



[pronunciation zep zel' kah]

# Get ready for the next step



## YOUR GUIDE FOR TREATMENT ON ZEPZELCA

### What is ZEPZELCA?

ZEPZELCA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with small cell lung cancer (SCLC). ZEPZELCA may be used when your lung cancer:

- has spread either within the lungs or to other parts of the body (metastatic), **and**
- you have received treatment with chemotherapy that contains platinum, and it did not work or is no longer stopping your cancer from growing.

ZEPZELCA is approved based on response rate and how long the response lasted. Additional studies will further evaluate the benefit of ZEPZELCA for this use.

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ZEPZELCA can cause serious side effects, including low blood cell counts and liver problems. Before receiving ZEPZELCA, tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. ZEPZELCA can harm your unborn baby. These are not all of the possible side effects of ZEPZELCA.

See additional Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11.

**Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.**

Contents

The Basics

What  
ZEPZELCA Does

Treatment With  
ZEPZELCA

Side Effects

Support and  
Helpful Reminders

Glossary and  
Resources

## This guide to ZEPZELCA is for you if:

- You have been prescribed ZEPZELCA
- Someone close to you has been prescribed ZEPZELCA
- You want to know more about ZEPZELCA

## This guide can help you:

- Know what to expect from treatment with ZEPZELCA
- Get the most from your treatment

Words in **maroon** in this guide are defined on page 14.

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**This guide does not replace your doctor's advice.  
Please ask them any questions you have about treatment.**

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Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



# Table of Contents

## 4 | THE BASICS

- Small cell lung cancer and its treatments
- 

## 6 | WHAT ZEPZELCA DOES

- What is ZEPZELCA?
  - How does ZEPZELCA work?
- 

## 8 | TREATMENT WITH ZEPZELCA

- How will I receive ZEPZELCA?
  - What should I tell my doctor before receiving ZEPZELCA?
- 

## 10 | SIDE EFFECTS

- What are the possible side effects of ZEPZELCA?
- 

## 12 | SUPPORT AND HELPFUL REMINDERS

- How do I get access and support for ZEPZELCA?
  - Helpful tips and reminders
- 

## 14 | GLOSSARY AND RESOURCES

- Resources and support groups

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



# The basics: Small cell lung cancer (SCLC)



If you've already been through treatment for SCLC, then you probably know a good bit about it already. Here are some reminders and maybe some new terms that can help you understand treatment with ZEPZELCA.

## About SCLC

### What is cancer?

Cancer starts when abnormal cells in the body grow out of control. Lung cancer starts in the lungs.

There are 2 types of lung cancer. One is called non–small cell lung cancer. The other is called small cell lung cancer, or SCLC.

SCLC tends to grow and spread quickly. That's why it tends to respond to treatment and **radiation therapy**. Unfortunately, SCLC comes back for most people.

### What is **metastatic** lung cancer?

Cancer that started in the lungs and has spread to other parts of the body.

### What is **progression**?

Spreading or growing disease, with or without treatment.

### What is **relapse**?

The return of disease after a period of improvement.

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



# Treatments for advanced SCLC

## First-line treatment for SCLC

SCLC is usually first treated with **chemotherapy** combinations with or without immunotherapy, depending on the SCLC stage.

The chemotherapy combinations used most often are:

### Platinum therapy + Etoposide +/- Immunotherapy (I/O)

SCLC often responds to first-line treatment, but it usually comes back sooner or later.

## Second-line treatment for SCLC



When SCLC comes back

There are still treatment options after the first treatment did not work or is no longer working.

ZEPZELCA is used by itself in adults:

- With SCLC that has spread, and
- Who have already been treated with cisplatin or carboplatin

Communicating with your doctor is very important.

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



## What is ZEPZELCA?

ZEPZELCA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with small cell lung cancer (SCLC).

### ZEPZELCA may be used when your lung cancer:

- has spread either within the lungs or to other parts of the body (**metastatic**), **and**
- you have received treatment with chemotherapy that contains platinum, and it did not work or is no longer working

ZEPZELCA is approved based on how the cancer responded and how long the **response** lasted in clinical trials. Additional studies will further evaluate the benefit of ZEPZELCA for this use.

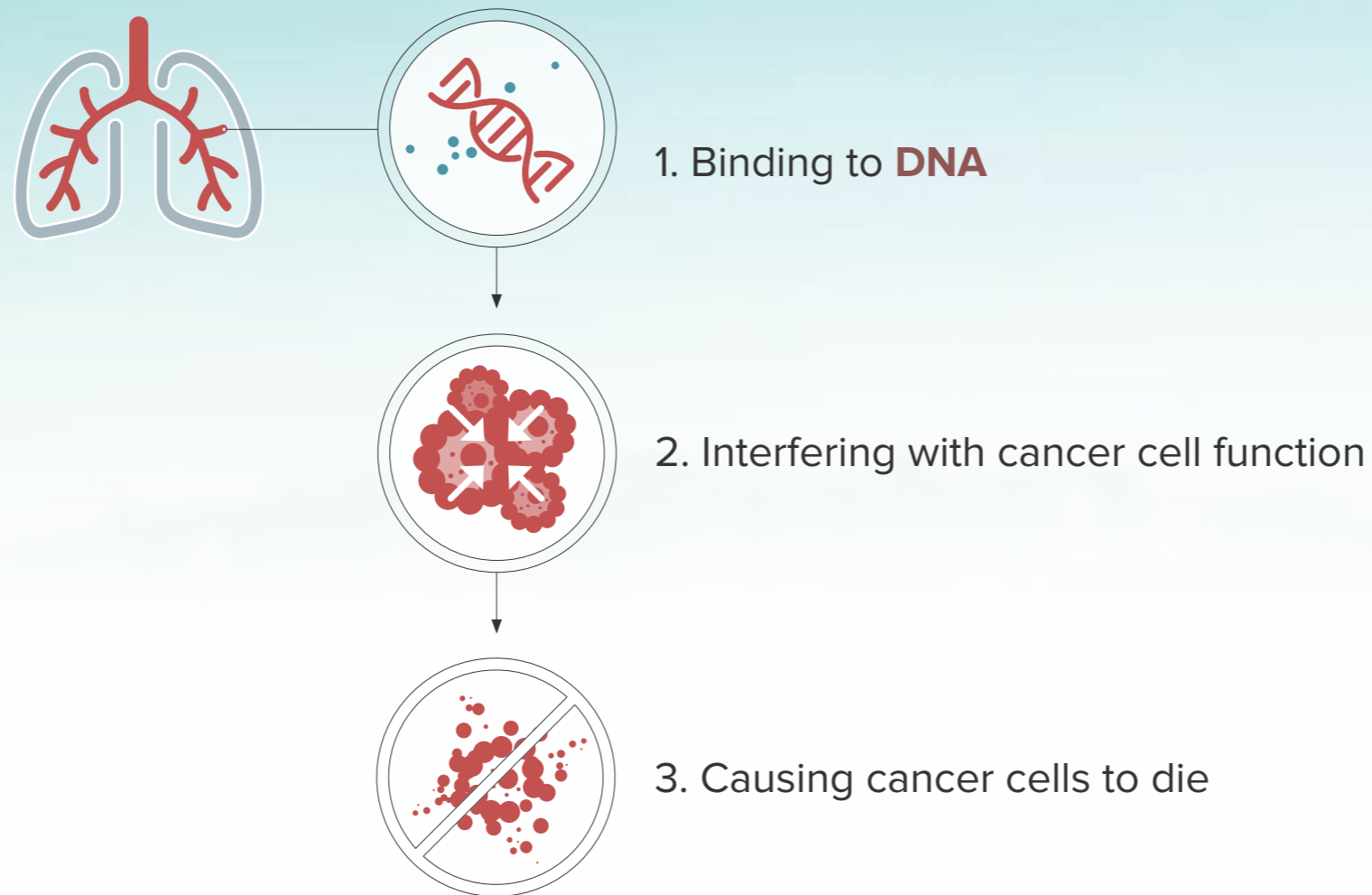


Remember to ask any important questions you may have about ZEPZELCA to your healthcare provider.

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.

## How does ZEPZELCA work?

ZEPZELCA works in the body to help fight metastatic SCLC by:



Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



## How will I receive ZEPZELCA?



By infusion  
into a vein



Over 60 minutes



Every 21 days



In an outpatient  
setting when  
appropriate

### Before each treatment with ZEPZELCA:

- You may receive medicines to help prevent nausea and vomiting or make it less severe

### During your treatment with ZEPZELCA:

- Your healthcare provider may do certain tests to check you for side effects and to see how well you respond to the treatment

### How long will I be on treatment?

- Your doctor will decide how long you will continue treatment with ZEPZELCA until the treatment no longer proves to be effective

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**Have a conversation with your doctor about  
what to expect during treatment with ZEPZELCA.**

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Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



## What should I tell my doctor before receiving ZEPZELCA?

Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver or kidney problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. ZEPZELCA can harm your unborn baby

### Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ZEPZELCA
- You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with and for 6 months after your final dose of ZEPZELCA
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think that you are pregnant during treatment with ZEPZELCA

Males with female partners who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with and for 4 months after your final dose of ZEPZELCA.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ZEPZELCA passes into your breastmilk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ZEPZELCA and for 2 weeks after your final dose of ZEPZELCA. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during treatment with ZEPZELCA.

**Report all medications and supplements that you are taking or start to take while on treatment to your healthcare providers. Certain other medicines may affect how ZEPZELCA works. Avoid eating grapefruit or drinking products that contain grapefruit juice during treatment with ZEPZELCA.**

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.

## What are the possible side effects of ZEPZELCA?

ZEPZELCA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low blood cell counts**, such as:
  - low neutrophil counts (neutropenia)
  - low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia)
  - Some patients with low white blood cell counts may get a fever or an infection throughout the body (sepsis) that can be fatal

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests before you receive each treatment with ZEPZELCA to check your blood cell counts.

**Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop:**

- fever or any other signs of infection
- pale-colored skin
- tiredness
- unusual bruising or bleeding

**Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop symptoms of liver problems, including:**

- loss of appetite
- nausea or vomiting
- pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- **Liver problems.** Increased liver function tests are common with ZEPZELCA and can also be severe. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver function before you start and during treatment with ZEPZELCA.
- **Leakage of ZEPZELCA out of your vein during the infusion.** If ZEPZELCA leaks into the tissues around your infusion site, it can cause damage and death of tissue cells around the infusion site. You may need to have surgery to remove any dead tissue. **Tell your healthcare provider right away** if you see any ZEPZELCA leaking out of your vein or around the catheter during your infusion, or if you notice any redness, swelling, itching, or discomfort at the infusion site at any time.

Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.

## What are the possible side effects of ZEPZELCA? (continued)

- **Severe muscle problems (rhabdomyolysis).** Tell your healthcare provider if you have severe muscle pain or weakness.

**Your healthcare provider may temporarily stop treatment, lower your dose, or permanently stop ZEPZELCA if you develop serious side effects during treatment with ZEPZELCA.**

The most common side effects of ZEPZELCA include:

- tiredness
- low white and red blood cell counts
- increased kidney function blood test (creatinine)
- increased liver function blood tests
- increased blood sugar (glucose)
- nausea
- decreased appetite
- muscle and joint (musculoskeletal) pain
- low level of albumin in the blood
- constipation

- trouble breathing
- low levels of sodium and magnesium in the blood
- vomiting
- cough
- diarrhea

**These are not all of the possible side effects of ZEPZELCA.**

1% of patients receiving ZEPZELCA in the clinical trial experienced hair loss.

**Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch) or call 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to Jazz Pharmaceuticals at 1-800-520-5568.**

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**Ask your healthcare provider for access to the results of your blood work to help you to understand the effects of treatment.**

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Please see accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#), including Patient Information, on pages 9–11, and discuss with your doctor.



# How do I get access and support for ZEPZELCA?



**JazzCares is committed to helping you get access to your ZEPZELCA medication**

Learn more about JazzCares support offerings by calling 1-833-533-JAZZ (5299) Monday–Friday between 8 AM and 8 PM ET or visiting [JazzCares.com](http://JazzCares.com)



**To help you get access to ZEPZELCA, JazzCares specialists are available to assist you with**

- Understanding your insurance coverage
- Other cost and coverage questions
- Referrals to other financial assistance



**JazzCares is committed to helping you reduce your out-of-pocket costs for ZEPZELCA**

- Savings Card—eligible, commercially insured patients can pay as little as \$10 for their ZEPZELCA medication, subject to an annual maximum



**Free drug program, if you are eligible**

- If you are uninsured or underinsured and you meet certain financial criteria, you may be eligible to receive ZEPZELCA at no cost<sup>a</sup>

Insurance coverage and plans may vary. The JazzCares program at Jazz Pharmaceuticals provides general information only and is not a guarantee of any coverage or reimbursement outcome. All treatment decisions rest solely with the treating physician or qualified healthcare professional. Jazz Pharmaceuticals reserves the right to terminate or modify this program at any time with or without notice. Other terms and conditions apply.

<sup>a</sup>Subject to financial and residency eligibility criteria.

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## Helpful reminders



**Make a Plan:** Determine travel arrangements to and from your appointment and consider inviting your caregiver, a family member or friend to join you for support and to take notes.



**Come Prepared:** Based on the distance of your doctor's office and the duration of your appointment, consider bringing any necessary medication, snacks or water with you that you may need to take during a specific timeframe.



**Bring Notes:** Keep a journal or notebook with a list of questions, thoughts, and concerns you are having to share with your doctor during your appointment.



**Bring a Friend:** Ask your caregiver to contribute questions prior to your appointment. If your caregiver is unable to join you, consider asking them to add their questions to your list.



**Talk It Over:** Once your doctor visit is over, take some time to talk about how the appointment went with your care partner or family member.

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## Glossary of terms

**Chemotherapy:** Treatment with drugs that kill cancer cells. They may be injected into a vein or taken by mouth. These drugs travel through the bloodstream and reach most parts of the body.

**DNA:** The genetic blueprint found in the center of each cell. DNA holds the instructions for cell growth, division, and function. DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.

**First-line treatment:** The first therapy given after a cancer diagnosis.

**Immunotherapy:** Type of cancer treatment that uses the body's immune system to fight the disease. This is done by boosting the patient's own immune system or giving man-made elements of the immune system.

**Metastatic:** Cancer that started in the lungs and has spread to other parts of the body.

**Platinum therapy + Etoposide +/- Immunotherapy (I/O):** A treatment where chemotherapy combinations containing platinum (cisplatin or carboplatin) and etoposide may also be combined with immunotherapy to combat the cancer.

**Progression:** Spreading or growing disease, with or without treatment.

**Radiation therapy:** Type of cancer treatment that uses radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.

**Relapse:** The return of disease after a period of improvement.

**Response:** The outcome after treatment or the reaction to a drug or any other therapy.

**Second-line treatment:** The therapy given after first-line treatment does not work or stops working.

**Stable disease:** A cancer that is not growing or shrinking substantially.

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## Resources and support groups

A number of helpful resources and support groups are here for you.

**American Cancer Society**<sup>®</sup>: Everything from emotional support to the latest cancer information. Plus information about support programs in your area. [cancer.org](https://www.cancer.org)

**CancerCare**<sup>®</sup>: Free, professional support services for people affected by lung cancer. [cancercare.org](https://www.cancer.org)

**Cancer Support Community**: Online cancer support, including discussion boards, counselors, blog platforms, and more. [cancersupportcommunity.org](https://www.cancersupportcommunity.org)

**GO<sub>2</sub> Foundation for Lung Cancer**: Dedicated to saving, extending, and improving the lives of people with lung cancer. [go2foundation.org](https://www.go2foundation.org)

**Lungevity**: Information, resources, and ways to connect with patients, caregivers, and medical experts. [lungevity.org](https://www.lungevity.org)

**Lung Cancer Research Foundation**<sup>®</sup>: Educational materials and a lung cancer support line. [lungcancerresearchfoundation.org](https://www.lungcancerresearchfoundation.org)

**Lung Cancer Foundation of America**: A resource for patients seeking answers, hope, and access to updated treatment information. [lcfamerica.org](https://www.lcfamerica.org)

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Get the most from your treatment with



Find out more about treatment with ZEPZELCA at [zepzelca.com](http://zepzelca.com)



Learn more about patient support and access to ZEPZELCA at [JazzCares.com](http://JazzCares.com)



**Having small cell lung cancer isn't easy.**

But there are ways to make it easier. As you begin the next step in your treatment journey, remember to work alongside your care team to create the treatment plan that is best for you.

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