FIGHT AML WITH

VENCLEXTA®
venetoclax tablets 10mg, 50mg, 100mg

What is VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets)?¹
VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used in combination with azacitidine, or decitabine, or low-dose cytarabine to treat adults with newly-diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who:
• are 75 years of age or older, or
• have other medical conditions that prevent the use of standard chemotherapy.
It is not known if VENCLEXTA is safe and effective in children.
VENCLEXTA was approved based on response rates. Continued approval for this use may depend on the results of an ongoing study to find out how VENCLEXTA works over a longer period of time.

Safety Considerations
• VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.
• Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
• Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
• You should not drink grapefruit juice, or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while taking VENCLEXTA, as they may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.
• Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
• Infections. Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
• VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 13.
Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, in pocket, or visit www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.
How can VENCLEXTA partner with you against AML?

You’ve just been diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia (AML). AML is a type of blood cancer that starts in your bone marrow. It can be treated with the help of cancer-fighting medicines, like VENCLEXTA (ven-KLEKS-tuh), which you and your doctor may have decided is right for you.²

What is VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets)?

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used in combination with azacitidine, or decitabine, or low-dose cytarabine to treat adults with newly-diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia who are 75 years of age or older, or have other medical conditions that prevent the use of standard chemotherapy.¹

It is not known if VENCLEXTA is safe and effective in children.¹

VENCLEXTA was approved based on response rates. Continued approval for this use may depend on the results of an ongoing study to find out how VENCLEXTA works over a longer period of time.¹

Remember, always discuss any questions you may have about VENCLEXTA with your healthcare team—they are there to guide you.

What is AML?

AML is a type of blood cancer that starts in your bone marrow. Normally, healthy bone marrow is filled with red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.²

• Red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to all other tissues in the body and take carbon dioxide back to the lungs to be removed²
• White blood cells help the body fight infections²
• Platelets are cell fragments that plug up holes in blood vessels and help stop bleeding²

When you have AML, cancer cells don’t die when they should and multiply to build up in your bone marrow, and eventually crowd out these normal healthy cells.²

How does VENCLEXTA work against my AML?

VENCLEXTA works differently than other treatments. It targets a specific protein in your body called BCL-2. This helps restore the body’s natural ability to tell cancer cells to die.¹

With fewer cancer cells, there is now room for healthy cells in the bone marrow.²
I’m fighting AML with VENCLEXTA and azacitidine. How do I know it’s working?

You and your doctor have talked about which treatment is best for you. If you’re looking for more about what to expect with VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets) plus azacitidine, you’re in the right place. VENCLEXTA with azacitidine was studied in 67 people with newly-diagnosed AML who were age 75 or older, or who had other medical conditions that prevented the use of standard chemotherapy. Patients and their healthcare providers chose azacitidine chemotherapy, and all were aware that patients also received VENCLEXTA.1 Here’s what they experienced when taking VENCLEXTA and azacitidine.

Many people achieved some level of remission with VENCLEXTA1

37% (25 of 67 people in the study)
Achieved complete remission (CR)

61% (41 of 67 people in the study)
Achieved some level of remission (CR+CRh)

• 16 people (24%) achieved complete remission with partial hematologic recovery (CRh)

There are different kinds of remission1,4
When there is complete remission (CR), blood counts and bone marrow have returned to normal, and no signs of cancer are seen:
• Patients do not need to receive red blood cell transfusions
• Patients may not need to receive platelet transfusions based on their platelet levels and no signs of bleeding
When there is CRh, no signs of cancer are seen, but some blood counts have not returned to normal levels

VENCLEXTA can work quickly1
Half of all patients who achieved a remission did so within 1 month
• Remissions were achieved from 0.7 months to 8.9 months after starting treatment

Remember, VENCLEXTA works differently for everyone. The time it takes to work and how long the effects last could vary from person to person. Half of the patients who achieved a CR during this study, which is still underway, were in remission for at least 5.5 months. Remissions lasted from as few as 0.4 months to as many as 30 months.1

What are the possible side effects I could experience while taking VENCLEXTA with azacitidine?

Leukemia is tough, and fighting it isn’t easy. Be prepared by knowing what to expect.

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including1:
• Low white blood cell count (neutropenia): Low white blood cell counts are common during treatment with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection.
• Infections: Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Some people may experience other side effects.

The most common side effects seen in people taking VENCLEXTA with azacitidine include1:

Blood and immune system conditions
• Low platelet counts
• Fever with low white blood cell counts
• Low red blood cell counts

Blood vessel conditions
• Low blood pressure
• Bleeding

Respiratory, abdominal, and chest conditions
• Shortness of breath
• Cough
• Sore throat

General disorders
• Fever
• Swelling of extremities

Infections
• Infection in blood
• Infection in lung

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue conditions
• Pain in muscles or back

Skin and subcutaneous tissue conditions
• Rash

Digestive system conditions
• Nausea
• Diarrhea

Nervous system conditions
• Dizziness

Some people may experience other side effects.

VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect the ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.1

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.1

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.1
I’m fighting AML with VENCLEXTA and decitabine. How do I know it’s working?

You and your doctor have talked about which treatment is best for you. If you’re looking for more about what to expect with VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets) plus decitabine, you’re in the right place. VENCLEXTA with decitabine was studied in 13 people with newly-diagnosed AML who were age 75 or older, or who had other medical conditions that prevented the use of standard chemotherapy. Patients and their healthcare providers chose decitabine chemotherapy, and all were aware that patients also received VENCLEXTA.1

Here’s what they experienced when taking VENCLEXTA and decitabine.

Many people achieved some level of remission with VENCLEXTA

54% (7 of 13 people in the study)
Achieved complete remission (CR)

62% (8 of 13 people in the study)
Achieved some level of remission (CR+CRh)

• 1 person (7.7%) achieved complete remission with partial hematologic recovery (CRh)

There are different kinds of remission1,4

When there is complete remission (CR), blood counts and bone marrow have returned to normal, and no signs of cancer are seen:

• Patients do not need to receive red blood cell transfusions
• Patients may not need to receive platelet transfusions based on their platelet levels and no signs of bleeding

When there is CRh, no signs of cancer are seen, but some blood counts have not returned to normal levels

VENCLEXTA can work quickly1

Half of all patients who achieved a remission did so in 1.9 months

• Remissions were achieved from 0.8 months to 4.2 months after starting treatment

Remember, VENCLEXTA works differently for everyone. The time it takes to work and how long the effects last could vary from person to person. Half of the patients who achieved a CR during this study, which is still underway, were in remission for at least 4.7 months. Remissions lasted from as few as 1 month to as many as 18 months.1

What are the possible side effects I could experience while taking VENCLEXTA with decitabine?

Leukemia is tough, and fighting it isn’t easy. Be prepared by knowing what to expect. VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including1:

• Low white blood cell count (neutropenia): Low white blood cell counts are common during treatment with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection.
• Infections: Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Some people may experience other side effects.

The most common side effects seen in people taking VENCLEXTA with decitabine include1:

Blood and immune system conditions
• Low platelet counts
• Fever with low white blood cell counts
• Low red blood cell counts

Blood vessel conditions
• Low blood pressure
• Bleeding

Respiratory, abdominal, and chest conditions
• Shortness of breath
• Cough
• Sore throat

General disorders
• Fever
• Swelling of extremities
• Tiredness
• Infections
• Infection in blood
• Infection in lung
• Musculoskeletal and connective tissue conditions
• Pain in muscles or back
• Skin and subcutaneous tissue conditions
• Rash

Digestive system conditions
• Nausea
• Diarrhea
• Constipation
• Vomiting
• Stomach pain

General disorders
• Nausea
• Diarrhea
• Constipation
• Vomiting
• Stomach pain

Nervous system conditions
• Dizziness

Some people may experience other side effects.

VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect the ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility1.

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.1

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.1
I’m fighting AML with VENCLEXTA and low-dose cytarabine. How do I know it’s working?

You and your doctor have talked about which treatment is best for you. If you’re looking for more about what to expect with VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets) plus low-dose cytarabine, you’re in the right place. VENCLEXTA with low-dose cytarabine was studied in 61 people with newly-diagnosed AML who were age 75 or older, or who had other medical conditions that prevented the use of standard chemotherapy. Patients and their healthcare providers chose low-dose cytarabine chemotherapy, and all were aware that patients also received VENCLEXTA.¹

Here’s what they experienced when taking VENCLEXTA and low-dose cytarabine.

Many people achieved some level of remission with VENCLEXTA¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achieved complete remission (CR)</th>
<th>Achieved some level of remission (CR+CRh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21% (13 of 61 people in the study)</td>
<td>42% (26 of 61 people in the study)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 13 people (21%) achieved complete remission with partial hematologic recovery (CRh)

There are different kinds of remission¹⁻⁴

When there is complete remission (CR), blood counts and bone marrow have returned to normal, and no signs of cancer are seen:

• Patients do not need to receive red blood cell transfusions

• Patients may not need to receive platelet transfusions based on their platelet levels and no signs of bleeding

When there is CRh, no signs of cancer are seen, but some blood counts have not returned to normal levels

VENCLEXTA can work quickly¹

Half of all patients who achieved a remission did so within 1 month

• Remissions were achieved from 0.8 months to 9.4 months after starting treatment

Remember, VENCLEXTA works differently for everyone. The time it takes to work and how long the effects last could vary from person to person. Half of the patients who achieved a CR during this study, which is still underway, were in remission for at least 6.0 months. Remissions lasted from as few as 0.03 months to as many as 25 months.¹

What are the possible side effects I could experience while taking VENCLEXTA with low-dose cytarabine?

Leukemia is tough, and fighting it isn’t easy. Be prepared by knowing what to expect.

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including¹:

• Low white blood cell count (neutropenia): Low white blood cell counts are common during treatment with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection.

• Infections: Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Some people may experience other side effects.

The most common side effects seen in people taking VENCLEXTA with low-dose cytarabine include¹:

Blood and immune system conditions
- Low platelet counts
- Fever with low white blood cell counts
- Low red blood cell counts

Blood vessel conditions
- Low blood pressure
- Bleeding

Respiratory, abdominal, and chest conditions
- Shortness of breath
- Cough
- Sore throat

Nervous system conditions
- Dizziness

General disorders
- Fever
- Swelling of extremities

Infections
- Infection in blood
- Infection in lung

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue conditions
- Pain in muscles or back

Skin and subcutaneous tissue conditions
- Rash

Digestive system conditions
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain

VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect the ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.¹

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.¹

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.¹
How should I take VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets) is an oral medicine taken by mouth each day. VENCLEXTA is taken in combination with azacitidine, decitabine, or low-dose cytarabine. The decision about the combination for your treatment is between you and your healthcare provider.1

You will start taking VENCLEXTA at a low dose and gradually build up to a higher dose—this is called a “ramp-up period.” Once you’re at the full dose, continue to take VENCLEXTA as prescribed by your healthcare provider.1

Review this section closely with your healthcare provider.1

• Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements
• Do not start taking VENCLEXTA until you have reviewed instructions with your healthcare provider
• Take VENCLEXTA exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it. Do not change your dose of VENCLEXTA or stop taking VENCLEXTA unless your healthcare provider tells you to
• Your healthcare provider may delay or decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects
• Your healthcare team will start you on a low dose and increase it daily up to your full dose (ramp-up) as shown to the right. The dose ramp-up is designed to reduce your risk of tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), an important risk when starting treatment in patients with AML. Please see important information about TLS below
• When you first take VENCLEXTA, you may need to take VENCLEXTA at a hospital or clinic to be monitored for TLS
• Drink plenty of water every day when taking VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of TLS. Drink 6 to 8 glasses (about 56 ounces total) of water each day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose, and each time your dose is increased
• Take VENCLEXTA once daily, by mouth, with a meal and water at about the same time each day
• Swallow VENCLEXTA tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or break the tablets
• Do not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while you are taking VENCLEXTA. These products may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood
• If you vomit after taking VENCLEXTA, do not take an extra dose. Take the next dose at your scheduled time the next day

How many pills should I take?

The table below shows how much VENCLEXTA to take during the ramp-up period. Your ramp-up dosing will depend on which chemotherapy you and your healthcare provider have chosen.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>VENCLEXTA once daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>400 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4 and beyond</td>
<td>when used with azacitidine or decitabine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4 and beyond</td>
<td>when used with low-dose cytarabine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For illustrative purposes only; pills are not actual size.

What do I do if I miss a dose?

If you missed your dose of VENCLEXTA1:

By LESS than 8 hours from your scheduled daily time
• Take the missed dose as soon as possible
• Take your next dose the following day at your usual scheduled time

By MORE than 8 hours from your scheduled daily time
• DO NOT take the missed dose
• Take your next dose the following day at your usual scheduled time

TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. It can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS, so keeping appointments for those tests is important. To help reduce TLS risk, you will receive other medicines before starting and during treatment with VENCLEXTA. You may also need to receive intravenous fluids into your vein. If you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain, tell your healthcare provider right away.1

Please see Important Safety Information on page 13.
Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, in pocket, or visit www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.
How can I keep track of my treatment?

Follow these simple tips to plan your schedule:

- Take VENCLEXTA at the same time each day: _____ am/pm (circle one)
- Set a daily reminder alarm for 30 minutes before your chosen dose time
- Use the dosing calendar that we have provided in the pocket of this brochure to help you follow your healthcare team’s directions
- Use a journal to write down all potential side effects, as well as any medicines you take, so that you can discuss these details with your healthcare provider

Important Safety Information

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

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests to check your risk of getting TLS before you start taking VENCLEXTA. You will receive other medicines before starting and during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of TLS. You may also need to receive intravenous (IV) fluids into your vein. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for TLS when you first start treatment and during treatment with VENCLEXTA. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain.

- Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS. Drink 6 to 8 glasses (about 56 ounces total) of water each day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose of VENCLEXTA, and each time your dose is increased. Your healthcare provider may delay, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects.

Who should not take VENCLEXTA?

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS.

- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. VENCLEXTA and other medicines may affect each other, causing serious side effects.
- Do not start new medicines during treatment with VENCLEXTA without first talking with your healthcare provider.

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

- have kidney or liver problems.
- have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium.
- have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout.
- are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA, until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay. If you are not sure about the type of immunization or vaccine, ask your healthcare provider. These vaccines may not be safe or may not work as well during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

What are the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- Infections. Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

The most common side effects of VENCLEXTA in combination with azacitidine or decitabine or low-dose cytarabine in people with AML include low white blood cell counts; nausea; diarrhea; low platelet counts; constipation; fever with low white blood cell counts; low red blood cell counts; infection in blood; rash; dizziness; low blood pressure; fever; swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet; vomiting; tiredness; shortness of breath; bleeding; infection in lung; stomach (abdominal) pain; pain in muscles or back; cough; and sore throat. VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088. If you cannot afford your medication, contact www.medicineassistancetool.org for assistance.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 13. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, in pocket, or visit www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.
Financial assistance for eligible patients

If you are worried about paying for VENCLEXTA®, we might be able to help. Assistance is available for eligible patients with commercial insurance (such as the policy you get through your employer), public insurance (such as Medicare or Medicaid), or no insurance. AbbVie and Genentech offer the following options to help you pay for VENCLEXTA.*†

Your VENCOMPASS Nurse is committed to providing you with personalized, one-to-one support and helpful resources while you take VENCLEXTA® for an approved use. Anytime you have questions, please don’t hesitate to reach out. You’ll have a familiar voice providing you with the help you need, when you need it.

To learn more about our programs and services, visit Genentech-Access.com/VENCLEXTA or call (888) 249-4918

*AbbVie and Genentech do not influence or control the operations of these co-pay assistance foundations, but Access Solutions can make an appropriate referral to assist patients seeking co-pay assistance. We cannot guarantee co-pay assistance once a patient has been referred by Access Solutions. The foundations to which we refer patients each have their own criteria for patient eligibility, including financial eligibility.

To request your dedicated VENCOMPASS Nurse, visit www.VENCLEXTA.com or call (844) 9-COMPASS/(844) 926-6727

Your VENCOMPASS Nurse can provide support through:

• Reminding you to:

  Go to your doctor appointments with your healthcare provider

  Stay hydrated

  Take your medicine on time

• Recognizing potential treatment issues you may be experiencing

• Answering your questions related to VENCLEXTA

• Telling you about organizations that can provide additional support

YOUR VENCOMPASS NURSE IS THERE FOR YOU, THROUGHOUT YOUR TREATMENT WITH VENCLEXTA

*VENCOMPASS Nurses do not provide medical advice and are trained to direct people with cancer and their caregivers to speak with their healthcare professional about any treatment-related questions. All information provided is based on the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for VENCLEXTA.

To request your dedicated VENCOMPASS Nurse, visit www.VENCLEXTA.com or call (844) 9-COMPASS/(844) 926-6727

BioOncology® Co-pay Card for VENCLEXTA

The BioOncology Co-pay Card for VENCLEXTA may be able to help you with the out-of-pocket costs of your VENCLEXTA prescription. For those who qualify:

• Pay as little as $5 per prescription
• No income requirements
• Annual benefit limit of co-pay card is $25,000

To find out if you qualify for the BioOncology Co-pay Card for VENCLEXTA, call (855) MYCOPAY/(855) 692-6729 or visit CopayAssistanceNow.com/VENCLEXTA

If you cannot afford your medication, contact: www.medicineassistance-tool.org for assistance, or visit www.VENCLEXTA.com or call the toll-free telephone numbers above.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 13.
Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, in pocket, or visit www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.
Take advantage of all support available to you

VENCLEXTA resources

Dedicated support from VENCOMPASS Nurses.
For more information, visit www.VENCLEXTA.com, or call (844) 9-COMPASS or (844) 926-6727.

REVENCOMPASS®

Reliable, effective access and reimbursement services that can help with coverage issues for VENCLEXTA.
To learn more about programs and services, visit Genentech-Access.com/VENCLEXTA or call (888) 249-4918.

VENCOMLEXTA.com offers additional resources and information about VENCLEXTA.
For more information, visit www.VENCLEXTA.com

Research and advocacy organizations*

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
www.lls.org
(800) 955-4572

The National Cancer Institute (NCI)
www.cancer.gov
(800) 4-CANCER
(800) 422-6237

American Cancer Society
www.cancer.org
(800) 227-2345

Patient Advocate Foundation
www.patientadvocate.org
(800) 532-5274

CancerCare
www.cancercare.org
(800) 813-HOPE
(800) 813-4673


*Information provided by AbbVie and Genentech is meant for informational purposes only. It is not meant to replace your doctor’s medical advice or treatment. The organizations listed above have not endorsed AbbVie and Genentech or any of their respective products or services. AbbVie and Genentech have listed these organizations only as a convenience and according to the permissions granted by their respective terms of use. Each organization has its own terms and conditions and privacy policy that you should read if you choose to contact any of them.

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VENCOMPASS™ is a trademark of AbbVie Inc.
BioOncology® and the Access Solutions® logos are registered trademarks of Genentech, Inc.
What is VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets)?

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used in combination with azacitidine, or decitabine, or low-dose cytarabine to treat adults with newly-diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who:

- are 75 years of age or older,
- have other medical conditions that prevent the use of standard chemotherapy.

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

VENCLEXTA was approved based on response rates. Continued approval for this use may depend on the results of an ongoing study to find out how VENCLEXTA works over a longer period of time.

Safety Considerations

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**

- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS.** Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

- **Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

- You should not drink grapefruit juice, or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while taking VENCLEXTA, as they may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.

- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

- VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 13.
Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, in pocket, or visit www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.
**VENCLEXTA dosing calendar**

Keep track of whether you have taken your VENCLEXTA dose by placing a check mark inside each box after you’ve taken your daily dose.

Photocopy this page to keep track beyond 4 weeks.

**What if I miss my dose?**

Please refer to the bottom of page 11 for information on how to get back on track.

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<th>Sun</th>
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**Week 1**

- Sun
- Mon
- Tues
- Wed
- Thurs
- Fri
- Sat

**Week 2**

- Sun
- Mon
- Tues
- Wed
- Thurs
- Fri
- Sat

**Week 3**

- Sun
- Mon
- Tues
- Wed
- Thurs
- Fri
- Sat

**Week 4**

- Sun
- Mon
- Tues
- Wed
- Thurs
- Fri
- Sat

Date of first VENCLEXTA dose: _____________________