

Moving forward with TRODELVY® (sacituzumab govitecan)

A guide for patients
starting treatment



This booklet is for informational purposes only. It does not replace the advice or counsel of a doctor or your health care professional. You should consult with, and rely only on the advice of, your physician or health care professional.

For medical enquiries, please send your request to asiamedinfo@gilead.com or call 800 908 348 (toll-free number)

This brochure must be distributed at the discretion of physicians or pharmacists.

Not an actual patient.



What is your medicine?

Your cancer medicine contains the active substance sacituzumab govitecan. Your medicine works by attaching to the cancer cells in your body. The medicine then enters the cancerous cells and kills them, thereby helping to fight your cancer.

Your medicine is used to treat a type of breast cancer in adults called triple-negative breast cancer.* The medicine is used when it is not possible to remove the cancer that has spread to areas near the breast (locally advanced) using surgery or it has spread to other parts of the body (metastasized).

Patients must have received two prior treatments before being given your medicine, including at least one prior treatment for a locally advanced cancer or metastasized cancer.

*Negative for estrogen and progesterone hormone receptors and HER2.

†One of the following 4 chemotherapies: eribulin, vinorelbine, gemcitabine, or capecitabine.

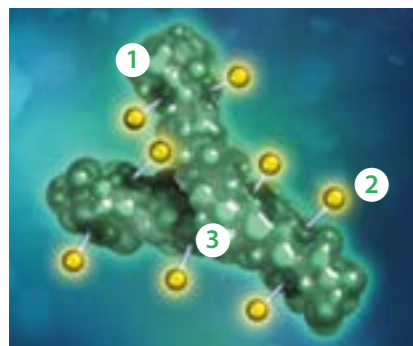
‡Trodelvy was studied in a large Phase 3 study in adults with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) that had spread to other parts of the body (metastatic) or could not be removed by surgery and who had previously received 2 or more therapies for breast cancer, at least one of them for metastatic disease. The main objective of the study was to assess how long patients who did not have brain metastases lived with mTNBC without their disease getting worse.



Not an actual patient.

What your medicine is made of

Your medicine is a type of drug called an antibody-drug conjugate, or ADC for short. Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs contain 3 parts:

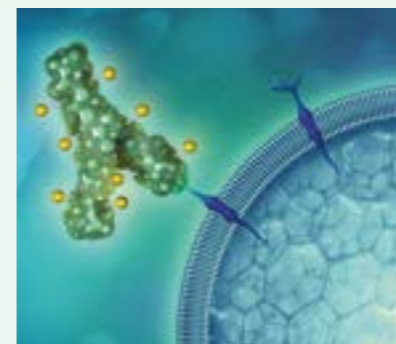


- 1 Antibody** – Looks for a specific protein, in this case TROP-2, which is found to be overexpressed in many cancers, including breast cancer
- 2 Anti-cancer drug** – Kills cancer cells once they're found
- 3 Linker** – Connects the anti-cancer drug to the antibody

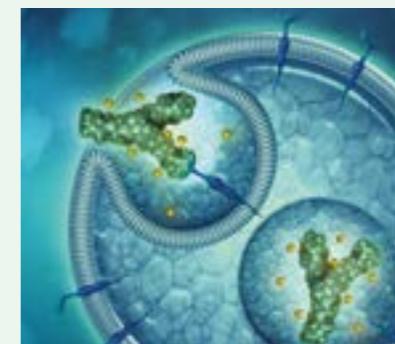
Your medicine is a mTNBC treatment to target the TROP-2 protein

Scientists discovered that patients with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) have tumor cells that more often contain the **TROP-2 protein**.

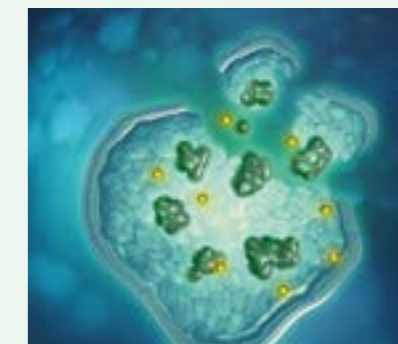
How your medicine attacks TNBC tumors



The **antibody** in Trodelvy finds and sticks to the TROP-2 protein.



Once attached, Trodelvy delivers an **anti-cancer drug** (known as the payload) directly into the TNBC cells.



Trodelvy then kills the TNBC cells from within.

Information from laboratory studies suggest that this is how Trodelvy works. The clinical benefit of these observations is unknown.

How your medicine is given



Trodelvy is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion (10 mg/kg)

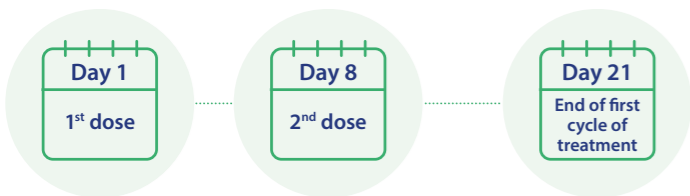


Doses are given once a week for 2 weeks each treatment cycle



Each treatment cycle is 21 days (3 weeks)

21-day treatment cycle



You and your doctor will decide how many treatment cycles you receive. This may be based on factors such as whether your tumor has responded to treatment or your body's ability to tolerate treatment.

Before starting Trodelvy, tell your doctor about any medicines you are taking. Be sure to include prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Certain medicines may affect the way this treatment works.

You must not be given Trodelvy if you are allergic to sacituzumab govitecan or any of the other ingredients of this medicine. If you think you may be allergic, ask your doctor for advice.

What to expect on your treatment days

At your treatment center, your healthcare team will help prepare you for your infusion by:

- Checking your weight to find the right dose
- Checking your blood pressure, pulse, breathing, and temperature
- Placing an IV tube in your arm
- Taking a blood sample

Before your infusion:

Your doctor may recommend medicines to help prevent any infusion reactions, including a fever reducer, antihistamines, or corticosteroids. You may also be given medicine to help reduce or prevent nausea or vomiting.

During your infusion:

Your first infusion will take around 3 hours. Your healthcare team will observe you during the infusion. Your next infusions with Trodelvy may take only 1 to 2 hours.

After each infusion:

Your healthcare team will watch for reactions for at least 30 minutes. If you experience any side effects while taking Trodelvy, tell your doctor or infusion nurse right away.

Your doctor may also give you medicines to take home that can help you manage the side effects of this treatment. Keep track of when, and how often side effects occur, and how mild or severe they may be. This helps your doctor understand what support you may need.

Setting up your routine for treatment days

- Arranging for transportation to and from the infusion center can be helpful, especially if you feel tired before or after treatment
- To pass the time during the infusion, you can
 - read books and magazines
 - listen to audio books, music, or podcasts
 - watch shows or movies on your tablet or phone
 - download and use a meditation app
- Wear comfortable clothing and bring a blanket in case you start to feel cold
- Until you know how Trodelvy will affect you, consider asking someone to be home to help you on treatment days. After a few treatments, you can have a better sense of how you will feel and what kind of support you'll need on treatment days

Like cancer treatments that you may have been given before, Trodelvy may cause side effects, including some serious ones.

It's important to understand what to expect with your medicine, and to speak with your healthcare team right away if you have any side effects. Your healthcare team can provide additional medical help, should you need it, or share tips to help cope with side effects.

The most common side effects with your medicine

Patients given Trodelvy have reported:

- Diarrhoea
- Nausea
- Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
- Feeling tired
- Hair loss
- Low red blood cell count (anaemia)
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Decreased appetite
- Cough
- Stomach-area (abdominal) pain



Not an actual patient.

Tell your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects while you are given or after being given Trodelvy:

Signs of infection: Neutropenia, a condition where you have too few neutrophils, a type of white blood cell, can sometimes be severe and lead to infections that can be life-threatening.

Diarrhoea: Your medicine can cause severe diarrhoea. If you suffer from severe diarrhoea while receiving this treatment, you may not be given Trodelvy treatment until your diarrhoea is controlled.

Allergic reactions (reactions related to your infusion of the medicine). This treatment can cause severe and life-threatening allergic reactions during infusion (infusion-related reactions).

Nausea and vomiting. If you suffer from severe nausea and vomiting while receiving this treatment, you may not be given Trodelvy treatment until it is controlled.

Always let your healthcare team know how you are feeling

Be sure to tell your healthcare team as soon as you experience any side effects while on Trodelvy. Side effects have been proven to be effectively managed by:

- Medicines that support your treatment
- Reducing or interrupting your dose
- Discontinuing your treatment with Trodelvy

How to help manage certain side effects



Diarrhoea

Medicines to help relieve your diarrhoea may be given to you by your doctor. Contact your healthcare team right away if you cannot get your diarrhoea under control within 24 hours after infusion.

To help control diarrhoea:

- Slowly sip cool, clear liquids throughout the day to stay hydrated
- Eat frequent, small meals that are bland and low fiber, such as bananas, white rice, and toast
- Avoid alcohol, caffeine, greasy or spicy foods, and limit dairy products and raw vegetables



Nausea and vomiting

Your doctor may provide medicines to help prevent nausea and vomiting. These tips may also help:

- Eat 5 to 6 small meals or snacks a day rather than 3 large meals
 - Eat bland foods, such as toast and crackers
 - Try eating small amounts of foods that are high in calories
- Slowly sip cool, clear liquids, such as ginger ale, apple juice, broth, or tea throughout the day to stay hydrated
- If you are vomiting, ice chips or frozen juice chips may help you take in fluids more easily



Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)

Trodelvy may lower your neutrophils, a type of white blood cell. This can put you at higher risk of infection. If you experience low white blood cell counts, your doctor may prescribe medicine to help. Ways to reduce the risk of infection:

- If you have a fever (a temperature of 38.5°C or higher), chills or sweating, a cough or shortness of breath, a sore mouth or throat, pain or burning when urinating or urinating often, diarrhoea, pain or sores around the anus, you should **seek urgent medical attention**
- Wash your hands often with soap and warm water
- Avoid large crowds and stay away from people who are sick



Feeling tired (fatigue) or weak

Treatment may cause you to feel tired or weak. To help manage your fatigue:

- Plan time to relax and rest, and create a schedule that works for you
- Take short naps and try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night
- Try to stay active, but talk with your doctor before starting a new exercise routine
- Drink plenty of water and eat well



Not an actual patient.

Understanding the treatment and routine

If the person you are caring for has mTNBC, they likely have had other cancer treatment regimens before being prescribed Trodelvy. People react differently to each type of cancer treatment. Always talk with the doctor and your healthcare team about what to expect—so you can provide the support needed.

Ask about:

- The medical status of the person in your care
- The goal of this treatment
- The treatment cycle—the schedule of treatment days, how long the treatment session will be, and where it will be done
- What side effects may be expected, and what medications may be needed to help manage them
- How treatment may affect everyday activities

Don't be afraid to ask questions or take notes on behalf of the person in your care during doctor visits or treatment days.

You'll find information about Trodelvy[®] in this brochure.

Vital support you can provide

When the physical and emotional challenges cancer brings weigh heavily on the person in your care, there are ways to involve, encourage, and help them.

- **Keep a daily balance.** Decide together how to make the most of each day, what activities to devote time and energy to, and when to rest and recover.
- **Talk it out.** Communication is so important to your relationship. Gently encourage them to share how they feel, to be open about how they're doing—and share as openly in return.
- **Watch and listen for cues.** Sometimes help may be needed but the person in your care may not ask outright. Or they may express it in nonverbal ways. Be aware, and gently offer a helping hand.



Not an actual patient.

TRODELVY, the TRODELVY Logo, CREATING POSSIBLE, GILEAD, and the GILEAD Logo are trademarks of Gilead Sciences, Inc., or its related companies. © 2022 Gilead Sciences, Inc. All rights reserved.



88 Market Street, Unit 39-06, Singapore 048948. Tel: +65 6994 9848

For medical enquiries, please send your request to asiamedinfo@gilead.com or call **800 120 6236** (toll-free number).

SG-TRO-0005 V1.0 23 May 2023

