Prescribing Information]*. Reduce Jakafi dosage as recommended in patients with MF or PV with hepatic impairment *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6) in full Prescribing Information]*. Reduce Jakafi dosage as recommended for patients with Stage 4 liver aGVHD. Monitor blood counts more frequently for toxicity and modify the Jakafi dosage for adverse reactions if they occur for patients with Score 3 liver cGVHD *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) in full Prescribing Information]*. **OVERDOSAGE** There is no known antidote for overdoses with Jakafi. Single doses up to 200 mg have been given with acceptable acute tolerability. Higher than recommended repeat doses are associated with increased myelosuppression including leukopenia, anemia and thrombocytopenia. Appropriate supportive treatment should be given. Hemodialysis is not expected to enhance the elimination of Jakafi.

Jakafi is a registered trademark of Incyte.
U.S. Patent Nos. 7598257; 8415362; 8722693; 8822481; 8829013; 9079912; 9814722; 10016429
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Revised: September 2021 PLR-JAK-00054

PRODUCT FOCUS GUIDE

2022

32 ALL IN ONE DIAGNOSTIC SOLUTIONS

32 BRAIN FUNCTION ASSESSMENT

34 CHEMISTRY ANALYZERS

37 CLIA WAIVED

50 COVID-19 TESTING

52 CRYOSURGERY

56 DIABETES

57 EXAM ROOM EQUIPMENT

58 FLU AND RESPIRATORY

60 HEMATOLOGY ANALYZERS

66 IMMUNOASSAY ANALYZERS

67 LABORATORY SERVICES

68 SPIROMETRY

69 STREP TEST

70 TOXICOLOGY

70 URINALYSIS



1024

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The Medpod Medical Cart optimizes productivity and load balancing by enabling access to remote physicians during high volume periods or to reach low-density populations. Medpod's proprietary software integrates with a wide range of professional medical devices and gives the remote provider control of the devices to conduct an examination that is on par with a face-to-face visit. Patient images, audio and data can be captured, annotated, tagged and uploaded in real-time or stored and forwarded into the EHR by either remote or local provider.

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With the ability to deploy into a medical office in less than 2 minutes, MobileDoc is the ultimate portable practice. Revolutionary in its compact and mobile design, MobileDoc integrates best-in-class professional medical-grade devices with state-of-the-art HD video and EHR connectivity. Physicians can provide care remotely that is on par or better than a face-to-face visit, including conducting basic exams, checking vitals, and performing specialty testing—shattering the boundaries of traditional care.

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EARLIER DETECTION OF MEMORY LOSS, DEMENTIA AND OTHER COGNITIVE DISORDERS

From Morningside Medical

Standard cognitive screening tools like MMSE/ MOCA are exactly that; screening tools. The technology is there to test the patients that fail these screening tools right in your office. Get clinically relevant information about your patients' brain performance, while generating additional reimbursement for the practice, leading to earlier diagnosis and more accurate referrals.

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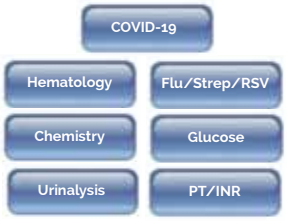
Pain Management Laboratories

Cost-effective, Easy to Use Lab Data Management and Compliance Software Solutions
POC to High Complexity Testing

- Automatically manage patient lab test orders to completed results
- Connect to EHR - post results to patient chart
- Document lab compliance requirements - QC and patient results all in one place

1027

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1028

EASY, INTEGRATED WITH-PATIENT TESTING I-STAT SYSTEM

From Abbott Point of Care

The handheld i-STAT System offers a broad menu of diagnostic tests at the patient's side in just minutes. With just a few drops of blood, the i-STAT System delivers real time, lab-accurate results for a wide range of tests, including chemistries, blood gas, coagulation, cardiac markers, and more. Minimize delays and wasted time with on-side tests. Easy, intuitive operation.

For intended use and complete product information, visit pointof-care.abbott.

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FULL COMPLEMENT OF CLIA-WAIVED BLOOD CHEMISTRY TESTS PICCOLO XPRESS® CHEMISTRY ANALYZER

From Abbott Point of Care

The Piccolo Xpress Chemistry Analyzer provides physician offices with lab-accurate results for a broad range of CLIA-waived general chemistry tests, including metabolic panels, lipids, live, and kidney function, and more with just 100 microliters of blood. Easy to use, the PIccolo Xpress provides results during a patient's visit, accelerating treatment decisions, increasing efficiency, and supporting patient satisfaction. Automated quality control on every test helps ensure accuracy.

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1029

1030



TOXICOLOGY SCREENING SIMPLIFIED ABBOTT'S IMMTOX 270 BENCHTOP ANALYZER NOW WITH 14 ASSAYS CLIA CATEGORIZED AS MODERATE COMPLEXITY

From Abbott

The ImmTox270 benchtop analyzer offers comprehensive toxicology screening solutions for physician offices, treatment centers and independent laboratories.

Broad test menu with over 20 assays to choose from including 14 that are now available as moderately complex.

With complete laboratory solutions from consultation to licensure, and compliance the Abbott Clinical Laboratory Solutions team has you covered.

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1031

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From Abbott

Prescription drug misuse and illicit drug abuse is a growing public health challenge in this country. Building a test profile that covers highly misused drugs has never been so vital. With over 20 relevant assays to choose from Abbott's suite of Immunalysis reagents allows you to easily screen for relevant substances. Our complete line of assays, calibrators, and controls enables you to implement an efficient drug screening program in office.

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ENVOY500+ DELIVERING PROVEN RESULTS IN CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

From EliTech

The fully automated Envoy500+ is designed to deliver the performance of a large floor model analyzer but provides the cost efficiency of a benchtop analyzer (TPH approx. 490). It enables accurate treatment decisions sooner. Envoy500+ delivers savings the laboratory requires with the following features positive sample and reagent identification, clot detection, liquid level sensing, dry ISE module, reusable glass cuvettes, and many more.

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1033

DRUGS OF ABUSE TESTING AND ROUTINE CHEMISTRY PANELS ON A SINGLE ANALYZER

From Carolina Liquid Chemistries

Carolina Liquid Chemistries Corp. announces the successful launch of Medica Corporation's high-speed benchtop analyzer, the EasyRA®. The updated analyzer now operates at a photometric rate of up to 240 tests per hour or up to 480 tests per hour with ISE. The EasyRA urine drug screening and general chemistry reagents are CLIA categorized as moderately complex. This all-in-one system allows clinical laboratories to screen for drugs of abuse in urine while also allowing healthcare providers to assess routine chemistry panels on a single analyzer.

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PENTRA C400 CHEMISTRY ANALYZER

From HORIBA Medical

One benchtop, not a whole lab! No water system, drain or special electrical connected required to operate the Pentra C400 chemistry analyzer. Now you can have the power of a floor model analyzer on the benchtop! The Pentra C400 chemistry system processes up to 420 tests/hr including ISEs and offers routine metabolic assays, TDMs, DAUs and Adulterants, HbA1c and Vitamin D tests. With 40 open channels, you can add much more for a complete menu to meet your practice needs.

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RX DAYTONA+

From Randox Laboratories

The RX daytona+ is a fully automated, benchtop, clinical chemistry analyzer capable of performing high quality testing, with a combined throughput of 450 tests per hour, for accurate results you can trust. The most versatile analyzer in its class, the RX daytona+ combines robust hardware and intuitive software with the world leading RX series test menu for unrivaled performance, with direct HbA1c testing capabilities.

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RX IMOLA

From HORIBA Medical

The RX imola is a cost-effective system that delivers consistent high-quality results. Capable of handling the workload of a medium to high throughout laboratory and a combined throughput of 560 tests per hour, the RX imola provides rapid, comprehensive testing on a small footprint analyzer when it matters most, with direct HbA1c testing capabilities.

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FULL COMPLEMENT OF CLIA-WAIVED BLOOD CHEMISTRY TESTS PICCOLO XPRESS® CHEMISTRY ANALYZER

From Abbott Point of Care

The Piccolo Xpress Chemistry Analyzer provides physician offices with lab-accurate results for a broad range of CLIA-waived general chemistry tests, including metabolic panels, lipids, live, and kidney function, and more with just 100 microliters of blood. Easy to use, the PIccolo Xpress provides results during a patient's visit, accelerating treatment decisions, increasing efficiency, and supporting patient satisfaction. Automated quality control on every test helps ensure accuracy.

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LAB-ACCURATE RESULTS FOR ACR AND HBA1C

From Abbott

With its compact size and panel of tests, the Afinion 2 system is ideal for point-of-care testing in physician offices, clinics, community health centers and hospital out-patient clinics. From just a small urine or fingerstick whole blood sample, lab-accurate results for ACR and HbA1c are made available during the consultation.

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ACCURATE, ACTIONABLE RESULTS FROM THE LEADER IN POINT-OF-CARE LIPID TESTING

From Abbott

The CLIA-waived Alere Cholestech LDX™ Analyzer is engineered for confidence, providing accurate, actionable, and readily accessible results that have set the standard in point-of-care lipid profile, cholesterol, and glucose testing. Results are easy to obtain. Fingerstick sampling and a small sample size (40µL) makes results less painful and time consuming.

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BD VERITOR™ PLUS SYSTEM

From BD Veritor™

The BD Veritor™ Plus System is a portable, easy-to-use, testing solution for SARS-COV-2*, Flu A+ B and other respiratory tract infections that delivers results in 15 minutes or less. It features two analysis modes that adapt to your workflow, online education tools, and optional reporting capabilities including the BD Synapsys™ Informatics Solution—making it the point-of-care diagnostic tool you won't want to be without.

*EUA authorized by FDA

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CLIA-WAIVED BIOFIRE® FILMARRAY® RESPIRATORY PANEL (RP) EZ

From BioFire

The BioFire RP EZ accurately detects and identifies 14 viral and bacterial pathogens—not just Flu A and Flu B—so you can provide your patients with the right treatment, the first time. The test is easy and can be performed right in your office or clinic, with results in about an hour. The BioFire RP EZ is designed to run on a single computer/instrument configuration (EZ Configuration) of the BioFire® FilmArray® 2.0 System.

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ACUCY INFLUENZA A&B TEST

From Sekisui Diagnostics

The Acucy™ Influenza A&B Test is for the rapid, qualitative detection of influenza A and B viral nucleoprotein antigens from both nasal and nasopharyngeal swabs. Utilizing the Acucy™ Reader in either the point-of-care or laboratory setting, workflow flexibility is achieved with both Read Now and Walk Away features. The combination provides clinicians with standardized and definitive result interpretation.

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OSOM ULTRA PLUS FLU A&B TEST

From Sekisui Diagnostics

Stronger Clinical Performance Takes Lateral Flow Testing To The Next Level. Providing superior rapid results at the point-of-care. Fast, easy, cost effective so you can test and treat in one visit.

- High Performance- Equivalent or exceeding the performance of reader devices, without the need for an instrument
- Results in 10 minutes
- OSOM® Custom Care- Exceptional Support/Training by licensed medical technologists and experienced healthcare professionals
- Made in the USA

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OSOM® BVBLUE®

From Sekisui Diagnostics

The OSOM® BVBLUE® detects elevated vaginal fluid sialidase activity, an enzyme produced by bacterial pathogens associated with bacterial vaginosis including Gardnerella, Bacteroides, Prevotella and Mobiluncus. OSOM® BVBLUE® is more sensitive than Amsel criteria providing physicians with a more accurate diagnosis to treat and minimize serious health consequences such as early spontaneous preterm births and miscarriage.

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ULTRA HCG COMBO TEST

From Sekisui Diagnostics

The OSOM® Ultra hCG Combo test is a simple immunoassay for the qualitative detection of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in serum or urine for the early confirmation of pregnancy. Internal studies have confirmed that the OSOM® Ultra hCG Combo test does not have a false negative result from hCG variants providing physicians with a higher level of confidence.

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TECENTRIQ®
atezolizumab 840 mg / 1200 mg INJECTION FOR IV USE

NOW APPROVED IN PD-L1+ STAGE II-IIIA NSCLC

ADVANCING THE STANDARD OF ADJUVANT TREATMENT

TECENTRIQ: The first and only FDA-approved adjuvant immunotherapy in PD-L1+ (TC ≥1%) NSCLC, offering new hope in the fight against stage II-IIIA* disease[1,2]

PD-L1=programmed death-ligand 1; TC=tumor cells.
*Per the Union for International Cancer Control/American Joint Committee on Cancer staging system, 7th edition.

Indication

TECENTRIQ, as a single agent, is indicated as adjuvant treatment following resection and platinum-based chemotherapy for adult patients with stage II-IIIA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumors have PD-L1 expression on ≥1% of tumor cells, as determined by an FDA-approved test.

Important Safety Information

Severe and Fatal Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions

TECENTRIQ is a monoclonal antibody that belongs to a class of drugs that bind to either the programmed death-receptor 1 (PD-1) or the PD-ligand 1 (PD-L1), blocking the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway, thereby removing inhibition of the immune response, potentially breaking peripheral tolerance and inducing immune-mediated adverse reactions. Important immune-mediated adverse reactions listed under Warnings and Precautions may not include all possible severe and fatal immune-mediated reactions.

Immune-mediated adverse reactions can occur in any organ system or tissue and at any time after starting TECENTRIQ. While immune-mediated adverse reactions usually manifest during treatment with TECENTRIQ, they can also manifest after discontinuation of treatment.

Early identification and management of immune-mediated adverse reactions are essential to ensure safe use of TECENTRIQ. Monitor patients closely for symptoms and signs that may be clinical manifestations of underlying immune-mediated adverse reactions.

In general, if TECENTRIQ requires interruption or discontinuation, administer systemic corticosteroid therapy (1 to 2 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent) until improvement to Grade 1 or less, then initiate corticosteroid taper and continue to taper over at least 1 month. Consider administration of other systemic immunosuppressants in patients whose immune-mediated adverse reactions are not controlled with corticosteroid therapy.

Immune-Mediated Pneumonitis

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated pneumonitis. The incidence of pneumonitis is higher in patients who have received prior thoracic radiation
- Immune-mediated pneumonitis occurred in 3.8% (19/495) of patients with NSCLC receiving TECENTRIQ alone as adjuvant treatment, including fatal (0.2%), Grade 4 (0.2%), and Grade 3 (0.6%) adverse reactions

Immune-Mediated Colitis

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated colitis. Colitis can present with diarrhea, abdominal pain, and lower gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection/reactivation has been reported in patients with corticosteroid-refractory immune-mediated colitis. In cases of corticosteroid-refractory colitis, consider repeating infectious workup to exclude alternative etiologies
- Immune-mediated colitis occurred in 1% (26/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ alone, including Grade 3 (0.5%) and Grade 2 (0.3%) adverse reactions

Immune-Mediated Hepatitis

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated hepatitis
- Immune-mediated hepatitis occurred in 1.8% (48/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ alone, including fatal (<0.1%), Grade 4 (0.2%), Grade 3 (0.5%), and Grade 2 (0.5%) adverse reactions

Please see additional Important Safety Information and Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on the following pages.

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Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Immune-Mediated Endocrinopathies

Adrenal Insufficiency

- TECENTRIQ can cause primary or secondary adrenal insufficiency. For Grade 2 or higher adrenal insufficiency, initiate symptomatic treatment, including hormone replacement as clinically indicated
- Adrenal insufficiency occurred in 1.2% (6/495) of patients with NSCLC receiving TECENTRIQ alone as adjuvant treatment, including Grade 3 (0.4%) adverse reactions

Hypophysitis

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated hypophysitis. Hypophysitis can present with acute symptoms associated with mass effect such as headache, photophobia, or visual field cuts. Hypophysitis can cause hypopituitarism. Initiate hormone replacement as clinically indicated
- Hypophysitis occurred in <0.1% (2/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ alone, including Grade 2 (1 patient, <0.1%) adverse reactions

Thyroid Disorders

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated thyroid disorders. Thyroiditis can present with or without endocrinopathy. Hypothyroidism can follow hyperthyroidism. Initiate hormone replacement for hypothyroidism or medical management for hyperthyroidism as clinically indicated
- Thyroiditis occurred in 1.2% (6/495) of patients with NSCLC receiving TECENTRIQ alone as adjuvant treatment, including Grade 2 (0.4%) adverse reactions. Thyroiditis led to withholding of TECENTRIQ in 1 patient
- Hyperthyroidism occurred in 6% (32/495) of patients with NSCLC receiving TECENTRIQ alone as adjuvant treatment, including Grade 3 (0.4%) adverse reactions
- Hypothyroidism occurred in 17% (86/495) of patients with NSCLC receiving TECENTRIQ alone as adjuvant treatment

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, Which Can Present With Diabetic Ketoacidosis

- Initiate treatment with insulin as clinically indicated
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus occurred in 0.3% (7/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ alone, including Grade 3 (0.2%) and Grade 2 (<0.1%) adverse reactions

Immune-Mediated Nephritis With Renal Dysfunction

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated nephritis
- Immune-mediated nephritis with renal dysfunction occurred in <0.1% (1/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ alone, and this adverse reaction was a Grade 3 (<0.1%) adverse reaction

Immune-Mediated Dermatologic Adverse Reactions

- TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated rash or dermatitis. Exfoliative dermatitis, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), DRESS, and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), has occurred with PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies. Topical emollients and/or topical corticosteroids may be adequate to treat mild to moderate non-exfoliative rashes
- Immune-mediated dermatologic adverse reactions occurred in 0.6% (15/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ alone, including Grade 3 (<0.1%) and Grade 2 (0.2%) adverse reactions

Other Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions

- The following clinically significant immune-mediated adverse reactions occurred at an incidence of <1% (unless otherwise noted) in patients who received TECENTRIQ or were reported with the use of other PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies
  - *Cardiac/Vascular*: Myocarditis, pericarditis, vasculitis
  - *Nervous System*: Meningitis, encephalitis, myelitis and demyelination, myasthenic syndrome/myasthenia gravis (including exacerbation), Guillain-Barré syndrome, nerve paresis, autoimmune neuropathy
  - *Ocular*: Uveitis, iritis, and other ocular inflammatory toxicities can occur. Some cases can be associated with retinal detachment. Various grades of visual impairment, including blindness, can occur. If uveitis occurs in combination with other immune-mediated adverse reactions, consider a Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada-like syndrome, as this may require treatment with systemic steroids to reduce the risk of permanent vision loss
  - *Gastrointestinal*: Pancreatitis to include increases in serum amylase and lipase levels, gastritis, duodenitis
  - *Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue*: Myositis/polymyositis, rhabdomyolysis and associated sequelae including renal failure, arthritis, polymyalgia rheumatic
  - *Endocrine*: Hypoparathyroidism
  - *Other (Hematologic/Immune)*: Hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis (Kikuchi lymphadenitis), sarcoidosis, immune thrombocytopenic purpura, solid organ transplant rejection

Infusion-Related Reactions

- TECENTRIQ can cause severe or life-threatening infusion-related reactions. Interrupt, slow the rate of infusion, or permanently discontinue based on severity
- Infusion-related reactions occurred in 1.3% of patients, including Grade 3 (0.2%) reactions

Complications of Allogeneic HSCT After PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibitors

- Fatal and other serious complications can occur in patients who receive allogeneic HSCT before or after being treated with a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody
- Follow patients closely for evidence of transplant-related complications and intervene promptly. Consider the benefits versus risks of treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody prior to or after an allogeneic HSCT

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

- TECENTRIQ can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman
- Verify pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to initiating TECENTRIQ
- Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus and to use effective contraception during treatment with TECENTRIQ and for at least 5 months after the last dose

Most Common Adverse Reactions

The most common adverse reactions (rate ≥20%) in patients who received TECENTRIQ alone were fatigue/asthenia (48%), decreased appetite (25%), nausea (24%), cough (22%), and dyspnea (22%).

Use in Specific Populations

Advise female patients not to breastfeed during treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose.

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

Please see Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on the following pages.

References: 1. TECENTRIQ Prescribing Information. Genentech, Inc. **2.** Felip E, Altorki N, Zhou C, et al; IMpower010 Investigators. Adjuvant atezolizumab after adjuvant chemotherapy in resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (IMpower010): a randomised, multicentre, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2021;398:1344-1357.

Learn more at **TECENTRIQ-HCP.com/adjNSCLC**

TECENTRIQ®
atezolizumab
840 mg / 1200 mg
INJECTION FOR IV USE

TECENTRIQ® [atezolizumab]

Initial U.S. Approval: 2016

This is a brief summary of information about TECENTRIQ. Before prescribing, please see full Prescribing Information.

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Urothelial Carcinoma

TECENTRIQ is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma who:

- are not eligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy and whose tumors express PD-L1 (PD-L1 stained tumor-infiltrating immune cells [IC] covering ≥ 5% of the tumor area), as determined by an FDA-approved test *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*, or
- are not eligible for any platinum-containing chemotherapy regardless of PD-L1 status.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and durability of response *[see Clinical Studies (14.1)]*. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

1.2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- TECENTRIQ, as a single-agent, is indicated as adjuvant treatment following resection and platinum-based chemotherapy for adult patients with stage II to IIIA *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]* non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumors have PD-L1 expression on ≥ 1% of tumor cells, as determined by an FDA-approved test *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*.
- TECENTRIQ, as a single agent, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumors have high PD-L1 expression (PD-L1 stained ≥ 50% of tumor cells [TC ≥ 50%] or PD-L1 stained tumor-infiltrating immune cells [IC] covering ≥ 10% of the tumor area [IC ≥ 10%]), as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*.
- TECENTRIQ, in combination with bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-squamous NSCLC with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations.
- TECENTRIQ, in combination with paclitaxel protein-bound and carboplatin, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-squamous NSCLC with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations.
- TECENTRIQ, as a single-agent, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic NSCLC who have disease progression during or following platinum-containing chemotherapy. Patients with EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations should have disease progression on FDA-approved therapy for NSCLC harboring these aberrations prior to receiving TECENTRIQ.

1.3 Small Cell Lung Cancer

TECENTRIQ, in combination with carboplatin and etoposide, is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC).

1.4 Hepatocellular Carcinoma

TECENTRIQ, in combination with bevacizumab, is indicated for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have not received prior systemic therapy.

1.5 Melanoma

TECENTRIQ, in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, is indicated for the treatment of patients with BRAF V600 mutation-positive unresectable or metastatic melanoma *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Severe and Fatal Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions

TECENTRIQ is a monoclonal antibody that belongs to a class of drugs that bind to either the programmed death-receptor 1 (PD-1) or the PD-ligand 1 (PD-L1), blocking the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway, thereby removing inhibition of the immune response, potentially breaking peripheral tolerance and inducing immune-mediated adverse reactions. Important immune-mediated adverse reactions listed under Warnings and Precautions may not include all possible severe and fatal immune-mediated reactions.

Immune-mediated adverse reactions, which may be severe or fatal, can occur in any organ system or tissue. Immune-mediated adverse reactions can occur at any time after starting a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody. While immune-mediated adverse reactions usually manifest during treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies, immune-mediated adverse reactions can also manifest after discontinuation of PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies.

Early identification and management of immune-mediated adverse reactions are essential to ensure safe use of PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies. Monitor patients closely for symptoms and signs that may be clinical manifestations of underlying immune-mediated adverse reactions. Evaluate liver enzymes, creatinine, and thyroid function at baseline and periodically during treatment. In cases of suspected immune-mediated adverse reactions, initiate appropriate workup to exclude alternative etiologies, including infection. Institute medical management promptly, including specialty consultation as appropriate.

Withhold or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ depending on severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*. In general, if TECENTRIQ requires interruption or discontinuation, administer systemic corticosteroid therapy (1 to 2 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent) until improvement to Grade 1 or less. Upon improvement to Grade 1 or less, initiate corticosteroid taper and continue to taper over at least 1 month. Consider administration of other systemic immunosuppressants in patients whose immune-mediated adverse reactions are not controlled with corticosteroid therapy.

Toxicity management guidelines for adverse reactions that do not necessarily require systemic steroids (e.g., endocrinopathies and dermatologic reactions) are discussed below.

Immune-Mediated Pneumonitis

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated pneumonitis. The incidence of pneumonitis is higher in patients who have received prior thoracic radiation.

TECENTRIQ as a Single Agent:

Immune-mediated pneumonitis occurred in 3% (83/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including fatal (<0.1%), Grade 4 (0.2%), Grade 3 (0.8%), and Grade 2 (1.1%) adverse reactions. Pneumonitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.5% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 1.5% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 55% (46/83) of patients with pneumonitis. Pneumonitis resolved in 69% of the 83 patients. Of the 39 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for pneumonitis, 25 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement; of these, 4% had recurrence of pneumonitis.

In IMpower010 immune-mediated pneumonitis occurred in 3.8% (19/495) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including fatal (0.2%), Grade 4 (0.2%), and Grade 3 (0.6%) adverse reactions. Pneumonitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 2.2% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.8% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 63% (12/19) of patients with pneumonitis. Pneumonitis resolved in 84% of the 19 patients.

TECENTRIQ in Combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib:

Immune-mediated pneumonitis occurred in 13% (29/230) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, including Grade 3 (1.3%) and Grade 2 (7%) adverse reactions. Pneumonitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 2.6% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 7.4% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 55% (16/29) of patients with pneumonitis. Pneumonitis resolved in 97% of the 29 patients. Of the 17 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for pneumonitis, 10 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement; of these, 50% had recurrence of pneumonitis.

Immune-Mediated Colitis

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated colitis. Colitis can present with diarrhea, abdominal pain, and lower gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection/reactivation has been reported in patients with corticosteroid-refractory immune-mediated colitis. In cases of corticosteroid-refractory colitis, consider repeating infectious workup to exclude alternative etiologies.

TECENTRIQ as a Single Agent:

Immune-mediated colitis occurred in 1% (26/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 3 (0.5%) and Grade 2 (0.3%) adverse reactions. Colitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.2% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.5% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 50% (13/26) of patients with colitis. Colitis resolved in 73% of the 26 patients. Of the 12 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for colitis, 8 reinitiated treatment with TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement; of these, 25% had recurrence of colitis.

Immune-Mediated Hepatitis

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated hepatitis.

Immune-mediated hepatitis occurred in 1.8% (48/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including fatal (<0.1%), Grade 4 (0.2%), Grade 3 (0.5%), and Grade 2 (0.5%) adverse reactions. Hepatitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.2% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.2% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 25% (12/48) of patients with hepatitis. Hepatitis resolved in 50% of the 48 patients. Of the 6 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hepatitis, 4 reinitiated treatment with TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement; of these, none had recurrence of hepatitis.

TECENTRIQ in Combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib:

Immune-mediated hepatitis occurred in 6.1% (14/230) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, including Grade 4 (1.3%), Grade 3 (1.7%) and Grade 2 (1.3%) adverse reactions. Hepatitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 2.2% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 1.7% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 50% (7/14) of patients with hepatitis. Hepatitis resolved in 93% of the 14 patients. Of the 4 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hepatitis, 3 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement; of these, 33% had recurrence of hepatitis.

Immune-Mediated Endocrinopathies

Adrenal Insufficiency

TECENTRIQ can cause primary or secondary adrenal insufficiency. For Grade 2 or higher adrenal insufficiency, initiate symptomatic treatment, including hormone replacement as clinically indicated. Withhold or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ depending on severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

Adrenal insufficiency occurred in 0.4% (11/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 3 (<0.1%) and Grade 2 (0.2%) adverse reactions. Adrenal insufficiency led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in one patient and withholding of TECENTRIQ in one patient. Systemic corticosteroids were required in 82% (9/11) of patients with adrenal insufficiency; of these, 3 patients remained on systemic corticosteroids. The single patient in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for adrenal insufficiency did not reinitiate TECENTRIQ.

In IMpower010 immune-mediated adrenal insufficiency occurred in 1.2% (6/495) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 3 (0.4%) adverse reactions. Adrenal insufficiency led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.6% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.2% of patients. Systemic corticosteroids were required in 83% (5/6) of patients with adrenal insufficiency; of these, 4 patients remained on systemic corticosteroids.

Hypophysitis

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated hypophysitis. Hypophysitis can present with acute symptoms associated with mass effect such as headache, photophobia, or visual field cuts. Hypophysitis can cause hypopituitarism. Initiate hormone replacement as clinically indicated. Withhold or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ depending on severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

Hypophysitis occurred in <0.1% (2/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 2 (1 patient, <0.1%) adverse reactions. Hypophysitis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in one patient and no patients required withholding of TECENTRIQ.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 50% (1/2) of patients with hypophysitis. Hypophysitis did not resolve in these 2 patients.

Thyroid disorders

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated thyroid disorders. Thyroiditis can present with or without endocrinopathy. Hypothyroidism can follow hyperthyroidism. Initiate hormone replacement for hypothyroidism or medical management for hyperthyroidism as clinically indicated. Withhold or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ depending on severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

Thyroiditis:

Thyroiditis occurred in 0.2% (4/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 2 (<0.1%) adverse reactions. Thyroiditis did not lead to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in any of these patients, but led to withholding of TECENTRIQ in one patient.

Hormone replacement therapy was required in 75% (3/4) of patients with thyroiditis. Systemic corticosteroids were required in 25% (1/4) of patients with thyroiditis. Thyroiditis resolved in 50% of patients. The single patient in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for thyroiditis reinitiated TECENTRIQ; this patient did not have recurrence of thyroiditis.

In IMpower010, thyroiditis occurred in 1.2% (6/495) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 2 (0.4%) adverse reactions. Thyroiditis led to withholding of TECENTRIQ in one patient. Hormone replacement therapy was required in 67% (4/6) of patients with thyroiditis. Systemic corticosteroids were required in 33% (2/6) of patients with thyroiditis. Thyroiditis resolved in 50% of patients.

Hyperthyroidism:

TECENTRIQ as a Single Agent:

Hyperthyroidism occurred in 0.8% (21/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 2 (0.4%) adverse reactions. Hyperthyroidism did not lead to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in any of these patients, but led to withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.1% of patients.

Antithyroid therapy was required in 29% (6/21) of patients with hyperthyroidism. Of these 6 patients, the majority remained on antithyroid treatment. Of the 3 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hyperthyroidism, one patient reinitiated TECENTRIQ; this patient did not have recurrence of hyperthyroidism.

In IMpower010 hyperthyroidism occurred in 6% (32/495) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 3 (0.4%) adverse reactions. Hyperthyroidism led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.8% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 2.8% of patients.

Antithyroid therapy was required in 38% (12/32) of patients with hyperthyroidism. Of these 12 patients, the majority remained on antithyroid treatment. Of the 14 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hyperthyroidism, 9 patients reinitiated TECENTRIQ.

TECENTRIQ in Combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib:

Hyperthyroidism occurred in 19% (43/230) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, including Grade 3 (0.9%) and Grade 2 (7.8%) adverse reactions. Hyperthyroidism led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.4% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 10% of patients.

Antithyroid therapy was required in 53% (23/43) of patients with hyperthyroidism. Of these 23 patients, the majority remained on antithyroid treatment. Of the 24 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hyperthyroidism, 18 patients reinitiated TECENTRIQ; of these, 28% had recurrence of hyperthyroidism.

Hypothyroidism:

TECENTRIQ as a Single Agent:

Hypothyroidism occurred in 4.9% (128/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 3 (0.2%) and Grade 2 (3.4%) adverse reactions. Hypothyroidism did not lead to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in any of these patients, but led to withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.6% of patients.

Hormone replacement therapy was required in 81% (104/128) of patients with hypothyroidism. The majority of patients with hypothyroidism remained on thyroid hormone replacement. Of the 17 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hypothyroidism, 8 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement.

In IMpower010 hypothyroidism occurred in 17% (86/495) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent. Hypothyroidism led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 1.6% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 1.6% of patients.

Hormone replacement was required in 57% (49/86) of patients with hypothyroidism. The majority of patients with hypothyroidism remained on thyroid hormone replacement. Of the 8 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hypothyroidism, 3 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement.

TECENTRIQ in Combination with Platinum-based Chemotherapy:

Hypothyroidism occurred in 11% (277/2421) of patients with NSCLC and SCLC receiving TECENTRIQ in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy, including Grade 4 (<0.1%), Grade 3 (0.3%), and

Grade 2 (5.7%) adverse reactions. Hypothyroidism led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.1% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 1.6% of patients.

Hormone replacement therapy was required in 71% (198/277) of patients with hypothyroidism. The majority of patients with hypothyroidism remained on thyroid hormone replacement. Of the 39 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hypothyroidism, 9 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement.

TECENTRIQ in Combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib:

Hypothyroidism occurred in 26% (60/230) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, including Grade 2 (9.1%) adverse reactions. Hypothyroidism did not lead to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in any of these patients, but led to withholding of TECENTRIQ in 2.6% of patients.

Hormone replacement therapy was required in 52% (31/60) of patients with hypothyroidism. The majority of patients with hypothyroidism remained on thyroid hormone replacement. Of the 6 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for hypothyroidism, 4 reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement. The majority of patients with hypothyroidism required long term thyroid replacement.

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, which can present with Diabetic Ketoacidosis

Monitor patients for hyperglycemia or other signs and symptoms of diabetes. Initiate treatment with insulin as clinically indicated. Withhold or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ depending on severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

Type 1 diabetes mellitus occurred in 0.3% (7/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ, including Grade 3 (0.2%) and Grade 2 (<0.1%) adverse reactions. Type 1 diabetes mellitus led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in one patient and withholding of TECENTRIQ in two patients.

Treatment with insulin was required for all patients with confirmed Type 1 diabetes mellitus and insulin therapy was continued long-term. Of the 2 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for Type 1 diabetes mellitus, both re-initiated TECENTRIQ treatment.

Immune-Mediated Nephritis with Renal Dysfunction

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated nephritis.

TECENTRIQ as a Single Agent:

Immune-mediated nephritis with renal dysfunction occurred in <0.1% (1/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, and this adverse reaction was a Grade 3 (<0.1%) adverse reaction. Nephritis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in this patient.

This patient required systemic corticosteroids. In this patient, nephritis did not resolve.

TECENTRIQ in Combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib:

Immune-mediated nephritis with renal dysfunction occurred in 1.3% (3/230) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, including Grade 2 (1.3%) adverse reactions. Nephritis led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.4% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.9% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 67% (2/3) of patients with nephritis. Nephritis resolved in all 3 of these patients. Of the 2 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for nephritis, both reinitiated TECENTRIQ after symptom improvement and neither had recurrence of nephritis.

Immune-Mediated Dermatologic Adverse Reactions

TECENTRIQ can cause immune-mediated rash or dermatitis. Exfoliative dermatitis, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), DRESS, and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), has occurred with PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies. Topical emollients and/or topical corticosteroids may be adequate to treat mild to moderate non-exfoliative rashes. Withhold or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ depending on severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

Immune-mediated dermatologic adverse reactions occurred in 0.6% (15/2616) of patients receiving TECENTRIQ as a single agent, including Grade 3 (<0.1%) and Grade 2 (0.2%) adverse reactions. Dermatologic adverse reactions led to permanent discontinuation of TECENTRIQ in 0.1% and withholding of TECENTRIQ in 0.2% of patients.

Systemic corticosteroids were required in 20% (3/15) of patients with dermatologic adverse reactions. Dermatologic adverse reactions resolved in 87% of the 15 patients. Of the 4 patients in whom TECENTRIQ was withheld for immune-mediated dermatologic adverse reactions, none re-initiated TECENTRIQ.

Other Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions

The following clinically significant immune-mediated adverse reactions occurred at an incidence of < 1% (unless otherwise noted) in patients who received TECENTRIQ or were reported with the use of other PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibodies. Severe or fatal cases have been reported for some of these adverse reactions.

Cardiac/Vascular: Myocarditis, pericarditis, vasculitis.

Nervous System: Meningitis, encephalitis, myelitis and demyelination, myasthenic syndrome/myasthenia gravis (including exacerbation), Guillain-Barré syndrome, nerve paresis, autoimmune neuropathy.

Ocular: Uveitis, iritis, and other ocular inflammatory toxicities can occur. Some cases can be associated with retinal detachment. Various grades of visual impairment, including blindness, can occur. If uveitis occurs in combination with other immune-mediated adverse reactions, consider a Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada-like syndrome, as this may require treatment with systemic steroids to reduce the risk of permanent vision loss.

Gastrointestinal: Pancreatitis to include increases in serum amylase and lipase levels, gastritis, duodenitis.

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue: Myositis/polymyositis, rhabdomyolysis and associated sequelae including renal failure, arthritis, polymyalgia rheumatic.

Endocrine: Hypoparathyroidism.

Other (Hematologic/Immune): Hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis (Kikuchi lymphadenitis), sarcoidosis, immune thrombocytopenic purpura, solid organ transplant rejection.

5.2 Infusion-Related Reactions

TECENTRIQ can cause severe or life-threatening infusion-related reactions. Monitor for signs and symptoms of infusion-related reactions. Interrupt, slow the rate of, or permanently discontinue TECENTRIQ based on the severity *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*. For Grade 1 or 2 infusion-related reactions, consider using pre-medications with subsequent doses.

In clinical studies enrolling 2616 patients with various cancers who received TECENTRIQ as a single-agent *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*, infusion-related reactions occurred in 1.3% of patients, including Grade 3 (0.2%). The frequency and severity of infusion-related reactions were similar whether TECENTRIQ was given as a single-agent in patients with various cancers, in combination with other antineoplastic drugs in NSCLC and SCLC, and across the recommended dose range (840 mg Q2W to 1680 mg Q4W).

5.3 Complications of Allogeneic HSCT after PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibitors

Fatal and other serious complications can occur in patients who receive allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) before or after being treated with a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody. Transplant-related complications include hyperacute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), acute GVHD, chronic GVHD, hepatic veno-occlusive disease (VOD) after reduced intensity conditioning, and steroid-requiring febrile syndrome (without an identified infectious cause). These complications may occur despite intervening therapy between PD-1/PD-L1 blockage and allogeneic HSCT.

Follow patients closely for evidence of transplant-related complications and intervene promptly. Consider the benefits versus risks of treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody prior to or after an allogeneic HSCT.

5.4 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on its mechanism of action, TECENTRIQ can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. There are no available data on the use of TECENTRIQ in pregnant women. Animal studies have demonstrated that inhibition of the PD-L1/PD-1 pathway can lead to increased risk of immune-related rejection of the developing fetus resulting in fetal death.

Verify pregnancy status of females of reproductive potential prior to initiating TECENTRIQ. Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with TECENTRIQ and for at least 5 months after the last dose *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Severe and Fatal Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*
- Infusion-Related Reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*
- Complications of Allogeneic HSCT after PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibitors *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The data described in WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS reflect exposure to TECENTRIQ as a single-agent in 2616 patients in two randomized, active-controlled studies (POPLAR, OAK) and four open-label, single arm studies (PCD4989g, IMvigor210, BIRCH, FIR) which enrolled 524 patients with metastatic urothelial carcinoma, 1636 patients with metastatic NSCLC, and 456 patients with other tumor types. TECENTRIQ was administered at a dose of 1200 mg intravenously every 3 weeks in all studies except PCD4989g. Among the 2616 patients who received a single-agent TECENTRIQ, 36% were exposed for longer than 6 months and 20% were exposed for longer than 12 months. Using the dataset described for patients who received TECENTRIQ as a single-agent, the most common adverse reactions in ≥ 20% of patients were fatigue/asthenia (48%), decreased appetite (25%), nausea (24%), cough (22%), and dyspnea (22%). In addition, the data reflect exposure to TECENTRIQ as a single agent as adjuvant therapy in 495 patients with early stage NSCLC enrolled in a randomized study (IMpower010).

In addition, the data reflect exposure to TECENTRIQ in combination with other antineoplastic drugs in 2421 patients with NSCLC (N = 2223) or SCLC (N = 198) enrolled in five randomized, active-controlled trials, including IMpower150, IMpower130 and IMpower133. Among the 2421 patients, 53% were exposed to TECENTRIQ for longer than 6 months and 29% were exposed to TECENTRIQ for longer than 12 months. Among the 2421 patients with NSCLC and SCLC who received TECENTRIQ in combination with other antineoplastic drugs, the most common adverse reactions in ≥20% of patients were fatigue/asthenia (49%), nausea (38%), alopecia (35%), constipation (29%), diarrhea (28%) and decreased appetite (27%).

The data also reflect exposure to TECENTRIQ administered in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib in 230 patients enrolled in IMspire150. Among the 230 patients, 62% were exposed to TECENTRIQ for longer than 6 months and 42% were exposed to TECENTRIQ for longer than 12 months.

Urothelial Carcinoma

Cisplatin-Ineligible Patients with Locally Advanced or Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma

The safety of TECENTRIQ was evaluated in IMvigor210 (Cohort 1), a multicenter, open-label, single-arm trial that included 119 patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma who were ineligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy and were either previously untreated or had disease progression at least 12 months after neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy *[see Clinical Studies (14.1)]*. Patients received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg intravenously every 3 weeks until either unacceptable toxicity or disease progression. The median duration of exposure was 15 weeks (0 to 87 weeks).

Five patients (4.2%) who were treated with TECENTRIQ experienced one of the following events which led to death: sepsis, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, respiratory failure, or respiratory distress. One additional patient (0.8%) was experiencing herpetic meningoencephalitis and disease progression at the time of death.

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 37% of patients. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (≥ 2%) were diarrhea, intestinal obstruction, sepsis, acute kidney injury, and renal failure.

TECENTRIQ was discontinued for adverse reactions in 4.2% of patients. The adverse reactions leading to discontinuation were diarrhea/colitis (1.7%), fatigue (0.8%), hypersensitivity (0.8%), and dyspnea (0.8%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption occurred in 35% of patients; the most common (≥ 1%) were intestinal obstruction, fatigue, diarrhea, urinary tract infection, infusion-related reaction, cough, abdominal pain, peripheral edema, pyrexia, respiratory tract infection, upper respiratory tract infection, creatinine increase, decreased appetite, hyponatremia, back pain, pruritus, and venous thromboembolism.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize the adverse reactions and Grades 3–4 selected laboratory abnormalities, respectively, in patients who received TECENTRIQ in IMvigor210 (Cohort 1).

Table 4: Adverse Reactions in ≥ 10% of Patients with Urothelial Carcinoma in IMvigor210 (Cohort 1)

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ N = 119	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
General		
Fatigue[1]	52	8
Peripheral edema[2]	17	2
Pyrexia	14	0.8
Gastrointestinal		
Diarrhea[3]	24	5
Nausea	22	2
Vomiting	16	0.8
Constipation	15	2
Abdominal pain[4]	15	0.8
Metabolism and Nutrition		
Decreased appetite[5]	24	3
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue		
Back/Neck pain	18	3
Arthralgia	13	0
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue		
Pruritus	18	0.8
Rash[6]	17	0.8
Infections		
Urinary tract infection[7]	17	5
Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal		
Cough[8]	14	0
Dyspnea[9]	12	0

[1] Includes fatigue, asthenia, lethargy, and malaise
[2] Includes edema peripheral, scrotal edema, lymphedema, and edema
[3] Includes diarrhea, colitis, frequent bowel movements, autoimmune colitis
[4] Includes abdominal pain, upper abdominal pain, lower abdominal pain, and flank pain
[5] Includes decreased appetite and early satiety
[6] Includes rash, dermatitis, dermatitis acneiform, rash maculo-papular, rash erythematous, rash pruritic, rash macular, and rash papular
[7] Includes urinary tract infection, urinary tract infection bacterial, cystitis, and urosepsis
[8] Includes cough and productive cough
[9] Includes dyspnea and exertional dyspnea

Table 5: Grades 3–4 Laboratory Abnormalities in ≥ 1% of Patients with Urothelial Carcinoma in IMvigor210 (Cohort 1)

Laboratory Abnormality	Grades 3–4 (%)
Chemistry	
Hyponatremia	15

Table 5: Grades 3–4 Laboratory Abnormalities in ≥ 1% of Patients with Urothelial Carcinoma in IMvigor210 (Cohort 1) (continued)

Laboratory Abnormality	Grades 3–4 (%)
Hyperglycemia	10
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	7
Increased Creatinine	5
Hypophosphatemia	4
Increased ALT	4
Increased AST	4
Hyperkalemia	3
Hypermagnesemia	3
Hyperbilirubinemia	3
Hematology	
Lymphopenia	9
Anemia	7

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0.

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

Adjuvant Treatment of Early-stage NSCLC

IMpower010

The safety of TECENTRIQ was evaluated in IMpower010, a multicenter, open-label, randomized trial for the adjuvant treatment of patients with stage IB (tumors ≥ 4 cm) - IIIA NSCLC who had complete tumor resection and received up to 4 cycles of cisplatin-based adjuvant chemotherapy. Patients received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg every 3 weeks (n=495) for 1 year (16 cycles), unless disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurred, or best supportive care *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. The median number of cycles received was 16 (range: 1, 16).

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 1.8% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ; these included multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, pneumothorax, interstitial lung disease, arrhythmia, acute cardiac failure, myocarditis, cerebrovascular accident, death of unknown cause, and acute myeloid leukemia (1 patient each).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 18% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (>1%) were pneumonia (1.8%), pneumonitis (1.6%), and pyrexia (1.2%).

TECENTRIQ was discontinued due to adverse reactions in 18% of patients; the most common adverse reactions (≥1%) leading to TECENTRIQ discontinuation were pneumonitis (2.2%), hypothyroidism (1.6%), increased aspartate aminotranferase (1.4%), arthralgia (1.0%), and increased alanine aminotransferase (1.0%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 29% of patients; the most common (>1%) were rash (3.0%), hyperthyroidism (2.8%), hypothyroidism (1.6%), increased AST (1.6%), pyrexia (1.6%), increased ALT (1.4%), upper respiratory tract infection (1.4%), headache (1.2%), peripheral neuropathy (1.2%), and pneumonia (1.2%).

Tables 6 and 7 summarize adverse reactions and selected laboratory abnormalities in patients receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower010.

Table 6: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥10% of Patients with Early Stage NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower010

Adverse Reaction*	TECENTRIQ N = 495		Best Supportive Care N = 495	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue				
Rash[1]	17	1.2	1.4	0
Pruritus	10	0	0.6	0
Endocrine Disorders				
Hypothyroidism[2]	14	0	0.6	0
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal				
Cough[3]	16	0	11	0
General				
Pyrexia[4]	14	0.8	2.2	0.2
Fatigue[5]	14	0.6	5	0.2
Nervous System Disorders				
Peripheral neuropathy[6]	12	0.4	7	0.2
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue				
Musculoskeletal pain[7]	14	0.8	9	0.2
Arthralgia[8]	11	0.6	6	0

*Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

[1] Includes rash, dermatitis, genital rash, skin exfoliation, rash maculo-papular, rash erythematous, rash papular, lichen planus, eczema asteatotic, dermatitis exfoliative, palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome, dyshidrotic eczema, eczema, drug eruption, rash pruritic, toxic skin eruption, dermatitis acneiform

[2] Includes hypothyroidism, autoimmune hypothyroidism, primary hypothyroidism, blood thyroid stimulating hormone increased

[3] Productive cough, upper airway cough syndrome, cough

[4] Includes pyrexia, body temperature increased, hyperthermia

[5] Includes fatigue, asthenia

[6] Includes paraesthesia, neuropathy peripheral, peripheral sensory neuropathy, hypoaesthesia, polyneuropathy, dysaesthesia, neuralgia, axonal neuropathy

[7] Includes myalgia, bone pain, back pain, spinal pain, musculoskeletal chest pain, pain in extremity, neck pain, non-cardiac chest pain, musculoskeletal discomfort, musculoskeletal stiffness, musculoskeletal pain

[8] Includes arthralgia, arthritis

Table 7: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with Early Stage NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower010

Laboratory Abnormality[1]	TECENTRIQ[2]		Best Supportive Care[2]	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Chemistry				
Increased aspartate aminotransferase	34	2.5	18	0
Increased alanine aminotransferase	30	3.3	19	0.4
Hyperkalemia	24	3.5	15	2.5
Increased blood creatinine	31	0.2	23	0.2

[1] Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0, except for increased creatinine which only includes patients with creatinine increase based on upper limit of normal definition for Grade 1 events (NCI CTCAE v5.0).

[2] The denominators used to calculate the rate varied from 78-480 for BSC arm and 483 for atezolizumab are for all tests of interest based on the number of patients with a baseline value and at least one post-treatment value.

Metastatic Chemotherapy-Naïve NSCLC

IMpower110

The safety of TECENTRIQ was evaluated in IMpower110, a multicenter, international, randomized, open-label study in 549 chemotherapy-naïve patients with stage IV NSCLC, including those with EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations. Patients received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg every 3 weeks (n=286) or platinum-based chemotherapy consisting of carboplatin or cisplatin with either pemetrexed or gemcitabine (n=263) until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. IMpower110 enrolled patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (PD-L1 stained ≥ 1% of tumor cells [TC] or PD-L1 stained tumor-infiltrating immune cells [IC] covering ≥ 1% of the tumor area). The median duration of exposure to TECENTRIQ was 5.3 months (0 to 33 months).

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 3.8% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ; these included death (reported as unexplained death and death of unknown cause), aspiration, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary embolism, acute myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, mechanical ileus, sepsis, cerebral infarction, and device occlusion (1 patient each).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 28% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (>2%) were pneumonia (2.8%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (2.1%) and pneumonitis (2.1%).

TECENTRIQ was discontinued due to adverse reactions in 6% of patients; the most common adverse reactions (≥2 patients) leading to TECENTRIQ discontinuation were peripheral neuropathy and pneumonitis.

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 26% of patients; the most common (>1%) were ALT increased (2.1%), AST increased (2.1%), pneumonitis (2.1%), pyrexia (1.4%), pneumonia (1.4%) and upper respiratory tract infection (1.4%).

Tables 8 and 9 summarize adverse reactions and selected laboratory abnormalities in patients receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower110.

Table 8: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥10% of Patients with NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower110

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ N = 286		Platinum-Based Chemotherapy N = 263	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	14	0.3	34	1.9
Constipation	12	1.0	22	0.8
Diarrhea	11	0	12	0.8
General				
Fatigue/asthenia	25	1.4	34	4.2
Pyrexia	14	0	9	0.4
Metabolism and Nutrition				
Decreased appetite	15	0.7	19	0
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal				
Dyspnea	14	0.7	10	0
Cough	12	0.3	10	0

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

Table 9: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower110

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ		Platinum-Based Chemotherapy	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Hematology				
Anemia	69	1.8	94	20
Lymphopenia	47	9	59	17
Chemistry				
Hypoalbuminemia	48	0.4	39	2
Increased alkaline phosphatase	46	2.5	42	1.2
Hyponatremia	44	9	36	7
Increased ALT	38	3.2	32	0.8
Increased AST	36	3.2	32	0.8
Hyperkalemia	29	3.9	36	2.7
Hypocalcemia	24	1.4	24	2.7
Increased blood creatinine	24	0.7	33	1.5
Hypophosphatemia	23	3.6	21	2

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ (range: 278-281); platinum-based chemotherapy (range: 256-260). Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0. Increased blood creatinine only includes patients with test results above the normal range.

IMpower150

The safety of TECENTRIQ with bevacizumab, paclitaxel and carboplatin was evaluated in IMpower150, a multicenter, international, randomized, open-label trial in which 393 chemotherapy-naïve patients with metastatic non-squamous NSCLC received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg with bevacizumab 15 mg/kg, paclitaxel 175 mg/m^2 or 200 mg/m^2, and carboplatin AUC 6 mg/mL/min intravenously every 3 weeks for a maximum of 4 or 6 cycles, followed by TECENTRIQ 1200 mg with bevacizumab 15 mg/kg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. The median duration of exposure to TECENTRIQ was 8.3 months in patients receiving TECENTRIQ with bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin.

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 6% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ; these included hemoptysis, febrile neutropenia, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary hemorrhage, death, cardiac arrest, cerebrovascular accident, pneumonia, aspiration pneumonia, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, intracranial hemorrhage, intestinal angina, intestinal ischemia, intestinal obstruction and aortic dissection.

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 44%. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (>2%) were febrile neutropenia, pneumonia, diarrhea, and hemoptysis.

TECENTRIQ was discontinued due to adverse reactions in 15% of patients; the most common adverse reaction leading to discontinuation was pneumonitis (1.8%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 48%; the most common (>1%) were neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, fatigue/asthenia, diarrhea, hypothyroidism, anemia, pneumonia, pyrexia, hyperthyroidism, febrile neutropenia, increased ALT, dyspnea, dehydration and proteinuria.

Tables 10 and 11 summarize adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities in patients receiving TECENTRIQ with bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin in IMpower150.

Table 10: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥15% of Patients with NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower150

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ with Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel, and Carboplatin N = 393		Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel and Carboplatin N = 394	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Nervous System				
Neuropathy[1]	56	3	47	3
Headache	16	0.8	13	0
General				
Fatigue/Asthenia	50	6	46	6
Pyrexia	19	0.3	9	0.5
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue				
Alopecia	48	0	46	0
Rash[2]	23	2	10	0.3
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue				
Myalgia/Pain[3]	42	3	34	2
Arthralgia	26	1	22	1
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	39	4	32	2
Diarrhea[4]	33	6	25	0.5
Constipation	30	0.3	23	0.3
Vomiting	19	2	18	1
Metabolism and Nutrition				
Decreased appetite	29	4	21	0.8
Vascular				
Hypertension	25	9	22	8
Respiratory				
Cough	20	0.8	19	0.3
Epistaxis	17	1	22	0.3
Renal				
Proteinuria[5]	16	3	15	3

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

[1] Includes neuropathy peripheral, peripheral sensory neuropathy, hypoesthesia, paraesthesia, dysesthesia, polyneuropathy

[2] Includes rash, rash maculo-papular, drug eruption, eczema, eczema asteatotic, dermatitis, contact dermatitis, rash erythematous, rash macular, pruritic rash, seborrheic dermatitis, dermatitis psoriasiform

[3] Includes pain in extremity, musculoskeletal chest pain, musculoskeletal discomfort, neck pain, back pain, myalgia, and bone pain

[4] Includes diarrhea, gastroenteritis, colitis, enterocolitis

[5] Data based on Preferred Terms since laboratory data for proteinuria were not systematically collected

Table 11: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower150

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ with Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel, and Carboplatin		Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel and Carboplatin	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Hematology				
Anemia	83	10	83	9
Neutropenia	52	31	45	26
Lymphopenia	48	17	38	13
Chemistry				
Hyperglycemia	61	0	60	0
Increased BUN	52	NA[1]	44	NA[1]
Hypomagnesemia	42	2	36	1
Hypoalbuminemia	40	3	31	2
Increased AST	40	4	28	0.8
Hyponatremia	38	10	36	9
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	37	2	32	1
Increased ALT	37	6	28	0.5
Increased TSH	30	NA[1]	20	NA[1]
Hyperkalemia	28	3	25	2
Increased Creatinine	28	1	19	2
Hypocalcemia	26	3	21	3
Hypophosphatemia	25	4	18	4
Hypokalemia	23	7	14	4
Hyperphosphatemia	25	NA[1]	19	NA[1]

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had both baseline and at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ with bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin range: 337-380); bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin (range: 337-382). Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

[1] NA = Not applicable. NCI CTCAE does not provide a Grades 3-4 definition for these laboratory abnormalities

IMpower130

The safety of TECENTRIQ with paclitaxel protein-bound and carboplatin was evaluated in IMpower130, a multicenter, international, randomized, open-label trial in which 473 chemotherapy-naïve patients with metastatic non-squamous NSCLC received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg and carboplatin AUC 6 mg/mL/min intravenously on Day 1 and paclitaxel protein-bound 100 mg/m^2 intravenously on Day 1, 8, and 15 of each 21-day cycle for a maximum of 4 or 6 cycles, followed by TECENTRIQ 1200 mg intravenously every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*.

Among patients receiving TECENTRIQ, 55% were exposed for 6 months or longer and 3.5% were exposed for greater than one year.

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 5.3% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ; these included pneumonia (1.1%), pulmonary embolism (0.8%), myocardial infarction (0.6%), cardiac arrest (0.4%), pneumonitis (0.4%) and sepsis, septic shock, staphylococcal sepsis, aspiration, respiratory distress, cardiorespiratory arrest, ventricular tachycardia, death (not otherwise specified), and hepatic cirrhosis (0.2% each).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 51% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (≥2%) were pneumonia (6%), diarrhea (3%), lung infection (3%), pulmonary embolism (3%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation (2.5%), dyspnea (2.3%), and febrile neutropenia (1.9%).

TECENTRIQ was discontinued due to adverse reactions in 13% of patients; the most common adverse reactions leading to discontinuation were pneumonia (0.8%), pulmonary embolism (0.8%), fatigue (0.6%), dyspnea (0.6%), pneumonitis (0.6%), neutropenia (0.4%), nausea (0.4%), renal failure (0.4%), cardiac arrest (0.4%), and septic shock (0.4%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 62% of patients; the most common (>1%) were neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, diarrhea, fatigue/asthenia, pneumonia, dyspnea, pneumonitis, pyrexia, nausea, acute kidney injury, vomiting, pulmonary embolism, arthralgia, infusion-related reaction, abdominal pain, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation, dehydration, and hypokalemia.

Tables 12 and 13 summarize adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities in patients receiving TECENTRIQ with paclitaxel protein-bound and carboplatin in IMpower130.

Table 12: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower130

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ with Paclitaxel Protein-Bound and Carboplatin N = 473		Paclitaxel Protein-Bound and Carboplatin N = 232	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
General				
Fatigue/Asthenia	61	11	60	8
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	50	3.4	46	2.2
Diarrhea[1]	43	6	32	6
Constipation	36	1.1	31	0
Vomiting	27	2.7	19	2.2
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue				
Myalgia/Pain[2]	38	3	22	0.4
Nervous System				
Neuropathy[3]	33	2.5	28	2.2
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal				
Dyspnea[4]	32	4.9	25	1.3
Cough	27	0.6	17	0
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue				
Alopecia	32	0	27	0
Rash[5]	20	0.6	11	0.9
Metabolism and Nutrition				
Decreased appetite	30	2.1	26	2.2

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

[1] Includes diarrhea, colitis, and gastroenteritis

[2] Includes back pain, pain in extremity, myalgia, musculoskeletal chest pain, bone pain, neck pain and musculoskeletal discomfort

[3] Includes neuropathy peripheral, peripheral sensory neuropathy, hypoesthesia, paresthesia, dysesthesia, polyneuropathy

[4] Includes dyspnea, dyspnea exertional and wheezing

[5] Includes rash, rash maculo-papular, eczema, rash pruritic, rash erythematous, dermatitis, dermatitis contact, drug eruption, seborrheic dermatitis and rash macular.

Table 13: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower130

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ with Paclitaxel Protein-Bound and Carboplatin N = 473		Paclitaxel Protein-Bound and Carboplatin N = 232	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Hematology				
Anemia	92	33	87	25
Neutropenia	75	50	67	39
Thrombocytopenia	73	19	59	13
Lymphopenia	71	23	61	16
Chemistry				
Hyperglycemia	75	8	66	8
Hypomagnesemia	50	3.4	42	3.2
Hyponatremia	37	9	28	7
Hypoalbuminemia	35	1.3	31	0
Increased ALT	31	2.8	24	3.9
Hypocalcemia	31	2.6	27	1.8
Hypophosphatemia	29	6	20	3.2
Increased AST	28	2.2	24	1.8
Increased TSH	26	NA[1]	5	NA[1]
Hypokalemia	26	6	24	4.4
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	25	2.6	22	1.3
Increased Blood Creatinine	23	2.8	16	0.4
Hyperphosphatemia	21	NA[1]	13	NA[1]

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had both baseline and at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ with paclitaxel protein-bound and carboplatin (range: 423 - 467); paclitaxel protein-bound and carboplatin (range: 218 - 229). Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0.

[1] NA = Not applicable. NCI CTCAE does not provide a Grades 3-4 definition for these laboratory abnormalities

Previously Treated Metastatic NSCLC

The safety of TECENTRIQ was evaluated in OAK, a multicenter, international, randomized, open-label trial in patients with metastatic NSCLC who progressed during or following a platinum-containing regimen, regardless of PD-L1 expression *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. A total of 609 patients received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg intravenously every 3 weeks until unacceptable toxicity, radiographic progression, or clinical progression or docetaxel (n=578) 75 mg/m^2 intravenously every 3 weeks until unacceptable toxicity or disease progression. The study excluded patients with active or prior autoimmune disease or with medical conditions that required systemic corticosteroids. The median duration of exposure was 3.4 months (0 to 26 months) in TECENTRIQ-treated patients and 2.1 months (0 to 23 months) in docetaxel-treated patients.

The study population characteristics were: median age of 63 years (25 to 85 years), 46% age 65 years or older, 62% male, 71% White, 20% Asian, 68% former smoker, 16% current smoker, and 63% had ECOG performance status of 1.

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 1.6% of patients; these included pneumonia, sepsis, septic shock, dyspnea, pulmonary hemorrhage, sudden death, myocardial ischemia or renal failure.

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 33.5% of patients. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (>1%) were pneumonia, sepsis, dyspnea, pleural effusion, pulmonary embolism, pyrexia and respiratory tract infection.

TECENTRIQ was discontinued due to adverse reactions in 8% of patients. The most common adverse reactions leading to TECENTRIQ discontinuation were fatigue, infections and dyspnea. Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 25% of patients; the most common (>1%) were pneumonia, liver function test abnormality, dyspnea, fatigue, pyrexia, and back pain.

Tables 14 and 15 summarize adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities, respectively, in OAK.

Table 14: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥10% of Patients with NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in OAK

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ N = 609		Docetaxel N = 578	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
General				
Fatigue/Asthenia[1]	44	4	53	6
Pyrexia	18	<1	13	<1
Respiratory				
Cough[2]	26	<1	21	<1
Dyspnea	22	2.8	21	2.6
Metabolism and Nutrition				
Decreased appetite	23	<1	24	1.6
Musculoskeletal				
Myalgia/Pain[3]	20	1.3	20	<1
Arthralgia	12	0.5	10	0.2
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	18	<1	23	<1
Constipation	18	<1	14	<1
Diarrhea	16	<1	24	2
Skin				
Rash[4]	12	<1	10	0

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

[1] Includes fatigue and asthenia

[2] Includes cough and exertional cough

[3] Includes musculoskeletal pain, musculoskeletal stiffness, musculoskeletal chest pain, myalgia

[4] Includes rash, erythematous rash, generalized rash, maculopapular rash, papular rash, pruritic rash, pustular rash, pemphigoid

Table 15: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with NSCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in OAK

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ		Docetaxel	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
Hematology				
Anemia	67	3	82	7
Lymphocytopenia	49	14	60	21
Chemistry				
Hypoalbuminemia	48	4	50	3
Hyponatremia	42	7	31	6
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	39	2	25	1
Increased AST	31	3	16	0.5
Increased ALT	27	3	14	0.5
Hypophosphatemia	27	5	23	4
Hypomagnesemia	26	1	21	1
Increased Creatinine	23	2	16	1

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had both baseline and at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ (range: 546–585) and docetaxel (range: 532–560). Graded according to NCI CTCAE version 4.0

Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)

The safety of TECENTRIQ with carboplatin and etoposide was evaluated in IMpower133, a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in which 198 patients with ES-SCLC received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg and carboplatin AUC 5 mg/mL/min on Day 1 and etoposide 100 mg/m^2 intravenously on Days 1, 2 and 3 of each 21-day cycle for a maximum of 4 cycles, followed by TECENTRIQ 1200 mg every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity *[see Clinical Studies (14.3)]*. Among 198 patients receiving TECENTRIQ, 32% were exposed for 6 months or longer and 12% were exposed for 12 months or longer.

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 2% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ. These included pneumonia, respiratory failure, neutropenia, and death (1 patient each).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 37% of patients receiving TECENTRIQ. Serious adverse reactions in >2% were pneumonia (4.5%), neutropenia (3.5%), febrile neutropenia (2.5%), and thrombocytopenia (2.5%).

TECENTRIQ was discontinued due to adverse reactions in 11% of patients. The most frequent adverse reaction requiring permanent discontinuation in >2% of patients was infusion-related reactions (2.5%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 59% of patients; the most common (>1%) were neutropenia (22%), anemia (9%), leukopenia (7%), thrombocytopenia (5%), fatigue (4.0%), infusion-related reaction (3.5%), pneumonia (2.0%), febrile neutropenia (1.5%), increased ALT (1.5%), and nausea (1.5%).

Tables 16 and 17 summarize adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities, respectively, in patients who received TECENTRIQ with carboplatin and etoposide in IMpower133.

Table 16: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with SCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower133

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ with Carboplatin and Etoposide N = 198		Placebo with Carboplatin and Etoposide N = 196	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
General				
Fatigue/asthenia	39	5	33	3
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	38	1	33	1
Constipation	26	1	30	1
Vomiting	20	2	17	3
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue				
Alopecia	37	0	35	0
Metabolism and Nutrition				
Decreased appetite	27	1	18	0

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

Table 17: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with SCLC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMpower133

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ with Carboplatin and Etoposide		Placebo with Carboplatin and Etoposide	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Hematology				
Anemia	94	17	93	19
Neutropenia	73	45	76	48
Thrombocytopenia	58	20	53	17
Lymphopenia	46	14	38	11
Chemistry				
Hyperglycemia	67	10	65	8
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	38	1	35	2
Hyponatremia	34	15	33	11
Hypoalbuminemia	32	1	30	0
Decreased TSH[2]	28	NA[1]	15	NA[1]
Hypomagnesemia	31	5	35	6
Hypocalcemia	26	3	28	5
Increased ALT	26	3	31	1
Increased AST	22	1	21	2
Increased Blood Creatinine	22	4	15	1
Hyperphosphatemia	21	NA[1]	23	NA[1]
Increased TSH[2]	21	NA[1]	7	NA[1]

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had both baseline and at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ (range: 181-193); Placebo (range: 181-196). Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

[1] NA = Not applicable. [2] TSH = thyroid-stimulating hormone. NCI CTCAE v4.0 does not include these laboratories.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

The safety of TECENTRIQ in combination with bevacizumab was evaluated in IMbrave150, a multicenter, international, randomized, open-label trial in patients with locally advanced or metastatic or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma who have not received prior systemic treatment *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*. Patients received 1,200 mg of TECENTRIQ intravenously followed by 15 mg/kg bevacizumab (n=329) every 3 weeks, or 400 mg of sorafenib (n=156) given orally twice daily, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The median duration of exposure to TECENTRIQ was 7.4 months (range: 0-16 months) and to bevacizumab was 6.9 months (range: 0-16 months).

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 4.6% of patients in the TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab arm. The most common adverse reactions leading to death were gastrointestinal and esophageal varices hemorrhage (1.2%) and infections (1.2%).

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 38% of patients in the TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab arm. The most frequent serious adverse reactions (≥ 2%) were gastrointestinal hemorrhage (7%), infections (6%), and pyrexia (2.1%).

Adverse reactions leading to discontinuation of TECENTRIQ occurred in 9% of patients in the TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab arm. The most common adverse reactions leading to TECENTRIQ discontinuation were hemorrhages (1.2%), including gastrointestinal, subarachnoid, and pulmonary hemorrhages; increased transaminases or bilirubin (1.2%); infusion-related reaction/cytokine release syndrome (0.9%); and autoimmune hepatitis (0.6%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 41% of patients in the TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab arm; the most common (≥ 2%) were liver function laboratory abnormalities including increased transaminases, bilirubin, or alkaline phosphatase (8%); infections (6%); gastrointestinal hemorrhages (3.6%); thrombocytopenia/decreased platelet count (3.6%); hyperthyroidism (2.7%); and pyrexia (2.1%).

Immune-related adverse reactions requiring systemic corticosteroid therapy occurred in 12% of patients in the TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab arm.

Tables 18 and 19 summarize adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities, respectively, in patients who received TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab in IMbrave150.

Table 18: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥10% of Patients with HCC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMbrave150

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ in combination with Bevacizumab (n = 329)		Sorafenib (n=156)	
	All Grades[2] (%)	Grades 3–4[2] (%)	All Grades[2] (%)	Grades 3–4[2] (%)
Vascular Disorders				
Hypertension	30	15	24	12
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions				
Fatigue/asthenia[1]	26	2	32	6
Pyrexia	18	0	10	0
Renal and Urinary Disorders				
Proteinuria	20	3	7	0.6
Investigations				
Weight Decreased	11	0	10	0
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Pruritus	19	0	10	0
Rash	12	0	17	2.6
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Diarrhea	19	1.8	49	5
Constipation	13	0	14	0
Abdominal Pain	12	0	17	0
Nausea	12	0	16	0
Vomiting	10	0	8	0
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders				
Decreased Appetite	18	1.2	24	3.8
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders				
Cough	12	0	10	0
Epistaxis	10	0	4.5	0
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications				
Infusion-Related Reaction	11	2.4	0	0

[1] Includes fatigue and asthenia
[2] Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

Table 19: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥20% of Patients with HCC Receiving TECENTRIQ in IMbrave150

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ in combination with Bevacizumab (n=329)		Sorafenib (n=156)	
	All Grades[1] (%)	Grades 3–4[1] (%)	All Grades[1] (%)	Grades 3–4[1] (%)
Chemistry				
Increased AST	86	16	90	16
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	70	4	76	4.6
Increased ALT	62	8	70	4.6
Decreased Albumin	60	1.5	54	0.7
Decreased Sodium	54	13	49	9
Increased Glucose	48	9	43	4.6
Decreased Calcium	30	0.3	35	1.3
Decreased Phosphorus	26	4.7	58	16
Increased Potassium	23	1.9	16	2
Hypomagnesemia	22	0	22	0
Hematology				
Decreased Platelet	68	7	63	4.6
Decreased Lymphocytes	62	13	58	11
Decreased Hemoglobin	58	3.1	62	3.9
Increased Bilirubin	57	8	59	14
Decreased Leukocyte	32	3.4	29	1.3
Decreased Neutrophil	23	2.3	16	1.1

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had both baseline and at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ plus bevacizumab (222-323) and sorafenib (90-153)
[1] Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0

Melanoma

The safety of TECENTRIQ, administered with cobimetinib and vemurafenib was evaluated in IMspire150, a double-blind, randomized (1:1), placebo-controlled study conducted in patients with previously untreated BRAF V600 mutation-positive metastatic or unresectable melanoma *[see Clinical Studies (14.5)]*. Patients received TECENTRIQ with cobimetinib and vemurafenib (N=230) or placebo with cobimetinib and vemurafenib (n=281).

Among the 230 patients who received TECENTRIQ administered with cobimetinib and vemurafenib, the median duration of exposure to TECENTRIQ was 9.2 months (range: 0-30 months) to cobimetinib was 10.0 months (range: 1-31 months) and to vemurafenib was 9.8 months (range: 1-31 months).

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 3% of patients in the TECENTRIQ plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib arm. Adverse reactions leading to death were hepatic failure, fulminant hepatitis, sepsis, septic shock, pneumonia, and cardiac arrest.

Serious adverse reactions occurred in 45% of patients in the TECENTRIQ plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib arm. The most frequent (≥ 2%) serious adverse reactions were hepatotoxicity (7%), pyrexia (6%), pneumonia (4.3%), malignant neoplasms (2.2%), and acute kidney injury (2.2%).

Adverse reactions leading to discontinuation of TECENTRIQ occurred in 21% of patients in the TECENTRIQ plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib arm. The most frequent (≥ 2%) adverse reactions leading to TECENTRIQ discontinuation were increased ALT (2.2%) and pneumonitis (2.6%).

Adverse reactions leading to interruption of TECENTRIQ occurred in 68% of patients in the TECENTRIQ plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib arm. The most frequent (≥ 2%) adverse reactions leading to TECENTRIQ interruption were pyrexia (14%), increased ALT (13%), hyperthyroidism (10%), increased AST (10%), increased lipase (9%), increased amylase (7%), pneumonitis (5%), increased CPK (4.3%), diarrhea (3.5%), pneumonia (3.5%), asthenia (3%), rash (3%), influenza (3%), arthralgia (2.6%), fatigue (2.2%), dyspnea (2.2%), cough (2.2%), peripheral edema (2.2%), uveitis (2.2%), bronchitis (2.2%), hypothyroidism (2.2%), and respiratory tract infection (2.2%).

Tables 20 and 21 summarize the incidence of adverse reactions and laboratory abnormalities in Study IMspire150.

Table 20: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥10% of Patients on the TECENTRIQ plus Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib Arm or the Placebo plus Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib Arm and at a Higher Incidence (Between Arm Difference of ≥ 5% All Grades or ≥ 2% Grades 3-4 TECENTRIQ in IMspire150)

Adverse Reaction	TECENTRIQ in combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib (n=230)		Placebo with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib (n=281)	
	All Grades (%)	Grade 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grade 3–4 (%)
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Rash[1]	75	27	72	23
Pruritus	26	<1	17	<1
Photosensitivity reaction	21	<1	25	3.2
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions				
Fatigue[2]	51	3	45	1.8
Pyrexia[3]	49	1.7	35	2.1
Edema[4]	26	<1	21	0
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Hepatotoxicity[5]	50	21	36	13
Nausea	30	<1	32	2.5
Stomatitis[6]	23	1.3	15	<1
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders				
Musculoskeletal pain[7]	62	4.3	48	3.2
Endocrine Disorders				
Hypothyroidism[8]	22	0	10	0
Hyperthyroidism	18	<1	8	0
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications				
Infusion-related reaction[9]	10	2.6	8	<1
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders				
Pneumonitis[10]	12	1.3	6	<1
Vascular Disorders				
Hypertension[11]	17	10	18	7

[1]Includes rash, rash maculo-papular, dermatitis acneiform, rash macular, rash erythematous, eczema, skin exfoliation, rash papular, rash pustular, palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome, dermatitis, dermatitis contact, erythema multiforme, rash pruritic, drug eruption, nodular rash, dermatitis allergic, exfoliative rash, dermatitis exfoliative generalised and rash morbilliform
[2]Includes fatigue, asthenia and malaise
[3]Includes pyrexia and hyperpyrexia
[4]Includes edema peripheral, lymphoedema, oedema, face oedema, eyelid oedema, periorbital oedema, lip oedema and generalised oedema
[5]Includes alanine aminotransferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, blood bilirubin increased, transaminases increased, hepatitis, hepatic enzyme increased, hepatotoxicity, hypertransaminasaemia, bilirubin conjugated increased, hepatocellular injury, hyperbilirubinaemia, liver function test increased, hepatic failure, hepatitis fulminant and liver function test abnormal
[6]Includes stomatitis, mucosal inflammation, aphthous ulcer, mouth ulceration, cheilitis and glossitis
[7]Includes arthralgia, myalgia, pain in extremity, back pain, musculoskeletal pain, arthritis, neck pain, musculoskeletal chest pain, musculoskeletal stiffness, bone pain, spinal pain, immune-mediated arthritis, joint stiffness and non-cardiac chest pain
[8]Includes hypothyroidism and blood thyroid stimulating hormone increased
[9]Includes infusion related reaction and hypersensitivity
[10]Includes pneumonitis and interstitial lung disease
[11]Includes hypertension, blood pressure increased, hypertensive crisis

Clinically important adverse reactions in < 10% of patients who received TECENTRIQ plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib were:

Cardiac Disorders: Arrhythmias, ejection fraction decreased, electrocardiogram QT prolonged
Eye Disorders: Uveitis
Gastrointestinal disorders: Pancreatitis
Infections and infestations: Pneumonia, urinary tract infection
Metabolism and nutrition disorders: Hyperglycemia
Nervous system Disorders: Dizziness, dysgeusia, syncope
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Dyspnea, oropharyngeal pain
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Vitiligo

Table 21: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥ 20% of Patients Receiving TECENTRIQ Plus Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib Arm or the Placebo Plus Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib Arm and at a Higher Incidence (Between Arm Difference of ≥ 5% All Grades or ≥ 2% Grades 3-4) in IMspire150

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ in combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib (n=230)		Placebo with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib (n=281)	
	All Grades (%)	Grade 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grade 3–4 (%)
Hematology				
Decreased Lymphocytes	80	24	72	17
Decreased Hemoglobin	77	2.6	72	2.2
Decreased Platelet	34	1.3	24	0.4
Decreased Neutrophils	26	2.2	19	1.5
Chemistry				
Increased Creatine Kinase	88	22	81	18
Increased AST	80	13	68	6
Increased ALT	79	18	62	12
Increased Triacylglycerol Lipase	75	46	62	35

Table 21: Laboratory Abnormalities Worsening from Baseline Occurring in ≥ 20% of Patients Receiving TECENTRIQ Plus Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib Arm or the Placebo Plus Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib Arm and at a Higher Incidence (Between Arm Difference of ≥ 5% All Grades or ≥ 2% Grades 3-4) in IMspire150 (continued)

Laboratory Abnormality	TECENTRIQ in combination with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib (n=230)		Placebo with Cobimetinib and Vemurafenib (n=281)	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3–4 (%)
Increased Alkaline Phosphatase	73	6	63	2.9
Decreased Phosphorus	67	22	64	14
Increased Amylase	51	13	45	13
Increased Blood Urea Nitrogen	47	NA[1]	37	NA[1]
Decreased Albumin	43	0.9	34	1.5
Increased Bilirubin	42	3.1	33	0.7
Decreased Calcium	41	1.3	28	0
Decreased Sodium	40	5	34	7
Decreased Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone	38	NA[1]	23	NA[1]
Increased Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone[2]	37	NA[1]	33	NA[1]
Decreased Potassium	36	5	22	4.3
Increased Triiodothyronine	33	NA[1]	18	NA[1]
Increased Free Thyroxine	32	NA[1]	21	NA[1]
Decreased Total Triiodothyronine	32	NA[1]	8	NA[1]
Increased Potassium	29	1.3	19	1.4
Decreased Triiodothyronine	27	NA[1]	21	NA[1]
Increased Sodium	20	0	13	0.4

Graded per NCI CTCAE v4.0.

Each test incidence is based on the number of patients who had both baseline and at least one on-study laboratory measurement available: TECENTRIQ plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib (28-277), placebo plus cobimetinib and vemurafenib arm (25-230).

[1] NA= Not applicable. NCI CTCAE v4.0 does not include these laboratories.

[2] Increased Thyroid Stimulating Hormone has a difference <5% (All Grades) between arms and is included for clinical completeness.

6.2 Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity. The detection of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Additionally, the observed incidence of antibody (including neutralizing antibody) positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to atezolizumab in the studies described above with the incidence of antibodies in other studies or to other products may be misleading.

Among 111 patients in IMvigor210 (Cohort 1), 48% tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA at one or more post-dose time points. Patients who tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA also had decreased systemic atezolizumab exposures. The presence of ADA did not have a clinically significant effect on the incidence or severity of adverse reactions.

Among 565 patients with NSCLC in OAK, 30% tested positive for treatment-emergent anti-drug antibodies (ADA) at one or more post-dose time points. The median onset time to ADA formation was 3 weeks. The ability of these binding ADA to neutralize atezolizumab is unknown. Patients who tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA also had decreased systemic atezolizumab exposure *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. Exploratory analyses showed that the subset of patients who were ADA positive by week 4 (21%; 118/560) appeared to have less efficacy (effect on overall survival) as compared to patients who tested negative for treatment-emergent ADA by week 4 *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. The presence of ADA did not have a clinically significant effect on the incidence or severity of adverse reactions.

Among 487 ADA-evaluable patients with NSCLC who received atezolizumab in IMpower010, 31% (n=152) tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA at one or more post-dose time points. Among 241 patients in the PD-L1 SP263 ≥1% TC Stage II-IIIA population, 28% (n=67) tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA at one or more post-dose time points. Patients who tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA had lower systemic atezolizumab exposure as compared to patients who were ADA-negative [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. There were insufficient numbers of patients and DFS events in the ADA-positive subgroup (19%; 39/207 by week 7) to determine whether ADA alters the efficacy of atezolizumab. The presence of ADA did not have a clinically significant effect on the incidence or severity of adverse reactions.

Among 364 ADA-evaluable patients with NSCLC who received TECENTRIQ with bevacizumab, paclitaxel and carboplatin in IMpower150, 36% (n=132) tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA at one or more post-dose time points and 83% of these 132 patients tested ADA positive prior to receiving the second dose of atezolizumab. The ability of these binding ADA to neutralize atezolizumab is unknown. Patients who tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA had lower systemic atezolizumab exposure as compared to patients who were ADA negative *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. The presence of ADA did not increase the incidence or severity of adverse reactions *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*.

Among 315 ADA-evaluable patients with HCC who received TECENTRIQ and bevacizumab in IMbrave150, 28% (n=88) tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA at one or more post-dose time points and 66% (58/88) of these 88 patients tested ADA-positive prior to receiving the third dose of TECENTRIQ. The ability of these binding ADA to neutralize atezolizumab is unknown. Patients who tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA had lower systemic atezolizumab exposure as compared to patients who were ADA-negative *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. Exploratory analyses showed that the subset of patients who were ADA-positive by week 6 (20%; 58/288) appeared to have less efficacy (effect on overall survival) as compared to patients who tested negative for treatment-emergent ADA by week 6; *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*. The presence of ADA did not have a clinically significant effect on the incidence or severity of adverse reactions.

Among 218 ADA-evaluable patients with melanoma who received TECENTRIQ in combination with cobimetinib and vemurafenib in IMspire150, 13% (n=29) tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA at one or more post-dose time points. Patients who tested positive for treatment-emergent ADA had decreased systemic atezolizumab exposure *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. There are insufficient numbers of patients with positive ADA to determine whether ADA alters the efficacy or incidence or severity of adverse reactions.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on its mechanism of action *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)]*, TECENTRIQ can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. There are no available data on the use of TECENTRIQ in pregnant women.

Animal studies have demonstrated that inhibition of the PD-L1/PD-1 pathway can lead to increased risk of immune-related rejection of the developing fetus resulting in fetal death *(see Data)*. Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus.

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with TECENTRIQ to evaluate its effect on reproduction and fetal development. A literature-based assessment of the effects on reproduction demonstrated that a central function of the PD-L1/PD-1 pathway is to preserve pregnancy by maintaining maternal immune tolerance to a fetus. Blockage of PD-L1 signaling has been shown in murine models of pregnancy to disrupt tolerance to a fetus and to result in an increase in fetal loss; therefore, potential risks of administering TECENTRIQ during pregnancy include increased rates of abortion or stillbirth. As reported in the literature, there were no malformations related to the blockade of PD-L1/PD-1 signaling in the offspring of these animals; however, immune-mediated disorders occurred in PD-1 and PD-L1 knockout mice. Based on its mechanism of action, fetal exposure to atezolizumab may increase the risk of developing immune-mediated disorders or altering the normal immune response.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of atezolizumab in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. As human IgG is excreted in human milk, the potential for absorption and harm to the infant is unknown. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in breastfed infants from TECENTRIQ, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Pregnancy Testing

Verify pregnancy status in females of reproductive potential prior to initiating TECENTRIQ *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]*.

Contraception

Females

Based on its mechanism of action, TECENTRIQ can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]*. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with TECENTRIQ and for at least 5 months following the last dose.

Infertility

Females

Based on animal studies, TECENTRIQ may impair fertility in females of reproductive potential while receiving treatment *[see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)]*.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of TECENTRIQ have not been established in pediatric patients.

The safety and antitumor activity of TECENTRIQ were assessed but not established in a single-arm, multi-center, multi-cohort trial (NCT02541604) in 60 pediatric patients aged 7 months to <17 years with relapsed or progressive solid tumors and lymphomas. No new safety signals were observed in pediatric patients in this study.

In pediatric patients who received TECENTRIQ 15 mg/kg with a maximum dose of 1200 mg every 3 weeks, the steady-state exposure (AUC) of atezolizumab in pediatric patients aged 12 years or older was comparable to that in adult patients who received TECENTRIQ 1200 mg every 3 weeks, while the exposure trended lower in pediatric patients less than 12 years old.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of 2616 patients with metastatic urothelial carcinoma, metastatic NSCLC, and other tumor types treated with single agent TECENTRIQ in clinical studies, 49% were 65 years and over and 15% were 75 years and over.

Of 2421 patients with NSCLC and SCLC treated with TECENTRIQ in combination with other antineoplastic drugs in clinical studies, 48% were 65 years and over and 10% were 75 years and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between patients aged 65 years or older and younger patients.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions

Inform patients of the risk of immune-mediated adverse reactions that may require corticosteroid treatment and interruption or discontinuation of TECENTRIQ, including:

- Pneumonitis: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for any new or worsening cough, chest pain, or shortness of breath *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Colitis: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for diarrhea, blood or mucus in stools, or severe abdominal pain *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Hepatitis: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for jaundice, severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of abdomen, lethargy, or easy bruising or bleeding *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Endocrinopathies: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for signs or symptoms of hypophysitis, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency, or type 1 diabetes mellitus, including diabetic ketoacidosis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Nephritis: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for pelvic pain, frequent urination, or unusual swelling. *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Dermatologic Adverse Reactions: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for generalized rash, skin eruption, or painful skin and mucous membrane lesions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- Other Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions: Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for signs or symptoms of other potential immune-mediated adverse reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

Infusion-Related Reactions

Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for signs or symptoms of infusion-related reactions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

Complications of Allogeneic HSCT after PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors

Follow patients closely for evidence of transplant-related complications and intervene promptly. Consider the benefits versus risks of treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody prior to or after an allogeneic HSCT*[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Advise females of reproductive potential that TECENTRIQ can cause harm to a fetus and to inform their healthcare provider of a known or suspected pregnancy *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)]*.

Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose of TECENTRIQ *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)]*.

Lactation

Advise female patients not to breastfeed while taking TECENTRIQ and for at least 5 months after the last dose *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)]*.

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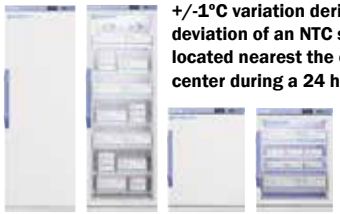
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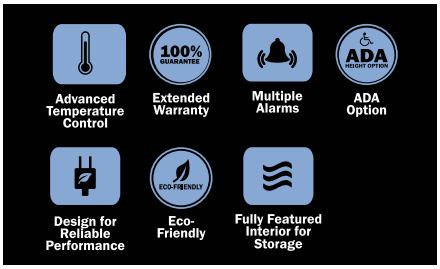
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Accucold	Capacity	Height	Width	Depth	Door	PRICE
ARS1PV	1 cu.ft.	21.5"	17.5"	19.5"	White	**936.00**
ARG1PV	1 cu.ft.	21.5"	17.5"	20"	Glass	**949.00**
ARS3PV	3 cu.ft.	33.75"	18.5"	19"	White	**1,059.50**
ARG3PV	3 cu.ft.	33.75"	18.5"	19.5"	Glass	**1,072.50**
ARS6PV	6 cu.ft.	32.5"	23.5"	24.5"	White	**1,180.40**
ARG6PV	6 cu.ft.	32.5"	23.5"	25"	Glass	**1,193.40**
ARS8PV	8 cu.ft.	50"	23.38"	24.5"	White	**1,497.60**
ARG8PV	8 cu.ft.	50"	23.38"	25"	Glass	**1,510.60**
ARS12PV	12 cu.ft.	61.75"	23.38"	24.5"	White	**2,002.00**
ARG12PV	12 cu.ft.	61.75"	23.38"	25"	Glass	**2,015.00**
ARS15PV	15 cu.ft.	72"	23.5"	24.5"	White	**2,294.50**
ARG15PV	15 cu.ft.	72"	23.5"	25"	Glass	**2,307.50**

models with data loggers are available

Pharma-Lab Refrigerators

Accucold	Capacity	Height	Width	Depth	Door	PRICE
ARS23ML	23 cu.ft.	83.75	27.5	31	(1) Stainless	**2,762.50**
ARG23ML	23 cu.ft.	83.75	27.5	31	(1) Glass	**3,113.50**
ARS49ML	49 cu.ft.	83.75	55.25	31	(2) Stainless	**4,413.50**
ARG49ML	49 cu.ft.	83.75	55.25	31	(2) Glass	**4,771.00**

Pharma-Lab Freezers

Accucold	Capacity	Height	Width	Depth	Door	PRICE
AFS23ML	23 cu.ft.	83.75	27.5	31	(1) Stainless	**3,178.50**
AFS49ML	49 cu.ft.	83.75	55.25	31	(2) Stainless	**5,063.50**

visit www.medicaldevicedepot.com for all product information and options

Choosing the Right Sized Unit

Below are a few handy steps for determining the ideal Accucold refrigerator size for your clinic:

1 Estimate the maximum number of doses of publicly-provided vaccine and privately purchased vaccine that will be in your refrigerator.

Refrigerator: Add the number of doses on hand (current inventory) from your last order form.

Public Vaccine _____

Private Vaccine + _____

Total doses = _____

Multiply (max inventory) x 1.25

Maximum doses = _____

2 Match your maximum doses with the minimum cubic feet needed to safely store your vaccine

Max. Doses	Minimum Cubic Ft.
2,000+ doses	may need more than one refrigerator
1000-2000	40 cu.ft
900-1000	36 cu.ft
801-900	21-23 cu.ft
701-800	17-19.5 cu.ft
400-700	11-16.7 cu.ft
100-399	4.9-6.1 cu.ft

For product application suggestions or recommendations please feel free to contact our product specialists to discuss your options at:

877-646-3300

Medical Device Depot Inc.

www.medicaldevicedepot.com



1059

CRYOLAB® MEDICAL

From CryoConcepts

CryoLab is a desk-top sized unit that delivers cryogen and employs pre-set spray times to ensure safe and effective treatment. Our lighted wand can spray the cryogen from any direction making it easier to treat all locations on the patient. CryoLab® can dispense nitrous oxide or carbon dioxide allowing physicians to treat cosmetically sensitive areas on the face, hands, and chest with less trauma and downtime.

View Brochures, Videos & More at POR.io
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CRYOMEGA®

From CryoConcepts

This pen-like device is the perfect choice when low entry costs, portability, and precise delivery are critical to the practice. CryOmega® dispenses nitrous oxide – the coldest portable cryogen and the pinpoint tip allow physicians to effective treat the lesion site without harming healthy tissue.

—

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1060



1061

CRYOCLEAR®

From CryoConcepts

This is a new pen-like cryo devices that dispenses carbon dioxide which is perfect for superficial lesions such as sun spots, age spots, and shin tags. CryoClear® has enough gas to treat between 20 and 30 lesions depending on the size and type.

View Brochures, Videos & More at POR.io
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GET BETTER OUTCOMES WITH CRYOSURGERY



Your choice of a cryosurgical device has a big impact on patient outcomes. CryoConcepts has the broadest line of cryosurgical equipment in the world and our 28 years of experience is built into every single product.

BETTER DESIGN. BETTER OUTCOMES. BETTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.

Our world class products include: **CryOmega®,** a portable pen-like device, **CryoLab® Medical,** a desktop-sized cryo unit, and **Histofreezer® *FLEX,*** our next generation canister that uses both cones and buds AND has the first returnable canister that is better for the environment.

NEW FOR 2021!



CONTACT US TODAY !!

Scan QR code for:

- A **Virtual or In-Office Demo** of any of our products
- A **FREE Lunch & Learn** with our nationwide team of Cryo Experts
- A **FREE E-book** on better outcomes using cryosurgery in your practice



CryoConcepts
THE CRYO *EXPERTS*

www.CryoConcepts.com

MAR-115 (Rev 1)



1063

ACCURATE, ACTIONABLE RESULTS FROM THE LEADER IN POINT-OF-CARE LIPID TESTING

From Abbott

The CLIA-waived Alere Cholestech LDX™ Analyzer is engineered for confidence, providing accurate, actionable, and readily accessible results that have set the standard in point-of-care lipid profile, cholesterol, and glucose testing. Results are easy to obtain. Fingerstick sampling and a small sample size (40µL) makes results less painful and time consuming.

View Brochures, Videos & More at POR.io
Enter Number 1063 in the Search Area

LAB-ACCURATE RESULTS FOR ACR AND HBA1C

From Abbott

With its compact size and panel of tests, the Afinion 2 system is ideal for point-of-care testing in physician offices, clinics, community health centers and hospital out-patient clinics. From just a small urine or fingerstick whole blood sample, lab-accurate results for ACR and HbA1c are made available during the consultation.

View Brochures, Videos & More at POR.io
Enter Number 1064 in the Search Area



1064



1065

THE BREWER BASIC EXAM TABLE

From Brewer

Full featured, entry-level exam table design. The Brewer Basic Exam Table features a pneumatic cylinder, seamless upholstery, and the largest storage capacity available. We invite you to compare features, price, warranty and you will find the Brewer Basic Exam Table is clearly the best entry level exam table available.

View Brochures, Videos & More at POR.io
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BREWER'S ACCESS™ HIGH-LOW EXAM TABLE

From Brewer

Design provides an 18" profile in the seated position to allow level transfer from standard wheelchair heights, complete with upright seat back and safety grab bars to simplify reliable patient transfers. The system also offers abundant storage capacity with Brewer's signature pass-through drawer system and it is backed by Brewer's standard 3-year warranty.

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BREWER'S FLEX™ ACCESS EXAM TABLE

From Brewer

Step up to power table performance for less with Brewer's Flex™ Access Exam Table. Industry-leading 700-lb. patient weight capacity, unique safety features and unmatched ergonomic patient access maximize your clinical efficiency and ROI. A streamlined footprint and optional upgrades like safety grab bars, stirrups, and pass-through work surface provide ultimate flexibility for your practice.

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BD VERITOR™ PLUS SYSTEM

From BD Veritor™

The BD Veritor™ Plus System is a portable, easy-to-use, testing solution for SARS-COV-2*, Flu A+ B and other respiratory tract infections that delivers results in 15 minutes or less. It features two analysis modes that adapt to your workflow, online education tools, and optional reporting capabilities including the BD Synapsys™ Informatics Solution—making it the point-of-care diagnostic tool you won't want to be without.

*EUA authorized by FDA

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1069

BIOFIRE® FILMARRAY® TORCH

From BioFire

The BioFire® FilmArray® Torch is a fully integrated, random, and continuous access system designed to meet your laboratory's syndromic infectious disease testing needs. The BioFire Torch offers a radically reduced benchtop footprint, saving precious space in the lab, and its scalability meets high throughput demands. BioFire® FilmArray® Link Software automatically uploads patient results. Fully compatible with all CLIA Moderate BioFire® FilmArray® Panels, the BioFire Torch helps you maximize efficiency and productivity.

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CLIA-WAIVED BIOFIRE® FILMARRAY® RESPIRATORY PANEL (RP) EZ

From BioFire

The BioFire RP EZ accurately detects and identifies 14 viral and bacterial pathogens—not just Flu A and Flu B—so you can provide your patients with the right treatment, the first time. The test is easy and can be performed right in your office or clinic, with results in about an hour. The BioFire RP EZ is designed to run on a single computer/instrument configuration (EZ Configuration) of the BioFire® FilmArray® 2.0 System.

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1070



1071

RELIABLE DETECTION OF STREP A, FLU A, FLU B AND RSV

From Cepheid

Cepheid's GeneXpert Xpress® brings standardized molecular testing to any healthcare setting. Employing the highly accurate and easy to use lab in a cartridge technology in every GeneXpert system, the GeneXpert Xpress® is a true on-demand walkaway testing system that provides accurate and reliable detection of Strep A, Flu A, Flu B and RSV. Two or four-module configurations save valuable bench space and reduce the need for multiple testing platforms.

View Brochures, Videos & More at POR.io
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3 WAYS TO START IMMEDIATELY INCREASING REVENUE

1 Neuro-Cognitive Testing 1072

- Medicare mandates yearly cognitive assessment
- Takes 10-15 minutes to prep patient, 20 minutes to test
- Analyzes: brain health (EEG), brain processing speed (Evoke Potentials), heart health (EKG), mental health (neuropsychology)
- **Reimburses using 6 CPT codes, National Average = $750 - $1000 per test**
- Each test is processed into a fully-finished, clinically actionable report
- Easy to understand biomarkers facilitate more informed medical interventions, such as biofeedback

2 ANS Testing 1073

(can be combined with SUDOMOTOR into 1 full system)

- Takes less than 10 minutes to perform, software provides verbal cues
- Tests for autonomic balance, vascular health, physical/mental stress, peripheral nerve health and other critical hidden risk factors
- **Reimburses $170/test using 3 CPT codes**
- Provides a 1 page summary up to a full 24 page comprehensive report



3 SudoMotor Testing 1074

(can be combined with ANS into 1 full system)

- Takes 3 minutes to analyze a patients' hands and feet
- Provides a 1 page summary report
- Assesses peripheral nerve health (c-fiber function) and asymmetry between each hand and foot
- **Reimburses $130/test (national average)**

Medical Device Depot Inc.

www.medicaldevicedepot.com

CALL TOLL FREE 877-646-3300

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ACUCY INFLUENZA A&B TEST

From Sekisui Diagnostics

The Acucy™ Influenza A&B Test is for the rapid, qualitative detection of influenza A and B viral nucleoprotein antigens from both nasal and nasopharyngeal swabs. Utilizing the Acucy™ Reader in either the point-of-care or laboratory setting, workflow flexibility is achieved with both Read Now and Walk Away features. The combination provides clinicians with standardized and definitive result interpretation.

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OSOM ULTRA PLUS FLU A&B TEST

From Sekisui Diagnostics

Stronger Clinical Performance Takes Lateral Flow Testing To The Next Level. Providing superior rapid results at the point-of-care. Fast, easy, cost effective so you can test and treat in one visit.

- High Performance- Equivalent or exceeding the performance of reader devices, without the need for an instrument
- Results in 10 minutes
- OSOM® Custom Care- Exceptional Support/Training by licensed medical technologists and experienced healthcare professionals
- Made in the USA

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TURN SMALL PLACES INTO SMART SPACES

From Abbott

With reduced budgets, shrinking laboratory space and staffing challenges, many laboratories need a solution that lets them work smarter with less. The CELL-DYN Emerald 22 AL is a full performance, automated optical 5-part differential analyzer that delivers smarter results for small to midsize clinical laboratories.

- Compact Design
- Walkaway Functionality
- Ease Of Use
- Smart Safety Features

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POINT OF CARE

Abbott

TRANSFORM PATIENT SATISFACTION AND PRACTICE EFFICIENCY.



1078



i-STAT®

COMPREHENSIVE CLIA Waived MENU AVAILABLE



piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

1079

CLIA Waived Tests: CMP, BMP, Lipid Panel, Lipid Panel Plus, General Chemistry, Kidney Check, Renal Panel, MetLyte 8 and Electrolytes

Fast—Results in minutes, accelerating patient care decisions.

Accurate—Lab-accurate results for a wide range of tests.*

Versatile—Comprehensive CLIA-waived menu available.

Simple—Intuitive function to improve operational efficiency.

Convenient—Have test results during office visit, increasing patient satisfaction.

To learn more, contact your Abbott Point of Care representative at 888-893-0335, your distribution representative, or visit www.pointofcare.abbott

*2016 Proficiency Testing Results, American Proficiency Institute, www.api-pt.com [*Piccolo Xpress*]. See cartridge information at www.pointofcare.abbott [*i-STAT*].

***i-STAT* Part No:** 04J60-20 Waived Kit, 04J48-50 Moderately Complex Kit, 06F20-20 Waived Analyzer, 04P75-03 Moderately Complex Analyzer
***Piccolo Xpress* Part No:** 07P05-50 *Piccolo Xpress* with 3YR Serv, 07P05-51 *Piccolo Xpress* with 5YR Serv

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Piccolo Xpress is a registered trademark of Abaxis, Inc. and distributed by Abbott Point of Care.
Abaxis 888-3355 Rev A



1080

CELL-DYN EMERALD HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER

From Abbott

CELL-DYN Emerald is a 3-part differential hematology analyzer that offers high performance in an affordable, compact design that provides reliable and accurate patient results every time. As a smaller operating laboratory, you need a solution that offers reliable results. CELL-DYN Emerald provides results in under 65 seconds. CELL-DYN Emereald's small size, simple touch screen software and reliability offer an easy-to-use, truly compact table/bench top instrument for easy performance in your laboratory.

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MICROS HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER WITH 3-PART DIFFERENTIAL PLUS THE LITEDM

From HORIBA Medical

Is it viral or bacterial? A CBC with 3-part differential can provide the clues to help distinguish between viral and bacterial infections before you decide to treat. The Micros 60 Hematology analyzer provides a CBC with 3-part Diff result in less than 60 seconds using only 10 µL of sample. Connect to the Lite^{DM} Patient Data Management System for an affordable way to consolidate patient results to one report.

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1081



1082

PENTRA 60 C+ HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER WITH 5-PART DIFFERENTIAL

From HORIBA Medical

Now you can have the same results hospitals and reference labs provide in a small, benchtop analyzer. The Pentra 60 C+ hematology analyzer provides a CBC with 5-part differential result using proprietary technology that ensures an accurate count and differential on the first run. Reduce repeats and reflex to the microscope with Pentra hematology technology.

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Abbott

FAST AND EASY.
ACCURATE RESULTS EVERY TIME.

CELL-DYN EMERALD

Compact, easy-to-use 3-part differential hematology analyzer provides you with proven methods and technology, including electronic impedance, absorption spectrophotometry, electronic valves, cyanide-free lyse reagent, LCD color touch screen and USB ports.

COMPACT DESIGN

Conserving valuable laboratory workspace with a small footprint and only 2 reagents plus on-board cleaner.

EASE OF USE

- Decreasing manual entry errors and increasing compliance by use of barcoded reagents
- Reducing hands-on time with touch-free scheduled daily maintenance, startup and shutdown

FLEXIBLE USER INTERFACE

- Improving use and easing training of software functions with color touch screen and numeric keypad
- Providing positive patient identification with barcode reader for specimens

RELIABILITY

Helping you keep your commitments

OPTICAL 3-PART DIFFERENTIAL

Delivering comprehensive results for your doctors and patients



Learn how the CELL-DYN Emerald 22 can help your laboratory operate more efficiently at:

CORELABORATORY.ABBOTT/HEMATOLOGY

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For in vitro diagnostic only. Refer to the Operator's Manual for operational precautions, limitations, and hazards.
ADD-00074091 12/20.



1083

MICROS ES 60 HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER WITH 3-PART DIFFERENTIAL

From HORIBA Medical

Simple to use and easy to maintain with a zero maintenance concept, the Micros ES 60 is a small tabletop hematology analyzer with an integrated data management system. The analyzer provides a CBC with 3-part differential result in less than 60 seconds using only 10 µL of sample. Connect to the Lite^{DM} Patient Data Management System for an affordable way to consolidate patient results to one report.

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PENTRA XLR HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER WITH 5-PART DIFFERENTIAL

From HORIBA Medical

The Pentra XLR hematology analyzer with autoloader provides a CBC with 5-part Diff result using proprietary technology that ensures an accurate count and differential on the first run. The Pentra XLR also provides a complete menu of Retic parameters for treating oncology and anemia patients. The autoloader processes 80 samples an hour and provides random continuous access for medium-to high-volume clinics and rural or community hospitals.

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1084

1085



FIRST EVER CLIA WAIVED HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER

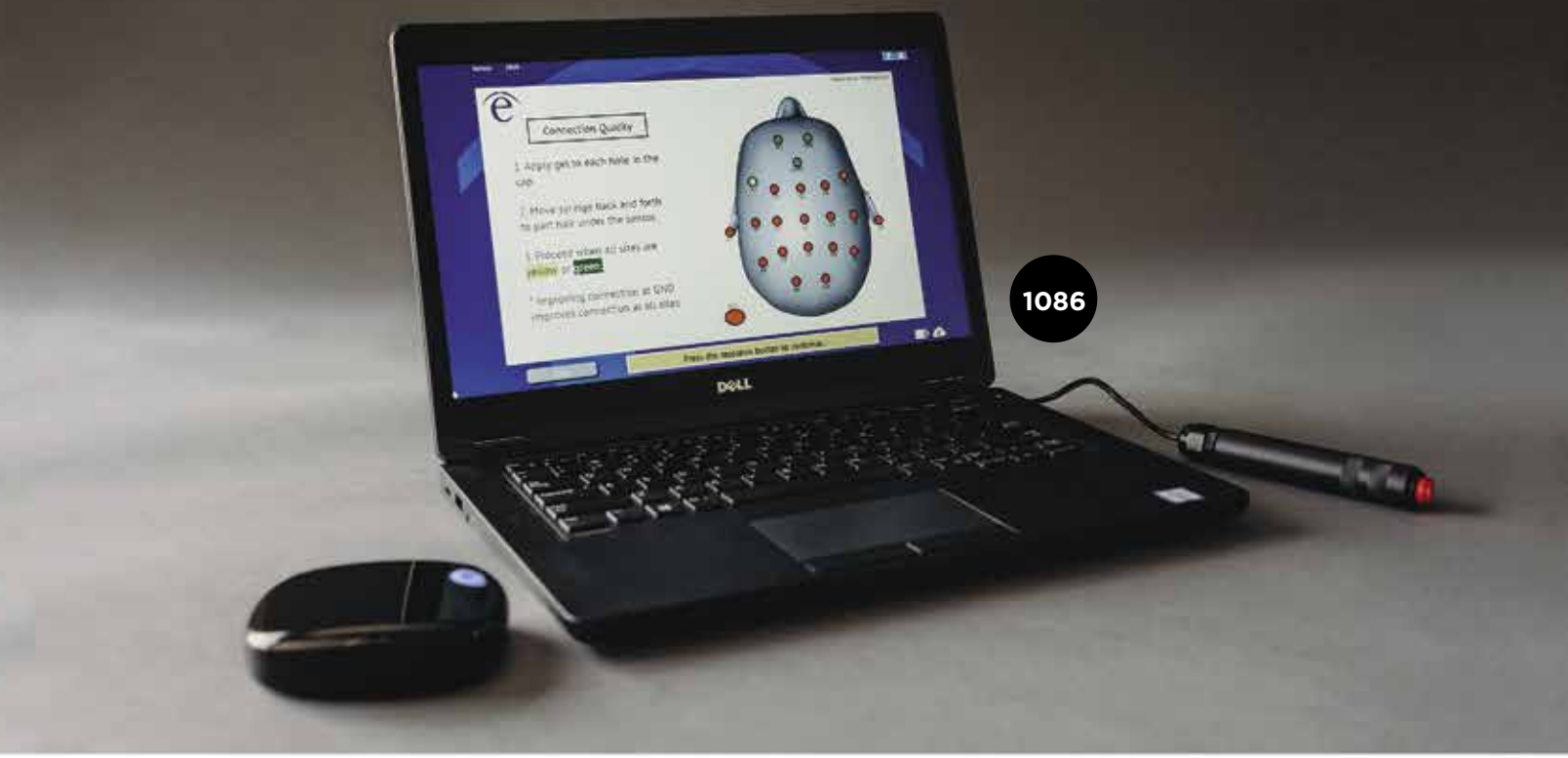
From Sysmex

Faster test results, clinical decisions and greater practice efficiency are coming to physicians' offices with the first CLIA-waived CBC analyzer. Hematology diagnostics leader Sysmex is bringing more lab testing to the point of care. One of the most common blood tests can be conducted reliably and accurately on-site, in as few as three minutes. The device's ease of use and innovative technology means in-house staff can operate it in just a few easy steps, without lengthy certification and training. The new Sysmex XW-100 will improve health care efficiency and patient care.

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The eVox® System

Memory loss biomarkers to aid in diagnosis



Clinically Valuable.
FDA 510(k) cleared to aid in diagnosis of cognitive disorders

Easy-to-use.
In-office assessment via computational EEG/ERP

Reimbursable.
$725 Medicare national average 2019[1]

eVox® Aids in Diagnosis

1 in 3 cases of dementia could be prevented with early interventions[2].

The eVox® System may help you detect, diagnose, and intervene early.

Call Now: 866-225-4462

Ask about a special offer for POR readers!

evoke NEUROSCIENCE

[1]2019 NATIONAL AVERAGE MEDICARE PHYSICIAN FEE SCHEDULE, NON FACILITY SETTING https://www.cms.gov/apps/physician-fee-schedule/overview.aspx
Payment Policies Under the Physician Fee Schedule and Other Revisions to Part B for CY 2019 Final Rule.

[2]Boise L, et al. Am J Alzheimers Dis 1999;14:20-26.



1087

HEMATOLOGY TESTING MADE EASY

From Sysmex

Designed for labs testing up to 25 samples per day, the Sysmex pocH-100i™ has the smallest footprint of any analyzer on the market. The instrument requires only 15uL of whole blood for reporting of 17 clinical parameters, including a 3-part WBC Differential. It is ideal for urgent care, physician office lab, small clinic, or any outpatient setting where a point of care CBC is needed.

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NOW IT'S MORE THANK JUST A BLOOD TEST

From Sysmex

With its simplified operation, the Sysmex XP-300™ is ideal for clinics and physician office labs. It provides a CBC with 17 different parameters, including a 3-part WBC Differential. The XP-300+M combines the accuracy and reliability of a Sysmex CBC with the agility of Medicus Middleware. Features include EMR connectivity, instrument interfaces and a QC module.

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1088



1089

THE NANOENTEK FREND IMMUNOASSAY SYSTEM

From NanoEnTek

The NanoEnTek FREND Immunoassay System provides Vitamin D, TSH, fT4, PSA, and Testosterone results in minutes with a no cost placement program. Complete all 5 tests in less than 20 minutes for same visit patient consultation. PSA and TSH results are available in 3 minutes or less. Imagine having a new source of revenue with improved practice efficiency and patient satisfaction. Thoughtfully designed, with your practice in mind.

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IMMUNOASSAY ANALYZERS



FULLY AUTOMATED QUANTITIVE IMMUNOASSAY ANALYZER

From Sekisui Diagnostics

The FastPack® IP System is a fully automated quantitative immunoassay analyzer designed for use in the Physician Office laboratory. Utilizing sophisticated chemiluminescence technology, the FastPack® IP System provides the capability to produce complex immunoassay results in 12 minutes or less with a push of a button. Menu includes Vitamin D, Testosterone, TSH, Free T4 PSA and hCG.

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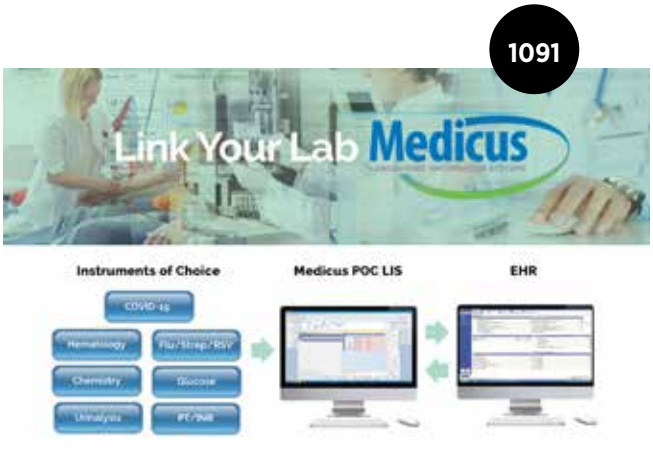
LABORATORY SERVICES

MEDICUS LIS

From Medicus LIS

If you are considering in-house lab testing, including Covid-19 testing and required reporting to state agencies, connecting Lab to LIS and EHR makes the process of test orders to completed results much easier. Providers receive test results posted to patient charts in real-time, expediting patient care, saving time, money and even preparing for lab test reimbursement goals. Link Your Lab with Medicus LIS today! Contact us: 888-643-8081 sales@medicuslis.com

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MAKE LABORATORY COMPLIANCE AND INSPECTION EASIER

From My Inspection

Make laboratory compliance and inspections easier by changing how you document, save and retrieve all information necessary to meet CLIA and accreditation regulations. With two unique electronic tools My Compliance Manual and MyInspection™ Software, the guesswork and tedious task of interpreting and documenting policy, procedure, forms, charts and logs is over. Your lab will be compliant, have less paper, and be inspection ready.

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1093

MICRO 1 SPIROMETER

From MicroDirect

Specifically designed for situations where low cost precision spirometry measurements are required, the Micro I Spirometer measures the following parameters FEV1, FVC, PEF, FEF25-75, EEV6, FEV1/FVC, FEV1/FEV6, FEF25 and FEF25 that cn be displayed along with percent predicted and post bronchodilator comparisons and provide an optional printout if needed. Extremely lightweight and portable making it suitable for hospital outreach clinics, bedside screenings, health fair screenings and other situations where remote testing is required.

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SPIROMETRY IS EASY

From MicroDirect

Unless the equipment is easy to use, it will not be fully utilized by your staff. The MicroLab and MicroLoop are menu driven via a large graphic display and the test takes less than five minutes to perform. The easy-to-read reports, quality checks and built-in interpretation assist with your diagnosis. Your office sees patients with indications for spirometry on a daily basis. Accurately and quickly diagnosis them so you can properly treat them.

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1094



1095

PORTABLE, SINGLE CLICK OPERATION SPIROMETER

From MicroDirect

The MicroDirect SpiroUSB many features include single click operation of all main functions, full ATS/ERS test quality checks, real time Flow/Volume and Volume/ Time traces, a choice of child incentive displays, choice of predicted values, estimated lung age, pre/post bronchodilator comparisons and can be used on multiple PC's with dongle software protection key. The child incentive display and ATS quality checks ensure maximal results every time. Use with a laptop for true portability.

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1096

BD VERITOR™ PLUS SYSTEM

From BD Veritor™

The BD Veritor™ Plus System is a portable, easy-to-use, testing solution for SARS-COV-2*, Flu A+ B and other respiratory tract infections that delivers results in 15 minutes or less. It features two analysis modes that adapt to your workflow, online education tools, and optional reporting capabilities including the BD Synapsys™ Informatics Solution—making it the point-of-care diagnostic tool you won't want to be without.

*EUA authorized by FDA

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RELIABLE DETECTION OF STREP A, FLU A, FLU B AND RSV

From Cepheid

Cepheid's GeneXpert Xpress® brings standardized molecular testing to any healthcare setting. Employing the highly accurate and easy to use lab in a cartridge technology in every GeneXpert system, the GeneXpert Xpress® is a true on-demand walkaway testing system that provides accurate and reliable detection of Strep A, Flu A, Flu B and RSV. Two or four-module configurations save valuable bench space and reduce the need for multiple testing platforms.

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1097

1098



OSOM® ULTRA STREP A TEST

From Sekisui Diagnostics

The OSOM® Ultra Strep A test is a color immunochromatographic assay intended for the qualitative detection of Group A Streptococcus antigen directly from throat swab specimens. Shown to be not statistically different than single swab culture. Sensitivity 95.7% and 100% Specificity. Includes two additional test sticks for External QC. CLIA Waived..

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1099

TOXICOLOGY SCREENING SIMPLIFIED ABBOTT'S IMMTOX 270 BENCHTOP ANALYZER NOW WITH 14 ASSAYS CLIA CATEGORIZED AS MODERATE COMPLEXITY

From Abbott

The ImmTox270 benchtop analyzer offers comprehensive toxicology screening solutions for physician offices, treatment centers and independent laboratories.

Broad test menu with over 20 assays to choose from including 14 that are now available as moderately complex.

With complete laboratory solutions from consultation to licensure, and compliance the Abbott Clinical Laboratory Solutions team has you covered.

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TOXICOLOGY URINE DRUG SCREENING REAGENTS

From Abbott

Prescription drug misuse and illicit drug abuse is a growing public health challenge in this country. Building a test profile that covers highly misused drugs has never been so vital. With over 20 relevant assays to choose from Abbott's suite of Immunalysis reagents allows you to easily screen for relevant substances. Our complete line of assays, calibrators, and controls enables you to implement an efficient drug screening program in office.

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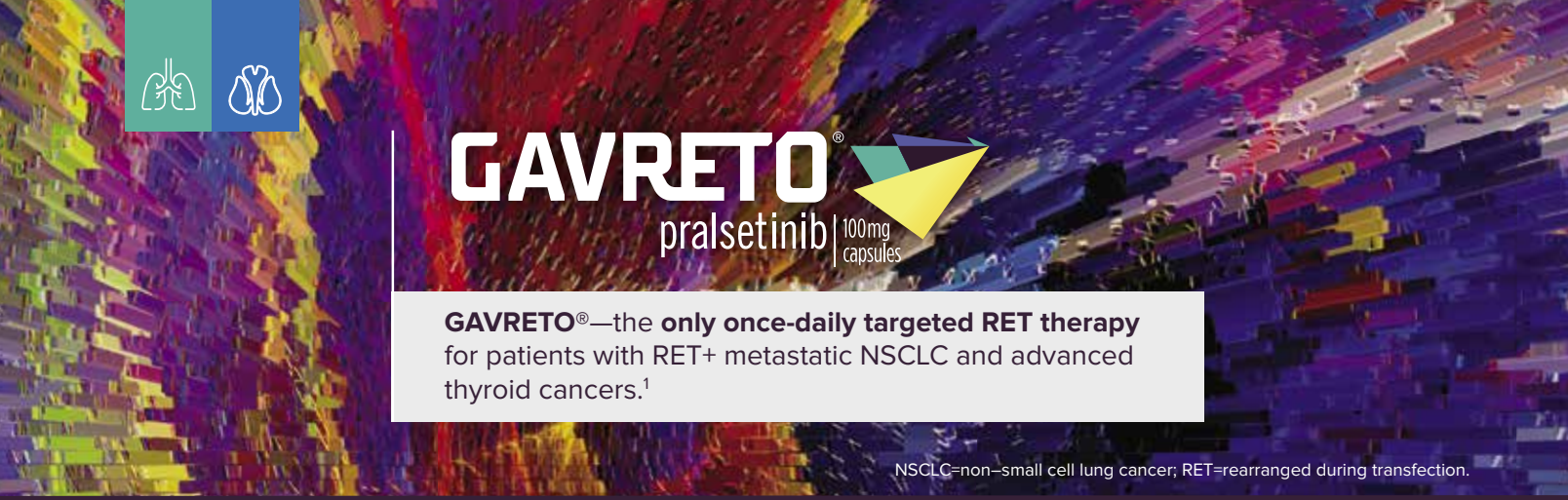
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INDICATIONS

GAVRETO® (pralsetinib) is indicated for the treatment of:

- Adult patients with metastatic rearranged during transfection (RET) fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as detected by an FDA approved test
- Adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET-mutant medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) who require systemic therapy
- Adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer who require systemic therapy and who are radioactive iodine-refractory (if radioactive iodine is appropriate)

These indications are approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for these indications may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trials.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)/Pneumonitis occurred in 10% of patients who received GAVRETO, including 2.7% with Grade 3/4, and 0.5% with fatal reactions. Monitor for pulmonary symptoms indicative of ILD/pneumonitis. Withhold GAVRETO and promptly investigate for ILD in any patient who presents with acute or worsening of respiratory symptoms (e.g., dyspnea, cough, and fever). Withhold, reduce dose or permanently discontinue GAVRETO based on severity of confirmed ILD.

Hypertension occurred in 29% of patients, including Grade 3 hypertension in 14% of patients. Overall, 7% had their dose interrupted and 3.2% had their dose reduced for hypertension. Treatment-emergent hypertension was most commonly managed with anti-hypertension medications. Do not initiate GAVRETO in patients with uncontrolled hypertension. Optimize blood pressure prior to initiating GAVRETO. Monitor blood pressure after 1 week, at least monthly thereafter and as clinically indicated. Initiate or adjust anti-hypertensive therapy as appropriate. Withhold, reduce dose, or permanently discontinue GAVRETO based on the severity.

Hepatotoxicity: Serious hepatic adverse reactions occurred in 2.1% of patients treated with GAVRETO. Increased aspartate aminotransferase (AST) occurred in 69% of patients, including Grade 3/4 in 5% and increased alanine aminotransferase (ALT) occurred in 46% of patients, including Grade 3/4 in 6%. The median time to first onset for increased AST was 15 days (range: 5 days to 1.5 years) and increased ALT was 22 days (range: 7 days to 1.7 years). Monitor AST and ALT prior to initiating GAVRETO, every 2 weeks during the first 3 months, then monthly thereafter and as clinically indicated. Withhold, reduce dose or permanently discontinue GAVRETO based on severity.

Grade ≥ 3 **hemorrhagic events** occurred in 2.5% of patients treated with GAVRETO including one patient with a fatal hemorrhagic event. Permanently discontinue GAVRETO in patients with severe or life-threatening hemorrhage.

Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS): Cases of TLS have been reported in patients with medullary thyroid carcinoma receiving GAVRETO. Patients may be at risk of TLS if they have rapidly growing tumors, a high tumor burden, renal dysfunction, or dehydration. Closely monitor patients at risk, consider appropriate prophylaxis including hydration, and treat as clinically indicated.

Impaired wound healing can occur in patients who receive drugs that inhibit the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) signaling pathway. Therefore, GAVRETO has the potential to adversely affect wound healing. Withhold GAVRETO for at least 5 days prior to elective surgery. Do not administer for at least 2 weeks following major surgery and until adequate wound healing. The safety of resumption of GAVRETO after resolution of wound healing complications has not been established.

Based on findings from animal studies and its mechanism of action, GAVRETO can cause **fetal harm** when administered to a pregnant woman. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise females of reproductive potential to use effective non-hormonal contraception during treatment with GAVRETO and for 2 weeks after the final dose. Advise males with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment with GAVRETO and for 1 week after the final dose. Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with GAVRETO and for 1 week after the final dose.

Common adverse reactions (≥25%) were constipation, hypertension, fatigue, musculoskeletal pain and diarrhea. **Common Grade 3/4 laboratory abnormalities (≥2%)** were decreased lymphocytes, decreased neutrophils, decreased hemoglobin, decreased phosphate, decreased calcium (corrected), decreased sodium, increased AST, increased ALT, decreased platelets and increased alkaline phosphatase.

Avoid coadministration of GAVRETO with **strong CYP3A inhibitors or combined P-gp and strong CYP3A inhibitors**. If coadministration cannot be avoided, reduce the GAVRETO dose. Avoid coadministration of GAVRETO with **strong CYP3A inducers**. If coadministration cannot be avoided, increase the GAVRETO dose.

You may report side effects to the FDA at **1-800-FDA-1088**. You may also report side effects to Genentech at **1-888-835-2555**.

Please see Brief Summary of full Prescribing Information for GAVRETO on adjacent pages.

Reference: 1. GAVRETO Prescribing Information. Genentech, Inc. April 2021.

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