

For people with small cell lung cancer who are receiving certain types of chemotherapy

COSELA[®]
trilaciclib for injection
300 mg



MYELOPROTECTION:

(my-low-proh-TEK-shun)

A big word that means: *helping protect the blood-forming cells in your bone marrow from a harmful side effect of chemotherapy called "bone marrow suppression."*

COSELA[®] (trilaciclib) can help protect these cells and lower your risk of bone marrow suppression.

INDICATION

COSELA is a prescription medicine used to help reduce the occurrence of low blood cell counts caused by damage to bone marrow from chemotherapy. COSELA is used to treat adults taking certain chemotherapies (platinum/etoposide or topotecan) for extensive-stage small cell lung cancer. COSELA is an injection for intravenous (IV) use given within 4 hours before chemotherapy.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not take COSELA if you have had a serious allergic reaction to COSELA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure. This information is not comprehensive. Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#).

With **MYELOPROTECTION:**

- **My** course of chemotherapy begins with helping protect
- **My** bone marrow from damage, so
- **My** body can continue making the blood cells I need, so
- **My** risk of bone marrow suppression is lower



Learn about COSELA®

COSELA® (trilaciclib) is a medicine that’s used to help protect against bone marrow suppression caused by chemo. Doctors and nurses call this “myeloprotection.”

COSELA works to keep some of your blood cell counts from dropping too low while you’re getting your chemo.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible serious side effects of COSELA?

- **Reactions at the site of injection.** Pain, irritation, swollen veins, or blood clots may form at or near the injection site. Signs and symptoms may include swelling, pain, redness, tenderness, itchy skin that feels warm to the touch, and the appearance of inflamed veins.

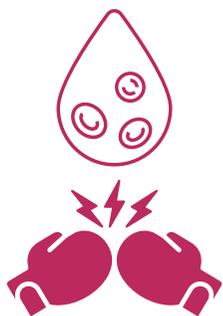
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Chemo impacts more than just cancer cells

Chemotherapy works to destroy fast-growing cells, like cancer cells. But there are other types of fast-growing cells in your body that could also be targeted by chemo—normal, healthy cells like those in your bone marrow.

Your bone marrow makes blood-forming cells, which are the parent cells that make red and white blood cells. Red and white blood cells help your body work properly and help protect you from the risk of infection. Chemo can damage those parent cells, which can reduce the amount of red and white blood cells in your body. This is called bone marrow suppression, or “myelosuppression.”

HOW BLOOD CELLS HELP YOUR BODY



White blood cells help fight off infection and protect you from viruses and bacteria.



Red blood cells pick up oxygen from your lungs and carry it to cells throughout your body.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible serious side effects of COSELA?

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction to COSELA can include hives, itching, flushed or pale skin, trouble breathing, swollen face, eyes, tongue or throat, and dizziness or fainting.

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Unfortunately, chemotherapy can't tell the difference between the normal, healthy cells and the harmful cancer cells. So while chemo works hard to destroy the cancer cells, it can also damage the important blood-forming cells, too.

CHEMO CAN DAMAGE YOUR NORMAL, HEALTHY CELLS



Damage to blood-forming cells from chemo can make your white blood cell count drop too low. This is a side effect called **neutropenia** (noo-troh-PEE-nee-uh) and means you could be at risk for infection.



Damage to blood-forming cells from chemo can also make your red blood cell count drop too low. This side effect is called **anemia** (uh-NEE-mee-uh) and can make you feel very tired, weak, dizzy, or make breathing more difficult.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible serious side effects of COSELA?

- **Lung problems (pneumonitis or interstitial lung disease).** Signs or symptoms may include trouble breathing at rest or aggravated by exertion, cough, tiredness, unintended weight loss, loss of appetite, and chest pain. Report any new or worsening problems with breathing to your doctor right away.

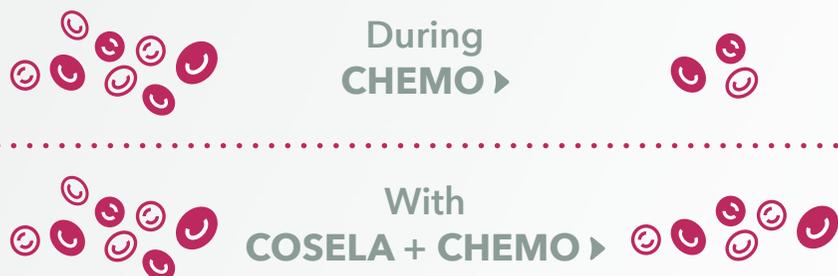
COSELA® helps protect your bone marrow

COSELA® (trilaciclib) is given before chemotherapy (on each day you get chemo) to help reduce the occurrence of low blood cell counts caused by damage to bone marrow from chemo.

HOW DOES COSELA WORK?

While chemo is working to destroy cancer cells, COSELA helps keep chemo from damaging your bone marrow. Helping to protect the “parent cells” in your bone marrow may help keep your white and red blood cell counts from dropping too low, which is what can cause neutropenia and anemia. This proactive protection of the bone marrow is what doctors call “myeloprotection.”

After your treatment with COSELA and chemo is done, your bone marrow can start making your white and red blood cells again.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What are the possible serious side effects of COSELA?

- **COSELA can harm your unborn baby.** Females should use effective birth control during treatment with COSELA. COSELA may cause fertility problems in females, which may affect your ability to have children. Talk to your doctor if you have concerns about fertility.

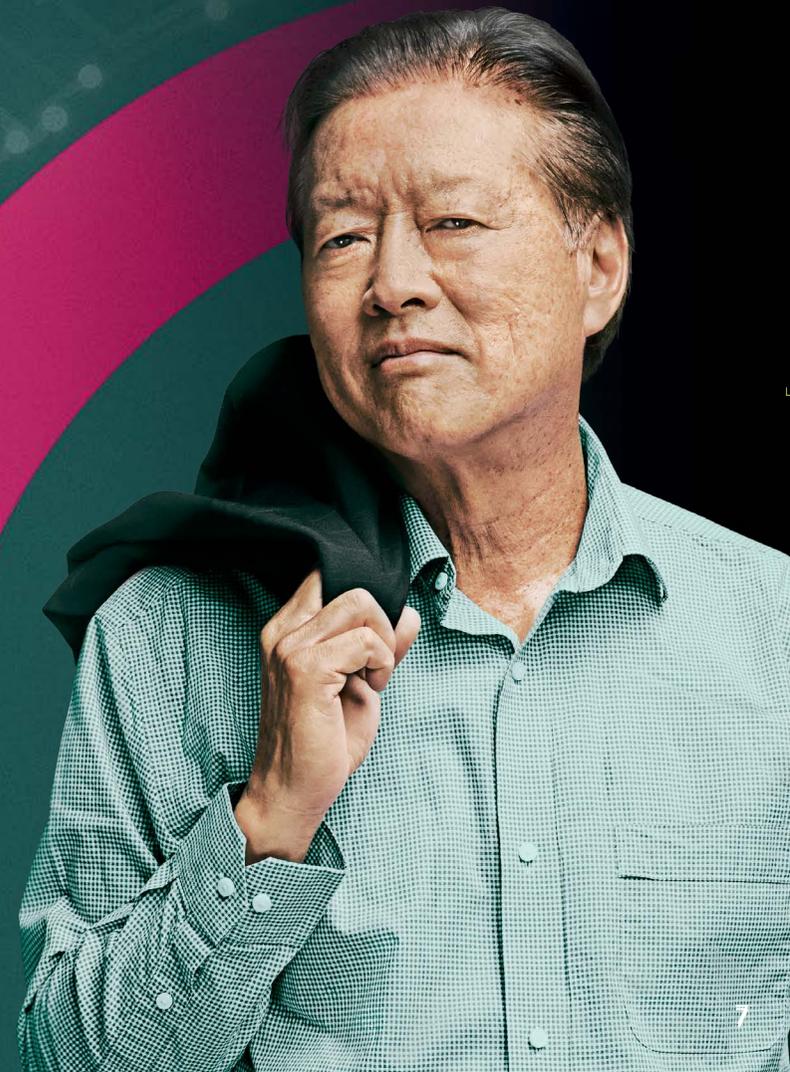
Call your doctor or get medical care right away if you develop any of these symptoms or conditions.

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SIMPLY PUT...

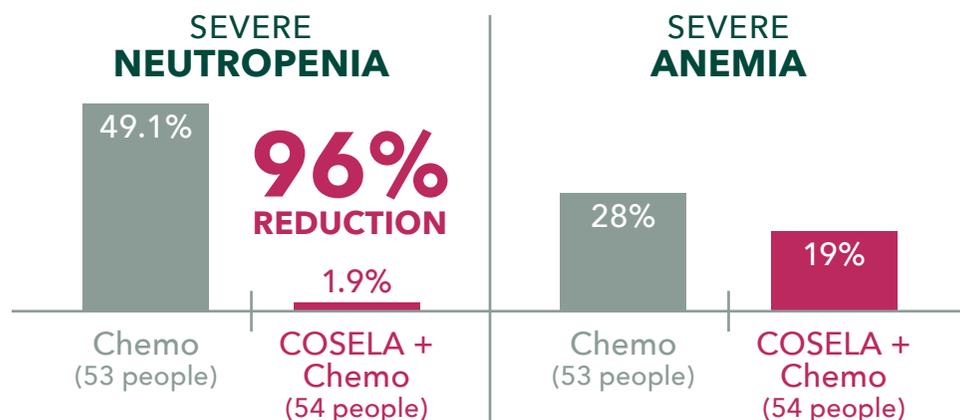
COSELA helps protect your bone marrow from damage during chemo, so some of your blood cell counts might not drop too low.



How could COSELA® work for you?

COSELA® (trilaciclib) is given to help reduce the occurrence of low blood cell counts caused by damage to bone marrow from chemotherapy. COSELA was studied in 3 clinical trials in people who were diagnosed with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer. The people were divided into two groups: some people were given COSELA before their chemo, and some were not. This was so researchers could determine the effects of COSELA.

The main trial of COSELA + chemo (etoposide, carboplatin, and atezolizumab) found a **96% reduction in severe neutropenia**.



CHEMO DOSE REDUCTIONS

In this study, the rate of chemo dose reductions was lower in people taking COSELA.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before taking COSELA, tell your doctor about all of your health conditions, including if you:

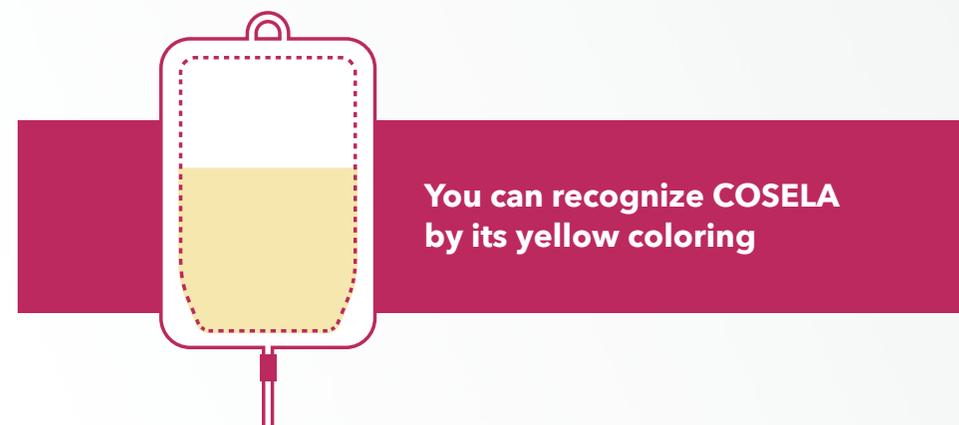
- are taking medication for diabetes, heart disease, or multiple sclerosis
- have liver disease
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. COSELA can harm your unborn baby. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with COSELA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout this brochure. This information is not comprehensive. Please see the full [Prescribing Information](#).

You'll get COSELA on the same day as chemo

COSELA is given on the same day as your chemo, within 4 hours before your chemo treatment. You'll get an intravenous (IV) infusion for 30 minutes.

Your doctor will determine your exact dose as part of your treatment schedule.



GOOD TO KNOW:

Not having to reduce the chemo dose may help you stay on track with your scheduled treatment plan.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- your doctor should give you a pregnancy test before you start treatment with COSELA
- you should use an effective method of birth control during your treatment for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of COSELA

Before taking COSELA, tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if COSELA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of COSELA.

Possible side effects of COSELA® (trilaciclib)

In clinical trials, the most common side effects that people experienced were:

- fatigue
- low levels of calcium, potassium, or phosphate in your blood
- high levels of a liver enzyme
- headache
- infection in the lungs (pneumonia)
- rash
- reactions related to the infusion
- swelling in the legs or arms
- stomach pain
- blood clots
- a high blood sugar level

These are not all the possible side effects of COSELA.

Overall, 9% of people stopped taking COSELA due to side effects in the clinical trials.



Support for you while you're on COSELA



The G1 to One® support team is here to help eligible patients who need COSELA gain access to it.*

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR YOU

We can help with:

- getting started on COSELA quickly, with the help of your healthcare provider
- benefits investigations
- out-of-pocket assistance
- getting COSELA for people who are uninsured or underinsured

Your healthcare provider can help enroll you in the G1 to One Patient Support Program.

HELP IS AVAILABLE IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD COSELA.

Visit us at COSELA.com/patient/support



*Restrictions apply. Your healthcare provider can help you determine your eligibility.

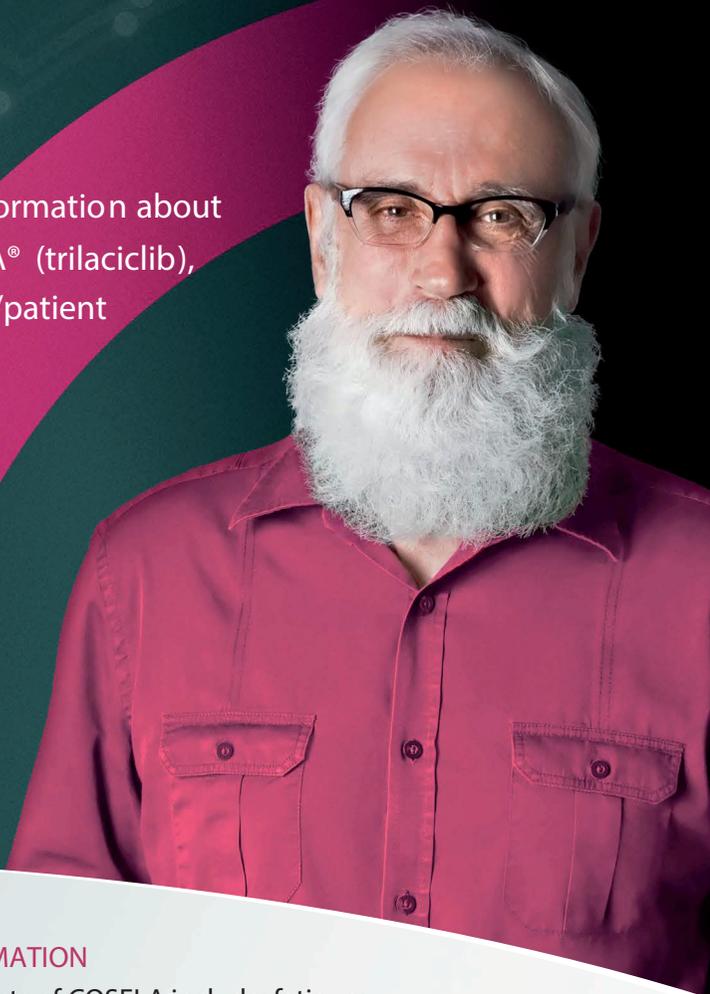
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your doctor about all the medications you are currently taking, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, supplements, and herbal supplements. COSELA and other medicines may affect each other. Keep a list of the medicines you take to show to your healthcare provider or pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

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For FAQs and more information about treatment with COSELA[®] (trilaciclib), visit us at COSELA.com/patient



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

The most common side effects of COSELA include: fatigue; low levels of calcium, potassium, or phosphate in your blood; high levels of a liver enzyme called aspartate aminotransferase; headache; infection in the lungs (pneumonia); rash; reactions related to the infusion; swelling in the legs or arms; stomach pain; blood clots; and a high blood sugar level (hyperglycemia).

These are not all of the possible side effects of COSELA. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about any side effects you may be experiencing. You are encouraged to report any negative side effects to Pharmacosmos Therapeutics at 1-800-790-4189, or to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

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