ZYDELIG is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) in combination with Rituxan® (rituximab) when CLL comes back after prior cancer treatment when Rituxan treatment alone may be used due to other health problems.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings on serious side effects that can lead to death, including liver problems, severe diarrhea, lung or breathing problems, and tear in intestinal wall (perforation).

Last week, my granddaughter asked me to take her fishing. Yesterday, we bought her a rod. Today, she caught her first speckled trout.
Important Safety Information

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

ZYDELIG can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

Liver problems. Your doctor will do blood tests before and during your treatment with ZYDELIG to check for liver problems. Tell your doctor right away if you get yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice), dark or brown (tea colored) urine, pain in the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen), or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

Severe diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with ZYDELIG and can sometimes be severe. Tell your doctor right away if the number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 6 or more. Ask your doctor about medicines you can take to treat your diarrhea.

Lung or breathing problems. Your doctor may do tests to check your lungs if you have breathing problems during treatment with ZYDELIG. Tell your doctor right away if you get new or worsening cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or wheezing.

Tear in intestinal wall (perforation). Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you get new or worsening stomach area (abdomen) pain, chills, fever, nausea, or vomiting.

If you have any of the above serious side effects during treatment with ZYDELIG, your doctor may completely stop your treatment, stop your treatment for a period of time, or change your dose of ZYDELIG.

Introduction

You’ve always known this could happen, and now it has. Your Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) has returned, or relapsed. That means that your leukemia cells are, once again, growing and crowding out the normal, healthy blood cells.

This time around though, your doctor has decided to try something different for your relapsed CLL – an alternative treatment approach. With ZYDELIG. ZYDELIG is used in combination with Rituxan® (rituximab) when CLL comes back after prior cancer treatment when Rituxan treatment alone may be used due to other health problems that a patient may have.

This brochure provides an informative guide to ZYDELIG – how it works, what to expect with your treatment, side effects, and accessing the medication. Please read through each section carefully, and jot down any questions you may have for your healthcare team.

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Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Relapsed CLL

As you know, relapsed CLL means that, following at least one treatment regimen and subsequent remission, your leukemia cells are, once again, growing and crowding out your other, healthy blood cells.

How was I diagnosed?

It’s not uncommon for a relapse diagnosis to take you by surprise. You may be feeling relatively well, with no or few symptoms, when you hear the news. Chances are your doctor confirmed your diagnosis through a combination of your medical history and one or more of the following tests:

- a physical examination
- blood and/or bone marrow tests
- genetic analysis
- computed tomography (CAT scan)

Staging my CLL

Once your healthcare team has confirmed that you have relapsed CLL, they will have to determine how advanced it is, in order to develop the best treatment plan for you. Having been through this before, you may already be familiar with the different CLL stages and their symptoms.

Rai Staging System

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Intermediate II</td>
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<td>Advanced III</td>
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<td>Advanced IV</td>
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Before beginning treatment for your relapsed CLL, it’s important that you understand the goals of therapy. They include:

- slowing the growth of your CLL cells
- providing you with periods of remission
- living longer without your disease getting worse

Having had CLL before, you’re probably familiar with more conventional treatments. These include chemotherapy, where one or more medications are used to destroy fast-growing cells (including your cancer cells), and antibody therapy, which kills tumor cells directly or indirectly.

However, CLL treatment continues to evolve. With promising results from clinical trials, the outlook for patients with this disease is looking better and better. In fact, nowadays, there are new classes of treatments designed to block the growth and survival of B cells, some of which are cancerous. One such drug is a Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase (PI3K) delta inhibitor.

An alternative way to treat your relapsed CLL
ZYDELIG is a PI3K delta inhibitor. This means ZYDELIG targets PI3K delta, one of the proteins responsible for leukemia and other cell growth. ZYDELIG is the first of a new class of drug for patients with returning or relapsed CLL who can only take Rituxan® due to other health issues. ZYDELIG is taken in combination with Rituxan® to treat your relapsed CLL.

ZYDELIG helps stop the growth of your cancer cells
ZYDELIG blocks a signal that helps cancerous B cells and normal B cells grow and survive. For many patients, blocking this signal can help slow the cancer from progressing.

Unlike chemotherapy, ZYDELIG initially causes the leukemia blood cell count to go up as the lymph nodes and other components of CLL go down. In most patients, this is followed by a decline in the leukemia blood cells over time.

Adding ZYDELIG has been proven effective
In a clinical trial of 220 relapsed CLL patients, 66% of patients treated with ZYDELIG plus Rituxan® experienced no disease progression at one year, compared to 13% of patients treated with Rituxan® alone.

The main purpose, or ‘primary endpoint’, of this study was progression-free survival; meaning how long patients would live without their cancer getting worse.

In this study, patients on ZYDELIG plus Rituxan® had longer progression-free survival than those taking Rituxan® alone.

About ZYDELIG
ZYDELIG is a PI3K delta inhibitor. This means ZYDELIG targets PI3K delta, one of the proteins responsible for leukemia and other cell growth. ZYDELIG is the first of a new class of drug for patients with returning or relapsed CLL who can only take Rituxan® due to other health issues. ZYDELIG is taken in combination with Rituxan® to treat your relapsed CLL.

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How to Take ZYDELIG

Zydelig is a pill you take twice a day

**recommended starting dose 150 mg**  **OR**  **reduced dose 100 mg**

Depending on how you’re doing your doctor may prescribe the reduced dose.

If you miss a dose of ZYDELIG

It’s important NOT to miss a dose of ZYDELIG. However, if it happens, there’s no need to worry. Just get right back into your usual routine by following the directions below:

- If you miss a dose **within 6 hours**, take the missed dose right away, and the next dose at your usual time.
- If it’s been **more than 6 hours** since your missed dose, wait and take the next dose at your usual time.

*Not actual size.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Important Safety Information about ZYDELIG

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

ZYDELIG can cause serious side effects that can lead to death, including:

**Liver problems**

Your doctor will do blood tests before and during your treatment with ZYDELIG to check for liver problems. Tell your doctor right away if you get any of the following symptoms of liver problems:
- yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)
- dark or brown (tea colored) urine
- pain in the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

**Severe diarrhea**

Diarrhea is common with ZYDELIG and can sometimes be severe. Tell your doctor right away if the number of your daily bowel movements increases by 6 or more.

Ask your doctor about medicines you can take to treat your diarrhea.

**Lung or breathing problems**

Your doctor may do tests to check your lungs if you have breathing problems during treatment with ZYDELIG. Tell your doctor right away if you:
- get new or worsening cough
- shortness of breath
- difficulty breathing
- wheezing

**Tear in intestinal wall (perforation)**

Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you get:
- new or worsening stomach area (abdomen) pain
- chills
- nausea
- fever
- vomiting

If you have any of the above serious side effects during treatment with ZYDELIG, your doctor may completely stop your treatment, stop your treatment for a period of time, or change your dose of ZYDELIG.

**Who should not take ZYDELIG?**

- If your doctor determines you have a history of serious allergic or skin reactions.

**What are the other possible side effects of ZYDELIG?**

ZYDELIG can cause serious side effects, including:
- **Severe skin reactions.** Tell your doctor if you get painful sores or ulcers on your skin, lips, or in your mouth, or severe rash with blisters or peeling skin.
- **Serious allergic reactions (anaphylaxis).** Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you have a serious allergic reaction.
- **Low white blood cell count (neutropenia).** Your doctor will check your blood counts regularly during treatment with ZYDELIG. Tell your doctor right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Important Safety Information about ZYDELIG

The most common side effects of ZYDELIG include fever, feeling tired, nausea, cough, stomach area (abdomen) pain, and chills.

What should I tell my doctor before taking ZYDELIG?

• All of your medical conditions, including if you have liver, lung, or breathing problems.

• If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. ZYDELIG may harm your unborn baby. Women who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ZYDELIG and for 1 month after stopping treatment. Talk to your doctor about birth control methods. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant during treatment with ZYDELIG.

• If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. You and your doctor should decide if you will take ZYDELIG or breastfeed. You should not do both.

• All the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. ZYDELIG and certain other medicines may affect each other.

Most Common Side Effects in the ZYDELIG Trial

The most common side effects observed in >20% of patients with ZYDELIG plus Rituxan® are shown in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side Effect</th>
<th>ZYDELIG + Rituxan®</th>
<th>PLACEBO + Rituxan®</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n=110</td>
<td>n=108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chills</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of ZYDELIG.

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. You can also call 1-800-GILEAD-5 (1-800-445-3235).

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Information to Help Manage Side Effects

Fatigue

One of the most common side effects of ZYDELIG therapy is extreme tiredness, or fatigue. You may be experiencing fatigue if you can’t seem to get enough sleep, have trouble focusing and sometimes even get confused, and have lost interest in doing many of the things you usually do.

Tips to help manage fatigue

The tips included come from organizations focused on supporting people with cancer. This information is not meant to replace your doctor’s advice. Be sure to talk to your doctor before you try any of these tips.

Be active
Believe it or not, sometimes a little physical activity can go a long way to relieving fatigue. Your doctor can tell you how to add exercise to your day.

“De-stress” your life
If you’re feeling stressed, talk to your doctor, a counselor, family member, friend or support group about it. Doing some relaxation exercises may also help.

Get your sleep
Having good sleep habits is another way to manage fatigue. Try to go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. Avoid napping for more than 1 hour during the day, and stay away from foods and drinks high in caffeine, such as coffee, tea and chocolate.

Tips from my doctor

[Blank spaces for tips]

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Information to Help Manage Side Effects

Nausea

While taking ZYDELIG, you may also experience nausea – the feeling of being sick to your stomach.

Tips to help manage nausea

- Avoid certain foods
  - If you’re experiencing nausea, it’s best to avoid greasy, fried, salty, sweet or spicy foods. “Bland” choices are your best bet here.
  - If certain smells bother you, ask others to cook for you, and let your food cool down before eating it.

- Eat and drink enough
  - If you’re having a hard time drinking a full glass of water at a time, try taking small sips throughout the day.
  - Instead of eating 3 big meals per day, try having 5-6 small ones.

Take anti-nausea medicine

- Your doctor may prescribe you something to relieve your nausea.
- It’s important to take your anti-nausea medicine, as directed by your doctor.

Tips from my doctor

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Information to Help Manage Side Effects

Diarrhea

One common side effect of ZYDELIG therapy is diarrhea, or frequent and watery bowel movements. While it can happen any time during treatment, most severe forms of diarrhea often occur around 7 months.

Be sure to tell your doctor or nurse right away if the number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 6 or more. If you experience serious diarrhea during treatment with ZYDELIG, your doctor may completely stop your treatment, stop your treatment for a period of time, or change your dose of ZYDELIG. Avoid using ZYDELIG with other drugs that cause diarrhea.

Tips to help manage diarrhea

The tips included come from organizations focused on supporting people with cancer. This information is not meant to replace your doctor’s advice. Be sure to talk to your doctor before you try any of these tips.

Eat smaller meals, more often

Instead of 3 big meals, eat 5 or 6 small meals each day.

Drink more liquids each day

Drink 8 to 12 cups of clear liquid per day. Clear broth, gelatin and an electrolyte drink are good choices for most people. Talk to your doctor to make sure it is safe for you.

Avoid these foods and drinks

- Coffee, tea, alcohol and sweets.
- High-fiber foods, such as whole grain breads, granola and bran cereals.
- Raw vegetables and fruits. Most canned fruits and vegetables are okay.
- Foods that cause gas, like broccoli and cabbage.
- Fresh and dried fruit.
- Fried, greasy or spicy foods.
- Milk, cheese and other dairy products.

Make sure to tell your doctor or nurse if your diarrhea continues.

Anti-diarrhea medicine

Diarrhea caused by ZYDELIG doesn’t respond well to common anti-diarrhea medicines. Ask your doctor about other treatment options.

Tips from my doctor

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Patient and Caregiver Resources

Staying informed about your disease and treatment can help you feel more confident in your fight. Here are a few helpful patient websites, advocacy groups, forums and social media resources. We encourage you to read up and reach out as much as you can, throughout your treatment journey.

Information and Advocacy Groups*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leukemia Sites</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia &amp; Lymphoma Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lls.org/">http://www.lls.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on CLL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.focusoncll.org/">http://www.focusoncll.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General and cancer-related support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Care</th>
<th><a href="http://www.cancercare.org/">http://www.cancercare.org/</a></th>
<th>1-800-813-4673</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Cancer Society</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cancer.org/">http://www.cancer.org/</a></td>
<td>1-800-227-2345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Support Community</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cancersupportcommunity.org/">http://www.cancersupportcommunity.org/</a></td>
<td>1-888-793-9355</td>
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<td>Patient Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Comprehensive Cancer Network</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nccn.org/patients">http://www.nccn.org/patients</a></td>
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*These resources are provided as a convenience, but they are not controlled by Gilead. Gilead is not responsible for the content or your use of these resources.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Glossary

**Antibody** – Antibodies are proteins the body makes to fight back when it notices substances or small particles that shouldn’t be there. These may be things that are trying to attack the body (like bacteria, viruses or fungi) or chemicals.

**Antibody therapy** – Antibody therapy is when antibodies are used as a treatment for diseases such as cancer.

**B cell** – B cells are a type of white blood cells that form part of the body’s natural defense system. Their role in this system is to make antibodies. B cells are sometimes also called B lymphocytes.

**Chemotherapy** – A type of drug used for the treatment of cancer.

**CLL** – see **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia**.

**Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia** – Also called CLL. A type of cancer where the body contains too many ‘immature’ white blood cells (white blood cells are part of the body’s natural defense system). These immature white blood cells mostly collect in the blood and bone marrow.

**Diarrhea** – frequent, watery bowel movements.

**Fatigue** – Feeling extreme tiredness, and not able to do everyday things due to lack of energy.

**LFT** – see **Liver Function Test**.

**Liver Function Test** – Also called LFT. A blood test that helps show how well your liver is working and can identify possible reactions to medications on liver function.

**Lymphocytes** – A specific type of white blood cell. They play an important part in the body’s natural defense system (the ‘immune system’). There are two main types of lymphocytes – B lymphocytes (B cells) and T lymphocytes (T cells). Each has a different role in helping to protect the body against things that should not be there.

**Molecule** – A single ‘unit’ of a particular substance. Each unit is built in the exact same way, with the same number of ‘building blocks’ arranged in the same pattern.

**Neutropenia** – A decrease below normal in the concentration of neutrophils, a type of white blood cell.

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PI3-Kinase, or PI3K – Short for phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. A protein found inside a B cell. It is one of the molecules that play a part in the growth of cancerous B cells and normal B cells. It is the growth of these cells that leads to the development of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL).

PI3-Kinase (PI3K) inhibitor – A chemical substance that slows down, interferes with or reduces the action of PI3-Kinase, or ‘PI3K’. Zydelig is a PI3-Kinase inhibitor.

Placebo – A treatment that does not contain any active ingredients, but looks the same, and is taken in the same way as a real medicine or treatment.

Primary Endpoint – A primary endpoint is the main goal or purpose of a drug study, to test whether or not a treatment does what it is intended to do.

Progression – In terms of cancer, progression means either the spreading of cancer to other areas of the body or when the cancer becomes worse.

Progression-Free Survival (PFS) – In clinical trials, progression-free survival is the duration of time that patients remain alive without their disease becoming any worse.

Rai Staging System – A ranking system used to categorize the different stages of disease in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL).

Relapse – The return of the signs and symptoms of a patient’s disease following a period of improvement.

Side effect – A health problem that occurs when a treatment a patient is taking to help fight their disease also has an unwanted effect on their body.

Stages – The different ‘stages’ of cancer are a way to describe how far the cancer has spread in the body.

Please see Important Safety Information on page 2 and pages 10-12 and accompanying full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide with important warnings.
Enrolling in ZYDELIG AccessConnect is simple. Here are three easy ways to get started today:

1) Complete and sign the ZYDELIG AccessConnect enrollment form at your doctor’s office or

2) Call toll-free at 1-844-6ACCESS (1-844-622-2377) to get enrolled directly or

3) Contact your specialty pharmacy for ZYDELIG AccessConnect enrollment information.

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