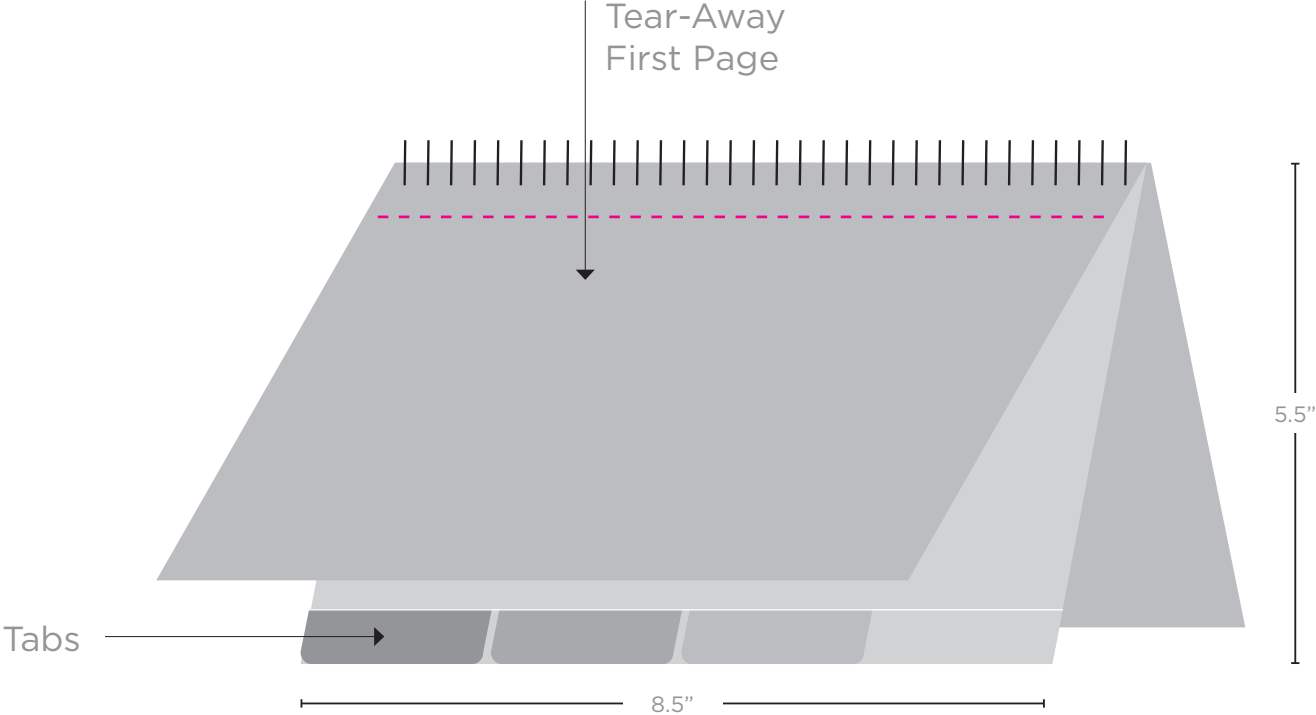


FLIP BOOK FORMAT



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Discussing an *EGFR*+ mNSCLC diagnosis with your newly diagnosed patient

After a patient receives an *EGFR*+ mNSCLC diagnosis, answering any questions they have and including them in treatment decision conversations is important for making them feel supported and confident throughout this new journey.

This resource is designed to support the conversation with your newly diagnosed patients. This guide will help your patient:



Understand their diagnosis and available treatments



Know they have a care team to support them before, during, and after treatment



Feel informed to actively participate in choosing a treatment that aligns with their goals

TEAR-AWAY PAGE

EGFR+ = mutated epidermal growth factor receptor; mNSCLC = metastatic non-small cell lung cancer

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BACK OF TEAR-AWAY PAGE

Learn more about navigating the *EGFR*+ mNSCLC landscape

A focus on unmet patient needs and innovative strategies to overcome current challenges in treating *EGFR*+ mNSCLC is gaining momentum, which may have important considerations for your treatment decisions.



Scan the QR code
to learn more.

AFTER DIAGNOSIS:

Your guide to understanding your *EGFR*+ mNSCLC diagnosis and preparing for next steps

EGFR+ = mutated epidermal growth factor receptor; mNSCLC = metastatic non-small cell lung cancer

Notes

BACK OF EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGE

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About non-small cell lung cancer



Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is **the most common type** of lung cancer.

NSCLC occurs when **abnormal cells form and multiply** in your lung tissues.

If the cancer has spread to other organs, this is called **metastatic disease** (mNSCLC).

Understanding your diagnosis

Biomarker testing may help identify the best treatment for you

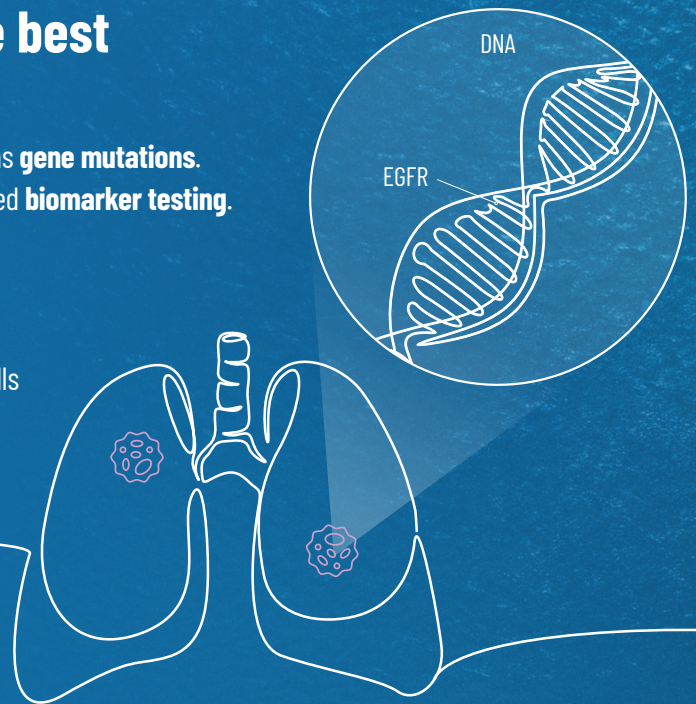
There may be certain changes to the DNA in your lung cancer cells referred to as **gene mutations**. Your oncologist has already checked for these gene mutations using a tool called **biomarker testing**.

What is *EGFR*+ NSCLC?

- Your biomarker test results showed that you had a mutation in the *EGFR* gene
- *EGFR* stands for *epidermal growth factor receptor* and is a protein found on cells that helps them grow. A mutation in this gene (often called *EGFR*+) can cause cancer cells to overgrow and spread to other parts of the body

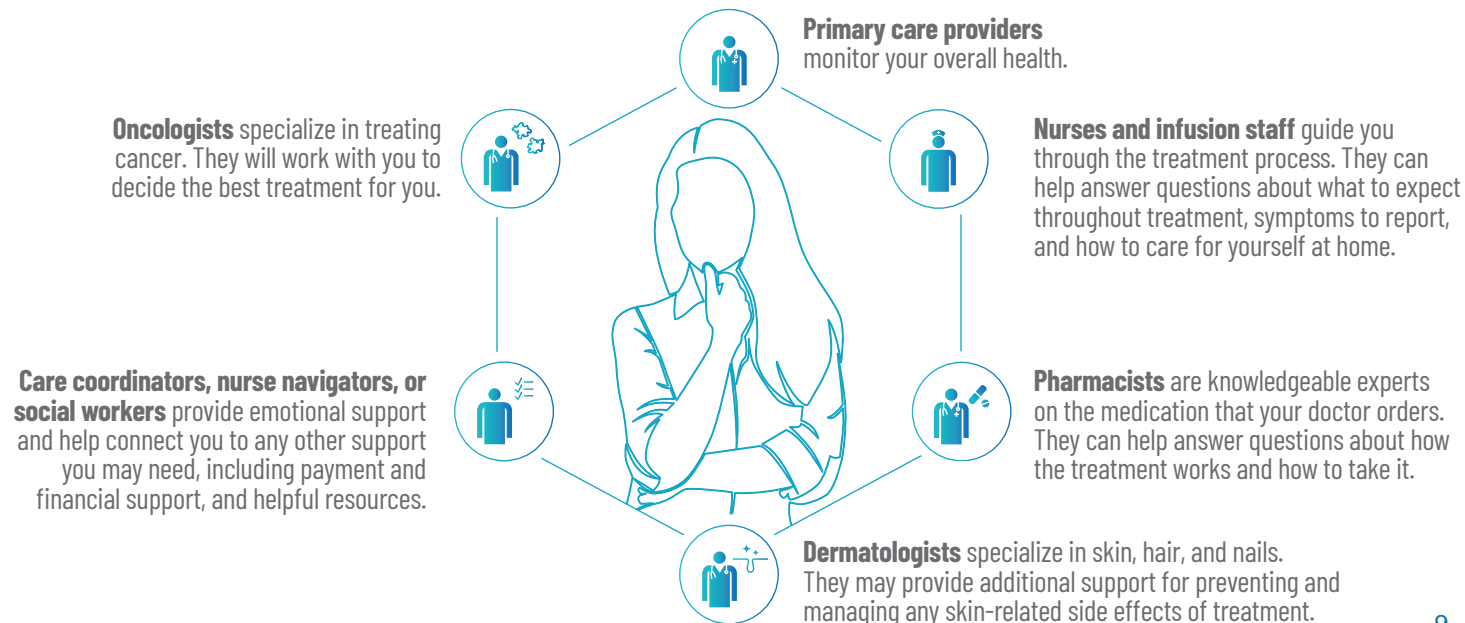
You have treatments available to you
for your specific cancer type.

DNA = deoxyribonucleic acid



Your cancer care team is here for you

In addition to your **oncologist**, who will oversee your treatment journey, you'll meet with other care team members who will work together, and with you, to make sure you feel supported and confident before, during, and after treatment.



Coming up with a treatment plan

Discussing next steps

After diagnosis, one of the first things your doctor will want to talk to you about is treatment. They will explain how different treatments work, potential side effects, and how the treatment will be given.

Here are some questions to consider when having the conversation with your care team:

- When will I start my treatment?
- What are the things I should do to prepare for treatment?
- How will my care partner be involved?



Coming up with a treatment plan

Figuring out your goals

When discussing treatment options, think about what is most important to you

- Is having the most effective treatment your top priority?
- Are there certain everyday activities that are important for you to continue?

Use the space below to write down your goals:

Talk to your care team about what is important to you when discussing a treatment plan.



Coming up with a treatment plan

Treatment options

Treatment options for *EGFR*+ mNSCLC will depend on how advanced your cancer is, other traits of your cancer, your overall health, and other individual factors.

The two types of treatment that you may hear of or discuss with your care team include **targeted therapy** and/or **chemotherapy**.



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Coming up with a treatment plan

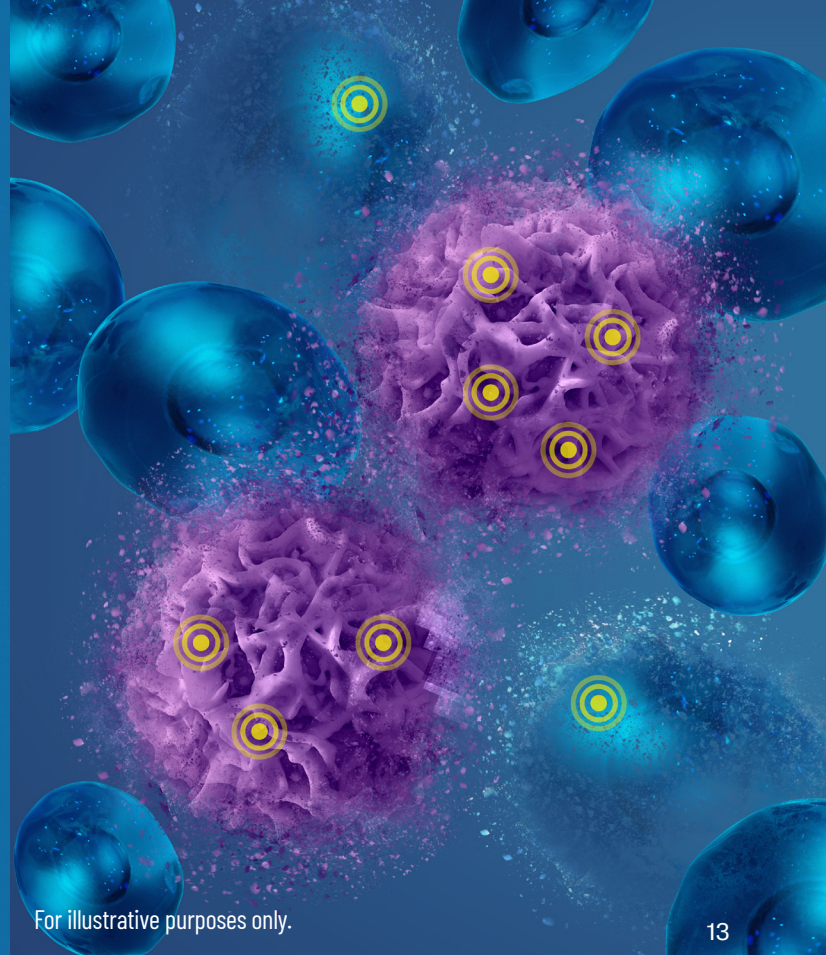
Targeted therapy

Targeted therapies find and attack specific areas or substances in cancer cells, or they can detect and block certain kinds of messages sent to cancer cells that tell them to grow.

These treatments **target certain cells, such as those with an *EGFR* mutation**, and by doing so, can block or turn off signals that make cancer cells grow or can signal the cancer cells to destroy themselves.

Targeted therapies may be given alone, together, or in combination with chemotherapy.

Common side effects of targeted therapy can include diarrhea, skin problems, mouth sores, and nail changes. But it's important to know that each patient's experience with treatment may vary.



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Coming up with a treatment plan

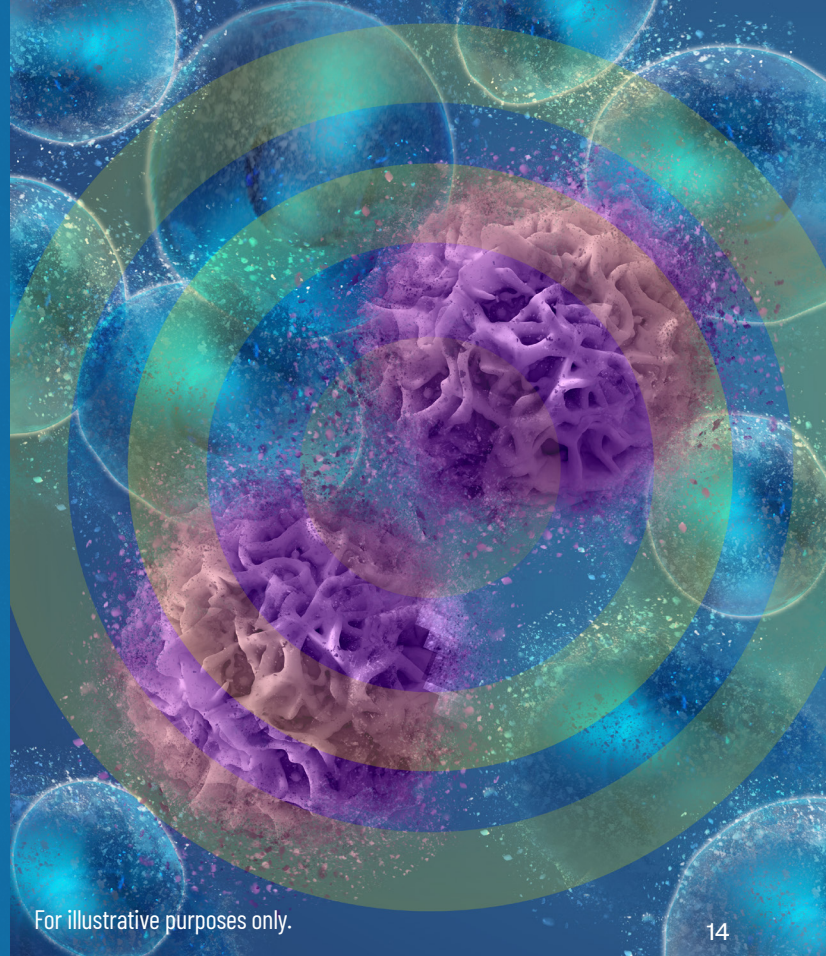
Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy helps kill cancer cells or stop their growth.

These treatments kill fast-growing cells such as cancer cells. However, they can **also damage healthy cells**.

Chemotherapy can be given either alone or in combination with other drugs or treatments.

Common side effects of chemotherapy can include fatigue, hair loss, nausea and vomiting, and diarrhea. But it's important to know that each patient's experience with treatment may vary.



For illustrative purposes only.

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What to expect throughout treatment

Planning ahead

You may experience symptoms from your cancer or side effects from your cancer treatment.

The good news is that some of these side effects may be managed or prevented by taking steps before they occur. This can be called “proactive care.”

Your care team is here to help prepare you for what to expect. Together, you will come up with a plan to prevent or reduce any side effects that may occur.



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Taking care of yourself

Prioritize your time

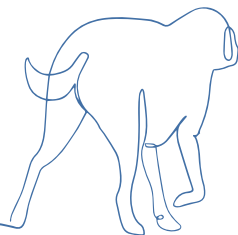
Planning your days ahead of time and spreading activities throughout the day can ensure time to rest. Don't be afraid to say "no" to things if you're overwhelmed or tired.

Take precautions against infection

Wash your hands frequently, avoid crowded places, and avoid sharing food and personal items.

Stay active

Going on a walk with a friend and practicing yoga are great ways to keep your body energized. Talk to your care team about the right exercise plan for you.



Find ways to relieve stress

Prioritize things that make you feel fulfilled, including spending time with loved ones, reading, or going on a walk.

Eat a balanced diet

Eating nourishing foods, such as vegetables and foods high in protein, will help you keep your strength and energy. Consider meeting with a dietitian who can offer guidance.

Ask for support when and how you need it

Reach out to family, friends, or your care team about things you are struggling with or finding hard to do. Think about joining an advocacy group.

Additional resources for you

We know that a cancer diagnosis is overwhelming and that you may have more questions as you begin treatment. Below are some resources and communities that can provide you more information and support throughout your journey.



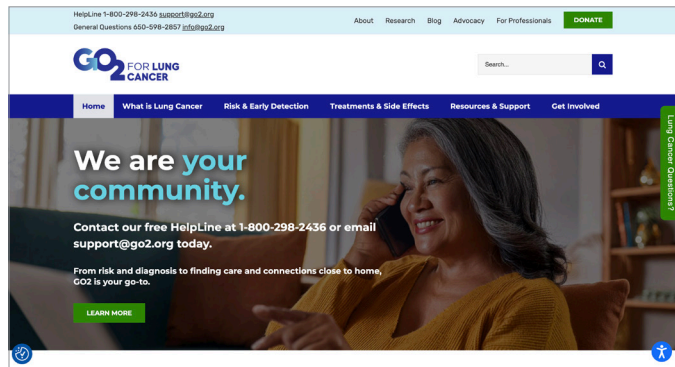
**BeLUNG
HERE™**

BeLUNG Here™ is an inclusive space created alongside people, survivors, care partners, advocates, and leaders to provide educational and emotional support for the lung cancer community.

Learn more at
www.belunghere.com
or scan the **QR code** here:



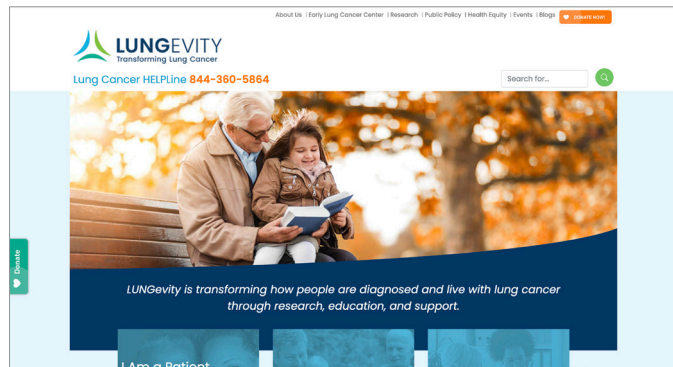
Additional resources for you (cont'd)



GO2 Foundation for Lung Cancer

Founded by patients and survivors, this is the world's leading organization dedicated to saving, extending, and improving the lives of those vulnerable, at risk, and diagnosed with lung cancer.

Learn more at www.go2.org or **scan the QR code** here:



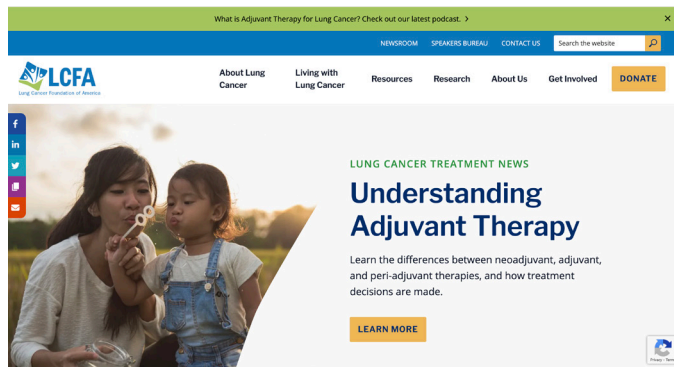
LUNGevity

The largest national lung cancer-focused nonprofit, they are committed to changing the outcomes for people with lung cancer through research, education, and support.

Learn more at www.lungevity.org or **scan the QR code** here:



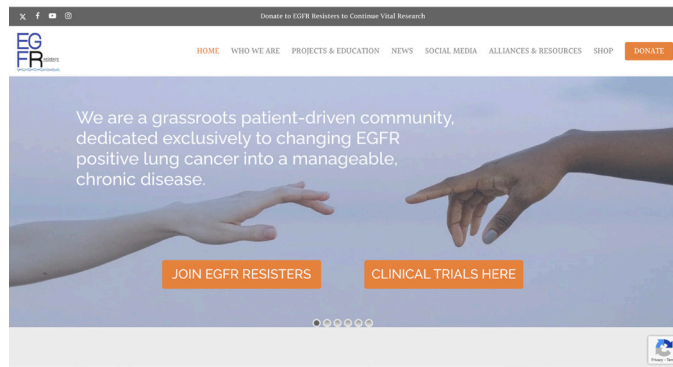
Additional resources for you (cont'd)



Lung Cancer Foundation of America

The foundation's mission is improving survivorship of lung cancer patients through the funding of transformative science.

Learn more at www.lcfamerica.org or **scan the QR code** here:



EGFR Resisters

This is a group of people living with and/or personally affected by *EGFR*-positive lung cancer.

Learn more at www.egfrcancer.org or **scan the QR code** here:



Remember: your care team is here to support you

Ask your care team any questions you have before and during treatment.
They are here to support you and your goals throughout this experience.