



BE YOURSELF

SPONTANEOUS
CONFIDENT
CURIOS
RESILIENT
SUPPORTIVE
CREATIVE
ADVENTUROUS
WITH CABOMETYX ON YOUR SIDE

Not an actual patient

A CABOMETYX HANDBOOK FOR PATIENTS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS



CABOMETYX[®]
(cabozantinib) tablets

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and [tap here for the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.](#)

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WHAT YOU WILL FIND IN THIS HANDBOOK

This handbook will help answer some of the questions you may have about your treatment with CABOMETYX.

Topics covered in this handbook include:

- What CABOMETYX is and how it works
- How to take CABOMETYX and why your dose may change
- Financial and support information

Please note that *italicized* words are included in the glossary of terms on page 13.

If you're looking for more information, please visit:



www.cabometryx.com

Please talk to your *oncology doctor* or nurse if you have any questions. They are always your best health resource.

1

WHAT IS CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX (pronounced: *ka-boe-MET-iks*) is:

- A tablet
- A prescription medicine used to treat:
 - people with advanced kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma)
 - people with liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma) who have been previously treated with the medicine sorafenib

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

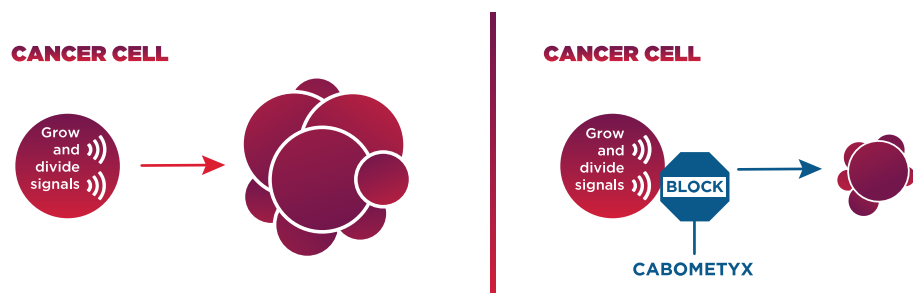
2

HOW DOES CABOMETYX WORK?

All cells have signals that tell the cell when to grow, divide, or die. Unlike normal cells, cancer cells don't stop growing and dividing when they should.

This out-of-control growth can cause *tumors* to form.

CABOMETYX is thought to work by blocking some "grow/divide" signals, which can lead to cell death. CABOMETYX may affect both normal and cancer cells. It is also thought to help block the growth of blood vessels that feed cancer cells. When cancer cells die, *tumors* are more likely to stop growing and may even shrink.



3

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF CABOMETYX?

Here's some of the Important Safety Information you should know

CABOMETYX may cause serious side effects, including:



Bleeding (hemorrhage). CABOMETYX can cause severe bleeding that may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs of bleeding during treatment with CABOMETYX, including:

- coughing up blood or blood clots
- vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds
- red or black (looks like tar) stools
- menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal
- any unusual or heavy bleeding



A tear in your stomach or intestinal wall (perforation) or an abnormal connection between 2 parts of your body (fistula). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have tenderness or pain in your stomach area (abdomen).



Blood clots, stroke, heart attack, and chest pain. Get emergency help right away if you get:

- swelling or pain in your arms or legs
- shortness of breath
- feel lightheaded or faint
- sweating more than usual
- numbness or weakness of your face, arm or leg, especially on one side of your body
- sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- sudden trouble walking
- dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- a sudden severe headache

Important Safety Information (cont'd)



High blood pressure (hypertension). Hypertension is common with CABOMETYX and sometimes can be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure before starting CABOMETYX and during treatment with CABOMETYX. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your high blood pressure.



Diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with CABOMETYX and can be severe. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your diarrhea. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have frequent loose, watery bowel movements.



A skin problem called hand-foot skin reaction. Hand-foot skin reactions are common and can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have rashes, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet.



Protein in your urine and possible kidney problems. Symptoms may include swelling in your hands, arms, legs, or feet.



Severe jaw bone problems (osteonecrosis). Symptoms may include jaw pain, toothache, or sores on your gums. Your healthcare provider should examine your mouth before you start and during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your dentist that you are taking CABOMETYX. It is important for you to practice good mouth care during treatment with CABOMETYX.



Wound healing problems. Wound healing problems have happened in some people who take CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with CABOMETYX.

- You should stop taking CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
- Your healthcare provider should tell you when you may start taking CABOMETYX again after surgery.



Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome (RPLS). A condition called reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome can happen during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have headaches, seizures, confusion, changes in vision, or problems thinking.



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



Your healthcare provider may change your dose, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with CABOMETYX if you have certain side effects.

The most common side effects of CABOMETYX include:

- Tiredness
- Decreased appetite
- Weight loss
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Changes in certain blood tests

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of CABOMETYX.



Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.



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

- Have a recent history of bleeding, including coughing up or vomiting blood, or black tarry stools.
- Have an open or healing wound.
- Have high blood pressure.
- Plan to have any surgery, dental procedure, or have had a recent surgery. You should stop treatment with CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- Are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. CABOMETYX can harm your unborn baby.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider will check your pregnancy status before you start treatment with CABOMETYX.
 - Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for 4 months after your final dose of CABOMETYX.
 - Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.
 - If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if CABOMETYX passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 4 months after your final dose of CABOMETYX.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. CABOMETYX and certain other medicines may affect each other causing side effects.

What should I avoid while taking CABOMETYX?

Do not drink grapefruit juice, eat grapefruit or take supplements that contain grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment with CABOMETYX.

4

CAN SIDE EFFECTS BE MANAGED?

There are side effects that have been seen in people who have taken CABOMETYX. Let your *oncology doctor* or nurse know right away if you experience a side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. The sooner they know about your side effects, the sooner they can help manage them, if possible.

Dose adjustments can be used to manage certain side effects, such as:



Diarrhea



Fatigue (being very tired and/or feeling like you have no energy)



Mouth sores



Hand-foot skin reaction



Nausea (feeling like you're going to throw up) or vomiting



Hypertension (high blood pressure)

Speak up as soon as you experience any side effects. If you have certain side effects, your oncology doctor may need to adjust your dose to find the right dose of CABOMETYX for you.

Learn more about dose adjustments on page 11, "Will your dose change?"

In addition to dose adjustments, there are other ways to help manage certain side effects. Your *oncology doctor* or nurse may recommend lifestyle changes and other medicines to help.



If you'd like more information, management tips for certain side effects can be found online at www.cabometryx.com

or



on the side-effect management tip cards within your patient care kit

5 HOW SHOULD YOU TAKE CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX is a tablet you take once a day.



Do not take CABOMETYX with food

Take CABOMETYX at least one hour before or at least 2 hours after eating



Swallow whole with 8 oz of water
Do not crush tablet

Tablet shown not actual size.



Do not drink grapefruit juice, eat grapefruit or take supplements that contain grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment with CABOMETYX.

6 WHAT IF YOU FORGET TO TAKE YOUR CABOMETYX?

If you forget to take your CABOMETYX and you should be taking your next dose in:

LESS THAN 12 HOURS

- Do not try to make up the missed dose
- Take the next dose when you usually take it

12 HOURS OR MORE

- Take the missed dose as soon as possible
- Take the next dose when you usually take it



Call your healthcare provider right away if you take too much CABOMETYX.

7 WILL YOUR CABOMETYX DOSE CHANGE?

If you have certain side effects, your *oncology doctor* or nurse may adjust your dose. They may:



Pause your CABOMETYX for a while

or



Lower your CABOMETYX dose

Pausing or lowering your dose of CABOMETYX is not unusual. Many people in the CABOMETYX *clinical trials* had their dose paused or lowered to help manage certain side effects.

Sometimes, depending on your side effects, your doctor may stop your treatment.

Be sure to take your medication as recommended by your *oncology doctor*.

CABOMETYX is available in 3 different doses



60 mg



40 mg



20 mg

Tablets shown are not actual size.

Each person who takes CABOMETYX will respond differently. You and your *oncology doctor* will figure out what dose is right for you based on how your body responds to CABOMETYX.



Access. Assistance. Along the journey.

Exelixis Access Services (EASE) is your resource for questions and needs related to coverage, financial assistance, and treatment support for CABOMETYX.

To learn more about how EASE can help you, contact us:



CALL: 1-844-900-EASE
(1-844-900-3273)



8:00 AM to 8:00 PM ET
Monday to Friday,

PERSONALIZED SUPPORT FOR YOU

Trained professionals are available by phone to help you:

- Understand if your health insurance covers CABOMETYX and what your out-of-pocket costs associated with CABOMETYX will be
- Learn about your financial support options

If you are commercially insured...



EASE Co-pay Program

Eligible commercially insured patients pay \$0 per month for CABOMETYX. The program covers the out-of-pocket drug costs, up to a \$25,000 yearly limit. Patients with government insurance are excluded. Additional restrictions and eligibility rules apply.

If you are uninsured, or insured but still cannot afford your medicine...



EASE Patient Assistance Program

May provide you with CABOMETYX free of charge if you qualify. Additional restrictions and eligibility rules apply.

This description of the Exelixis Access Services® program is for informational purposes only. Exelixis makes no representation or guarantee concerning reimbursement or coverage for any service or item. Information provided through the Exelixis Access Services program does not constitute medical or legal advice and is not intended to be a substitute for a consultation with a licensed healthcare provider, legal counsel, or applicable third-party payer(s). Exelixis reserves the right to modify the program at any time without notice.

GLOSSARY

Clinical trial: Research that is designed to test new medical approaches, such as new medicines, and how they work in people.

Oncology doctor: A physician who diagnoses and treats cancer. This person is the main contact point for any CABOMETYX-related questions. He or she may also coordinate treatment given by other specialists.

Tumor: An abnormal mass of cells that develops because cells are growing and dividing more quickly than they should and don't die when they should. A tumor can be either cancerous or benign (not cancerous).

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CABOMETYX®
(cabozantinib) tablets

9 WHAT ARE EXAMPLES OF SOME QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR ONCOLOGY DOCTOR?

It helps to be prepared for your doctor's appointments. Here are some questions you may want to ask your *oncology doctor*. This is just a list to help you get started. Feel free to write down the answers and make a note of any other questions you'd like to ask.

If my caregiver or I have questions, and the *oncology doctor* isn't available, who should we talk to? Is a nurse or someone else in the office available? _____

How will I know if my treatment is working? _____

What types of side effects might be seen with treatment? Is there anything in particular that I should look out for? _____

Are the side effects manageable? _____

Ask your *oncology doctor* or nurse about anything you don't understand. This will help you learn more about your treatment, your treatment goals, and what you can do to help with your care.

“My doctor always asks if I have questions. I used to say I wish I'd written down the ones I meant to ask! Now I keep a list.”

Remember to be proactive and share your concerns. Use these pages or your Personal Journal to write down the things you would like to talk about with your care team. Then bring your questions and comments to your next appointment as a reminder to speak up.

**FIND OUT MORE AT
WWW.CABOMETRYX.COM**

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