



Your Guide to Helping a Loved One

For care partners of people
taking ALUNBRIG® (brigatinib)

What is ALUNBRIG?

ALUNBRIG is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC):

- that has a certain type of abnormal anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) gene, **and**
- that has spread to other parts of your body

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

Please read the [Patient Information](#) in the full [Prescribing Information](#) and discuss with your healthcare provider.



This guide can help you support your loved one

If you have a loved one with **anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive non-small cell lung cancer, or ALK+ NSCLC**, who is starting ALUNBRIG (brigatinib), you may have questions about how to best offer them support, or want to better understand their treatment. This guide can help you learn about ALUNBRIG and the important role that care partners play. Other resources are available to help make sense of your loved one's disease and treatment:

- The ALUNBRIG Patient Brochure helps explain ALK+ metastatic NSCLC (mNSCLC), and what to expect with treatment
- The ALUNBRIG Patient Treatment Guide can help track doses of ALUNBRIG and provides tips on managing side effects

To learn more, visit [ALUNBRIG.com/resources](https://www.alunbrig.com/resources).

Always keep in mind that the most important part of being a care partner is offering emotional support. Just being there to listen and empathize can make a huge difference.



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About ALK+ NSCLC

What is NSCLC?

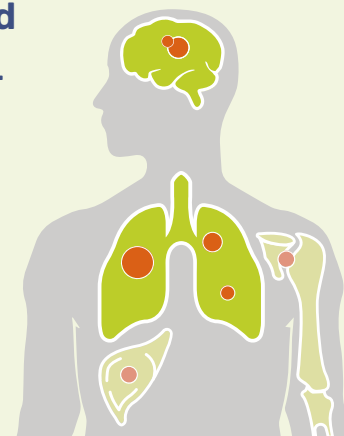
Non-small cell lung cancer, or NSCLC, is the most common type of lung cancer. It makes up about 80%–85% of lung cancer cases. NSCLC can be caused by a genetic mutation, which is an abnormal change in the genes within a cell. As a result, these cells may begin to function improperly and grow more quickly, leading to cancer in some people.

What is ALK-positive (ALK+) NSCLC?

ALK+ NSCLC is a type of NSCLC that often spreads to other parts of the body, including the liver, bones, and brain. It's caused by a mutation in the gene that makes a protein called ALK, which is involved in cell growth.

- About 3% to 5% of people with NSCLC have the ALK gene mutation
- ALK+ NSCLC is most frequently seen in people who never smoke or lightly smoke, as well as in younger patients
- When NSCLC spreads to other parts of the body, it is called metastatic NSCLC, or mNSCLC

Cancer that has traveled to the brain is called **brain metastasis**. While brain metastases may be common (affecting up to 75% of people with ALK+ NSCLC at some point during their cancer journey), certain treatment approaches may help, such as **targeted therapy** options.



About ALUNBRIG (brigatinib)



**1 TABLET ONCE DAILY
WITH OR WITHOUT FOOD**

ALUNBRIG is an oral prescription medicine approved for adults with ALK+ metastatic NSCLC. It is just one tablet taken once a day, with or without food.

In a clinical study^a of people taking ALUNBRIG as the first ALK-targeted therapy in their treatment journey, ALUNBRIG was:

Proven to extend time to disease progression...

People went twice as long without their disease getting worse or spreading further vs those taking crizotinib^a: median^b time to progression was

24 months

for ALUNBRIG, compared with 11 months for crizotinib

^aThe results shown above are from a clinical study that compared ALUNBRIG to crizotinib (another ALK-targeted therapy) in 275 people with ALK+ metastatic NSCLC who had not yet been treated with an ALK-targeted therapy. The study participants were split into two groups: 137 of them received the recommended dosing regimen of ALUNBRIG (90 mg orally once daily for 7 days, followed by an increase to 180 mg once daily), and 138 of them received crizotinib 250 mg orally twice daily.

...and proven to shrink tumors in the body and the brain

- Overall, the number of people who responded to ALUNBRIG was higher than the number who responded to crizotinib: **74% (101 out of 137) of people taking ALUNBRIG saw their tumors shrink** vs 62% (85 out of 138) taking crizotinib
- The researchers looked at 41 people who had brain metastases when they started treatment, and **78% (14 out of 18) of people taking ALUNBRIG saw their tumors shrink** vs 26% (6 out of 23) taking crizotinib

You should be aware that targeted therapies may cause serious side effects. For ALUNBRIG, these may include lung problems; high blood pressure; slow heart rate; vision problems; muscle pain, tenderness, and weakness; inflammation of the pancreas; liver problems; and high blood sugar.

^bMedian: The middle number in a set of measurements arranged from lowest to highest.





Start by having meaningful conversations

As a care partner, one of the simplest and most powerful ways that you can help your loved one is by making yourself available to talk, listen, and empathize. Even if you're not quite sure what to say, offering your loved one emotional support by just being there can make all the difference. Here are a few tips to help you have open and honest conversations.

Ask questions that open up discussion

Use conversation starters such as "What are you feeling?" or "How are you feeling?" to let your loved one know that you really care about their thoughts. Try to **avoid routine questions** such as "How are you?", which can lead to standard responses such as "fine" or "good."

Never force your loved one to talk if they aren't ready

Everyone deals with their emotions in different ways and at different times. Let your loved one know that you'll always make time to be available when they want to talk. **Take your cues from them.**

Be open about stress

If you and your loved one become overwhelmed or frustrated from time to time, that is normal. Stressful moments can impact everyone's emotional well-being. Don't let your emotions get the best of you. Instead, **tell your loved one when things bother you**, but also let them know how much you care.

Please read the [Patient Information](#) in the full [Prescribing Information](#) and discuss with your healthcare provider.

Focus on quality time

Things may feel different now, but it's important to **enjoy the time you have with your loved one**. That can mean watching a movie together, going for a walk in the park, playing board games, or looking through old photos.

Don't try to answer questions if you don't know the answers

Be open and honest with your responses. Your loved one will appreciate it.

Don't deny or discount feelings

Listen carefully to what your loved one is feeling and offer support. Asking them to "always stay positive" may make it feel as though their feelings are being ignored. Try not to say "I know how you feel." Only those who live with cancer can fully understand the emotions they experience.

Keep it simple

Just saying these words can mean so much:

"I'm here for you."



ALUNBRIG[®]
BRIGATINIB
180mg | 90mg | 30mg
TABLETS

Remember to be there for yourself as well

It's normal to feel overwhelmed when supporting a loved one with cancer. Everyone deals with stress in different ways, but no one should feel alone. The National Cancer Institute and American Cancer Society offer a wide range of tips on how best to care for yourself during this stressful and difficult time.



Know your strengths and limitations

Be honest with yourself about the number of tasks you can take on. **Don't be afraid to ask for help.**



Set priorities

Make a list of all the things you'd like to accomplish on a weekly basis. Ignore the tasks or activities that aren't as important, to help you **keep things manageable**, stay focused, and prevent burnout.



Lean on the people who want to help you

Family, friends, neighbors, and coworkers are likely to lend a hand from time to time, whether that means running errands or managing appointments. When you ask for their help, or when they offer to help, be ready to share your list of weekly tasks so that you can **communicate your needs right away**. You can also find a list of online resources and associations on page 16 that may be helpful to you.



Make time for yourself

Although it may be difficult, try to **carve out quality time** for yourself. Even if it's only a few minutes a day, those extra moments can reduce stress, improve your emotional well-being, and help you recharge to take on the day. When you're dealing with emotional distress that feels overwhelming—such as anger, fear, or depression—let your healthcare provider know. They may be able to help.



Join a support group

Talking about your feelings with **others can help you cope** with life stressors, and asking for advice from other care partners can help you navigate the road ahead. To explore support groups for care partners, please see the list provided on page 16.



Please read the [Patient Information](#) in the full [Prescribing Information](#) and discuss with your healthcare provider.



Learn more about ALK+ metastatic NSCLC

Knowledge is power. **The more you know, the less you stress.** A sense of confidence and control can take over when you better understand your loved one's medical situation. See page 4 for an overview of ALK+ metastatic NSCLC.



Keep a journal

Writing in a journal can help **relieve negative thoughts** or feelings.



Try to stay positive

This journey can be difficult, but starting treatment is an important step. Having a positive outlook and **embracing the good things** in life may help you feel better.



To learn more about ALUNBRIG (brigatinib), visit [ALUNBRIG.com](https://www.alunbrig.com), or speak with your loved one's healthcare team.


ALUNBRIG®
BRIGATINIB
180mg | 90mg | 30mg
TABLETS

As a care partner, you are part of a larger healthcare team

There are many healthcare providers who make up the care team that will help your loved one throughout the different stages of their treatment plan. You may work closely with some of them. Understanding their specific roles and responsibilities will help you know who to call when questions or concerns arise. Always be open with your healthcare team. Don't be afraid to ask for more information if you are ever confused by the answers they give.

Members of the healthcare team may include:

Oncologists—Specialize in diagnosing and treating cancer. A **medical oncologist** uses targeted therapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and other types of drugs to treat cancer. A **surgical oncologist** mostly performs surgery to remove tumors. A **radiation oncologist** uses radiation to kill cancer cells.

Nurses—Often the main source of information for care partners and their loved ones. They work closely with a doctor to manage care and usually have more availability to answer questions. Sometimes, a **nurse navigator** will be your main point of contact. The responsibilities of the navigator include scheduling consultations, testing, and follow-up appointments, as well as making sure everyone on the healthcare team has the latest information about your loved one's treatment.

Physician assistant (or PA)—Specializes in certain diseases and provides care alongside doctors.

Primary care provider—Ensures your loved one's general health is being cared for. General practitioners, family practice doctors, and internists all fall under this title.

Specialty pharmacist—Specializes in oncology medicines. They make sure medication is being used appropriately and help coordinate care. They may also offer prescription refill reminders, help manage side effects, and provide information on your loved one's disease.

Pulmonologist—Specializes in treating lung, or pulmonary, conditions and diseases.

Social worker—Addresses the social, emotional, and environmental needs of patients and their care partners. They can help you find community resources, support services, and give advice on how to help cope with emotional distress. An **oncology social worker** is an expert who can coordinate all of these benefits for cancer patients and care partners.

Pathologist—Diagnoses cancer by looking at tissues and cells under a microscope. They can determine what type of cancer it is and how fast it will grow.

Palliative care specialists—A team of healthcare providers (such as doctors, nurses, and pharmacists) who work together to help manage any side effects that your loved one may experience during and after cancer treatment.

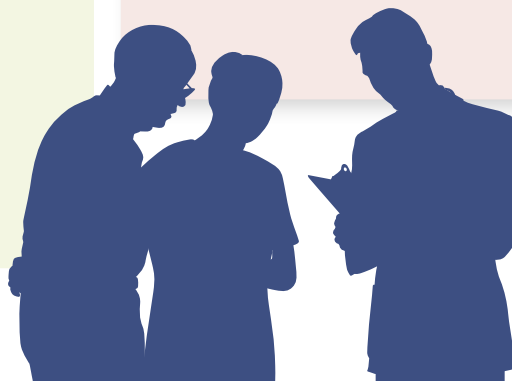
Case manager or financial counselor—Connects your loved one to important resources and works directly with insurance companies to help with financial issues.

Other healthcare providers who may be part of your loved one's healthcare team include nutritionists, psychiatrists, and physical therapists.

TIP

Choose one doctor to be your main point of contact. For example, you may choose the doctor your loved one sees most often. Prior to choosing this provider, ask these two important questions:

- 1. Will you be the one to coordinate care?**
- 2. Will you keep the other doctors updated about what's going on?**





Making the most of each checkup

Your loved one's doctor will share a lot of information at checkups. You may also have information to share with the doctor as well as questions you may want to ask.

The average checkup is only 10 to 15 minutes, and it's normal to forget things. Preparing questions and notes ahead of time can help make you and your loved one's visit more informative.

The tips on this page and the next can help make the most of your loved one's checkup.

TIP

If you've read anything online, bring it up with the doctor. There's a lot of misleading information out there that may conflict with the doctor's advice. See the list of care partner support programs on page 16 for a list of trusted online support groups.

Please read the [Patient Information](#) in the full [Prescribing Information](#) and discuss with your healthcare provider.

To be prepared before and during your appointments:



Call ahead to make sure the doctor has all the necessary records and paperwork. If you have a lot to discuss, ask for a longer appointment. If time is limited, see if you can speak with the nurse afterwards to answer additional questions.



Write out a list of questions or concerns you or your loved one would like to ask the doctor. Do this before each visit, and list the most important questions first.

Questions may include:

- **What is the goal of treatment with ALUNBRIG (brigatinib) and how will we know if it's working?**
- **How can my loved one prepare for treatment?**
- **Should my loved one make any nutritional or lifestyle changes?**
- **What cancer symptoms or treatment side effects should we immediately report? Which ones can wait?**
- **How can we reduce or manage these symptoms and side effects?**
- **How can we reach you over holidays, on weekends, or after office hours?**
- **Where can we both find local support services?**

If an answer to any of your questions is unclear, or if you want more information, ask the doctor to explain further.



Take notes during each visit to record the doctor's answers. You can use a notebook or the Notes app on your smartphone or tablet.



Ask for instructions that may need to be followed while your loved one takes ALUNBRIG.



Get written permission if your loved one would like you to have access to treatment information when they are not present. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or HIPAA, is a federal law that sets rules and limits on who can look at and receive a patient's health information. Your loved one's doctor will provide the appropriate paperwork upon request.



Make and share a list of your loved one's medications, symptoms, and side effects to help the doctor better manage your loved one's care and stay aware of possible drug interactions between visits. See page 14 for a useful tracking tool that can help.



Tracking symptoms and side effects to share at the next checkup

You and your loved one can use this tool to note symptoms and side effects, which can be shared at the next checkup. You may report side effects to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects directly to Takeda at 1-844-217-6468 or GlobalOncologyMedInfo@Takeda.com. For anything concerning, call your loved one's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Symptom or side effect	When it first occurred	How long it lasted	How bad it was (severity)	Immediate action taken	Outcome after doctor visit
			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe		
			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe		
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			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe		

TIP

Try to track your loved one's symptoms on a regular schedule that you can stick to, including as much detail as possible. This can help identify patterns and triggers in their symptoms that may help guide decisions about possible changes in their treatment plan.

Symptom or side effect	When it first occurred	How long it lasted	How bad it was (severity)	Immediate action taken	Outcome after doctor visit
			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe		
			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe		
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			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe		

Support and resources

Take some time to explore these online resources and revisit certain terms used in this brochure. Learning as much as you can about ALK+ NSCLC can help you be an active participant in your loved one's treatment decisions and care.

Organizations

Living With ALK
livingwithalk.com

ALK Positive
alkpositive.org

American Cancer Society
cancer.org
(800) 227-2345

Caregiver Action Network
caregiveraction.org
(202) 454-3970

CancerCare
cancercares.org
(800) 813-4673

Cancer Support Community
cancersupportcommunity.org
(888) 793-9355

GO₂ for Lung Cancer
go2.org
(800) 298-2436

**Global Resource for Advancing
Cancer Education (GRACE)**
cancergrace.org

**Lung Cancer
Foundation of America**
lcfamerica.org
(323) 741-4713

LUNgevity
lungevity.org
(844) 360-5864

**National Cancer
Institute**
cancer.gov
(800) 422-6237

Takeda does not endorse these organizations. The online resources are provided for informational purposes only and are not to replace the medical advice of your healthcare providers.

Patient Support Programs



From helping you and your loved one understand coverage options to identifying available financial assistance, Takeda Oncology Here2Assist® is committed to offering your loved one comprehensive support throughout their treatment journey.

Takeda Oncology Here2Assist:

- ▶ Works with your loved one's insurance company to help them get started on their medication
- ▶ Identifies available financial assistance that may be right for your loved one
- ▶ Connects your loved one to additional support services and resources
- ▶ Identifies specialty pharmacies to help fill and ship your loved one's prescriptions appropriately
- ▶ Conducts regular follow-up calls with your loved one
- ▶ Sends your loved one status updates and reminders via text messages*

***Patients will need to enroll in the texting program to receive text messages.**



Access support: Once your loved one is enrolled, Takeda Oncology Here2Assist case managers can work with them and their healthcare provider to determine their coverage options and provide additional support throughout your loved one's treatment.



Financial assistance: If your loved one needs assistance affording their medication, Takeda Oncology Here2Assist can help identify financial assistance programs that may be able to help with the cost of their treatment.



Helpful resources: Takeda Oncology Here2Assist Program case managers can provide information about additional resources that may help address day-to-day concerns associated with your loved one's treatment.

To learn more about Takeda Oncology Here2Assist, call to speak with a case manager at 1-844-817-6468, Option 2, or visit www.Here2Assist.com. Let's Talk. We're available Monday-Friday, 8AM-8PM ET.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

ALUNBRIG (brigatinib) can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Lung problems. ALUNBRIG may cause severe or life-threatening swelling (inflammation) of the lungs any time during treatment and can lead to death.** These lung problems happen **especially within the first week of treatment** with ALUNBRIG. Symptoms may be similar to those symptoms from lung cancer. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening symptoms, including:
 - trouble breathing or shortness of breath
 - chest pain
 - cough with or without mucus
 - fever
- **High blood pressure (hypertension).** ALUNBRIG may cause high blood pressure. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure before starting and during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get headaches, dizziness, blurred vision, chest pain or shortness of breath.
- **Slow heart rate (bradycardia).** ALUNBRIG may cause very slow heartbeats that can be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your heart rate during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you feel dizzy, lightheaded, or faint during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider if you take any heart or blood pressure medicines.
- **Vision problems.** ALUNBRIG may cause vision problems. Your healthcare provider may stop ALUNBRIG and refer you to an eye specialist if you develop severe vision problems during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any loss of vision or any change in vision, including:
 - double vision
 - seeing flashes of light
 - blurry vision
 - light hurting your eyes
 - new or increased floaters
- **Muscle pain, tenderness, and weakness (myalgia).** ALUNBRIG may increase the level of an enzyme in your blood called creatine phosphokinase (CPK), which may be a sign of muscle damage. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood levels of CPK during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get new or worsening signs and symptoms of muscle problems, including unexplained muscle pain or muscle pain that does not go away, tenderness, or weakness.
- **Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis).** ALUNBRIG may increase enzymes in your blood called amylase and lipase, which may be a sign of pancreatitis. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your pancreatic enzyme blood levels during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get new or worsening signs and symptoms of pancreatitis, including upper abdominal pain that may spread to the back and get worse with eating, weight loss, or nausea.
- **Liver problems (hepatotoxicity).** ALUNBRIG may increase the levels of bilirubin in your blood and enzymes called aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) in your blood, which may be a sign of liver problems. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:
 - yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes
 - dark or brown (tea color) urine
 - nausea or vomiting
 - pain on the right side of your stomach area
 - bleed or bruise more easily than normal
 - itchy skin
 - decreased appetite
 - feeling tired

• **High blood sugar (hyperglycemia).** ALUNBRIG may increase your blood sugar levels. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood sugar levels before starting and during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Your healthcare provider may need to start or change your blood sugar medicine to control your blood sugar levels. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get new or worsening signs and symptoms of hyperglycemia, including:

- feeling very thirsty
- needing to urinate more than usual
- feeling very hungry
- feeling sick to your stomach
- feeling weak or tired
- feeling confused

The most common side effects of ALUNBRIG include diarrhea, fatigue, nausea, rash, cough, muscle pain, headache, high blood pressure, vomiting and difficulty breathing.

ALUNBRIG may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of ALUNBRIG. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at **1-800-FDA-1088**.

What should I avoid while taking ALUNBRIG?

- Limit your time in the sun during treatment with ALUNBRIG and for at least 5 days after your final dose. ALUNBRIG may make your skin sensitive to sunlight. You may burn more easily and get severe sunburns. When you are in the sun, wear a hat and protective clothing, and use a broad-spectrum sunscreen and lip balm with a Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of 30 or greater to protect against sunburn.
- Avoid eating grapefruit or drinking grapefruit juice during treatment with ALUNBRIG. Grapefruit may increase the amount of ALUNBRIG in your blood.

Before you take ALUNBRIG, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have lung or breathing problems, high blood pressure, a slow heartbeat, or any vision problems, have or have had pancreatitis, have liver problems, have diabetes mellitus or glucose intolerance, have kidney problems or are on dialysis, are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

- ALUNBRIG can harm your unborn baby. Your healthcare provider will determine whether or not you are pregnant before you start treatment with ALUNBRIG. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with ALUNBRIG or think you may be pregnant.
 - **Females** who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with ALUNBRIG and for at least 4 months after the final dose of ALUNBRIG. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control choices that are right for you during treatment with ALUNBRIG.
 - **Males** who have female partners who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with ALUNBRIG and for at least 3 months after the final dose of ALUNBRIG.
- It is not known if ALUNBRIG passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ALUNBRIG and for 1 week after the final dose of ALUNBRIG.

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

Please read the [Patient Information](#) in the full [Prescribing Information](#) and discuss with your healthcare provider.



To learn more about
your loved one's treatment,
visit **ALUNBRIG.com**


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ONCOLOGY

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