DETERMINED TO BE ME

I AM MY OWN PERSON. MY DISEASE DOES NOT DEFINE ME.

This brochure has been created for women who have been prescribed Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets by their oncologist. Please note that any words in *italics* are defined in the glossary on page 22.

Please see additional Select Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information, in the pocket.

Rubraca®
(rucaparib) tablets

What is Rubraca and how is it thought to work?

Rubraca is a type of therapy called a *PARP inhibitor*

Rubraca® (pronounced roo-brah'-kah) (rucaparib) tablets are a prescription medicine used for:

- the maintenance treatment of adults with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer whose cancer has come back and who are in *response (complete* or *partial response)* to a *platinum-based chemotherapy*

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

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Rubraca may cause serious side effects including bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or a type of cancer of the blood called Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Some people who have ovarian cancer and who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed MDS or AML during or after treatment with Rubraca. MDS or AML may lead to death. If you develop MDS or AML, your healthcare provider will stop treatment with Rubraca.

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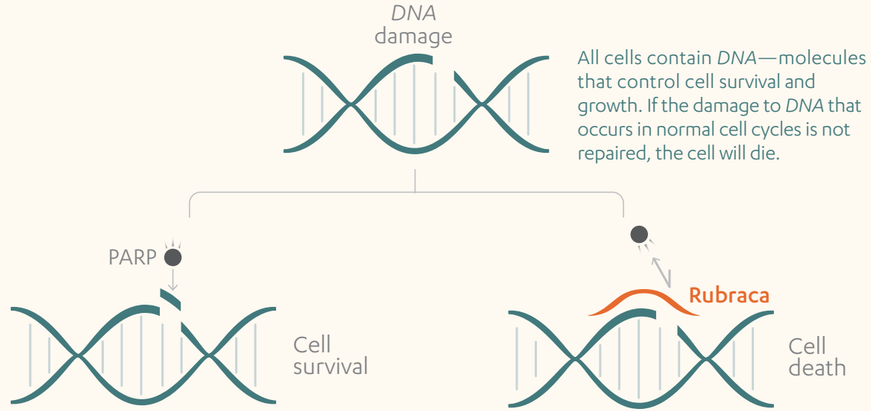
How is Rubraca designed to work?

Rubraca is thought to work by blocking PARP—a protein that helps repair *DNA* when it becomes damaged. This action may keep cancer cells from repairing their damaged *DNA*, causing them to die. Rubraca may also impact other cells and tissues.



All cells contain *DNA*—molecules that control cell survival and growth. If the damage to *DNA* that occurs in normal cell cycles is not repaired, the cell will die.

All cells carry tools for *DNA* repair. PARP proteins are tools that work to repair *DNA* and keep both healthy and cancer cells alive. Cancer cells that stay alive and multiply can cause tumor growth.

Rubraca may block PARP molecules. Without PARP working to help repair *DNA*, cells may be more likely to die and the tumor may shrink in size.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment with Rubraca but can be a sign of serious problems, including MDS or AML. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following symptoms during treatment with Rubraca:

- weakness
- weight loss
- fever
- frequent infections
- blood in urine or stool
- shortness of breath
- feeling very tired
- bruising or bleeding more easily

Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets

How may Rubraca help maintain the *response* to *platinum-based chemotherapy*?

Rubraca maintenance therapy was studied in a *clinical trial* of 564 women

Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets were evaluated in women whose ovarian cancer had come back and were in response to their second or later *platinum-based chemotherapy*.

Of the women enrolled in the trial, 375 women were given 600 mg of Rubraca twice a day, and 189 women were given *placebo* twice a day. These women were treated with placebo because *watchful waiting* is a standard practice of oncologists when treatment is not considered to be immediately necessary.

Results reported by the *clinical trial* oncologists:

- 10.8 months was the *median** time to *disease progression* for women treated with Rubraca
  - 5.4 months was the *median* time to *disease progression* for women treated with *placebo*

The goal of maintenance therapy is to help maintain the *response* to chemotherapy and delay *disease progression*.

**Median* is the middle point in a range of numbers, half of which are above the middle point and half of which are below it.*

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SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests before, and every month during treatment with Rubraca to monitor your blood cell counts. Weekly blood tests will be performed if you have low blood cell counts for a long time. Your healthcare provider may stop treatment with Rubraca until your blood cell counts improve.

Before you take Rubraca, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. Rubraca can harm your unborn baby and may cause loss of pregnancy (miscarriage). You should not become pregnant during treatment with Rubraca.

Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets

How do I take Rubraca?

Take 2 Rubraca tablets 2 times a day

- **Starting dose is 600 mg (two 300-mg tablets) taken twice daily, about 12 hours apart**
- **With or without food**

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Take Rubraca exactly as your oncologist tells you

Your oncology healthcare team is the best source of information about how you're doing on your treatment. Don't forget to speak up and ask your oncologist questions at each visit or to call if you need an answer right away.

- Do not change your dose or stop taking Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets unless your oncologist tells you to
- If you miss a dose, take your next dose at your usually scheduled time. Do not take an extra dose to make up for a missed dose
- If you vomit after taking a dose, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at the usual time
- If you take too much Rubraca, call your oncologist or go to the nearest emergency room right away

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

- If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider may do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with Rubraca.
- Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment and for at least 6 months after receiving the last dose of Rubraca.
- Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Rubraca passes into breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after the last dose of Rubraca. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time.

Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets

How do I take Rubraca? (continued)

Your oncologist may lower your dose or stop treatment for a time if you have side effects.

There are different tablet strengths of Rubraca

300 mg | 250 mg | 200 mg

Tablets shown are not actual size.

Helpful tips to consider when taking Rubraca

- Making Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets part of your mealtime routine to help you remember when to take your medication (at the same times each day)
- Using a pillbox and putting it in a place where you can easily see it
- Setting an alarm to remind you when to take your medication

How to store Rubraca

Store Rubraca at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Keep Rubraca and all medicines out of the reach of children.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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

While taking Rubraca, avoid spending time in sunlight. Rubraca can make your skin sensitive to the sun (photosensitivity). You may burn more easily during treatment with Rubraca. You should wear a hat and clothes that cover your skin and use sunscreen to help protect against sunburn if you have to be in the sunlight.

Select Important Safety Information

Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets may cause serious side effects including bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or a type of cancer of the blood called Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Some people who have ovarian cancer and who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed MDS or AML during or after treatment with Rubraca. MDS or AML may lead to death. If you develop MDS or AML, your healthcare provider will stop treatment with Rubraca.

Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment with Rubraca but can be a sign of serious problems, including MDS or AML. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following symptoms during treatment with Rubraca:

- weakness
- weight loss
- fever
- frequent infections
- blood in urine or stool
- shortness of breath
- feeling very tired
- bruising or bleeding more easily

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests before, and every month during, treatment with Rubraca to monitor your blood cell counts. Weekly blood tests will be performed if you have low blood cell counts for a long time. Your healthcare provider may stop treatment with Rubraca until your blood cell counts improve.

Before you take Rubraca, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

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Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets

Select Important Safety Information (continued)

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

While taking Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets, avoid spending time in sunlight. Rubraca can make your skin sensitive to the sun (photosensitivity). You may burn more easily during treatment with Rubraca. You should wear a hat and clothes that cover your skin and use sunscreen to help protect against sunburn if you have to be in the sunlight.

The most common side effects of Rubraca include:

- nausea
- tiredness or weakness
- vomiting
- decrease in hemoglobin (anemia)
- changes in how food tastes
- constipation
- decrease in appetite
- diarrhea
- low blood cell counts
- mouth sores
- upper respiratory tract infection
- shortness of breath
- rash
- changes in liver or kidney function blood tests
- stomach (abdomen) pain
- increased cholesterol levels

These are not all of the possible side effects of Rubraca. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects.

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 Clovis Oncology, Inc. at 1-844-258-7662.

Managing possible side effects with Rubraca

When taking Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets, discuss how you are feeling with your oncology healthcare team. They may be able to give you tips and/or change your dose to help with side effects you may be experiencing.

Consider these tips to help with the most common side effects of Rubraca

The following tips are from the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society and are not specific to Rubraca. Here are some of the most common side effects (reported by at least 20% of women) associated with Rubraca. They do not include all the side effects. Before you make any changes, be sure to talk with your oncology healthcare team.

If you are experiencing **nausea and vomiting**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Eating small, frequent meals or all-liquid meals
- Choosing foods that are easy on the stomach (such as dry toast and crackers)
- Serving meals at room temperature
- Asking your oncology healthcare team about *antiemetics* or *antinausea* medication that may help with nausea and vomiting

If you are **constipated**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Drinking plenty of fluids each day, especially warm or hot fluids, to help with bowel movements
- Trying to eat more high-fiber foods such as raw fruits and vegetables, raisins, prunes, and dates
- Trying not to eat foods that cause gas (like cabbage or broccoli) or could make your constipation worse (like cheese or eggs)
- Talking to a member of your oncology healthcare team before using medicines for constipation

If you have **diarrhea**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Eating more foods that are high in sodium and potassium (including bananas, oranges, boiled or mashed potatoes, and peach or apricot nectar), because you lose these important nutrients when you have diarrhea
- Drinking 8 to 12 cups of clear liquids each day and avoiding acidic drinks like tomato juice, citrus juices, and soft drinks
- Talking to your oncology healthcare team before taking any over-the-counter medicines to control your diarrhea
- Recording the number of loose or runny stools you experience daily. Your oncology healthcare team may prescribe medication to control your diarrhea

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Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets

Managing possible side effects with Rubraca (continued)

If you're feeling **tired or weak (fatigued)**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Balancing your daily routine with both rest and physical activity. Try light exercise every day, with plenty of short naps or breaks
- Joining a support group to help alleviate some of the mental stress that can contribute to feeling tired or weak

If you have **changes in taste or smell**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Avoiding foods that don't appeal to you
- Marinating or adding extra flavors to improve taste
- Using plastic forks and spoons if you have a metal taste in your mouth
- Avoiding unpleasant smells by keeping food covered

Tell a member of your oncology healthcare team about any side effects. Your oncologist may temporarily lower your dose or stop treatment with Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets. Always follow the instructions from your oncology healthcare team.

If you have **decreased appetite**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Eating foods that are high in calories and easy to eat (such as pudding, ice cream, sherbet, or cream-based soups)
- Eating 6 to 8 small meals or snacks each day instead of 3 big meals
- Eating with other family members and creating a pleasant ambiance at meals
- Doing some light exercise an hour before meals
- Having liquid meals, such as flavored smoothies or milkshakes

If you have **abdominal (stomach-area) pain**...

You may want to consider the following:

- Practicing deep breathing, yoga, or other ways to relax
- Asking your oncology healthcare team about pain medicines that may help. Do not take any medicine for pain without first asking your team
- Using a pain rating scale, such as 0 = no pain to 10 = the worst pain you can imagine, to help explain your level of pain to others. This can be particularly helpful when talking to a member of your oncology healthcare team

Rubraca®
(rucaparib) tablets

Care partners play an important role

As a care partner, you are a central part of your loved one's treatment journey. Here are some of the ways you can help her while she's taking Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets.

You'll also see tips to help you take care of yourself during this time, which is very important. You'll find it much easier to help if you're taking the time to take care of yourself.

How to **be prepared**

- Asking a member of the oncology healthcare team for recommendations of where to go to research ovarian cancer and Rubraca
- Taking notes, and asking a member of the oncology healthcare team to clarify questions
- Finding out where to turn if there is an emergency: who to call, how to reach them

How to **be there**

- Going to oncologist visits together
  - — Making a list of questions before the visit
  - — Encouraging your loved one to feel confident discussing any concerns she has with her oncology healthcare team. Consider mentioning any concerns or questions that she may be uncomfortable bringing up
  - — Speaking up if there is anything you don't understand
- Taking the time to listen when your loved one needs to talk
- Offering to run errands and/or help with additional housekeeping chores

Please see additional Select Important Safety Information throughout this brochure and on pages 10-13.
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How to **be organized**

- Keeping track of important papers
  - — Picking one place to keep all medical reports, insurance claims, and other healthcare documents
  - — Storing information in a place that's easy to remember and access
  - — Using a binder and/or filing cabinet

How to **be healthy**

- Making self-care a priority
- Staying healthy—exercising as regularly as you can and eating a balanced diet
- Joining a support group for care partners
- Setting aside time to do an activity you enjoy, such as reading a book, watching your favorite TV show, or going for a bike ride

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

The most common side effects of Rubraca include:

- nausea
- tiredness or weakness
- vomiting
- decrease in hemoglobin (anemia)
- changes in how food tastes
- constipation
- decreased appetite
- diarrhea
- low blood cell counts
- mouth sores
- upper respiratory tract infections
- shortness of breath
- rash
- changes in liver or kidney function blood tests
- stomach (abdomen) pain
- increased cholesterol levels

Rubraca®
(rucaparib) tablets

What if I need help starting, affording, or taking Rubraca?

Once your oncologist has prescribed Rubraca, the simple steps below outline how you can start, afford, and continue your treatment

Starting Rubraca

- Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets are not available at your local drugstore
  - You can receive Rubraca from one of four specialty pharmacies that can call you with more information and mail your treatment to you
  - Your oncologist's office may also have a pharmacy that dispenses Rubraca. If so, ask your oncologist about your Rubraca delivery
  - You can also contact Rubraca Connections to find out which pharmacy works with your insurance company

Affording Rubraca

- Whatever your insurance type, Rubraca Connections will work with you to help you get the support you need, including:
  - The Rubraca $0 Co-Pay Program if you have commercial insurance
  - The Rubraca Connections Patient Assistance Program if you have no insurance or if Rubraca is not covered under your insurance
  - Alternative coverage or independent co-pay foundations if you have government insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, and VA/DoD)

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Continuing Rubraca

- If you're getting Rubraca from a specialty pharmacy, you may receive 24/7 support for questions about dosing, side effects, and general information
- If you get Rubraca through the pharmacy at your oncologist's office, contact the office to find out about support they may have for side effect management
- Rubraca Connections can also connect you to additional resources

Rubraca Connections provides a dedicated Access Specialist to support access to Rubraca and help you navigate financial assistance. For more information, please call 1-844-779-7707, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 8 PM ET, or visit RubracaConnections.com.

VA=Veterans Affairs; DoD=Department of Defense.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets

Glossary

Here are some terms that you have seen throughout the brochure:

Antiemetics/antinausea medication: drugs taken to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting.

Clinical trial: research that is designed to test new medical approaches, such as new medicines, and find out if they work and are safe for people.

Complete response, or CR: absence of signs of cancer as a result of treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA): molecules that tell your cells how to survive and grow.

Disease progression: cancer that continues to grow or spread.

Median: the middle point in a range of numbers, half of which are above the middle point and half of which are below it. For example, in the following list of numbers—3, 5, 12—the median is 5.

Partial response, or PR: tests show a decrease in the amount of cancer or tumor size in response to treatment, but the cancer is not completely gone.

Placebo: a substance that does not contain any active medication.

Platinum-based chemotherapy: chemotherapeutic agents containing the metal platinum, which is an important component of some anticancer drugs.

Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor: medication that blocks PARP, a protein that helps repair DNA when it becomes damaged. Blocking PARP may help keep cancer cells from repairing their damaged DNA, causing them to die. PARP inhibitors may also impact other cells and tissues.

Response: therapeutic effect of treatment.

Watchful waiting: when an oncologist does not provide medicine but closely watches the disease to see if symptoms appear or change. Watchful waiting is often adopted when the risks of treatment outweigh the benefits, or when treatment is not considered to be immediately necessary. Tests and exams can be used at this time to monitor the disease.

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Here are some terms that you may have heard from your oncology healthcare team:

Adverse reaction: any unexpected or dangerous reaction as a result of taking medication.

Genes: a set of coded instructions in cells for making new proteins and controlling how cells behave.

Objective response rate, or ORR: the proportion of patients with a reduction in tumor size by a predefined amount and for a minimum duration, usually measured from the time of treatment initiation to disease progression. The FDA has defined ORR as the sum of partial and complete responses.

Progression-free survival, or PFS: the length of time during and after a treatment that a person continues to live without the disease getting worse.

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To learn more about Rubraca, talk to your oncology healthcare team or visit Rubraca.com today.

For more information about getting support with starting, affording, and continuing Rubraca, go to RubracaConnections.com.

Only take Rubraca® (rucaparib) tablets if your oncologist prescribed them for you. Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use Rubraca for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give Rubraca to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. Rubraca may harm them. You can ask your oncologist or pharmacist for more information about Rubraca. Keep Rubraca and all medicines out of the reach of children.

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