



For people with HR+, HER2- stage 2 or stage 3 early breast cancer with a high risk of coming back

KISQALI & YOUR NEXT APPOINTMENT



Patient portrayal.

Your appointment guide was designed to direct the discussion with your doctor. To make informed decisions, use this guide to collaborate with your doctor to see how far you've come in your journey, discover useful insights, and set treatment goals to reduce the risk of cancer coming back.

My next chapter after breast cancer

I'm looking forward to getting back to or starting to do more of the following:

Two empty light blue horizontal lines for text entry.

Fill in relevant activities.

Understanding the next phase in my treatment plan

Moving forward, I'd say the next step in my treatment plan is:

- Very unclear Somewhat clear Crystal clear

Ask your doctor whether adjuvant or hormone therapy fits into your treatment journey.

Understanding my risk of recurrence

I'd rate my knowledge about the risk of my breast cancer coming back as:

- Totally unaware Somewhat aware Very aware

Ask your doctor about the risk of your breast cancer coming back.

What was the stage of your breast cancer when you were first diagnosed?

- Stage I Stage II Stage III Not sure



Save this guide on your mobile device or print it out

Share it at your next doctor appointment and make that conversation easier.

DOWNLOAD & SAVE



PRINT



INDICATION

What is KISQALI?

KISQALI® (ribociclib) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer in combination with an aromatase inhibitor for stage II and III early breast cancer with a high risk of coming back.

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

When you were diagnosed, did you know if your breast cancer had spread to your lymph nodes?

- Yes No

If above answer is yes, please indicate your nodal status:

- N0 (no cancer in lymph nodes)
 N1 (cancer in 1-3 lymph nodes)
 N2 (cancer in 4-9 lymph nodes)
 N3 (cancer in 10+ lymph nodes)

Ask your doctor about your potential risk of cancer coming back based on your nodal status.

Does your breast cancer have mutations or other characteristics that increase the risk of it coming back?

- Yes No Not sure

Ask your doctor if your cancer has characteristics that increase its risk of recurrence.

Do you feel confident that you and your doctor are doing everything you can to minimize the risk of breast cancer returning?

- Not very confident and unsure of what to do next
 Somewhat confident but would like more information
 Very confident and always being proactive

Ask your doctor if KISQALI can be right for you to reduce the risk of cancer coming back.

Have you and your doctor discussed targeted treatment with KISQALI and hormone therapy to reduce the risk of your cancer coming back?

- Yes No, but I will bring it up in my next appointment



Your voice matters when it comes to partnering with your doctor

Asking questions empowers you to make informed decisions about your treatment and future.



Patient portrayal.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

KISQALI may cause serious side effects, including:

Lung problems. KISQALI may cause severe or life-threatening inflammation of the lungs during treatment that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you have any new or worsening symptoms, including:

- trouble breathing or shortness of breath
- cough with or without mucus
- chest pain





Patient portrayal.

INDICATION

What is KISQALI?

KISQALI® (ribociclib) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer in combination with an aromatase inhibitor for stage II and III early breast cancer with a high risk of coming back.

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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

KISQALI may cause serious side effects, including:

Lung problems. KISQALI may cause severe or life-threatening inflammation of the lungs during treatment that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you have any new or worsening symptoms, including:

- trouble breathing or shortness of breath
- cough with or without mucus
- chest pain

Severe skin reactions. Tell your health care provider or get medical help right away if you get severe rash or rash that keeps getting worse; reddened skin; flu-like symptoms; skin pain or burning, blistering of the lips, eyes, or mouth, blisters on the skin or skin peeling, with or without fever.

Heart rhythm problems (QT prolongation). KISQALI can cause a heart problem known as QT prolongation. This condition can cause an abnormal heartbeat and may lead to death.

- Your health care provider should check your heart and do blood tests before and during treatment with KISQALI
- **Tell your health care provider right away if you have a change in your heartbeat (a fast or irregular heartbeat), or if you feel dizzy or faint**

Liver problems. KISQALI can cause serious liver problems. Your health care provider should do blood tests to check your liver before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of liver problems:

- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)
- dark or brown (tea-colored) urine
- feeling very tired
- loss of appetite
- pain on the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are very common during treatment with KISQALI and may result in infections that may be severe. Your health care provider should check your white blood cell counts before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you have signs and symptoms of low white blood cell counts or infections, such as fever and chills.

Your health care provider may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking KISQALI if you develop certain serious side effects during treatment with KISQALI.

What should I tell my health care provider before taking KISQALI?

Before you take KISQALI, tell your health care provider if you:

- have any heart problems, including heart failure, irregular heartbeats, and QT prolongation

- have ever had a heart attack
- have a slow heartbeat (bradycardia)
- have high blood pressure that is not controlled
- have decreased thyroid gland function (hypothyroidism)
- have problems with the amount of potassium, calcium, phosphorus, or magnesium in your blood
- have fever, chills, or any other signs or symptoms of infection
- have liver problems
- have kidney problems
- are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. KISQALI can harm your unborn baby
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your health care provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with KISQALI
 - Females who are able to become pregnant and who take KISQALI should use effective birth control during treatment and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of KISQALI
 - Talk to your health care provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time
 - If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your health care provider right away
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if KISQALI passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with KISQALI and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of KISQALI

Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. KISQALI and other medicines may affect each other, causing side effects. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your health care provider or pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

What should I avoid while taking KISQALI?

Avoid eating grapefruit and avoid drinking grapefruit juice during treatment with KISQALI since these may increase the amount of KISQALI in your blood.

The most common side effects of KISQALI in people with early breast cancer include:

- decreased white blood cell counts
- decreased red blood cell counts
- increased liver function tests
- infections
- increased kidney function test
- decreased platelet counts
- nausea
- headache
- tiredness

KISQALI may cause fertility problems in males, which may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your health care provider if this is a concern for you.

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

These are not all the possible side effects of KISQALI. For more information, ask your health care provider or pharmacist. 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, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full Prescribing Information including Patient Information.