

ABOUT TECENTRIQ FOR mNSCLC*



***TECENTRIQ** immunotherapy, used alone or in combination with other medicines for metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC), prescribed by your doctor.

TECENTRIQ IS AN IMMUNOTHERAPY TREATMENT

TECENTRIQ is a cancer immunotherapy that can help reactivate the immune system so it can recognize, target, and attack cancer cells in the body. TECENTRIQ may also affect normal cells.

TECENTRIQ ALONE OR WITH OTHER MEDICINES

TECENTRIQ is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with **a type of lung cancer called non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)**. Depending on your type of lung cancer and treatment history, TECENTRIQ can be taken alone or with other medicines.

TECENTRIQ ALONE

TECENTRIQ may be used alone as your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread or grown, **and** your cancer tests positive for “high PD-L1”, **and** your tumor does not have an abnormal “EGFR” or “ALK” gene.

TECENTRIQ may be used alone when your lung cancer has spread or grown, **and** you have tried chemotherapy that contains platinum, and it did not work or is no longer working or if your tumor has an abnormal “EGFR” or “ALK” gene and you have also tried an FDA-approved therapy for tumors with these abnormal genes and it did not work or is no longer working.

TECENTRIQ + OTHER MEDICINES

TECENTRIQ may be used with the medicines bevacizumab, paclitaxel, and carboplatin as your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread or grown, **and** is a type called “non-squamous NSCLC”, **and** your tumor does not have an abnormal “EGFR” or “ALK” gene.

TECENTRIQ may be used with the medicines paclitaxel protein-bound and carboplatin as your first treatment when your lung cancer has spread or grown, **and** is a type called “non-squamous NSCLC”, **and** your tumor does not have an abnormal “EGFR” or “ALK” gene.

It is not known if TECENTRIQ is safe and effective when used in children for the treatment of NSCLC.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT TECENTRIQ?

TECENTRIQ can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen anytime during your treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Please see other pages and full [Prescribing Information and Medication Guide](#) for additional Important Safety Information.

 **TECENTRIQ**[®]
atezolizumab 840 mg | 1200 mg
INJECTION FOR IV USE

4 SEPARATE CLINICAL TRIALS FOR 4 DIFFERENT PATIENT TYPES HAVE PROVEN TECENTRIQ® (atezolizumab) HELPS PEOPLE WITH mNSCLC LIVE LONGER

Talk to your healthcare provider to learn more about these trials, and which **TECENTRIQ** regimen might work for you.

TECENTRIQ ALONE

Median overall survival (OS) results

Median OS=the length of time from the start of treatment in a clinical trial that half of the patients are still alive. TECENTRIQ may not work for everyone.

TECENTRIQ AS A FIRST TREATMENT HELPED PEOPLE LIVE LONGER

In a clinical trial of TECENTRIQ, including 205 people with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC) who tested positive for high PD-L1 with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene and had not been previously treated:



*For non-squamous NSCLC, chemotherapy consisted of either cisplatin or carboplatin followed by pemetrexed. For squamous NSCLC, chemotherapy consisted of cisplatin/carboplatin + gemcitabine.

TECENTRIQ AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY HELPED PEOPLE LIVE LONGER COMPARED TO CHEMOTHERAPY ALONE

In a clinical trial of TECENTRIQ that included 850 people with previously treated mNSCLC:



†Docetaxel.
ALK=anaplastic lymphoma kinase; EGFR=epidermal growth factor receptor.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Possible serious side effects with TECENTRIQ include, but are not limited to, lung problems, intestinal problems, liver problems, hormone gland problems, kidney problems, skin problems, problems in other organs, severe infusion reactions, and complications, including graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic).

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See the trial results of **TECENTRIQ + OTHER MEDICINES** on next page

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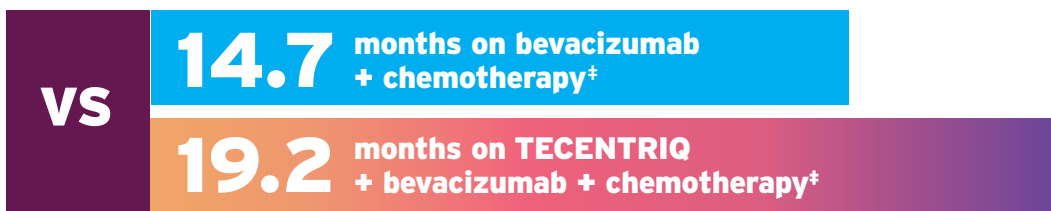
TECENTRIQ + OTHER MEDICINES

Median overall survival (OS) results

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TECENTRIQ WITH BEVACIZUMAB + CHEMOTHERAPY[‡] HELPED PEOPLE LIVE LONGER

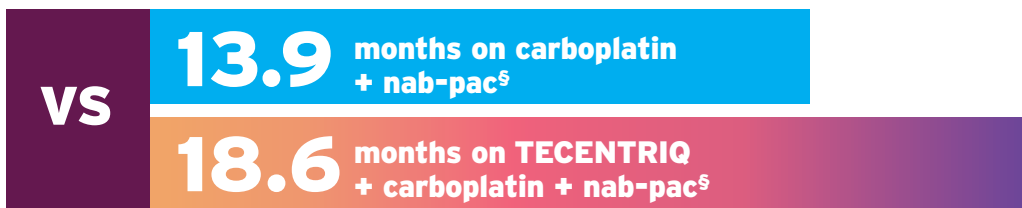
In a clinical trial of TECENTRIQ + other medicines (bevacizumab + carboplatin + paclitaxel) that included 696 people with metastatic non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (nsqNSCLC) with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene:



[‡]Chemotherapy=carboplatin + paclitaxel.

TECENTRIQ IN ADDITION TO CARBOPLATIN + NAB-PAC[§] HELPED PEOPLE LIVE LONGER

In a clinical trial of TECENTRIQ including 681 people with metastatic nsqNSCLC with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene:



[§]Nab-paclitaxel (nab-pac) is a chemotherapy also referred to as paclitaxel protein-bound.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

TECENTRIQ can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen anytime during your treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worse signs or symptoms, including:

Lung problems

- cough
- shortness of breath
- chest pain

Intestinal problems

- diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual
- stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus
- severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness

Liver problems

- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes
- severe nausea or vomiting
- pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- dark urine (tea colored)
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Hormone gland problems

- headaches that not go away or unusual headaches
- eye sensitivity to light
- eye problems
- rapid heartbeat
- increased sweating
- extreme tiredness
- weight gain or weight loss
- feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual
- urinating more often than usual
- hair loss
- feeling cold
- constipation
- your voice gets deeper
- dizziness or fainting
- changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness

Kidney problems

- decrease in your amount of urine
- blood in your urine
- swelling of your ankles
- loss of appetite

Skin problems

- rash
- itching
- skin blistering or peeling
- painful sores or ulcers in mouth or nose, throat, or genital area
- fever or flu-like symptoms
- swollen lymph nodes

Problems can also happen in other organs.

These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with TECENTRIQ.

Call or see your healthcare provider right away for any new or worse signs or symptoms, including:

- Chest pain, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, or swelling of ankles
- Confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems, tingling or numbness of the arms or legs
- Double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eyesight
- Persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps
- Low red blood cells, bruising

Infusion reactions that can sometimes be severe or life-threatening.

Signs and symptoms of infusion reactions may include:

- chills or shaking
- itching or rash
- flushing
- shortness of breath or wheezing
- dizziness
- feeling like passing out
- fever
- back or neck pain

Complications, including graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic). These complications can be serious and can lead to death. These complications may happen if you underwent transplantation either before or after being treated with TECENTRIQ. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these complications.

Getting medical treatment right away may help keep these problems from becoming more serious. Your healthcare provider will check you for these problems during your treatment with TECENTRIQ. Your healthcare provider may treat you with corticosteroid or hormone replacement medicines. Your healthcare provider may also need to delay or completely stop treatment with TECENTRIQ if you have severe side effects.

Before you receive TECENTRIQ, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have immune system problems such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus
- have received an organ transplant
- have received or plan to receive a stem cell transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic)
- have received radiation treatment to your chest area
- have a condition that affects your nervous system, such as myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TECENTRIQ can harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with TECENTRIQ.

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with TECENTRIQ.
- You should use an effective method of birth control during your treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose of TECENTRIQ.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if TECENTRIQ passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 5 months after the last dose of TECENTRIQ.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

The most common side effects of TECENTRIQ when used alone include:

- feeling tired or weak
- decreased appetite
- nausea
- cough
- shortness of breath

The most common side effects of TECENTRIQ when used in lung cancer with other anti-cancer medicines include:

- feeling tired or weak
- nausea
- hair loss
- constipation
- diarrhea
- decreased appetite

TECENTRIQ may cause fertility problems in females, which may affect the ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of TECENTRIQ. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for more information about the benefits and side effects of TECENTRIQ.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or

www.fda.gov/medwatch.

You may also report side effects to Genentech at 1-888-835-2555.

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