

ENHERTU STANDS WITH YOU

A TREATMENT OPTION FOR ADULTS WITH PREVIOUSLY TREATED HER2+ ADVANCED STOMACH CANCER

Not an actual patient.

HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.

What is ENHERTU?

ENHERTU is a prescription medicine used to treat adults who have stomach cancer called gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma that is HER2-positive and has spread to areas near your stomach (locally advanced) or that has spread to other parts of your body (metastatic), and who have received a prior trastuzumab-based regimen.

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

Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about ENHERTU? ENHERTU can cause serious side effects, including:

• Lung problems that may be severe, life-threatening or that may lead to death. If you develop lung problems your healthcare provider may treat you with corticosteroid medicines. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms:
• Cough • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Fever • Other new or worsening breathing symptoms (such as chest tightness, wheezing)

Visit ENHERTU.com/gastric for more information.

Your guide to ENHERTU

Whether you have already started on or are considering treatment with ENHERTU, this brochure is designed to provide you with:

- Information about ENHERTU and HER2+ stomach cancer
- Clinical trial results
- · Possible side effects, including serious ones
- · Details about how you will receive ENHERTU
- Financial support options

It may be helpful for you to review this brochure with your healthcare team, who can answer any further questions you may have.

What is ENHERTU?

ENHERTU is a prescription medicine used to treat adults who have stomach cancer called gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma that is HER2-positive and has spread to areas near your stomach (locally advanced) or that has spread to other parts of your body (metastatic), and who have received a prior trastuzumab-based regimen.

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

How was ENHERTU studied?

ENHERTU was compared to commonly used chemotherapy (doctors could choose between irinotecan or paclitaxel) in 187 adults with HER2+ stomach cancer that had spread beyond the stomach.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

• Low white blood cell count (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are common with ENHERTU and can sometimes be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your white blood cell counts before starting ENHERTU and before starting each dose. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection or have fever or chills during treatment with ENHERTU.



Is ENHERTU right for me?

Understanding HER2+ stomach cancer

What is HER2?

HER2 is a protein that tells cells to grow. In HER2+ stomach cancer, the cancer cells have too much HER2, which leads to cancer growth

These cells grow and divide faster than healthy cells, causing tumors to form 3

In advanced stomach cancer, the cancer has started to spread to areas near the stomach or to other parts of the body

ENHERTU could be the next step in your HER2+ advanced stomach cancer treatment journey.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- Heart problems that may affect your heart's ability to pump blood. Your
 healthcare provider will check your heart function before starting treatment with
 ENHERTU. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs
 and symptoms:
 - New or worsening shortness of breath
 - Coughing
 - Feeling tired
 - Swelling of your ankles or legs

- Irregular heartbeat
- Sudden weight gain
- Dizziness or feeling light-headed
- Loss of consciousness



Results with ENHERTU

In a clinical study of 188 adults with previously treated HER2+ advanced stomach cancer,

ENHERTU HELPED | PEOPLE LIVE LONGER

than with chemotherapy*

Half of the people taking **ENHERTU** were alive at 12.5 months[†]



VS



Half of the people taking chemotherapy were alive at 8.4 months

This is called median overall survival.*

A median is the middle number in a set of numbers.

Patients lived about 4 months longer with ENHERTU.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Your healthcare provider will check you for these side effects during your treatment with ENHERTU. Your healthcare provider may reduce your dose, delay treatment or completely stop treatment with ENHERTU if you have severe side effects.



^{*}Chemotherapy used in the clinical study was the doctor's choice between 2 commonly used chemotherapies, irinotecan or paclitaxel.

†63 (50%) of 126 people treated with ENHERTU were still alive after 12.5 months vs 23 (37%) of 62 people treated with chemotherapy.

†Median overall survival is the midpoint between people who lived the longest and those who lived for the shortest period of time.

Results with ENHERTU (cont'd)

In the same clinical study,

TUMORS SHRANK IN MORE PEOPLE TREATED WITH ENHERTU

than with chemotherapy*

41% (51 of 126) of people had a confirmed response with ENHERTU compared to 11% (7 of 62) with chemotherapy



VS



About 4 out of 10 people responded to ENHERTU

About 1 out of 10 people responded to chemotherapy

- 8% (10 of 126) of people taking ENHERTU achieved a **complete response**, meaning their tumor could not be seen on imaging tests. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured. No one taking chemotherapy (0 of 62) had a complete response
- 33% (41 of 126) of people taking ENHERTU achieved a **partial response**, which means the tumor shrank by at least 30%. 11.3% (7 of 62) of those taking chemotherapy had a partial response

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- **Harm to your unborn baby.** Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant during treatment with ENHERTU.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ENHERTU.



^{*}Chemotherapy used in the clinical study was the doctor's choice between 2 commonly used chemotherapies (irinotecan or paclitaxel).

†The number of people who had their tumors shrink is called the objective response rate (ORR). ORR was achieved by 51 out of 126 people with ENHERTU compared to 7 out of 62 people with chemotherapy. The response was observed by the treating doctor and then agreed upon by a review panel. A second scan 4 or more weeks after the first was used to confirm the results.

Results with ENHERTU (cont'd)

84% OF PEOPLE TREATED WITH ENHERTU VS 61%

with chemotherapy had their tumors respond to treatment in at least one of the following ways:*



 \nearrow

Shrink



Stop growing



Slow down

This is called the disease control rate

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- **Harm to your unborn baby.** Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant during treatment with ENHERTU.
 - **Females** who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose.
 - **Males** who have female partners that are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ENHERTU and for 4 months after the last dose.



^{*106} of 126 people treated with ENHERTU and 38 of 62 people treated with chemotherapy.

[†]The disease control rate is the percentage of people who have achieved complete response, partial response, or stable disease. Stable disease means that the tumor did not increase in size by more than 20% nor decrease in size by more than 30%. 106 of 126 people with ENHERTU achieved disease control rate.

During treatment with ENHERTU, side effects may occur and you should notify your healthcare provider as early as possible

ENHERTU can cause serious, potentially fatal side effects. See pages 9-10 for the most important information you should know about ENHERTU.

The most common side effects of ENHERTU, when used in people with HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma, include:

- · Low red blood cell counts
- Low white blood cell counts
- Low platelet counts
- Nausea
- Decreased appetite
- Increased liver function tests
- Feeling tired

- Diarrhea
- · Low levels of blood potassium
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Fever
- Hair loss
- In the clinical trial, the majority of side effects in people receiving ENHERTU were mild or moderate;* however, some people may have serious side effects that could lead to death. It is important to call your doctor for medical advice about side effects

*Mild side effects are side effects you may have but they show no outward signs or medical intervention may not be needed. Moderate side effects may require some medical intervention or may affect you as you do day-to-day activities.

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

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

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You are encouraged to report side effects of ENHERTU by calling 1-877-437-7763. If you prefer to report these to the FDA, visit www.FDA.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088 (1-800-332-1088).

 $GEJ, gastroes ophage al\ junction.$



Will my healthcare provider adjust my dose if I have side effects?

Your healthcare provider may modify your dose to help you manage side effects. It is important to call your healthcare provider right away for medical advice.

To help manage side effects, your healthcare provider may:







Delay your dose

Reduce your dose

Stop ENHERTU

Your healthcare provider should give you medicine to help with nausea and vomiting before your infusion.

See pages 11-12 for helpful tips on managing side effects.



Find details about how you will receive ENHERTU on pages 15 and 17 of this brochure.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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

- Have lung or breathing problems.
- · Have signs or symptoms of an infection.
- Have or have had any heart problems.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ENHERTU passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose.



What is the most important information you should know about ENHERTU?

ENHERTU can cause serious side effects. Some serious or lifethreatening side effects may affect your lungs, heart, or white blood cell count, affecting your ability to fight infection.

Pay special attention to new or worsening symptoms, as they may be related to:



Lung problems, like interstitial lung disease/pneumonitis, that may be severe, life-threatening, or that may lead to death

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs and symptoms or if these symptoms get worse:

- Cough
- Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
- Fever

 Other new or worsening breathing symptoms (such as chest tightness, wheezing)

If lung problems develop your healthcare provider may treat you with corticosteroid medicines.



Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)

- Low white blood cell counts are common with ENHERTU and can sometimes be severe
- Your healthcare provider will check your white blood cell counts before starting ENHERTU and before starting each dose
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection or have fever or chills during treatment with ENHERTU



What is the most important information you should know about ENHERTU? (cont'd)



Heart problems that may affect your heart's ability to pump blood

Your healthcare provider will check your heart function before starting treatment with ENHERTU. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms:

- New or worsening shortness of breath
- Coughing
- Feeling tired
- Swelling of your ankles or legs

- Irregular heartbeat
- Sudden weight gain
- Dizziness or feeling light-headed
- Loss of consciousness

Your healthcare provider will check you for these side effects during your treatment with ENHERTU. Your healthcare provider may reduce your dose, delay treatment, or completely stop treatment with ENHERTU if you have severe side effects.



Harm to your unborn baby

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant during treatment with ENHERTU.

- If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ENHERTU
- **Females** who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose
- **Males** who have female partners that are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ENHERTU and for 4 months after the last dose

These are not all of the possible side effects of ENHERTU. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.



Useful tips that may help you manage some of these side effects

The tips below are not intended to take the place of your healthcare team's advice. Always talk to your healthcare provider first.



For nausea and vomiting

Your healthcare provider should give you medicine to help with nausea and vomiting before your infusion. Talk to your doctor immediately if you did not receive these medications or if you continue to experience nausea and vomiting with your current medicine. These tips may help:

- Try to eat 5 or 6 small meals and snacks each day instead of 3 large meals
- · Eat bland, easy-to-digest food and drinks
- Avoid food and drinks that are too hot or too cold
- Avoid strong smells if possible
- If you feel like vomiting, take deep, slow breaths and, if possible, get fresh air



For diarrhea

- Try to eat 5 or 6 small meals and snacks each day instead of 3 large meals
- · Eat foods low in fiber
- Drink clear liquids to replace lost fluids. Check with your healthcare provider to figure out how much and what types of fluid might be best



Useful tips that may help you manage some of these side effects (cont'd)



For tiredness or fatigue

- Drink plenty of fluids each day. Ask your doctor what types of liquids are appropriate for you
- Try activities such as meditation, which helps with relaxation and decreases stress
- · Plan rest time and try not to do too much
- Try regular exercise during times when your energy level is high (according to your healthcare provider's approval)
- If possible, let other people help you with everyday tasks, such as household chores, shopping, cooking, or driving to and from doctor's visits



For dealing with hair thinning or hair loss (alopecia)

- Talk to your healthcare provider about the possibility of hair thinning or hair loss
- Consider cutting your hair short to feel more in control of hair loss and be gentle when washing your hair. Use a mild shampoo
- Avoid electric hair dryers, products to perm or relax hair, hair bands, and/or clips that can hurt your scalp
- Consider asking your healthcare provider about cold caps or scalp cooling systems, which may help reduce hair loss by narrowing the blood vessels beneath your scalp
- Protect your scalp by wearing a hat or head covering, applying sunscreen, and avoiding very hot or cold places
- Sleep on a satin pillowcase. Satin creates less friction and may be more comfortable



What to tell your healthcare provider

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

- Have lung or breathing problems
- Have kidney problems. Your healthcare provider may follow you more closely. In clinical trials, more serious lung problems were seen in patients with certain kidney problems
- · Have liver problems. Your healthcare provider may follow you more closely
- Have signs or symptoms of an infection
- · Have or have had any heart problems
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ENHERTU passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose

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

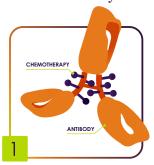
Remember to call your healthcare provider right away for medical advice if you experience any side effects.

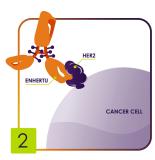
It is important to manage any side effects you may have with your healthcare provider.

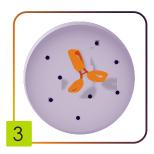


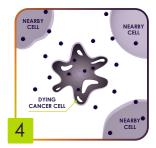
How is ENHERTU thought to work?

As a targeted treatment called an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC), ENHERTU is designed to work differently than traditional chemotherapies.









ENHERTU is made up of an antibody with the chemotherapy attached The antibody part of ENHERTU targets and attaches to HER2 on the cancer cell ENHERTU enters the cancer cell and the chemotherapy is released The chemotherapy part of ENHERTU helps destroy the cancer cell as well as other cells nearby

Although ENHERTU is designed to target HER2 on cancer cells, it may affect some healthy cells. ENHERTU may not work for everyone.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

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

How will I receive ENHERTU?

- You will receive ENHERTU into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line by your healthcare provider.
- ENHERTU is given 1 time every three weeks (21-day treatment cycle).
- Your healthcare provider will decide how many treatments you need.
- Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before your infusion to help prevent nausea and vomiting.
- Your healthcare provider may slow down or temporarily stop your infusion of ENHERTU if you have an infusion-related reaction, or permanently stop ENHERTU if you have severe infusion reactions.
- If you miss a planned dose of ENHERTU, call your healthcare provider right away to schedule an appointment. Do not wait until the next planned treatment cycle.



How will I receive ENHERTU?

ENHERTU is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion. You will receive an ENHERTU infusion once every 3 weeks, either at your oncologist's office or at a nearby infusion center.



Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before your infusion to help prevent nausea and vomiting



The first ENHERTU infusion will take about 90 minutes so the healthcare provider can monitor any potential reactions



Future ENHERTU infusions should take about 30 minutes, if your first infusion was well tolerated

If you miss a planned dose of ENHERTU, call your healthcare provider right away to schedule an appointment. Do not wait until the next planned treatment cycle.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

What are the possible side effects of ENHERTU? ENHERTU can cause serious side effects. See "What is the most important information I should know about ENHERTU?"



Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about ENHERTU?

ENHERTU can cause serious side effects, including:

- Lung problems that may be severe, life-threatening or that may lead to death. If you develop lung problems your healthcare provider may treat you with corticosteroid medicines. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms:
 - Cough
 - Trouble breathing or shortness of breath
 - Fever
 - Other new or worsening breathing symptoms (such as chest tightness, wheezing)
- Low white blood cell count (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are common with ENHERTU and can sometimes be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your white blood cell counts before starting ENHERTU and before starting each dose. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection or have fever or chills during treatment with ENHERTU.
- Heart problems that may affect your heart's ability to pump blood. Your healthcare provider will check your heart function before starting treatment with ENHERTU. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms:
 - New or worsening shortness of breath
 - Coughing
 - Feeling tired

- Swelling of your ankles or legs
- Irregular heartbeat
- Sudden weight gain
- · Dizziness or feeling light-headed
- Loss of consciousness

Your healthcare provider will check you for these side effects during your treatment with ENHERTU. Your healthcare provider may reduce your dose, delay treatment or completely stop treatment with ENHERTU if you have severe side effects.

- Harm to your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you might be pregnant during treatment with ENHERTU.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ENHERTU.
 - **Females** who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose.
 - Males who have female partners that are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ENHERTU and for 4 months after the last dose.

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

· Have lung or breathing problems.

Continued on next page



Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- Have signs or symptoms of an infection.
- Have or have had any heart problems.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ENHERTU passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ENHERTU and for 7 months after the last dose.

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

How will I receive ENHERTU?

- You will receive ENHERTU into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line by your healthcare provider.
- ENHERTU is given 1 time every three weeks (21-day treatment cycle).
- · Your healthcare provider will decide how many treatments you need.
- Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before your infusion to help prevent nausea and vomiting.
- Your healthcare provider may slow down or temporarily stop your infusion of ENHERTU if you have an infusion-related reaction, or permanently stop ENHERTU if you have severe infusion reactions.
- If you miss a planned dose of ENHERTU. call your healthcare provider right away to schedule an appointment. Do not wait until the next planned treatment cycle.

What are the possible side effects of ENHERTU?

ENHERTU can cause serious side effects. See "What is the most important information I should know about ENHERTU?"

The most common side effects of ENHERTU, when used in people

with HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma, include:

- Low red blood cell counts
- Low white blood cell
 Low levels of blood counts
- Low platelet counts
- Nausea
- Decreased appetite
- Increased liver function tests

- Feeling tired
- Diarrhea
- potassium
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Fever
- Hair loss

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

These are not all of the possible side effects of ENHERTU. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Daiichi Sankyo at 1-877-437-7763 or to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

What is ENHERTU?

ENHERTU is a prescription medicine used to treat adults who have stomach cancer called gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma that is HER2positive and has spread to areas near your stomach (locally advanced) or that has spread to other parts of your body (metastatic), and who have received a prior trastuzumab-based regimen.

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

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNINGS, and Medication Guide.



Get support that stands with you

ENHERTU4U may be able to help you access and afford treatment with ENHERTU after it has been prescribed

The ENHERTU4U program is designed to help you access and afford your prescribed ENHERTU treatment, including benefits reviews, prior authorization and/or claims appeal information, and paying for your prescription.



Access

ENHERTU4U is here to help your healthcare provider understand your insurance company's requirements for access to treatment with ENHERTU.



We have multiple options to help you afford your treatment. Your healthcare provider can provide more information about how ENHERTU4U may be able to help.

For support from ENHERTU4U, please call 1-833-ENHERTU (1-833-364-3788) or visit ENHERTU4U.com

ENHERTU4U does not guarantee access or cost savings for patients prescribed ENHERTU.



Connect with helpful resources



American Cancer Society

www.cancer.org



Gastric Cancer Foundation

www.gastriccancer.org



Debbie's Dream Foundation

www.debbiesdream.org



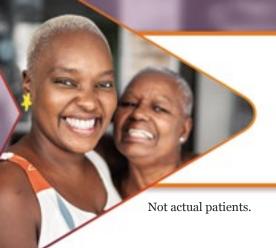
GI Cancers Alliance

https://www.gicancersalliance.org/

This is not an all-inclusive list of resources.

For information about your ENHERTU treatment, visit ENHERTU.com/gastric





Find out more about ENHERTU. Talk to your healthcare provider and visit ENHERTU.com/aastric

What is ENHERTU?

ENHERTU is a prescription medicine used to treat adults who have stomach cancer called gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma that is HER2-positive and has spread to areas near your stomach (locally advanced) or that has spread to other parts of your body (metastatic), and who have received a prior trastuzumab-based regimen.

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

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about ENHERTU? **ENHERTU** can cause serious side effects, including:

• Lung problems that may be severe, life-threatening or that may lead to death. If you develop lung problems your healthcare provider may treat you with corticosteroid medicines. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms: • Cough • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Fever • Other new or worsening breathing symptoms (such as chest tightness, wheezing)

References: 1. ENHERTU. Prescribing information. Daiichi Sankyo, Inc.; 2025. 2. American Cancer Society. Understanding advanced cancer, metastatic cancer, and bone metastasis. Accessed References: 1. ENHERTU. Prescribing information. Dailchi Sankyo, Inc.; 2025. 2. American Cancer Society. Understanding advanced cancer, metastatic cancer, and bone metastasis. Accessed January 24, 2024. https://www.cancer.org/treatment/understanding-your-diagnosis/advanced-cancer/what-is.html 3. American Cancer Society. Targeted drug therapy for stomach cancer. Accessed January 24, 2024. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/stomach-cancer/treating/targeted-therapies.html 4. Riudavets M, Sullivan I, Abdayem P, Planchard D. Targeting HER2 in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): a glimpse of hope? An updated review on therapeutic strategies in NSCLC harbouring HER2 alterations. ESMO Open. 2021;6(5):100260. 5. Shitara K, Bang YJ, Iwasa S, et al; DESTINY-Gastrico I Investigators. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive gastric cancer. N Engl J Med 2020;382(25):2419-2430. 6. Data on file. Dailchi Sankyo, Inc. Basking Ridge, NJ. 7. National Cancer Institute. Chemotherapy and you. Accessed January 18, 2024. https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/chemotherapy-and-you.pdf 8. BreastCancer.org. Cold caps and scalp cooling systems. Accessed January 18, 2024. https://www.breastcancer.org/treatment-side-effects/hair-loss/cold-caps-scalp-cooling 9. Ogitani Y, Hagihara K, Oitate M, Naito H, Agatsuma T. Bystander killing effect of DS-8201a, a novel anti-human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 heterogeneity. Cancer Sci. 2016;107(7):1039-1046. To. Nakada T, Sugihara K, Jikoh T, Abe Y, Agatsuma T. The latest research and development into the antibody-drug conjugate, [fam-] trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201a), for HER2 cancer therapy. Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo). 2019;67(3):173-185.





