

A guide to CLL/SLL treatment with VENCLEXTA



Only VENCLEXTA regimens are chemo-free and designed to be:*

- Completed in 12 months for previously untreated CLL/SLL with VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab)
- Completed in 24 months[†] for previously treated CLL/SLL with VENCLEXTA + rituximab

*Your healthcare provider may prescribe VENCLEXTA alone, which is taken until your healthcare provider tells you to stop.

[†]From Cycle 1, Day 1 of rituximab, after 5-week VENCLEXTA dose ramp-up.

What is VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

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

Safety Considerations

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**
- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- **Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you** have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a "live vaccine" before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA and for 1 week after the last dose.

- You should not drink grapefruit juice, or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while taking VENCLEXTA, as they may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.
- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA and may pause dosing.
- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at
www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

 **VENCLEXTA**[®]
venetoclax tablets 10mg, 50mg, 100mg

USE THIS GUIDE TO LEARN ABOUT:

- How VENCLEXTA can treat CLL/SLL
- How to take VENCLEXTA
- Possible side effects that may occur
- Resources and support that are available to you throughout your treatment journey
- Information provided by AbbVie and Genentech is meant for informational purposes only. It is not meant to replace your healthcare provider's medical advice or treatment

It is not known if
VENCLEXTA is
safe and effective
in children

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Actor portrayal

Understanding chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)

CLL and SLL are types of cancer that affect your blood

With cancer, healthy cells turn into abnormal, unhealthy cells that multiply too quickly and live for too long.

Normally, cells are supposed to go through a process called apoptosis in which they naturally die off at a certain time. Apoptosis may become disrupted when you have cancer. The unhealthy cells can build up and prevent the healthy cells from doing their job.

What is the difference between CLL and SLL?

CLL and SLL are closely related diseases. The difference is where the cancer cells are found. Leukemia starts in the bone marrow and then later spreads into the blood. In SLL, the cancer cells are found mostly in the lymph nodes, which are part of the body's immune system.

What are the signs and symptoms?

CLL and SLL are usually slow-growing types of cancer. Signs and symptoms often don't develop for years. When they do occur, they can include:

- Swollen lymph nodes (often in the neck or under the arms)
- Fatigue (tiredness)
- Easy bruising

Select Important Safety Information

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**
- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

 **VENCLEXTA**
venetoclax tablets 10mg, 50mg, 100mg

What is VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA is approved to treat adults with CLL or SLL. **VENCLEXTA is an oral targeted therapy and is not a chemotherapy.** It is a pill that helps restore apoptosis, and through apoptosis your body lowers the number of cancer cells.

Your healthcare team may prescribe VENCLEXTA alone or with GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab) or rituximab, which are antibody infusion (IV) therapies, to help you fight CLL or SLL.

Antibody infusion therapies target a protein found on the surface of both CLL cells and some healthy blood cells. They are also not chemotherapy and are thought to help your body's natural ability to kill leukemia cells. They may also affect normal cells.

Unlike some other oral therapies for CLL, you can complete your combination treatment in a set amount of time. Thus, VENCLEXTA is a fixed-duration treatment.

What fixed-duration treatment can mean for you



Fixed duration of drug exposure

Because the VENCLEXTA regimens are taken for a fixed period of time, there is no additional VENCLEXTA regimen exposure after completing treatment.



Fixed cost

A fixed treatment duration means that you can complete therapy vs taking therapy until disease progression. You are finished paying for VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA after 1 year and VENCLEXTA + rituximab after about 2 years.*



More time off treatment

The VENCLEXTA regimen gives you the chance to experience freedom from continuous CLL therapy. After you complete your regimen, you can return to life without the daily reminder of CLL treatment.

Always take VENCLEXTA as directed by your healthcare provider.

*Coverage may vary by health plan. You may still incur out-of-pocket costs for other treatments or tests as directed by your healthcare provider.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

What does VENCLEXTA do?

VENCLEXTA is approved to treat adults diagnosed with CLL or SLL who have not been previously treated, as well as people who have had prior treatment (relapsed/refractory).

Select one of the following boxes that applies to you. The color of that box will help you identify which dosing information in this guide is most relevant for you.

Previously untreated CLL/SLL

(VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA for 12 months)

Pages 12 and 13

This means that you and your doctor have determined you are ready to start your first treatment for CLL or SLL.

Previously treated CLL/SLL

(VENCLEXTA + rituximab for about 24 months)

Pages 14 and 15

This means you've already received one or more therapies and didn't fully respond to treatment or the disease has returned.

Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS):** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. See page 11 in this brochure for information on TLS.
- **Infections:** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Previously untreated

VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab) efficacy and safety was studied in a clinical trial

VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA is the only chemo-free treatment that can be completed in 12 months.

In a clinical trial of 432 people with previously untreated CLL, VENCLEXTA was studied with an antibody treatment called GAZYVA. This regimen is not a chemotherapy and was studied against a commonly used chemotherapy-containing regimen. In the trial, half of the people received VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA and half of the people received chlorambucil + GAZYVA.

For more information about the results of this study, visit [VENCLEXTA.com](https://www.venclexta.com).

VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA was designed to be:



**COMPLETED IN
12 MONTHS**



CHEMO-FREE

If you have not been previously treated, please see pages 12 and 13 to learn about dosing schedule.

Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

Previously treated

VENCLEXTA + rituximab efficacy and safety was studied in a clinical trial

VENCLEXTA + rituximab offers a chance for a treatment-free period after about 24 months.

In a clinical trial of 389 people with previously treated CLL, VENCLEXTA was studied with an antibody treatment called rituximab. This regimen is not a chemotherapy and was studied against a commonly used chemotherapy-containing regimen. In the trial, 194 of the people received VENCLEXTA + rituximab and 195 of the people received bendamustine + rituximab.

For more information about the results of this study, visit [VENCLEXTA.com](https://www.venclexta.com).

VENCLEXTA + rituximab was designed to be:



**COMPLETED IN ABOUT
24 MONTHS**



CHEMO-FREE

If you have received a prior treatment for your CLL, please see pages 14 and 15 to learn about dosing schedule.

How should I take VENCLEXTA?

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain.

When taking VENCLEXTA:

- Do not change your dose of VENCLEXTA or stop taking VENCLEXTA unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
- You may need to take VENCLEXTA at a hospital or clinic to be monitored for TLS.
- Take VENCLEXTA one time a day with a meal and water at about the same time each day.
- Swallow VENCLEXTA tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or break the tablets.
- If you miss a dose of VENCLEXTA and it has been less than 8 hours, take your dose as soon as possible. If you miss a dose of VENCLEXTA and it has been more than 8 hours, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your usual time.
- If you vomit after taking VENCLEXTA, do not take an extra dose. Take the next dose at your usual time the next day.

Additional important information about taking VENCLEXTA

- Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.
- Drink 6 to 8 glasses (about 56 ounces total) of water each day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose of VENCLEXTA, and each time your dose is increased.
- Your healthcare provider may delay, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects.
- When restarting VENCLEXTA after stopping for 1 week or longer, your healthcare provider may again check for your risk of TLS and change your dose.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

Notes

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Actor portrayal

Discuss VENCLEXTA side effects with your healthcare provider; some may be manageable

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS): TLS is a serious complication. See next page to learn more about symptoms and tips for preventing TLS.

Low white blood cell count: Also called neutropenia, low white blood cell count is common with VENCLEXTA but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA and may pause dosing.

Infections. Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

With the VENCLEXTA regimens, there is no additional exposure to VENCLEXTA following completion of the fixed course of therapy.

Common side effects that occurred with VENCLEXTA when used in combination with GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab) or rituximab or alone:

- Low white blood cell counts
- Low platelet counts
- Low red blood cell counts
- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Cough
- Muscle and joint pain
- Tiredness
- Swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet

TLS symptoms and tips for prevention

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)

TLS is a serious side effect caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. So tell your doctor right away if you experience symptoms associated with TLS, including:

- Fever
- Chills
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Confusion
- Shortness of breath
- Seizures
- Irregular heartbeat
- Dark or cloudy urine
- Unusual tiredness
- Muscle or joint pain

In the clinical trials, 1% of people (3 out of 212) treated with VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA and 3% of people (6 out of 194) treated with VENCLEXTA + rituximab had TLS. All cases were resolved and did not lead to withdrawal from the study.

It's important to follow your healthcare provider's instructions and to follow the prevention tips below. When restarting VENCLEXTA after stopping for 1 week or longer, your healthcare provider may again check for your risk of TLS and change your dose.

Tips for helping prevent TLS

The risk of TLS can vary for different people. To determine your risk of getting TLS, your healthcare provider will do blood tests before you start VENCLEXTA.



Drink plenty of water

It is very important to drink 6–8 glasses (about 56 ounces) of water every day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose, and each time your dose is increased. You may have received a 28-ounce water bottle. If you fill this water bottle twice per day and drink it, you will meet the daily water requirement.



Take medications your doctor gives you

Your healthcare provider will give you medications—sometimes including IV fluids—before starting and during treatment to help reduce your risk of TLS.



Take VENCLEXTA as prescribed

Your healthcare provider may delay your dose, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects.






Go to your blood test appointments

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests in your first 5 weeks of treatment to check for TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests.

VENCLEXTA is a pill you take by mouth, once a day

Before you start taking VENCLEXTA, you will begin receiving infusions of  GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab)

- 1 In **month 1**, you will receive  GAZYVA on the **first day of weeks 1-3**; however, your very first dose of GAZYVA will be **split over days 1 and 2**.
- 2 You will start taking VENCLEXTA **after the first 3 weeks** of  GAZYVA treatment.
- 3 You will start at a low dose of VENCLEXTA and gradually build up to a higher dose—this is known as a **“ramp-up”** period.
- 4 You will receive  GAZYVA **once per month, on the first day of months 2-6**.
- 5 You will **continue** to take VENCLEXTA **once daily** until the end of the **12-month** treatment period.

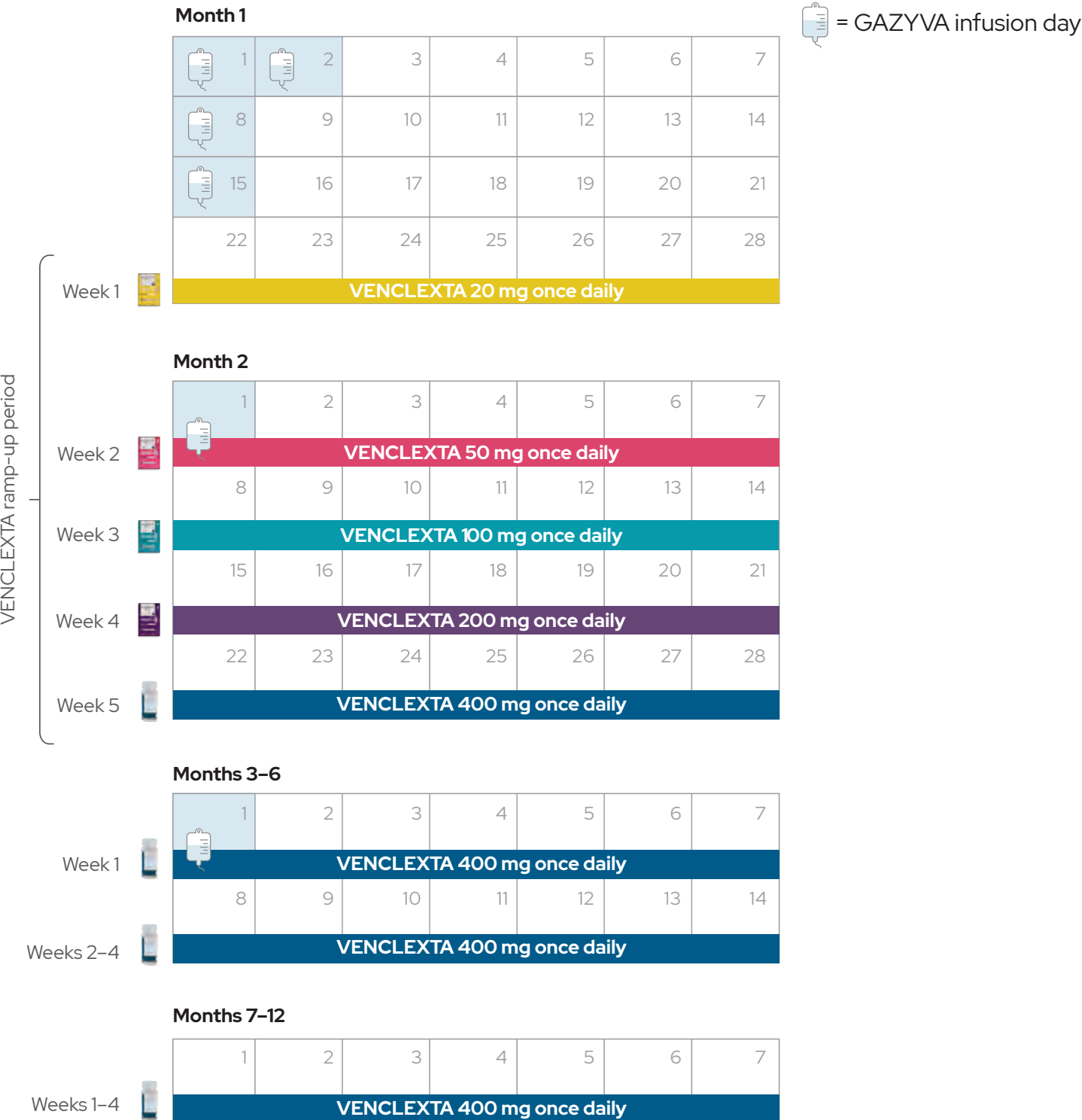
Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**


Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

Treatment is designed to be completed in 12 months

Your healthcare provider may tell you to take VENCLEXTA differently than described here. Take VENCLEXTA exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider. **See page 16 for important information on getting started with VENCLEXTA.**



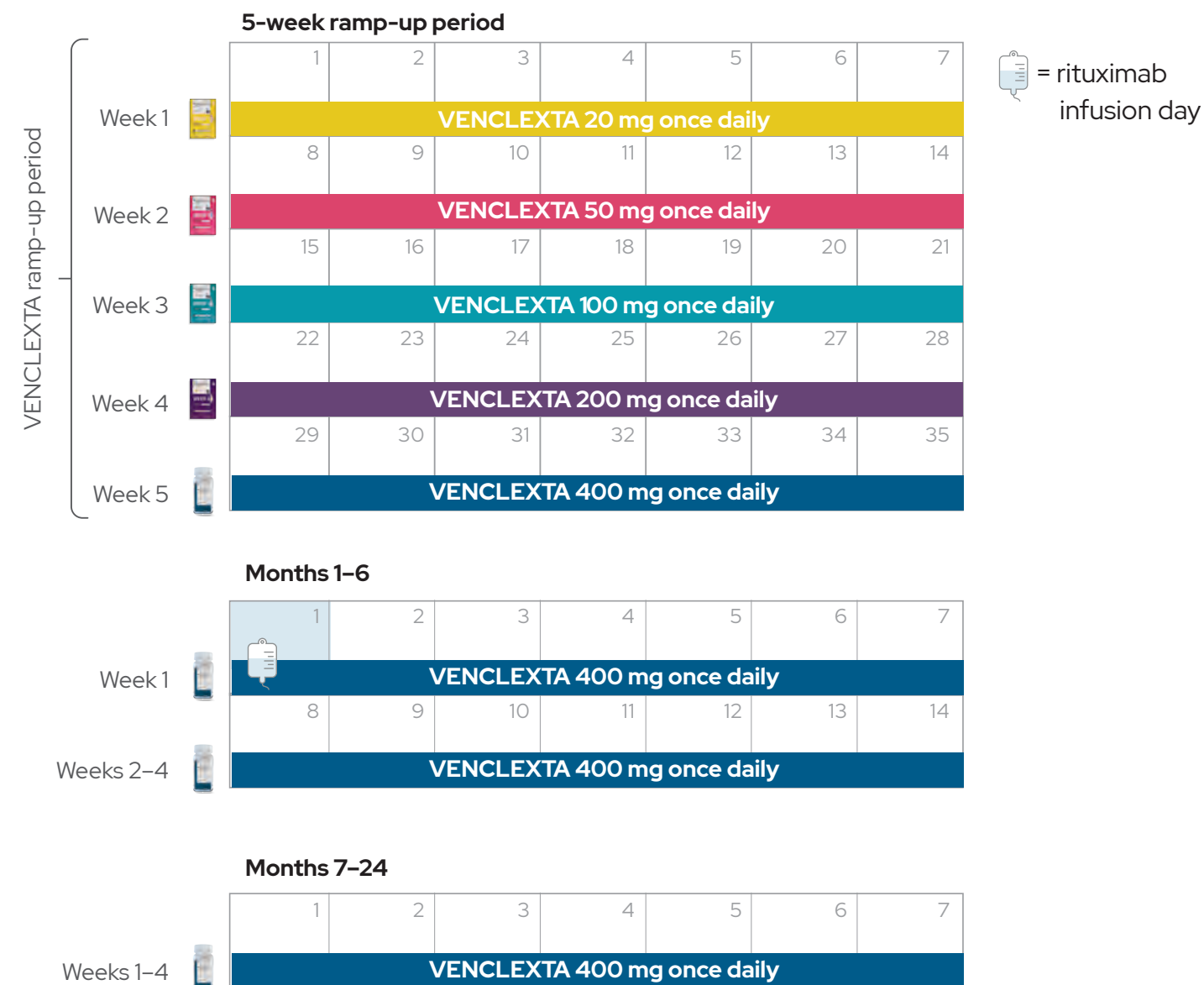
VENCLEXTA is a pill you take by mouth, once a day

- 1 You will start taking VENCLEXTA at a low dose and gradually build up to a higher dose—this is known as a “**ramp-up**” period.
- 2 After the VENCLEXTA **5-week ramp-up period**, you will begin receiving  rituximab on the first day of each month for **6 months**.
- 3 Continue taking VENCLEXTA at **400 mg once daily, or as prescribed, for 24 months** following the ramp-up period.

Treatment is designed to be completed in about 24 months

Your healthcare provider may tell you to take VENCLEXTA differently than described here. Take VENCLEXTA exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.

See page 16 for important information on getting started with VENCLEXTA.



Select Important Safety Information

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

If your doctor prescribes VENCLEXTA alone:

- 1 You will start taking VENCLEXTA at a low dose and gradually build up to a higher dose—this is known as a “ramp-up” period.
- 2 You will continue taking VENCLEXTA at the full recommended daily dose of 400 mg until your healthcare provider tells you to stop or changes your dose.

Getting started with VENCLEXTA

- Read the Quick Start Guide that comes with your VENCLEXTA Starting Pack
- Take VENCLEXTA by mouth, one time each day
- Your healthcare team will start you on a low dose of 20 mg each day and gradually increase it over 5 weeks
- The 5-week dose ramp-up is designed to gradually destroy your cancer cells and may help reduce your risk of TLS
- Do not start taking VENCLEXTA until you have reviewed specific instructions with your healthcare provider. You may be directed to take your first dose and any increase in dose in your healthcare provider’s office or hospital
- After the 5-week dose ramp-up, VENCLEXTA should be taken at the recommended daily dose of 400 mg as prescribed until your healthcare provider tells you to stop taking VENCLEXTA or changes your dose



Select Important Safety Information

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**
- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

VENCLEXTA Starter Pack and Pill Bottle

Use this [calendar](#) to help keep you on track of the 5-week ramp-up

VENCLEXTA CLL/SLL Starting Pack



Once you are prescribed VENCLEXTA, you will receive a Starting Pack with color-coded weekly wallets of blister packs for weeks 1-4 of treatment.*†

VENCLEXTA Pill Bottle



The medicine you will need for the rest of your treatment will come in a pill bottle as shown above.

Week 5+




Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4

*Keep VENCLEXTA tablets in the original package during the first 4 weeks of treatment. Do not transfer the tablets to a different container.
†Store VENCLEXTA at or below 86°F (30°C).


Do's and Don'ts

How do I take VENCLEXTA?

Do's




Drink plenty of water every day when taking VENCLEXTA




Take VENCLEXTA with a meal and water around the same time of day, every day. Swallow the tablets whole


Don'ts




Do not start taking VENCLEXTA until you have reviewed the instructions with your doctor



Do not crush, chew, or break the tablets



Do not take an additional dose if you vomit after taking VENCLEXTA. Take the next dose at the usual time the next day



Do not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges, or starfruit, as these may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood

Following your **dosing schedule** is important. The VENCLEXTA regimen is designed to be completed in a set amount of time.

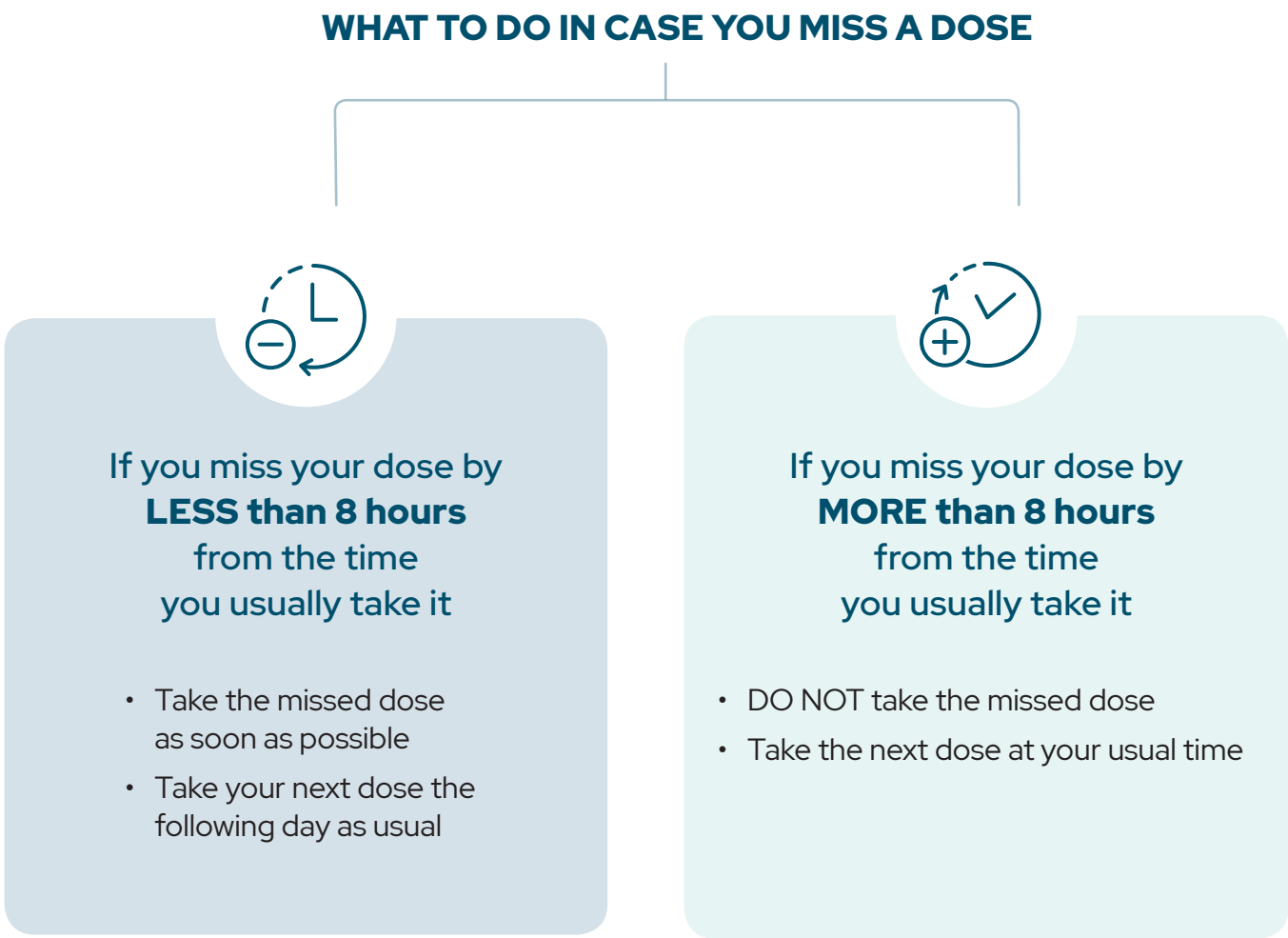
Select Important Safety Information

Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA and for 1 week after the last dose.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

What if I miss a dose?

Your healthcare provider may delay or decrease your dose or stop treatment if you have side effects. **Don't stop or change your dose unless directed by your healthcare team.**



Get personalized nurse support during your treatment



Call 1-844-9-COMPASS (1-844-926-6727)

to get connected to your VENCOMPASS dedicated nurse for support during the ramp-up and throughout your treatment.

Your VENCOMPASS Nurse can:

Remind you to:



Go to your appointments with your healthcare provider



Stay hydrated



Take your medicine as prescribed

Support you by:



Helping you throughout your treatment journey with your VENCLEXTA regimen



Answering your questions related to your VENCLEXTA regimen



Telling you about organizations that can provide additional support

Nurses do not provide medical advice and are trained to direct people with cancer and their caregivers to speak with their healthcare professional about any treatment-related questions. All information provided is based on the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for VENCLEXTA.

Select Important Safety Information

The most common side effects of VENCLEXTA when used in combination with obinutuzumab or rituximab or alone in people with CLL or SLL include low white blood cell counts; low platelet counts; low red blood cell counts; diarrhea; nausea; upper respiratory tract infection; cough; muscle and joint pain; tiredness; and swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet.

VENCLEXTA 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 VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

Financial support programs

Living with a serious illness can come with many challenges, and getting your medicine shouldn't be one of them. We offer several types of assistance to help you.

Co-pay assistance for patients with private insurance (e.g., through employers)

If you have commercial health insurance and meet other eligibility criteria, the Genentech Oncology® Co-pay Assistance Program* may be able to help you pay for your medicine. With this program, you pay as little as \$5 per prescription for VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA or VENCLEXTA + rituximab, up to a \$25,000 yearly limit.

Visit CopolyAssistanceNow.com to apply or call 1-855-MYCOPAY (1-855-692-6729) to find out if you qualify.

Financial assistance for insured or uninsured patients

If you need help with the co-pay for your VENCLEXTA, VENCLEXTA Access Solutions can refer you to an independent co-pay assistance foundation.†

You can visit Genentech-Access.com/VENCLEXTA/patients to view a list of independent co-pay assistance foundations or call (888) 249-4918 to get help.

The Genentech Patient Foundation‡ gives free Genentech medicine to people who don't have insurance coverage or who have financial concerns and meet eligibility criteria.

Call 866-422-2377 to speak to a Foundation Specialist to see if you qualify.

*This Genentech Oncology® Co-pay Assistance Program is valid ONLY for patients with commercial insurance who have a valid prescription for a Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–approved indication of a Genentech medication. Patients using Medicare, Medicaid, or any other federal or state government program to pay for their medications are not eligible.

Under the Program, the patient will pay a co-pay. After reaching the maximum Program benefit, the patient will be responsible for all out-of-pocket costs.

All participants are responsible for reporting the receipt of all Program benefits as required by any insurer or by law. No party may seek reimbursement for all or any part of the benefit received through this Program. This Program is void where prohibited by law. Genentech reserves the right to rescind, revoke, or amend the Program without notice at any time. Additional eligibility criteria apply. See full terms and conditions at CopolyAssistanceNow.com.

†Independent co-pay assistance foundations have their own rules for eligibility. We cannot guarantee a foundation will help you. We only can refer you to a foundation that supports your disease state. We do not endorse or show financial preference for any particular foundation. The foundations we refer you to are not the only ones that might be able to help you.

‡If you have health insurance, you must have already tried other types of financial assistance. You also need to meet income requirements. If you do not have insurance, or if your insurance does not cover VENCLEXTA, you must meet different income requirements.



Use and Important Safety Information

What is VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets)?

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

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

Important Safety Information

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

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests to check your risk of getting TLS before you start taking VENCLEXTA. You will receive other medicines before starting and during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of TLS. You may also need to receive intravenous (IV) fluids into your vein. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for TLS when you first start treatment and during treatment with VENCLEXTA. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain.

Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS. Drink 6 to 8 glasses (about 56 ounces total) of water each day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose of VENCLEXTA, and each time your dose is increased.

Your healthcare provider may delay, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects. When restarting VENCLEXTA after stopping for 1 week or longer, your healthcare provider may again check for your risk of TLS and change your dose.

Who should not take VENCLEXTA?

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS.

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. VENCLEXTA and other medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclaxta.pdf.

- Do not start new medicines during treatment with VENCLEXTA without first talking with your healthcare provider.

Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have kidney or liver problems.
- have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium.
- have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout.
- are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA, until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay. If you are not sure about the type of immunization or vaccine, ask your healthcare provider. These vaccines may not be safe or may not work as well during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. VENCLEXTA may harm your unborn baby. If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with VENCLEXTA, and you should use effective birth control during treatment and for at least 30 days after the last dose of VENCLEXTA. If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VENCLEXTA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA and for 1 week after the last dose.

What should I avoid while taking VENCLEXTA?

You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while you are taking VENCLEXTA. These products may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.

What are the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA and may pause dosing.
- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

The most common side effects of VENCLEXTA when used in combination with obinutuzumab or rituximab or alone in people with CLL or SLL include low white blood cell counts; low platelet counts; low red blood cell counts; diarrhea; nausea; upper respiratory tract infection; cough; muscle and joint pain; tiredness; and swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet.

VENCLEXTA 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 VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

If you cannot afford your medication, contact genentech-access.com/patient/brands/venclaxta for assistance.

What are my next steps?



Follow the checklist below to get started with your treatment



Confirm how you will start treatment

Talk with your healthcare provider to find out when and where you will start your treatment.

Remember to take VENCLEXTA exactly how your healthcare team prescribed. Use this [calendar](#) to help keep track of your daily doses.



Confirm delivery method

Talk with your healthcare provider to determine how to obtain your medication.



Request a VENCOMPASS Nurse

If you didn't already sign up in your doctor's office, call 1-844-9-COMPASS (1-844-926-6727) to get connected to your dedicated VENCOMPASS Nurse for support during the ramp-up and throughout your treatment.

Get additional information about living with leukemia*

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society

www.lls.org
1-800-955-4572

Lymphoma Research Foundation

www.lymphoma.org
1-800-500-9976

American Cancer Society

www.cancer.org
1-800-227-2345

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

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

Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome. Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 22 and 23. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide, at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

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 **VENCLEXTA®**
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