

Discover a targeted treatment with LYNPARZA

LYNPARZA is a targeted treatment for **early or metastatic breast cancer** that is **HER2-negative** (HR-positive or triple-negative) with an **inherited *BRCA* mutation**



Not real patients.
LYNPARZA is not approved
for patients under 18.

WHAT IS LYNPARZA?

LYNPARZA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults who have:

- human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer with a certain type of inherited (germline) abnormal *BRCA* gene:
 - with a high risk of recurrence. LYNPARZA is given after surgery (treatment after surgery is called adjuvant therapy). You should have received chemotherapy medicines before or after surgery to remove the tumor
 - that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic). You should have received chemotherapy medicines, either before or after your cancer has spread. If you have hormone receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer, you should have either already received hormonal therapy or hormone therapy is not the right treatment for you

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

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

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

LYNPARZA has serious risks that may lead to death. These include bone marrow problems called myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) or acute myeloid leukemia (AML), lung problems (pneumonitis), blood clots (venous thromboembolism [VTE]) and liver problems, including drug-induced liver injury (DILI). Signs or symptoms of MDS/AML may include weakness, weight loss, fever, frequent infections, blood in urine or stool, shortness of breath, feeling very tired, or bruising or bleeding more easily. Signs or symptoms of pneumonitis may include new or worsening lung problems, including shortness of breath, fever, cough or wheezing. Signs or symptoms of VTE may include pain or swelling in an extremity, shortness of breath, chest pain, breathing that is more rapid than normal, or heart beats faster than normal. Signs or symptoms of DILI may include discomfort on the right side of the stomach-area, dark or "tea-colored" urine, or yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms.

This is a summary of some of the most important information you should know about LYNPARZA. For more information about these and other side effects, as well as other information about treatment with LYNPARZA, please see Important Safety Information throughout and see complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.

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What is LYNPARZA?

LYNPARZA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults who have:

- human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer with a certain type of inherited (germline) abnormal *BRCA* gene:
 - with a high risk of recurrence. LYNPARZA is given after surgery (treatment after surgery is called adjuvant therapy). You should have received chemotherapy medicines before or after surgery to remove the tumor
 - that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic). You should have received chemotherapy medicines, either before or after your cancer has spread. If you have hormone receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer, you should have either already received hormonal therapy or hormone therapy is not the right treatment for you

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

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

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



If you are unfamiliar with some of the language used in the brochure, please refer to pages 23 and 24 for key terms and definitions.

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Your guide to LYNPARZA

After a breast cancer diagnosis, you may be wondering what the next steps are. But, with the right information, support, and care from your doctor, you can explore which treatment options are available for you.

This guide will help you understand LYNPARZA, a targeted treatment for certain adults with an inherited *BRCA* mutation who have HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) breast cancer. Your doctor will perform a *BRCA* test to see if LYNPARZA is right for you. Remember if you have any questions about your treatment plan or *BRCA* testing, talk to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about LYNPARZA?

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including:

Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).

Some people who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed MDS or AML during treatment with LYNPARZA. MDS or AML may lead to death.

Serious side effects continue on page 4.

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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What is LYNPARZA? And how does it work?

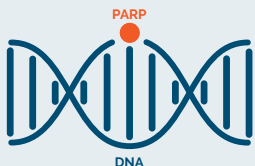
LYNPARZA is the first poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor approved for 2 types of HER2-negative breast cancer with an inherited *BRCA* mutation

In this brochure, you'll see how LYNPARZA can be used for certain types of early or metastatic breast cancer:

- For adults with an inherited *BRCA* mutation and who have HER2-negative early breast cancer with a high-risk of recurrence. LYNPARZA is given after surgery. You should have received chemotherapy medicines before or after surgery to remove the tumor
- For adults with an inherited *BRCA* mutation and HER2-negative breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic). You should have previously received chemotherapy. If you have HR-positive breast cancer, you should have either received or be ineligible for hormonal therapy

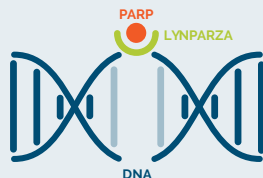
Your doctor will perform a test to make sure that LYNPARZA is right for you.

PARP helps cells, including cancer cells, survive and grow



PARP is a protein that repairs DNA damage in cells so they can survive. In cancer cells, you want to stop this repair so they can't survive.

LYNPARZA may help block the activity of PARP



LYNPARZA helps to kill cancer cells by preventing PARP from repairing their DNA. PARP is also found in healthy cells so LYNPARZA may affect them, too.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including (continued):

Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) (continued).

Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment with LYNPARZA, but can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML. Symptoms may include weakness, weight loss, fever, frequent infections, blood in urine or stool, shortness of breath, feeling very tired, bruising or bleeding more easily.

Serious side effects continue on page 5.

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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Understanding types of HER2-negative breast cancer

It's important to know what type of breast cancer you have so that you and your doctor can decide whether LYNPARZA is right for you.

Not all breast cancers are the same. There are different types, which means **the way your doctor approaches treatment will depend on the specific cancer you have.**

At diagnosis, your doctor will determine your hormone receptor (HR) status and HER2 status to inform treatment decisions. Another characteristic that may affect your treatment options is an inherited *BRCA* mutation. This is a change to the *BRCA* gene that can influence the way your cancer grows.

HER2-negative, HR-positive breast cancer with an inherited *BRCA* mutation

If your breast cancer is HER2-negative, HR-positive, it means that the tumor cells contain receptors for estrogen, progesterone, or both, but the tumor cells don't contain large amounts of HER2 receptors. If your breast cancer has an inherited *BRCA* mutation, is HER2-negative, and is HR-positive, your doctor can use this information to help find out if LYNPARZA is right for you.

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) with an inherited *BRCA* mutation

If your breast cancer is triple-negative, it means the tumor cells don't contain any estrogen, progesterone, or large amounts of HER2 receptors. If your breast cancer has an inherited *BRCA* mutation and is triple-negative, your doctor can use this information to help find out if LYNPARZA is right for you.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including (continued):

Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) (continued).

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood cell counts:

- before treatment with LYNPARZA
- every month during treatment with LYNPARZA
- weekly if you have low blood cell counts that last a long time

Serious side effects continue on page 6.

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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I Understanding *BRCA* mutations

A *BRCA* mutation is a change or alteration that takes place in your *BRCA* gene and can increase your risk of developing certain types of cancer. The *BRCA* protein works in your body to repair cell damage. When you have a *BRCA* mutation, the *BRCA* protein cannot work properly. Some *BRCA* mutations can be inherited, which means that they can be passed down within a family from parent to child.

People with an inherited *BRCA* mutation may have a higher chance of their cancer spreading or new cancers forming compared to people without an inherited *BRCA* mutation. It's important to know that any adults with HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) breast cancer could have an inherited *BRCA* mutation.

Talk to your doctor about *BRCA* testing and whether LYNPARZA may be right for you.

Not a real patient.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including (continued):

Lung problems (pneumonitis).

LYNPARZA can cause serious lung problems that can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any new or worsening symptoms of lung problems, including shortness of breath, fever, cough, or wheezing. Your healthcare provider may do a chest x-ray if you have any of these symptoms.

Serious side effects continue on page 7.

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).



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It is important to know your *BRCA* status to help inform your treatment options

Testing your breast cancer for inherited *BRCA* mutations at diagnosis or as early as possible can help you and your doctor:

- Understand what targeted treatment options may be available to you, including LYNPARZA
- Find out how the cancer may affect you
- Know whether there are familial risks

Ask your doctor about ***BRCA* testing** to see if LYNPARZA is right for you.

- If you've already had this test and have been told by your doctor that your cancer has the inherited *BRCA* mutation, **it may mean that LYNPARZA is a treatment option for you**

If you're not sure if you have HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) breast cancer, talk to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including (continued):

Blood clots (venous thromboembolism [VTE]). Some people may develop a blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the leg (venous thrombosis) or a clot in the lungs (pulmonary embolism [PE]), which may be severe or lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms such as pain or swelling in an extremity, shortness of breath, chest pain, breathing that is more rapid than normal (tachypnea), or heart beats faster than normal (tachycardia). Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these symptoms and may prescribe blood thinner medicine.

Serious side effects continue on page 8.

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Understanding early breast cancer

What is early breast cancer?

The tumors are only present in the breast, or some specific areas near the breast. The cancer has not spread to other parts of the body (metastasized). This type of cancer is called “early” or “early stage” breast cancer.

Inherited *BRCA* mutations in HER2-negative early breast cancer

Knowing if you have HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) early breast cancer with a high risk of recurrence and an inherited *BRCA* mutation can help you and your doctor decide whether LYNPARZA is right for you.

Your doctor can test you for inherited *BRCA* mutations at diagnosis or as soon as possible to inform your treatment plan. If you're eligible for treatment with LYNPARZA for your early breast cancer, you will not receive it until you have completed surgery and received chemotherapy before or after the surgery.

Ask your doctor about testing for *BRCA* mutations to see if LYNPARZA may be right for you.

If your breast cancer is metastatic, go to page 12 to learn more about LYNPARZA and metastatic breast cancer. If you're not sure whether your breast cancer is early stage or metastatic, talk to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including (continued):

Liver problems, including Drug-Induced Liver Injury (DILI): People taking LYNPARZA may develop liver problems which may be severe and can lead to death. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests before and during your treatment with LYNPARZA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you notice discomfort on the right side of your stomach-area (abdominal), dark or “tea-colored” urine, or yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice).

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

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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In patients who had HER2-negative early breast cancer and an inherited *BRCA* mutation

LYNPARZA helped prevent breast cancer from returning in more patients compared with placebo

42%
↓

LYNPARZA reduced the risk of cancer returning by 42% in early breast cancer compared with placebo

This means that there was a **lower chance of breast cancer returning, new cancers growing, or death** compared with placebo.

815 out of 921 patients treated with LYNPARZA did not have their breast cancer return, new cancers grow, and were alive compared with 737 out of 915 patients treated with placebo.

These are the results of a study that evaluated adults with **HER2-negative early breast cancer with a high risk of recurrence and an inherited *BRCA* mutation**. Women and men in the study had surgery and received chemotherapy either before or after their surgery. Patients with hormone receptor-positive breast cancer may have also received hormonal therapy.

In this study, 921 adults were treated with LYNPARZA and 915 were treated with placebo.

PATIENTS WERE TREATED FOR UP TO 1 YEAR,

unless they experienced significant side effects or their cancer returned.

Your healthcare provider will decide how long you stay on treatment with LYNPARZA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

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

- have lung or breathing problems
- have kidney problems
- are pregnant, become pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. LYNPARZA can harm your unborn baby and may cause loss of pregnancy (miscarriage)

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- your healthcare provider may do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with LYNPARZA

Continues on the next page.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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In patients who had HER2-negative early breast cancer and an inherited *BRCA* mutation

LYNPARZA helped more patients live longer compared with placebo

32%



LYNPARZA lowered the risk of death by 32% in early breast cancer compared with placebo

In this study, 846 out of 921 patients treated with LYNPARZA were alive at the time of follow-up as compared with 806 out of 915 treated with placebo.

These data are a secondary conclusion, or result, of the overall study described in detail on the previous page.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

Before taking LYNPARZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you (continued):

Females who are able to become pregnant (continued):

- you should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with LYNPARZA and for 6 months after the last dose of LYNPARZA. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you
- tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant following treatment with LYNPARZA

Continues on the next page.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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Early breast cancer: Is LYNPARZA right for you?

Understanding the different types of breast cancer and how they can influence which treatments are right for you can feel complicated. With the help of your doctor, you can use the checklist below to **find out if LYNPARZA is right for your early breast cancer**:

Early breast cancer

Your doctor may decide that you're eligible for LYNPARZA if your early breast cancer:

- ✓ Has a high risk of recurrence
- ✓ Has an inherited *BRCA* mutation
- ✓ Is HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative)
- ✓ Has been treated with surgery
- ✓ Has been treated with chemotherapy before or after surgery

If you're not sure about the details of your breast cancer, talk to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

Before taking LYNPARZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you (continued):

Males with female partners who are pregnant or able to become pregnant:

- you should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with LYNPARZA and for 3 months after the last dose of LYNPARZA
- do not donate sperm during treatment with LYNPARZA and for 3 months after your last dose

Continues on the next page.

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Understanding metastatic breast cancer

What is metastatic breast cancer?

A metastatic cancer is one that has spread to other parts of the body. This means that the cancer is no longer only in the breast area.

Inherited *BRCA* mutations in HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer

If your breast cancer is HER2-negative, it can also be HR-positive or triple-negative. Knowing if you have HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) metastatic breast cancer and an inherited *BRCA* mutation can help you and your doctor decide whether LYNPARZA is right for you.

Your doctor can test you for inherited *BRCA* mutations after diagnosis to inform your treatment plan. If you're eligible for treatment with LYNPARZA for your metastatic breast cancer, you should have previously received chemotherapy. If you have HR-positive breast cancer, you should have either received or be ineligible for hormonal therapy.

Ask your doctor about testing for *BRCA* mutations to see if LYNPARZA may be right for you.

If your breast cancer is early stage, go to page 8 to learn more about LYNPARZA and early breast cancer. If you're not sure whether your breast cancer is early stage or metastatic, talk to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

Before taking LYNPARZA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you (continued):

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if LYNPARZA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with LYNPARZA and for 1 month after receiving the last dose of LYNPARZA. 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, and herbal supplements. Taking LYNPARZA and certain other medicines may affect how LYNPARZA works and may cause side effects.

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In patients who had HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer and an inherited *BRCA* mutation

LYNPARZA helped prevent disease progression or death in more patients compared with certain chemotherapies

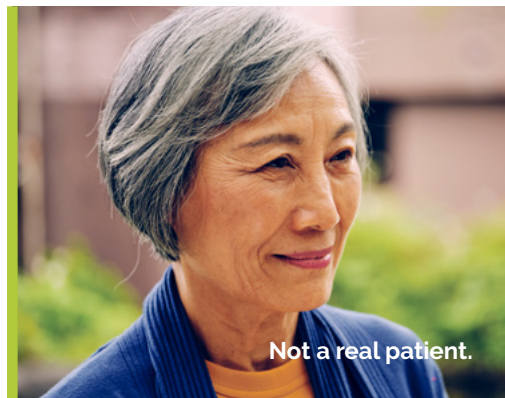
42%
↓

LYNPARZA lowered the risk of cancer growing or spreading or death by 42% compared with certain chemotherapies

52% of people who took LYNPARZA and 23% of people who received certain chemotherapies saw their tumors shrink. These data are based on patients with tumors that responded to LYNPARZA (87 out of 167 patients) or chemotherapy (15 out of 66 patients).

These results are from a study that evaluated adults with **HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer with an inherited *BRCA* mutation** that was previously treated with chemotherapy. People with hormone receptor-positive breast cancer may have also received hormonal therapy.

In this study, 205 people received LYNPARZA and 97 received certain chemotherapies.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

How should I take LYNPARZA?

- Take LYNPARZA tablets exactly as your healthcare provider tells you
- Your healthcare provider will decide how long you stay on treatment
- Do not change your dose or stop taking LYNPARZA unless your healthcare provider tells you to
- Take LYNPARZA by mouth 2 times a day with or without food
- Each dose should be taken about 12 hours apart
- Swallow LYNPARZA tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, dissolve, or divide the tablets

Continues on the next page.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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Metastatic breast cancer: Is LYNPARZA right for you?

Understanding the different types of breast cancer and how they can influence which treatments are right for you can feel complicated. With the help of your doctor, you can use the checklist below to **find out if LYNPARZA is right for your metastatic breast cancer**:

Metastatic breast cancer

Your doctor may decide that you're eligible for LYNPARZA if your metastatic breast cancer:

- ✓ Has an inherited *BRCA* mutation
- ✓ Is HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative)
- ✓ Has been treated with chemotherapy at any point
- ✓ Has been treated with or been ineligible for hormonal therapy if HR-positive

If you're not sure about the details of your breast cancer, talk to your doctor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

How should I take LYNPARZA? (continued)

- If you are taking LYNPARZA for early breast cancer and you have hormone receptor-positive disease, you should continue to take hormonal therapy during your treatment with LYNPARZA
- If you miss a dose of LYNPARZA, take your next dose at your usual scheduled time. Do not take an extra dose to make up for a missed dose
- If you take too much LYNPARZA, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away

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I Serious side effects

It's normal to be concerned about side effects. **Talk to your healthcare provider immediately if you experience any of these symptoms while taking LYNPARZA.**

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects, including:

Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Some people who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed MDS or AML during treatment with LYNPARZA. MDS or AML may lead to death.

Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment with LYNPARZA, but can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML. Symptoms may include:

- Weakness
- Weight loss
- Fever
- Frequent infections
- Blood in urine or stool
- Shortness of breath
- Feeling very tired
- Bruising or bleeding more easily

Serious side effects continue on the next page.



Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood cell counts:

- Before treatment with LYNPARZA
- Every month during treatment with LYNPARZA
- Weekly if you have low blood cell counts that last a long time

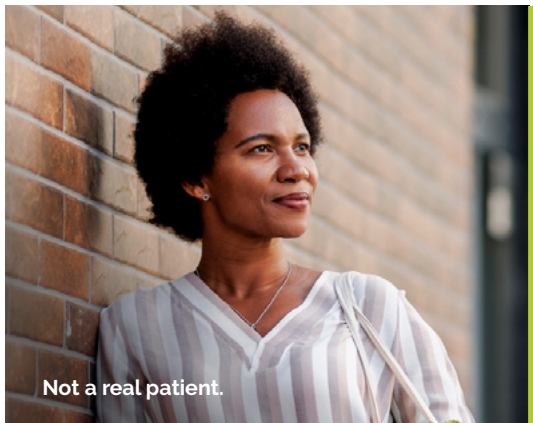
These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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I Serious side effects (continued)



Lung problems (pneumonitis)

LYNPARZA can cause serious lung problems that can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any new or worsening symptoms of lung problems, including shortness of breath, fever, cough, or wheezing. Your healthcare provider may do a chest x-ray if you have any of these symptoms.

Blood clots (venous thromboembolism [VTE])

Some people may develop a blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the leg (venous thrombosis) or a clot in the lungs (pulmonary embolism [PE]), which may be severe or lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms such as pain or swelling in an extremity, shortness of breath, chest pain, breathing that is more rapid than normal (tachypnea), or heart beats faster than normal (tachycardia). Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these symptoms and may prescribe blood thinner medicine.

Liver problems, including Drug-Induced Liver Injury (DILI)

People taking LYNPARZA may develop liver problems which may be severe and can lead to death. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests before and during your treatment with LYNPARZA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you notice discomfort on the right side of your stomach-area (abdominal), dark or "tea-colored" urine, or yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice).

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



You can report side effects

These are not all of the possible side effects of LYNPARZA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at **1-800-FDA-1088**.

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



I Taking LYNPARZA

LYNPARZA is 2 tablets (150 mg each), taken by mouth twice a day, with or without food. It is an oral treatment that you can take anywhere. It is not an infusion or chemotherapy.

Take LYNPARZA exactly as your doctor tells you.



2 TABLETS
IN THE MORNING
(300 mg)





2 TABLETS
IN THE EVENING
(300 mg)

Take doses 12 hours apart, with or without food.
Images do not represent the actual size of the tablets.

Your healthcare provider will decide how long you stay on treatment with LYNPARZA.

For those with HER2-negative early breast cancer, after surgery and chemotherapy,

IT IS RECOMMENDED YOU TAKE LYNPARZA FOR 1 YEAR,

unless you experience significant side effects or your cancer returns.

For those with HER2-negative, HR-positive early breast cancer, your doctor may prescribe another therapy—called hormonal therapy—to block the hormones that make cancer cells grow in your type of tumor. If you are already taking hormonal therapy, you should continue to take it during your treatment with LYNPARZA.

See the next page for additional information on how to take LYNPARZA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

What should I avoid while taking LYNPARZA?

Avoid grapefruit, grapefruit juice, Seville oranges, and Seville orange juice during treatment with LYNPARZA since they may increase the level of LYNPARZA in your blood.

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects (see “What is the most important information I should know about LYNPARZA?”).

Nausea or vomiting is common during treatment with LYNPARZA. Tell your healthcare provider if you get nausea or vomiting. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat these symptoms.

Common side effects continue on the next page.

These are not all the side effects. Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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I How should I take LYNPARZA?

- **Take LYNPARZA tablets** exactly as your healthcare provider tells you
- Your healthcare provider will decide how long you stay on treatment
- **Do not change your dose or stop taking LYNPARZA** unless your healthcare provider tells you to
- Take LYNPARZA by mouth **2 times a day with or without food**
- Each dose should be taken about **12 hours apart**
- **Swallow LYNPARZA tablets whole.** Do not chew, crush, dissolve, or divide the tablets
- If you are taking LYNPARZA for early breast cancer and you have hormone receptor-positive disease, you should continue to take hormonal therapy during your treatment with LYNPARZA
- If you miss a dose of LYNPARZA, take your next dose at your usual scheduled time. **Do not take an extra dose** to make up for a missed dose
- If you take too much LYNPARZA, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away

What should I avoid while taking LYNPARZA?

Avoid grapefruit, grapefruit juice, Seville oranges, and Seville orange juice during treatment with LYNPARZA since they may increase the level of LYNPARZA in your blood.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION – continued

The most common side effects of LYNPARZA when used alone are:

- tiredness or weakness
- low red blood cell counts
- diarrhea
- loss of appetite
- headache
- changes in the way food tastes
- cough
- low white blood cell counts
- shortness of breath
- dizziness
- indigestion or heartburn
- low platelet counts

These are not all the possible side effects of LYNPARZA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may [report side effects related to AstraZeneca products](#) ([Opens new window](#)).



I Common side effects

Nausea or vomiting is common during treatment with LYNPARZA. Tell your healthcare provider if you get nausea or vomiting. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medicines to treat these symptoms.

The most common side effects of LYNPARZA when used alone are:

- tiredness or weakness
- low red blood cell counts
- diarrhea
- loss of appetite
- headache
- changes in the way food tastes
- cough
- low white blood cell counts
- shortness of breath
- dizziness
- indigestion or heartburn
- low platelet counts

These are not all of the possible side effects of LYNPARZA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may [report side effects related to AstraZeneca products \(Opens new window\)](#).



Not a real patient
or caregiver.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).



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olaparib
tablets 150 mg

Working with your doctor while taking LYNPARZA



Ask your doctor what to expect

Talk to your doctor about what to expect when taking LYNPARZA. It may help to have a better idea of what you might experience as you start treatment with LYNPARZA.



Write notes about how you're feeling

Sharing this information with your doctor can help them decide on ways to help manage side effects you may be experiencing.



Keep an open dialogue with your doctor

Keep your doctor informed of how you feel, if you're going on a trip, or any other important changes that are happening in your life. You should always talk to your doctor about side effects you experience and how to manage them.



Not a real
doctor or patient.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



MENU

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| MyLYNPARZA is with you on your journey

MyLYNPARZA is a support program from AstraZeneca for you during treatment with LYNPARZA. Both you and your caregiver can sign up.



SUPPORT

Receive emails for adults with your specific type of cancer. You'll learn tips on taking care of yourself, ways to help manage side effects, and more.



EDUCATION

You and your caregiver can receive educational materials including tips for caregivers, how you and your doctor can manage side effects, and how to take LYNPARZA.



RESOURCES

Sign up online to receive items such as a treatment journal to write down your thoughts and questions for your doctor.

MyLYNPARZA
SUPPORT PROGRAM

AstraZeneca 

IF YOU HAVEN'T ALREADY JOINED MyLYNPARZA, YOU CAN SIGN UP AT MyLYNPARZA.COM.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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| Patient support from AstraZeneca

While taking LYNPARZA, you have access to programs from AstraZeneca that are part of our commitment to patient support.

PATIENTS MAY PAY
AS LITTLE AS



PER MONTH

AstraZeneca strives to make LYNPARZA affordable by aiming to provide a \$0 co-pay for all eligible patients

Eligible patients with commercial insurance may pay as little as \$0 per month for LYNPARZA. There are no income requirements to participate in the program, however other restrictions may apply. For more information and eligibility requirements, visit [AZPatientSupport.com](https://www.AZPatientSupport.com)



Consider resources for financial support

Helping you access the care you need

The AstraZeneca Access 360™ program* can help you get started with LYNPARZA. To learn more about the Access 360 program, please call **1-844-ASK-A360 (1-844-275-2360)**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM–6 PM ET, or visit www.MyAccess360.com

This description of the Access 360 program is for informational purposes only. Access 360 does not file claims or appeals on behalf of healthcare professionals or patients and makes no representation or guarantee concerning reimbursement or coverage for any service or item.

*Terms and conditions apply. See site for full eligibility and terms of use.



Caring for your loved one—and yourself

Looking after your loved one on LYNPARZA takes time and a lot of energy. Find a resource for caregivers at [LYNPARZA.com](https://www.LYNPARZA.com)

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



[MENU](#)



I Helpful terms and phrases

We know that a breast cancer diagnosis can feel overwhelming, and the language may seem complicated. Listed below are definitions for common terms used to describe the types of breast cancer that **may be treated with LYNPARZA**.

Receptors are proteins inside or on the cancer cell surface that attach to specific molecules—such as hormones or growth factors—that are involved in keeping the tumor alive

Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2–negative (HER2-negative)

means that the breast cancer cells have a small amount of or no protein called HER2 on their surface. In normal cells, HER2 helps control cell growth. HER2-negative breast cancer can either be hormone receptor positive (HR-positive) or triple-negative

Hormone receptor–positive (HR-positive) breast cancer cells have receptors for the hormones estrogen and/or progesterone. These cells are hormone receptor–positive and they need estrogen or progesterone to grow

Inherited BRCA gene (*BRCA*) mutations (also written as “inherited *BRCA* mutations”) are changes to the *BRCA* gene that can increase your risk of developing breast cancer and contribute to cancer cell growth. Inherited mutations can be passed down within a family from parent to child

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) means that the tumor cells don't contain any estrogen, progesterone, or large amounts of HER2 receptors

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).



I Helpful terms and phrases (continued)

There are many types of breast cancer and many types of treatments. Below are treatment terms and phrases that are used throughout this brochure.

Adjuvant therapy is given after primary treatment (for example, surgery)

Neoadjuvant therapy is given as a first step to shrink a tumor before the main treatment, which is usually surgery, is given or performed

Genetic testing is used to look for inherited mutations, including inherited *BRCA* mutations. It can help you and your doctor better understand your cancer and how it responds to different therapies

Surgery (also called an operation) is a procedure that removes or repairs a part of the body or detects whether disease is present

Chemotherapy is a treatment option your doctor may recommend. It is the use of drugs to kill cancer cells in your body

Hormone therapy is a treatment that adds, blocks, or removes hormones to slow or stop the growth of certain cancers, such as HR-positive breast cancers

Targeted treatments act on specific types of cancer cells with less harm to normal cells. LYNPARZA is a targeted treatment

Placebos are inactive treatments that look the same as, and are given the same way as, an active drug or treatment that is being tested

**TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE WORDS AND TERMINOLOGY USED
IN THIS BROCHURE, TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR.**

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and read the complete Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



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Make this your time to talk to your doctor about LYNPARZA

LYNPARZA is a targeted treatment for certain patients with early or metastatic breast cancer that is HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) with an inherited *BRCA* mutation.

LYNPARZA is:

- ✓ An FDA-approved treatment studied in people with certain types of HER2-negative early or metastatic breast cancer with an inherited *BRCA* mutation
- ✓ An oral option you can take anywhere. LYNPARZA is 2 tablets, twice a day
- ✓ A targeted treatment called a PARP inhibitor

If you have HER2-negative (HR-positive or triple-negative) breast cancer, talk to your doctor about *BRCA* testing to see if LYNPARZA is right for you.

VISIT [LYNPARZA.COM](https://www.lynparza.com) TO LEARN MORE.



SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

LYNPARZA has serious risks that may lead to death. These include bone marrow problems called myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) or acute myeloid leukemia (AML), lung problems (pneumonitis), blood clots (venous thromboembolism [VTE]) and liver problems, including drug-induced liver injury (DILI). Signs or symptoms of MDS/AML may include weakness, weight loss, fever, frequent infections, blood in urine or stool, shortness of breath, feeling very tired, or bruising or bleeding more easily. Signs or symptoms of pneumonitis may include new or worsening lung problems, including shortness of breath, fever, cough or wheezing. Signs or symptoms of VTE may include pain or swelling in an extremity, shortness of breath, chest pain, breathing that is more rapid than normal, or heart beats faster than normal. Signs or symptoms of DILI may include discomfort on the right side of the stomach-area, dark or "tea-colored" urine, or yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms.

This is a summary of some of the most important information you should know about LYNPARZA. For more information about these and other side effects, as well as other information about treatment with LYNPARZA, please see Important Safety Information throughout and see complete [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).



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