

YOUR TRODELVY DISCUSSION GUIDE

Make the most of conversations about TRODELVY with your doctor



Want a discussion guide that's personalized to you? Scan the code to create one now.



WHAT IS TRODELVY?

TRODELVY® (sacituzumab govitecan-hziy) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with triple-negative breast cancer (negative for estrogen and progesterone hormone receptors and HER2) that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic) or cannot be removed by surgery, and who have received two or more prior treatments, including at least one treatment for metastatic disease.

It is not known if TRODELVY is safe and effective in people with moderate or severe liver problems or in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

TRODELVY can cause serious side effects, including low white blood cell count and diarrhea:

- Low white blood cell count (neutropenia) is common and can sometimes be severe and lead to infections that can be life-threatening or cause death as early as the first cycle of treatment. Your healthcare provider should check your blood cell counts during treatment and may give a medicine to help prevent neutropenia starting in the first cycle of treatment if you have an increased risk for developing low white blood cell count with a fever (febrile neutropenia). If your white blood cell count is too low, your healthcare provider may need to delay treatment or lower your dose, give you a medicine to treat low blood cell count, or in some cases may permanently stop TRODELVY. Your healthcare provider may need to give you antibiotic medicines if you develop fever while your white blood cell count is low.

 Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs of infection: fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath, or burning or pain when you urinate.
- Severe diarrhea. Diarrhea is common and can be severe. Severe diarrhea can lead to loss of too much body fluid (dehydration) and kidney problems. Your healthcare provider should monitor you for diarrhea and give you medicine as needed to help control it. If you lose too much body fluid, your healthcare provider may need to give you fluids and electrolytes to replace body salts. If you develop diarrhea during your treatment with TRODELVY, your healthcare provider should check to see if it may be caused by an infection. Your healthcare provider may decrease your dose, delay treatment, or permanently stop TRODELVY if your diarrhea is severe and cannot be controlled with anti-diarrheal medicines.
 - Call your healthcare provider right away the first time that you get diarrhea during treatment with TRODELVY; if you have black or bloody stools; if you have symptoms of dehydration, such as lightheadedness, dizziness, or faintness; if you are unable to take fluids by mouth due to nausea or vomiting; or if you are not able to get your diarrhea under control within 24 hours.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and click to see <u>Important Facts</u> about TRODELVY, including Important Warning.

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Topics to prioritize

Having clear priorities can help you get what you need out of conversations with your doctors and nurses, so **check off 3 topics you definitely want to talk about and ask those questions first**. If there's time left in your appointment, you can move on to the others.

Is TRODELVY right for me?

- What previous treatments are required for me to qualify for TRODELVY?
- How does my HER2-negative status affect whether I can receive TRODELVY?
- Why is it important that I list out the other medicines I'm taking?

Possible side effects

- What are the most common and most serious side effects of TRODELVY?
- When do side effects usually start and how long do they last?
- · What medications can be given for side effects like diarrhea, neutropenia, nausea, and vomiting?

Clinical trial results

- How did TRODELVY perform compared to traditional chemotherapy?
- What were the results with TRODELVY in the clinical trial?
- How many people were in the clinical trials for TRODELVY?

How TRODELVY works

- How does TRODELVY work differently than traditional chemotherapy?
- Since TRODELVY is a Trop-2-directed antibody-drug conjugate, do I need to get a test for Trop-2?
- Is there a way to visualize how TRODELVY works?

Topics continue on next page >

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Do not receive TRODELVY if you have had a severe allergic reaction to TRODELVY. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure.

Allergic and infusion-related reactions can be serious and life-threatening. Tell your healthcare provider or nurse right away if you get any of the following symptoms during your infusion of TRODELVY or within 24 hours after: swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat; hives; skin rash, itching, or flushing of your skin; fever; difficulty breathing or wheezing; lightheadedness, dizziness, feeling faint, or pass out; or chills or shaking chills (rigors).



Topics to prioritize (cont'd)

My doctor's opinion and experience
Is alopecia common among your patients receiving TRODELVY?
 In what situations have you modified the dose of TRODELVY?
 What are strategies you've used to manage certain side effects of TRODELVY?
Dosing information
• How often will I have to come in for appointments (for my infusions, any monitoring, other medicines, etc)?
 Since TRODELVY is an intravenous infusion, do I need to get a port?
• If I'm having issues tolerating my initial dose of TRODELVY, is a dose reduction an option you'd recommend?
Financial information and support
 Are you aware of any financial support programs for TRODELVY?
 Given my insurance situation, can I expect coverage for TRODELVY and any medicines I might need to manage certain side effects?
Do you know of any communities or other groups that could offer support?
Other



Have a friend or family member who often comes with you to appointments? You can **ask them to choose their top 3 topics** as well, and work together to get all your questions answered.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Nausea and vomiting are common and can sometimes be severe. Before each dose of TRODELVY, you will receive medicines to help prevent nausea and vomiting along with medicines to take home with instructions about how to take them. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have nausea or vomiting that is not controlled with the medicines prescribed for you. Your healthcare provider may decide to decrease your dose, delay treatment, or permanently stop TRODELVY if your nausea and vomiting is severe and cannot be controlled with anti-nausea medicines.

Before receiving TRODELVY, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have been told that you carry a gene for UGT1A1*28, which can increase your risk of getting side effects with TRODELVY, especially low white blood cell counts, with or without a fever, and low red blood cell counts.
- have liver problems.



What matters to you

You're the expert on what's important to you, and sharing it can help your healthcare team truly support you as you plan for what's next.

During my next treatment, I want to make sure I'm able to prioritize			
Something that's important to me about my next treatment is			
When I think about life with my next treatment, I think about			
Other:			
• Other:			
Add some notes below about your plan to keep you on track.			
Who can I turn to for support?			
What is the first small step I can take?			
What will keep me motivated?			

Talking about what matters to you is especially important when it comes to side effects and developing a custom management plan with your healthcare team.





Scan the code to build your plan for sharing side effects

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Before receiving TRODELVY, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TRODELVY can harm your unborn baby. Your healthcare provider should check to see if you are pregnant before you start receiving TRODELVY. TRODELVY may cause fertility problems in females, which could affect your ability to have a baby. Talk to your healthcare provider if fertility is a concern for you.



Fine-tuning your communication

Strong communication between you and your doctor can help you feel like you're on the same team. Try these ideas to improve your communication in the areas that are important to you.

If you find yourself thinking	Try
I hope I have all the answers I need by the time I leave my appointment	Making a list: Before your appointment, jot down your questions so you can make sure to cover everything that's important to you
I don't remember what my doctor told me last time	Taking notes: Bring a pen and paper or use your phone's app for note-taking to jot down the doctor's responses. It's handy to have the information for future reference
This feels like a conversation about statistics and data; should I share what I've been going through?	Keeping a journal or notes: Tracking your experiences on a regular basis can help you remember important details and provide relevant, accurate information to your doctor
My doctor and I seem to have different priorities for what's next	Involving a support system: For support when advocating for your needs, bring a trusted friend or family member to your appointments
Talking about side effects makes me worried and uncomfortable	Practicing beforehand: Before bringing up a particularly difficult topic with your doctor, rehearse what you want to say or write it down to gather your thoughts

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Before receiving TRODELVY, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: (cont'd)

- Females who can become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment and for 6 months after your last dose of TRODELVY. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control choices that may be right for you during this time. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with TRODELVY.
- Males with a female partner who can become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose of TRODELVY.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TRODELVY passes into your breastmilk and can harm your baby. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of TRODELVY.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Certain medicines may affect the way TRODELVY works.



This guide is designed to spark conversations and help you make the most of them. From your doctor to your nurses, these conversations can become the foundation of a strong partnership.





Scan the code for other resources

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

The most common side effects of TRODELVY include decreased white blood cell (leukocyte and lymphocyte) and red blood cell counts, feeling tired or weak, hair loss, constipation, increased sugar levels in the blood, decreased protein levels (albumin) in the blood, decreased appetite, changes in kidney function test, increased levels of enzyme called alkaline phosphatase in the blood (test for liver or bone problems), and decreased levels of magnesium, potassium, and sodium in the blood.

These are not all of the possible side effects of TRODELVY. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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