Avastin is approved to treat glioblastoma (GBM) in adult patients whose cancer has progressed after prior treatment (recurrent or rGBM).

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Possible serious side effects

Everyone reacts differently to Avastin therapy. So, it’s important to know what the side effects are.

Although some people may have a life-threatening side effect, most do not. Your doctor will stop treatment if any serious side effects occur.

Be sure to contact your health care team if there are any signs of these side effects.

Serious side effects (not common, but sometimes fatal):

**GI PERFORATION**
A hole that develops in your stomach or intestine. Symptoms include pain in your abdomen, nausea, vomiting, constipation, or fever.

**WOUNDS THAT DON’T HEAL**
A cut made during surgery can be slow to heal or may not fully heal. Avastin should not be used for at least 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed.

**SERIOUS BLEEDING**
This includes vomiting or coughing up blood; bleeding in the stomach, brain, or spinal cord; nosebleeds; and vaginal bleeding. If you recently coughed up blood or had serious bleeding, be sure to tell your doctor.

The information in this brochure is not meant to be medical advice and should not replace the advice of your doctor.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
What you should know about Avastin

- Avastin is a tumor-starving (anti-angiogenic) therapy. Avastin works differently than chemotherapy.
- You take Avastin to treat glioblastoma (GBM) that has progressed after prior treatment (recurrent or rGBM).
- You should continue to take Avastin while your rGBM is controlled and your side effects are manageable.
- There are serious side effects associated with Avastin therapy. You should discuss these with your doctor.

People receiving Avastin may qualify for financial assistance and reimbursement support through Genentech. For more information, please see page 16.

Visit www.Avastin.com/patient
About Avastin

Avastin is a tumor-starving (or anti-angiogenic) therapy. Avastin works differently than chemotherapy.

The difference between Avastin and chemotherapy

Chemotherapy attacks fast-growing cells, like cancer cells. Avastin is designed to prevent the growth of new blood vessels. This includes normal blood vessels and blood vessels that feed tumors.

Chemotherapy: attacks cancer cells

Avastin therapy: prevents the growth of blood vessels

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Starving your tumor
Avastin is designed to block a protein called vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. Normal cells produce VEGF, but some cancer cells overproduce VEGF. Blocking VEGF may prevent the growth of new blood vessels, including normal blood vessels and blood vessels that feed tumors.

Tumor before treatment
New blood vessels feed the tumor so it can grow and spread.

Tumor with Avastin
Avastin helps prevent blood vessels from reaching the tumor; this could starve the tumor.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Results with Avastin therapy in rGBM

Avastin is approved to treat recurrent glioblastoma (rGBM) in adult patients whose cancer has progressed after prior treatment.

In a clinical study, when people with rGBM took Avastin with chemotherapy (lomustine) instead of chemotherapy alone:

- Avastin has not been proven to increase survival in patients with rGBM
- The length of time people lived without their tumors growing or spreading increased (4.2 months vs. 1.5 months)
- More people taking Avastin plus chemotherapy stopped taking corticosteroids (23% vs. 12%)
- Tumor response is based on MRI and corticosteroid use. Tumor response rates were based on the Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology (RANO) criteria

Studies have also shown that there are serious side effects associated with Avastin therapy. To learn more about some of these side effects, please see page 2 and the next pages.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
What are the side effects of Avastin in rGBM?

In an rGBM trial, all side effects were collected for people taking Avastin with lomustine or lomustine alone. Serious to life threatening blood clots in the veins of the body were seen in 5% of patients receiving Avastin with chemotherapy compared to 2% of patients receiving chemotherapy alone. In this study, 22% of people who took Avastin with lomustine stopped treatment compared to 10% of people who took lomustine alone. The side effects found in people taking Avastin and lomustine are similar to other trials.

Important Safety Information

Avastin therapy may cause severe high blood pressure. This is blood pressure that severely spikes or shows signs of affecting the brain. Blood pressure should be monitored every 2 to 3 weeks while on Avastin and after stopping treatment.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Other possible serious side effects of Avastin

Across different cancers

% = Percentage of patients who had this side effect in clinical studies across different cancers

SEVERE STROKE OR HEART PROBLEMS
These may include blood clots, mini-stroke, heart attack, chest pain, and your heart may become too weak to pump blood to other parts of your body (congestive heart failure). These can sometimes be fatal.

SEVERE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
Blood pressure that severely spikes or shows signs of affecting the brain. Blood pressure should be monitored every 2 to 3 weeks while on Avastin and after stopping treatment.

UP TO 18%

UP TO 11%

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
KIDNEY PROBLEMS
These may be caused by too much protein in the urine and can sometimes be fatal.

UP TO
7%

INFUSION-RELATED REACTIONS
These were uncommon with the first dose (less than 3% of patients). 0.2% of patients had severe reactions. Infusion-related reactions include high blood pressure or severe high blood pressure that may lead to stroke, trouble breathing, decreased oxygen in red blood cells, a serious allergic reaction, chest pain, headache, tremors, and excessive sweating. Your doctor or nurse will monitor you for signs of infusion-related reactions.

UP TO
3%

ABNORMAL PASSAGE IN THE BODY
This type of passage—known as a fistula—is an irregular connection from one part of the body to another and can sometimes be fatal.

UP TO
2%

NERVOUS SYSTEM AND VISION PROBLEMS
Signs include headache, seizure, high blood pressure, sluggishness, confusion, and blindness.

UP TO
0.5%

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Side effects seen most often

In clinical studies across different types of cancer, some patients experienced the following side effects:

- HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
- TOO MUCH PROTEIN IN THE URINE
- NOSEBLEEDS
- RECTAL BLEEDING
- BACK PAIN
- HEADACHE
- TASTE CHANGE
- DRY SKIN
- INFLAMMATION OF THE SKIN
- INFLAMMATION OF THE NOSE
- WATERY EYES

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 Genentech at 1-888-835-2555.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Avastin is not for everyone

Talk to your doctor if you are:

**UNDERGOING SURGERY**
Avastin should not be used for 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed.

**PREGNANT OR THINK YOU ARE PREGNANT**
Data have shown that Avastin may harm your unborn baby. Use birth control while on Avastin. If you stop Avastin, you should keep using birth control for 6 months before trying to become pregnant.

**PLANNING TO BECOME PREGNANT**
Taking Avastin could cause a woman’s ovaries to stop working and may impair her ability to have children.

**BREASTFEEDING**
Breastfeeding while on Avastin may harm your baby, therefore, women should not breastfeed during and for 6 months after taking Avastin.

For more information about your treatment or condition, talk to your doctor.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Taking Avastin

When do I take Avastin?

Avastin is taken every 2 weeks to treat your recurrent glioblastoma (rGBM).

Avastin is taken every 2 weeks

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
How do I take Avastin?
You take Avastin as an infusion. That means you receive Avastin through a small needle in your vein or through a port, which is a device placed under the skin.

If your Avastin infusions are tolerated:

You always get the same dose of Avastin. If your Avastin infusions are tolerated, they can take as little as 30 minutes.

What can I expect from my infusion?
Your doctor or nurse will monitor you for signs of infusion-related reactions, and may stop Avastin treatment if severe reactions occur. Reactions can include high blood pressure or severe high blood pressure that may lead to stroke, trouble breathing, decreased oxygen in red blood cells, a serious allergic reaction, chest pain, headache, tremors, and excessive sweating.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
What to remember about Avastin therapy
There are some side effects that may require you to stop Avastin therapy. But as long as your side effects stay manageable and your cancer is under control, you should keep taking Avastin.

Continue taking Avastin even if:

- You want a break from your treatment and your side effects are manageable
- You are seeing good results. Continuing to take Avastin may help to control your cancer

If you are having issues paying for Avastin, call Avastin Access Solutions (1-866-422-2377) for resources that can connect you to the medicine you need.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Taking an active role
Managing your recurrent glioblastoma (rGBM) treatment means doing everything you can to feel better. Here are 5 things you can do to get the most out of your therapy:

- Understand your treatment
- Talk to your doctor about treatment goals
- Keep track of how you’re feeling, and let your health care team know about it
- Stay involved with all decision making
- Ask questions

Do you have questions about your Avastin therapy?
Our experienced oncology nurses can help you 7 days a week. Simply call 1-877-4AVASTIN (1-877-428-2784) to speak with one.

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Financial assistance

Handling insurance matters for any medicine can be difficult. Avastin Access Solutions can connect you to the medicine you need. If you are worried about paying for Avastin, we are here to help.

Whether you have health care coverage or not, we can help you by:

- Finding out if your health care plan pays for Avastin
- Guiding you through the process of getting Avastin
- Connecting you with our patient assistance programs

Avastin Access Solutions

For more information, please visit www.Genentech-Access.com/Avastin/patients or call 1-866-422-2377

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Avastin.com/patient

The Avastin website can be a helpful resource for you during treatment. You can visit at any time for information about Avastin, patient stories, and more.

**Downloadable Resources**
Access informational brochures, treatment tools, and more.

**Patient Support Programs**
Explore additional care networks that can help support you throughout your treatment.

Visit www.Avastin.com/patient TODAY

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Questions about Avastin to ask your doctor

1. Is Avastin right for me?

2. How is Avastin different from chemotherapy?

3. What should I know about the side effects of Avastin?

4. How often do I take Avastin?

5. How long will I stay on Avastin?

Please see pages throughout this brochure and accompanying full Product Information for additional important safety information.
Additional resources
If you’d like to join a support group, ask your health care team if there’s one in your area. Here are some national organizations that provide services to people with cancer and their families:

**American Brain Tumor Association**
Offers information and support to brain tumor patients and their families.  
Visit www.abta.org or call 1-800-886-ABTA (1-800-886-2282)

**CancerCare**
Provides free professional help to people with all cancers through counseling, education, information, referral, and direct financial assistance.  
Visit www.cancercare.org or call 1-800-813-HOPE (1-800-813-4673)

**National Brain Tumor Society**
Provides a patient and caregiver support network, a list of support groups across the country, and patient information about treatments, tumor types, and coping.  
Visit www.braintumor.org or call 1-617-924-9997

**Cancer Wellness Center**
Offers counseling and professionally led support groups for people with cancer.  
Visit www.cancerwellness.org or call 1-847-509-9595

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