TUKYSA®
tucatinib
50 mg | 150 mg tablets

Frequently Asked Questions

The information presented here is not intended to replace a discussion with your healthcare provider. If you have questions about treatment with TUKYSA, please talk with your healthcare provider.

What is TUKYSA?

TUKYSA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a type of breast cancer called human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) positive breast cancer.

TUKYSA is used with the medicines trastuzumab and capecitabine, when your cancer has spread to other parts of the body such as the brain (metastatic), or cannot be removed by surgery, **and** you have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments.

It is not known if TUKYSA is safe and effective in children.

Could TUKYSA be right for me?

TUKYSA was studied in 612 people with HER2+ metastatic breast cancer that had spread (metastasized) to other parts of the body, in a clinical trial called HER2CLIMB. These people had been treated before with HERCEPTIN® (trastuzumab), PERJETA® (pertuzumab), and KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine).

In HER2CLIMB, people were either given:

- TUKYSA + trastuzumab + XELODA® (capecitabine)
- Trastuzumab + capecitabine alone

What are the potential benefits of treatment with TUKYSA?

TUKYSA offers another chance at treating HER2+ metastatic breast cancer. In HER2CLIMB, treatment with TUKYSA, trastuzumab, and capecitabine was shown to:

- Offer more time without the cancer growing or spreading *(**median** time people lived without cancer progression was 7.8 months with TUKYSA along with trastuzumab and capecitabine versus 5.6 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone)*
- Help people live longer *(median overall survival was 21.9 months with TUKYSA along with trastuzumab and capecitabine versus 17.4 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone)*

Median The middle number in a group of numbers that are listed from lowest to highest; also called midpoint.

What are the possible side effects of TUKYSA?

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine in adults with HER2-positive breast cancer include:

- diarrhea
- rash, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- nausea
- increased liver function blood tests
- vomiting
- mouth sores (stomatitis)
- decreased appetite
- a low number of red blood cells (anemia)
- rash

Fatal adverse reactions occurred in 2% of patients who received TUKYSA. These are not all the possible side effects of TUKYSA, and you may also get side effects from the other medicines taken with TUKYSA.

Talk to your healthcare provider about any side effects. See the following page for TUKYSA Important Safety Information.

Has TUKYSA been evaluated in people with HER2+ metastatic breast cancer that has spread to the brain?

Yes. 48% of all people in HER2CLIMB (291 out of 612) had brain metastases when they entered the study.

- Among the people with brain metastases:
  - 40% had stable brain metastases, which means they were not growing or spreading
  - 60% had active brain metastases, which means they were growing or spreading
- In this population of people with brain metastases, TUKYSA offered more time without the cancer growing or spreading *(median time people lived without cancer progression was 7.6 months with TUKYSA along with trastuzumab and capecitabine compared to 5.4 months with trastuzumab and capecitabine alone)*

How do I take TUKYSA?

TUKYSA is an oral treatment. Take TUKYSA exactly as your healthcare provider tells you. Take TUKYSA 2 times a day about 12 hours apart or at the same times every day, with or without a meal. Swallow tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split the tablets. Do not take TUKYSA tablets if they are broken, cracked, or damaged. If you vomit or miss a dose of TUKYSA, take your next dose at your regular time. Your doctor may change your dose of TUKYSA if needed.

Do I need tests with TUKYSA?

Your healthcare provider will test your blood to check your liver function before and every 3 weeks during treatment with TUKYSA, or as needed. These tests may be performed when you go in for your trastuzumab treatment. Based on the test results, your healthcare provider may adjust your dose, or temporarily or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA.

If you are a female who can become pregnant, your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before starting TUKYSA.

How will I receive TUKYSA?

TUKYSA can be sent to you by a Specialty Pharmacy that has unique experience in oncology and is trained in helping people who are living with cancer to manage their treatment. Your Specialty Pharmacy offers ongoing support by:

- Coordinating your treatment plan and collaborating with your healthcare provider
- Working with your insurance provider to determine your prescription coverage
- Answering your questions about treatment
- Guiding you to resources

Are there assistance and support programs available to help access TUKYSA?

Seagen Secure® can help you understand your insurance coverage and connect you with resources and support services to assist with accessing your prescribed TUKYSA treatment.*

Seagen Secure's support offerings include an out-of-pocket assistance program to help eligible, commercially insured patients reduce their copay costs and a patient assistance program for those who qualify.

*Eligibility criteria apply. Pfizer does not guarantee that enrollment will result in assistance and/or reimbursement.

If your metastatic breast cancer has spread after at least one anti-HER2 treatment, talk with your healthcare provider to find out if TUKYSA may be right for you.

Please see full Important Safety Information on next page and accompanying Important Facts and Prescribing Information for TUKYSA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible side effects of TUKYSA?

TUKYSA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Diarrhea** (watery, loose, or frequent stools) is common and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a change in your bowel movements or severe diarrhea. Severe diarrhea can cause a loss of too much body fluid (dehydration), low blood pressure, kidney problems, and death. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat your diarrhea during treatment with TUKYSA.
- **Liver Problems,** including severe cases. Your healthcare provider will test your blood to check your liver function before starting and every 3 weeks during treatment with TUKYSA, or as needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of liver problems including itching, yellowing of your skin or eyes, dark or brown urine (tea-colored), pain in the right upper stomach area (abdomen), feeling very tired, decreased appetite, or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine in adults with HER2-positive breast cancer include:

- diarrhea
- rash, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- nausea
- increased liver function blood tests
- vomiting
- mouth sores (stomatitis)
- decreased appetite
- a low number of red blood cells (anemia)
- rash

Your healthcare provider may change your dose of TUKYSA, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA if you have certain side effects.

TUKYSA may cause fertility problems in males and females, which may affect the ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of TUKYSA. Discuss side effects with your healthcare provider. You may report negative side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking TUKYSA?

Before taking TUKYSA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TUKYSA can harm your unborn baby.

  Females who can become pregnant: Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start taking TUKYSA. Use effective birth control (contraception) during TUKYSA treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TUKYSA.

  Males with a female partner who can get pregnant: Use effective birth control during TUKYSA treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA.
- are breastfeeding (nursing) or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. TUKYSA may affect the way your other medicines work, and other medicines may affect the way TUKYSA works. Keep a list of all the medicines you take and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist every time you get a new medicine.

INDICATION

What is TUKYSA?

TUKYSA is a prescription medicine used with the medicines trastuzumab and capecitabine to treat adults with human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) positive breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body such as the brain (metastatic), or that cannot be removed by surgery, and who have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments.

It is not known if TUKYSA is safe and effective in children.

REF-7646_FINAL_01/23

Please see accompanying Important Facts about TUKYSA and full Prescribing Information.

TUKYSA®
tucatinib
50 mg | 150 mg tablets

TUKYSA®
tucatinib
50 mg | 150 mg tablets

(too-KYE-sah)

IMPORTANT FACTS
This is only a brief summary of important information about TUKYSA. Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more.

ABOUT TUKYSA

TUKYSA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with:

- a type of breast cancer called human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2) positive breast cancer. TUKYSA is used with the medicines trastuzumab and capecitabine, when your cancer has spread to other parts of the body such as the brain (metastatic), or cannot be removed by surgery, **and** you have received one or more anti-HER2 breast cancer treatments.
- a type of colorectal cancer called *RAS* wild-type HER2 positive colorectal cancer. TUKYSA is used with the medicine trastuzumab, when your cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic), or cannot be removed by surgery, **and** you have received treatment with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy and it did not work or is no longer working.

It is not known if TUKYSA is safe and effective in children.

Important information: If your healthcare provider prescribes TUKYSA in combination with capecitabine for your breast cancer, also read the Patient Information that comes with capecitabine.

BEFORE TAKING TUKYSA

Tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TUKYSA can harm your unborn baby

  Women who can become pregnant:
  - Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with TUKYSA
  - Use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that you can use during this time
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TUKYSA

  Men with women partners who can become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TUKYSA and for 1 week after the last dose of TUKYSA

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

- TUKYSA may affect the way your other medicines work, and other medicines may affect the way TUKYSA works
- Keep a list of all the medicines you take and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist every time you get a new medicine

HOW TO TAKE TUKYSA

- Take TUKYSA 2 times a day, with or without a meal.
- Take TUKYSA about 12 hours apart or at the same times every day.
- Swallow TUKYSA tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split TUKYSA tablets before swallowing. Do not take TUKYSA tablets if they are broken, cracked, or damaged.
- If you vomit or miss a dose of TUKYSA, take your next dose at your regular time.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF TUKYSA

TUKYSA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Diarrhea.** Diarrhea is common with TUKYSA and can sometimes be severe. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a change in your bowel movements or severe diarrhea. Severe diarrhea can lead to loss of too much body fluids (dehydration), low blood pressure, kidney problems and death. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat your diarrhea during treatment with TUKYSA.
- **Liver Problems.** TUKYSA can cause severe liver problems. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before and every 3 weeks during treatment with TUKYSA, or as needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of liver problems including:
  - itching
  - yellowing of your skin or eyes
  - dark or brown urine (tea-colored)
  - pain in the upper right side of your stomach-area (abdomen)
  - feel very tired
  - decreased appetite
  - bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine in adults with HER2 positive breast cancer include:

- diarrhea
- rash, redness, pain, swelling or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- nausea
- increased liver function blood tests
- vomiting
- mouth sores (stomatitis)
- decreased appetite
- low red blood cell counts (anemia)
- rash

The most common side effects of TUKYSA in combination with trastuzumab in adults with *RAS* wild-type HER2 positive colorectal cancer include:

- diarrhea
- tiredness
- rash
- nausea
- stomach-area (abdomen) pain
- infusion-related reactions
- fever

Your healthcare provider may change your dose of TUKYSA, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with TUKYSA if you have certain side effects.

TUKYSA may cause fertility problems in males and females, which may affect the ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all of the possible side effects of TUKYSA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects.

GET MORE INFORMATION

- This is only a brief summary of important information about TUKYSA. Talk to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more
- Go to **TUKYSA.com** for information written for healthcare professionals called the full Prescribing Information
- If you need help paying for your medicine, visit **www.SeagenSecure.com** for program information

Pfizer Oncology