

WHEN PERIPHERAL T-CELL LYMPHOMA RETURNS

Learn How BELEODAQ® May Fit Into Your Treatment Plan



What Is BELEODAQ?

BELEODAQ® (belinostat) is a prescription medicine used to treat people with a type of cancer called peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) that comes back or does not respond to previous treatment.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and duration of response. An improvement in survival or disease-related symptoms has not been established. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trial.

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

Select Important Safety Information

What Are the Possible Side Effects of BELEODAQ?

BELEODAQ may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low Blood Cell Counts:** Patients may experience low blood cell counts. Your doctor will do weekly blood tests to check your blood counts.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit BELEODAQ.com.

Beleodaq®
(belinostat) for injection
500 mg per vial for intravenous infusion

Are you dealing with **PTCL** that has returned?

PTCL is a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), a cancer that starts in a type of white blood cell called a **T lymphocyte** or **T cell**.^{1,2} T cells are an important part of the body's immune response to fighting illness or infection.¹

There are many subtypes of PTCL.² Most PTCLs are aggressive (fast-moving), and patients with PTCL are likely to experience **relapse** (meaning that the disease returns) after they had responded at first to a treatment. In some cases, patients with PTCL do not respond to treatment, and this is known as **refractory** PTCL.^{3,4} Although there is no standard approach to treating relapsed or refractory PTCL, a number of treatments are available.⁵

Learn more about PTCL on page 4.



WHEN CANCER RETURNS, IT'S NORMAL TO HAVE FEARS AND CONCERN

Talking with your doctor can ease your concerns and help you understand your options. Asking questions can help your doctor suggest a treatment that's a good fit for you. In addition, taking an active role in your care can give you a greater sense of control as you go through treatment.⁶

Select Important Safety Information

What Are the Possible Side Effects of BELEODAQ?

BELEODAQ may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low Blood Cell Counts:** Patients may experience low blood cell counts. Your doctor will do weekly blood tests to check your blood counts.
 - Low platelet counts can cause unusual bleeding, such as nosebleeds or abnormal bruising. Talk to your doctor right away if this happens.
 - Low red blood cell counts may make you feel weak, feel tired, and/or get tired easily. You may appear pale and be short of breath. Contact your doctor if you experience any of these symptoms following treatment with BELEODAQ.
 - Low white blood cell counts can cause you to get infections, which may be serious.

BELEODAQ can help treat your PTCL

There are many treatments for relapsed or refractory PTCL. Your options may include:²

- Anticancer medicines, such as chemotherapy, immunomodulators, or targeted therapy, given alone (single-agent therapy) or in combination with other medicines
- Stem cell transplantation
- Clinical trials

BELEODAQ® (belinostat) is a prescription anticancer medicine that can help treat PTCL that returns or does not respond to other therapies.⁷ Your doctor may recommend BELEODAQ after you have tried other anticancer medicines.

USE THIS GUIDE TO LEARN

- How BELEODAQ may fit into your PTCL treatment plan
- How treatment with BELEODAQ may affect you
- What to know before starting BELEODAQ treatment
- How BELEODAQ is given
- About support to access BELEODAQ and other helpful resources

Select Important Safety Information

What Should I Tell My Doctor Before Receiving BELEODAQ?

Before receiving BELEODAQ, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have an infection
- Have had chemotherapy treatment
- Have liver or kidney problems
- Have nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. BELEODAQ can harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant while receiving BELEODAQ. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant while receiving BELEODAQ.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if BELEODAQ passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will receive BELEODAQ or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

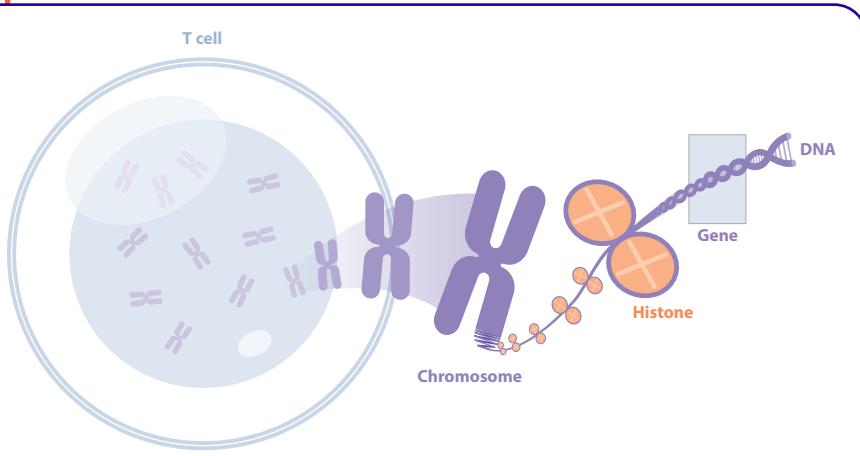
Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit **BELEODAQ.com**.

Beleodaq®
(belinostat) for injection
500 mg per vial for intravenous infusion

What is peripheral T-cell lymphoma, or **PTCL**?

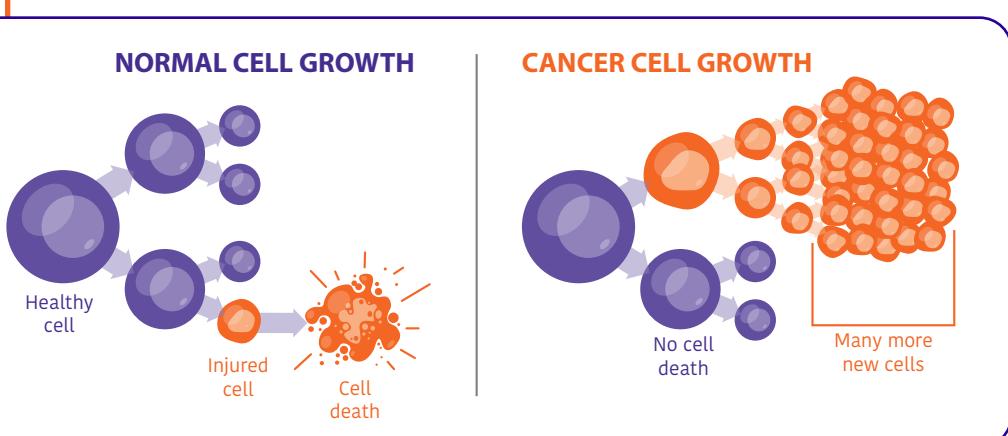
PTCL is a cancer of the immune-cells, organs, and tissues that protect the body from infection and disease. PTCL begins when immune system cells called **T cells** start growing out of control. It is called “peripheral” because the cancer starts in the T cells outside the bone marrow. These cells may be found in the spleen, gastrointestinal (GI) tract, skin, or lymph nodes.¹

There are several types of T cells. Each has a different job to do in fighting disease or infections.¹ DNA instructions coded inside the chromosomes of each T cell control how it behaves.^{1,8}



DNA wraps around proteins called **histones** that give chromosomes their shape.⁴ An enzyme called **HDAC** (histone deacetylase) can change the way DNA wraps around the histones. This can affect how cells divide and grow.¹

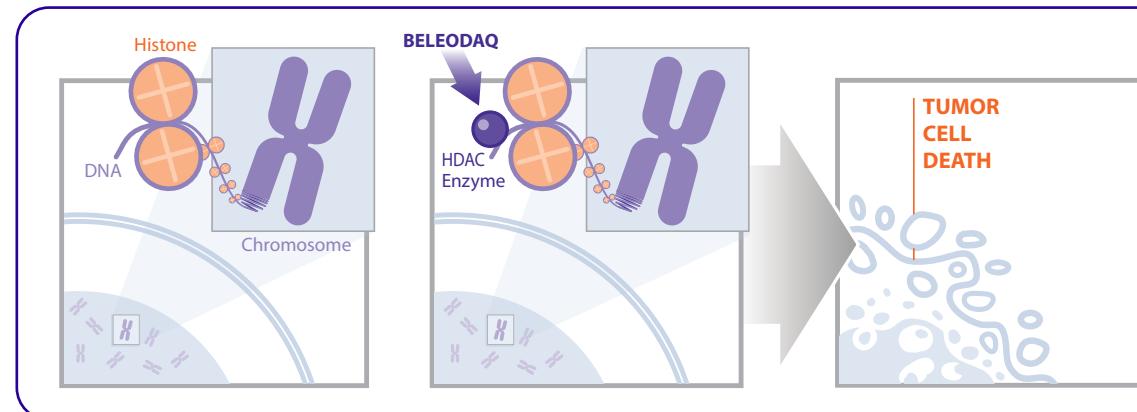
PTCL starts when a change in the DNA of a normal T cell causes it to divide too quickly and grow out of control. This allows the fast-growing cancer cells to build up in the body and live longer than normal cells.¹



How does **BELEODAQ** work?

BELEODAQ IS AN HDAC INHIBITOR

HDAC inhibitors can block the action of HDACs by causing a chemical change to histone proteins. This chemical change can cause DNA to tightly wrap or unwrap, turning on and off genes that affect how T cells grow.¹



BELEODAQ CAN STOP CANCER CELLS FROM GROWING AND CAUSE THEM TO DIE^{1,7}

Select Important Safety Information

What Are the Possible Side Effects of BELEODAQ?

BELEODAQ may cause serious side effects, including:

- Serious Infections:** People receiving BELEODAQ may develop serious infections that can sometimes lead to death. You should not receive BELEODAQ if you have an ongoing active infection. You may have a greater risk of life-threatening infections if you have had chemotherapy in the past. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of an infection: fever, flu-like symptoms, cough, shortness of breath, burning with urination, muscle aches, or worsening skin problems.
- Liver Problems:** BELEODAQ may cause liver problems, which can lead to death. Your doctor will do blood tests during your treatment with BELEODAQ to check for liver problems. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of liver problems: yellowing of the skin or the white part of your eyes, dark urine, itching, or pain in the right upper stomach area.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit **BELEODAQ.com**.

Beleodaq®
(belinostat) for injection
500 mg per vial for intravenous infusion

Would BELEODAQ be a good fit for you?

That's a question to discuss with your doctor. But it may help to learn how BELEODAQ has worked for other people with relapsing or refractory PTCL.

You may know that PTCL has many subtypes.² Naming the subtypes helps doctors describe the different types of cancerous T cells and their location in the body. Your doctor may talk to you about your PTCL subtype.

BELEODAQ has been shown to be effective against the most common subtypes of PTCL:⁹

- Peripheral T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified (PTCL-NOS)
- Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma (AITL)
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL)

BELEODAQ IS WELL TOLERATED⁹

In clinical trials, most patients had side effects that were generally mild to moderate in severity. The most common side effects were nausea, fatigue, fever, anemia, and vomiting.

The unique BELEODAQ dosing schedule may give you time to do more with your day⁷

- With a 30-minute intravenous (IV) infusion on days 1 through 5 of a 3-week cycle, you'll have time to fit additional activities that are important to you into your day.

Learn more about how BELEODAQ is given on page 8.

Select Important Safety Information

What Are the Possible Side Effects of BELEODAQ?

BELEODAQ may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS):** BELEODAQ can cause the fast breakdown of certain types of cancer cells. This can lead to TLS. Your doctor will check you for TLS during treatment with BELEODAQ.

How well does BELEODAQ work?

BELEODAQ was studied in a clinical trial of 129 patients who had tried other PTCL treatments that were no longer working.^{7,9} The BELIEF trial included patients with the most common subtypes of PTCL: PTCL-NOS, AITL, and ALCL.

All patients in the trial received 30-minute infusions of BELEODAQ once a day for 5 days, followed by 16 days off treatment.

The main goal of the study was to measure the **overall response to treatment**.⁷ This is the total number of patients whose cancer shrinks (a partial response) or becomes undetectable (a complete response).⁴

BELEODAQ was shown to work well in people with relapsing or refractory PTCL

- 4 out of 10 patients achieved a complete response, a partial response, or had stable disease (their cancer didn't get worse)^{4,7,9,*}
- Patients who achieved a complete response had a longer-lasting response to BELEODAQ⁹

*The effect on OS is not known.

To learn more about this study, visit BELEODAQ.com.

Talk to your doctor about the **BELIEF** study.
Ask how patients like you responded to treatment with **BELEODAQ**.

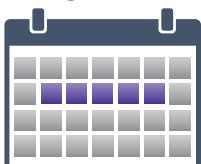
Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit BELEODAQ.com.

How BELEODAQ is given

BELEODAQ is given in a 3-week cycle that includes:⁷

- 5 consecutive days of active treatment with a 30-minute IV infusion each day
- 16 days off treatment

Dosing Schedule



5 days on, 16 days off



WHERE WILL I BE TREATED?

You will receive treatment at an outpatient infusion center. You will not need to stay overnight in the hospital.

BELEODAQ may give you time to do more with your day

Whether you want to stick to your usual routine as much as you can or take it day by day, spending less time at the treatment center may give you more control over planning your daily activities. For example, if you are working, you might be able to schedule your infusion before or after work.

Select Important Safety Information

What Are the Possible Side Effects of BELEODAQ?

BELEODAQ may cause serious side effects, including:

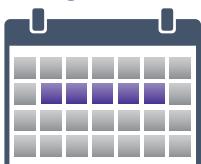
- **Nausea, Vomiting, and Diarrhea:** These side effects are common with BELEODAQ and can sometimes be serious. Tell your doctor if you develop nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

Other Common Side Effects May Include:

- Fatigue
- Fever

These are not all of the potential side effects of BELEODAQ. If you have any side effect that bothers you or that doesn't go away, be sure to talk with your healthcare professional.

Dosing Schedule



5 days on, 16 days off

Monitoring your treatment

During treatment with BELEODAQ, it's important to tell your doctor about any symptoms that bother you or do not go away. Your healthcare team can give you advice on how to manage the side effects of your treatment.

WHAT SYMPTOMS SHOULD I REPORT RIGHT AWAY?

Tell your doctor right away if you have

- Any sign of low blood cell counts
 - Feeling weak, tired, or short of breath
 - Unusual bleeding or bruising under your skin
- Symptoms of a serious infection
 - Fever, flu-like symptoms, cough, shortness of breath, burning with urination, muscle aches, or worsening skin problems
- Signs of liver problems
 - Yellowing of the skin or white part of your eyes (jaundice), dark urine, itching, or pain in the right upper stomach area
- Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea

REGULAR BLOOD TESTS HELP MONITOR YOUR HEALTH

Your doctor will do blood tests to see how BELEODAQ is affecting you and to check for problems that can be treated before they become more serious. These include low blood counts, liver problems, and a condition called tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), which can cause heart and kidney problems.

If side effects bother you too much or become serious, your doctor may change your dose of BELEODAQ, delay your treatment, or stop treatment.

HOW LONG CAN I STAY ON BELEODAQ?

If you are responding to BELEODAQ, you can start a new cycle every 3 weeks. You can stay on BELEODAQ for as long as it keeps working and you are able to tolerate the treatment.

Ask your doctor if BELEODAQ is right for you

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit BELEODAQ.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What Should I Tell My Doctor Before Receiving BELEODAQ?

Before receiving BELEODAQ, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have an infection
- Have had chemotherapy treatment
- Have liver or kidney problems
- Have nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. BELEODAQ can harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant while receiving BELEODAQ. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant while receiving BELEODAQ.
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if BELEODAQ passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will receive BELEODAQ or breastfeed. You should not do both.



Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see enclosed full Prescribing Information for **BELEODAQ**.

What are the possible side effects of **BELEODAQ**?

BELEODAQ may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low Blood Cell Counts:** Patients may experience low blood cell counts. Your doctor will do weekly blood tests to check your blood counts.
 - **Low platelet counts** can cause unusual bleeding, such as nosebleeds, or abnormal bruising. Talk with your doctor right away if this happens.
 - **Low red blood cell counts** may make you feel weak, feel tired, and/or get tired easily. You may appear pale and be short of breath. Contact your doctor if you experience any of these symptoms following treatment with BELEODAQ.
 - **Low white blood cell counts** can cause you to get infections, which may be serious.
- **Serious Infections:** People receiving BELEODAQ may develop serious infections that can sometimes lead to death. You should not receive BELEODAQ if you have an ongoing active infection. You may have a greater risk of life-threatening infections if you have had chemotherapy in the past. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of an infection: fever, flu-like symptoms, cough, shortness of breath, burning with urination, muscle aches, or worsening skin problems.
- **Liver Problems:** BELEODAQ may cause liver problems, which can lead to death. Your doctor will do blood tests during your treatment with BELEODAQ to check for liver problems. Tell your doctor right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of liver problems: yellowing of the skin or the white part of your eyes, dark urine, itching, or pain in the right upper stomach area.
- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS):** BELEODAQ can cause the fast breakdown of certain types of cancer cells. This can lead to TLS. Your doctor will check you for TLS during treatment with BELEODAQ.
- **Nausea, Vomiting, and Diarrhea:** These side effects are common with BELEODAQ and can sometimes be serious. Tell your doctor if you develop nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

Other Common Side Effects May Include:

- Fatigue
- Fever

These are not all of the potential side effects of BELEODAQ. If you have any side effect that bothers you or that doesn't go away, be sure to talk with your healthcare professional.

Questions to ask your doctor

Asking questions about your treatment helps your doctor understand what's important to you. These questions can also help you learn more about what to expect from your treatment.

- What is the goal of this treatment?
- Why do you think BELEODAQ might work for me?
- Where will the treatment be given?
- How soon do I need to start treatment?
- Will I be able to continue my daily activities during treatment?
- Can I plan treatments around my work schedule?
- How can I manage the side effects I may experience?
- How will you check my progress during treatment?
- How will I know if the treatment is working?
- How long will I need to stay on BELEODAQ?
- What resources are available if I need help paying for BELEODAQ?

Your doctor wants to answer your questions and make sure you understand the answers.

If anything is unclear,
ask the doctor to explain it again.

Use this space to write down other questions to ask your healthcare team.

Get support to start on BELEODAQ

If you have questions about your insurance coverage for BELEODAQ or concerns about the cost of care, the **Acrotech STAR® Program** is here to help.



Contact **STAR** to

- Verify your health insurance benefits
- See if you qualify for the BELEODAQ patient assistance program
- Learn about copay assistance if you have private insurance
- Get help with prior authorization, coding, billing, or claims related to BELEODAQ
- Get support when claims are denied or underpaid
- Find out about other sources of financial assistance



Need help getting BELEODAQ?

Call **1-888-537-8277** or visit **AcrotechPatientAccess.com**.

Other helpful resources

Lymphoma Research Foundation | <https://lymphoma.org> | **1-800-500-9976**
Leukemia & Lymphoma Society | <https://www.lls.org>
CancerCare® | <https://www.cancercare.org>
Cancer.Net™ | <https://www.cancer.net>

To find more support resources, visit **BELEODAQ.com**.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit **BELEODAQ.com**.

Beleodaq®
(belinostat) for injection
500 mg per vial for intravenous infusion

Coping with treatment

When cancer comes back, it can be overwhelming. You have decisions to make, feelings to sort out, and uncertainty about what comes next. Talking with your doctor and family members about your needs, wishes, and priorities can help you choose a way forward that lets you live as well as you can for as long as possible.

**As you weigh your treatment options,
it's important to think about how to balance
the demands of treatment with your desire
to live each day the way you want to.**

These tips can help you get the support you need to make more of each day as you go through treatment.

- Ask your healthcare team how to manage the side effects of your treatment.
- Learn to accept help when it's offered, but speak up if you're not getting the help you need.
- Pay attention to the small things that give you comfort and joy and try to build them into your day.¹⁰
- If you want to keep up your usual routine, accept that you may need to rest when you feel tired and adjust your schedule on days you don't feel well.¹⁰
- Keep up with exercise, hobbies, games, and other activities that help you stay strong mentally and physically. Always check with your doctor before starting a new exercise program.¹⁰
- If you will be working while in treatment, stay in touch with your employer and coworkers to let them know how you're doing. Speak up if you need flexible hours, time off, or help to finish tasks and meet deadlines.¹⁰
- Make an effort to spend time with people who make you happy or who you feel comfortable around.¹⁰
- If you are having a hard time, find someone to talk with who understands what you are going through.

Preparing for treatment

Use this checklist to keep track of things to do before starting BELEODAQ.

- Call Acrotech **STAR®** at 1-888-537-8277 to get answers to questions about your insurance coverage or treatment costs.
 - Location: _____
- Find out where your treatment will be given.
 - Date: _____
 - Time: _____
- Schedule your first cycle of BELEODAQ. If you plan to keep working, ask for appointment times that fit your schedule.
 - Date: _____
- Learn how to reach your healthcare team after office hours or on weekends.
 - Contact: _____
- Write down all of your medical conditions to share with your doctor. Include any symptoms you have now, such as infection, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.
- Tell your doctor about all medicines, vitamins, and supplements you take now and the cancer treatments you have had in the past. Include names and doses.

References

1. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Guidelines for Patients® Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma. V.1.2016. ©2019 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. All rights reserved. Accessed March 12, 2021.
2. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for T-Cell Lymphomas V.1.2021. ©2021 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. All rights reserved. Accessed March 12, 2021. The NCCN Guidelines® and illustrations herein may not be reproduced in any form for any purpose without the express written permission of NCCN. To view the most recent and complete version of the NCCN Guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. The NCCN Guidelines are a work in progress that may be refined as often as new significant data becomes available.
3. Mak V, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31:1970-1976.
4. National Cancer Institute website. NCI dictionary of cancer terms. Accessed March 12, 2021. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>.
5. Stuver RN, et al. *Am J Hematol*. 2019;94:641-649.
6. National Cancer Institute. *Support for People with Cancer When Cancer Returns*. NIH Publication No. 19-6287. February 2019.
7. BELEODAQ® [Prescribing Information], Acrotech Biopharma, LLC. January 2020.
8. National Institutes of Health, National Human Genome Research Institute. Chromosome fact sheet. Accessed March 12, 2021. <https://www.genome.gov/about-genomics/fact-sheets/Chromosomes-Fact-Sheet>.
9. O'Connor OA, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33:2492-2499.
10. National Cancer Institute. *Support for People With Cancer: Taking Time*. January 2019. NIH Publication No. 18-2059.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit BELEODAQ.com.

Beleodaq®
(belinostat) for injection
500 mg per vial for intravenous infusion

Ask Your Doctor if BELEODAQ Fits Into YOUR PTCL Treatment Plan



When PTCL comes back or other treatments stop working, BELEODAQ may be an option for you. BELEODAQ is:⁷

- A single-agent treatment proven to stop cancer cells from growing in relapsed or refractory PTCL
- Well tolerated by patients previously treated with other anticancer medicines
- Dosed in a way that may give you time to do more with your day after each infusion



Learn more about **BELEODAQ** at <https://beleodaq.com>.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 10 and 11 and enclosed full Prescribing Information. Visit **BELEODAQ.com**.

©2021 Acrotech Biopharma, LLC.
Acrotechbiopharma.com
BEL-0153

Beleodaq®
(belinostat) for injection
500 mg per vial for intravenous infusion