

TAGRISSO I can understand treatment options

TAGRISSO is approved to treat certain types of EGFR+ non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC):

Early-stage (stage 1-3) EGFR+ NSCLC following tumor-removal surgery to help prevent EGFR+ NSCLC from coming back

Stage 3 EGFR+ NSCLC that was spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced) and can't be removed by surgery (unresectable) after chemotherapy and radiation therapy

Late-stage EGFR+ NSCLC:

- in combination with chemotherapy when NSCLC has spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced)* or to other parts of the body (metastatic)
- alone when NSCLC has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic)

*Locally advanced patients who are not eligible for curative surgery or radiation.

EGFR+=epidermal growth factor receptor mutation-positive.

TAGRISSO may not work for everyone.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

TAGRISSO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Lung problems.** TAGRISSO may cause severe lung problems that may lead to death. Symptoms may be similar to those symptoms from lung cancer. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening lung symptoms, including trouble breathing, shortness of breath, cough, or fever
- **Heart problems, including heart failure.** TAGRISSO may cause heart problems that may lead to death. Your healthcare provider should check your heart function before you start taking TAGRISSO and during treatment as needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following signs and symptoms of a heart problem: feeling like your heart is pounding or racing, shortness of breath, swelling of your ankles and feet, dizziness, feeling lightheaded, or feeling faint
- **Eye problems.** TAGRISSO may cause eye problems. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have symptoms of eye problems which may include watery eyes, sensitivity to light, eye pain, eye redness, or vision changes. Your healthcare provider may send you to see an eye specialist (ophthalmologist) if you get eye problems with TAGRISSO
- **Skin problems.** TAGRISSO may cause skin problems. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop skin reactions that look like rings (target lesions), severe blistering or peeling of the skin

Please see full Important Safety Information throughout the brochure and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for TAGRISSO.

Did you know?

According to the American Cancer Society, lung cancer is responsible for nearly 1 in 5 cancer deaths—that's more than colon, breast, and prostate cancers combined.

And while smoking is a risk factor, lung cancer can also affect people who don't smoke. This is why it's important to talk to your doctor about getting a screening done for lung cancer.



Lung cancer is related to nearly
1 in 5 cancer deaths.



Understanding lung cancer

The two main types of lung cancer are non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small cell lung cancer (SCLC). They are named based on how the cancer cells look under the microscope.



About 80% to 85% of all lung cancer cases are **NSCLC, making it the most common type of lung cancer.**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- **Inflammation of the blood vessels in your skin.** TAGRISSO may cause blood vessel problems in your skin. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop purple spots or redness of the skin that does not fade in color when pressed (non-blanching) on your lower arms, lower legs, or buttocks or large hives on the main part of your body (trunk) that do not go away within 24 hours and look bruised
- **Blood and bone marrow problems.** TAGRISSO may cause a condition where your bone marrow cannot make enough new blood cells (aplastic anemia), and which may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will monitor your blood cell counts before you start and during treatment with TAGRISSO. **Tell your healthcare provider right away** if you develop any signs and symptoms of blood and bone marrow problems, including a new fever or fever that does not go away (≥ 100.4 °F), easy bruising or bleeding that will not stop, unusually pale skin, infection, tiredness, or weakness

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What are the stages of NSCLC?

It's important to know your stage of lung cancer, because it will help you and your doctor decide on the most appropriate treatment option based on the stage.



Stage 1:

Cancer is located only in the lungs and has not spread to any lymph nodes.



Stage 2:

Cancer is in the lungs and may have spread to nearby lymph nodes on the same lung.



Stage 3:

Cancer is in the lungs and may have spread to the lymph nodes. There may now be separate tumors on the same lung.



Stage 4:

Cancer has spread to parts of the body beyond the lungs (metastatic).



What is biomarker testing?

In addition to staging, it's important to learn about biomarker testing because not all lung cancers are the same. Biomarker testing can reveal mutations present in lung cancer that may be causing the cancer to grow and spread. Finding out if your tumor tests positive for a biomarker, like an EGFR mutation, may help your doctor determine an appropriate treatment plan for your type of lung cancer.



Treatment options for lung cancer

Knowing your stage and testing for biomarkers are ways for you and your doctor to decide which treatment is most appropriate for your type of lung cancer, such as radiation therapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, targeted therapy, or a combination of therapies.

EGFR=epidermal growth factor receptor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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

- have lung or breathing problems other than your lung cancer
- have heart problems, including a condition called long QTc syndrome
- have problems with your electrolytes, such as sodium, potassium, calcium or magnesium
- have a history of eye problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TAGRISSO can harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with TAGRISSO or think you may be pregnant
 - o **Females** who are able to become pregnant should have a pregnancy test before starting treatment with TAGRISSO. You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with TAGRISSO and for 6 weeks after the last dose of TAGRISSO

TAGRIS^{SO} is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with NSCLC that has certain abnormal EGFR genes:



- To help prevent your lung cancer from coming back after your tumor(s) has been removed by surgery

TAGRIS^{SO} significantly lowered the chance of EGFR+ NSCLC from coming back or death after surgery and helped people LIVE LONGER vs patients given no active medicine.

80%

less likely to come back

Adults taking TAGRIS^{SO} were **80% less likely to have their cancer come back or die** vs those who took no active medicine.

- 89% (302 of 339) of people given TAGRIS^{SO} didn't have their cancer come back and were still alive compared to 54% (184 of 343) of people given no active medicine

2x

more likely to survive

Those taking TAGRIS^{SO} were **2x more likely to survive** than those who took no active medicine (51% less likely to die).

- 88% (297/339) of those taking TAGRIS^{SO} were still alive compared to 76% (261/343) who took no active medicine

In a clinical trial of 682 adults with stage 1-3 EGFR+ NSCLC who had surgery to remove their tumor, 339 were given TAGRIS^{SO} and 343 were given no active medicine. The treatment was given for 3 years or until their cancer returned, or until their doctor stopped treatment.

- When your lung cancer has spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced), that is unable to be removed (unresectable) by surgery and has responded or stabilized following chemotherapy and radiation treatment (CRT)

TAGRIS^{SO} helped adults **have more time without their cancer growing or spreading** after CRT vs patients given no active medicine.

More than
3 years
without EGFR+ NSCLC
growing or
spreading

Median progression-free survival was

~39

months for adults taking
TAGRIS^{SO} after CRT

VS

~6

months for adults taking
no active medicine (placebo)
after CRT

In a clinical trial of 216 adults with locally advanced, unresectable (stage 3) EGFR+ NSCLC that couldn't be removed by surgery and had responded or stabilized during or following platinum-based CRT, 143 patients were given TAGRIS^{SO} and 73 patients were given no active medicine within 6 weeks of completing CRT. Patients continued treatment with TAGRIS^{SO} until disease progression or side effects became intolerable.

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

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.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- o **Males** who have female partners that are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with TAGRIS^{SO} and for 4 months after the last dose of TAGRIS^{SO}
- females who are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TAGRIS^{SO} passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with TAGRIS^{SO} and for 2 weeks after your last dose of TAGRIS^{SO}. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, or herbal supplements. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take a heart or blood pressure medicine

Please see full Important Safety Information throughout the brochure and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for TAGRIS^{SO}.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

The most common side effects of TAGRIS^{SO} when given alone include:

- 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, including: redness, tenderness, pain, inflammation, brittleness, separation from the nailbed, and shedding of nail
- dry skin
- mouth sores
- tiredness

Visit [TAGRIS^{SO}.com](https://www.TAGRIS^{SO}.com)

TAGRIS^{SO}
osimertinib

TAGRIS^{SO} is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with NSCLC that has certain abnormal EGFR genes:



- As your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic)

TAGRIS^{SO} alone helped adult patients with stage 4 EGFR+ NSCLC **LIVE LONGER** vs erlotinib or gefitinib.



In a clinical trial that included 556 adults with metastatic (stage 4) EGFR+ NSCLC who had not received prior treatment, 279 patients were given TAGRIS^{SO} and 277 patients were given erlotinib or gefitinib. The main goal was to measure PFS, and the other goal was to measure overall survival (OS).

Median overall survival is the median length of time that half of the people who are enrolled in the study are still living.

TAGRIS^{SO} is a targeted therapy and is not the same as immunotherapy.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

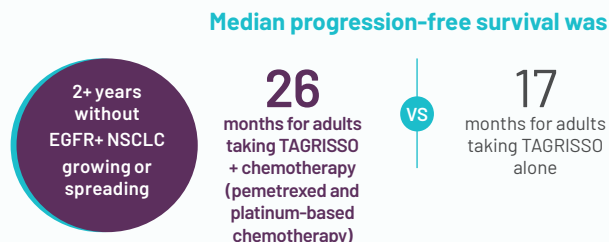
The most common side effects of TAGRIS^{SO} when given alone after treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy and radiation treatment include:

- low white blood cell counts
- lung problems
- low platelet counts
- rash
- diarrhea
- changes in your nails, including: redness, tenderness, pain, inflammation, brittleness, separation from the nailbed, and shedding of nail
- cough
- COVID-19

Please see full Important Safety Information throughout the brochure and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for TAGRIS^{SO}.

- In combination with 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)

TAGRIS^{SO} + chemotherapy helped patients **have more time without EGFR+ NSCLC growing or spreading** vs TAGRIS^{SO} alone.



In a clinical trial that studied 557 adults with locally advanced or metastatic (stage 3 or 4) EGFR+ NSCLC who had not received prior treatment, 278 patients were given TAGRIS^{SO} alone and 279 patients were given TAGRIS^{SO} with chemotherapy (pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy). Patients continued treatment until disease progression or side effects became intolerable.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

The most common side effects of TAGRIS^{SO} in combination with pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy include:

- low white blood cell counts
- low platelet counts
- rash
- diarrhea
- mouth sores
- changes in your nails, including: redness, tenderness, pain, inflammation, brittleness, separation from the nailbed, and shedding of nail
- dry skin
- increase of a substance in the blood called creatinine

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of TAGRIS^{SO}. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report side effects related to AstraZeneca products by calling 1-800-236-9933. If you prefer to report these to the FDA, please call 1-800-FDA-1088.

This product information is intended for US consumers only.

Visit [TAGRIS^{SO}.com](https://www.TAGRIS^{SO}.com)



Real support for you is within reach

Finding someone who truly understands the lung cancer journey can be helpful. Connecting with a support community and resources can be comforting during this difficult time.

Support community



These QR codes direct you to third-party websites over which the retailer has no control.

AstraZeneca Access 360™ resources



Contact AstraZeneca Access 360™
Monday to Friday, 8 AM to 6 PM ET

What is TAGRISSO?

TAGRISSO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has certain abnormal epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene(s):

- to help prevent your lung cancer from coming back after your tumor(s) has been removed by surgery, **or**
- when your lung cancer has spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced), that is unable to be removed (unresectable) by surgery and has responded or stabilized following chemotherapy and radiation treatment, **or**
- as your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic), **or**
- in combination with 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), **or**
- when your lung cancer has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic) and you have had previous treatment with an EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) medicine that did not work or is no longer working.

Your healthcare provider will perform a test to make sure that TAGRISSO is right for you.

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

Please see full Important Safety Information throughout the brochure and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for TAGRISSO.

Visit [TAGRISSO.com](https://www.TAGRISSO.com)



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