

For adults diagnosed with **late-stage EGFR+ non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)** who are discussing options for their first treatment



EGFR+ is epidermal growth factor receptor mutation-positive.

Late-stage NSCLC includes:

• NSCLC that has spread to nearby tissues* (locally advanced)

• NSCLC that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic)

Indication and Select Safety Information

EGFR gene(s):

• used alone as your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic)

• used in combination with chemotherapy (pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy) as your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced) or to other parts of the body (metastatic)

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Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 8 to 9 and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for TAGRISSO.

TAGRISSO can be taken alone or as combination therapy.

TAGRISSO alone helped adults with stage 4 EGFR+ NSCLC live longer



The trial studying TAGRISSO alone included 556 adults with untreated metastatic EGFR+ NSCLC who took either TAGRISSO alone or erlotinib/gefitinib. Those who took TAGRISSO alone had more time without their cancer growing and spreading and lived longer than those who took erlotinib or gefitinib.

The main goal of the trial was to measure progression-free survival (PFS). PFS is the length of time people are on treatment before their cancer starts to grow or spread. Another goal of the trial was to measure overall survival (OS). OS is the length of time people are alive following treatment.

Median overall survival is the median length of time that half of the people who are enrolled in the study are still living. In the clinical trial, half the adults who took TAGRISSO + chemotherapy lived at least 47.5 months and half the adults who took TAGRISSO alone lived at least 37.6 months.

Median is the middle number in a group of numbers arranged from lowest to highest.

TAGRISSO is a targeted therapy and is not the same as immunotherapy

4 Please see full Important Safety Information on pages 8 to 9 and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for TAGRISSO.

TAGRISSO combination therapy offers the longest survival yet*



The trial studying TAGRISSO + chemotherapy (pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy) included 557 adults with untreated locally advanced or metastatic EGFR+ NSCLC who took either TAGRISSO alone or TAGRISSO + chemotherapy.

The main goal of the trial was to measure progression-free survival (PFS). PFS is the length of time people are on treatment before their cancer starts to grow or spread. Another goal of the trial was to measure overall survival (OS). OS is the length of time people are alive following treatment.

Median progression-free survival measures the median amount of time that half of the people enrolled in the study were on treatment before their cancer started growing or spreading.

*Longest time reported in a clinical trial for an FDA-approved treatment in adults with EGFR+ NSCLC

Select Safety Information

TAGRISSO may cause serious side effects, including severe lung problems, heart, eye, and skin problems. Inflammation of the blood vessels in your skin, and blood and bone marrow problems. Some may lead to death. The most common side effects of TAGRISSO alone are low white blood cell counts, low platelet counts, low red blood cell counts (anemia), diarrhea, rash, muscle, bone, or joint pain, changes in your nails, dry skin, mouth sores, and tiredness. The most common side effects of TAGRISSO + chemotherapy are low white blood cell counts, low platelet counts, rash, diarrhea, mouth sores, changes in your nails, dry skin, and an increase of a substance in the blood called creatinine. These are not all the possible side effects.