

SAFETY PLACEHOLDER

References: **1.** The NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer V.1.2020. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2019. All rights reserved. Accessed November 6, 2019. To view the most recent and complete version of the guidelines, go online to <https://www.nccn.org>. **2.** Melosky B, Popat S, Gandara DR. An evolving algorithm to select and sequence therapies in EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC: a strategic approach. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2018;19(1):42-50. **3.** Supplement to: Soria J-C, Ohe Y, Vansteenkiste J, et al; for FLAURA Investigators. Osimertinib in untreated EGFR-mutated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(2):113-125. **4.** Kuan F-C, Kuo L-T, Chen M-C, et al. Overall survival benefits of first-line EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors in EGFR-mutated non-small-cell lung cancers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Cancer*. 2015;113(10):1519-1528. **5.** Zhang Y, Sheng J, Kang S, et al. Patients with exon 19 deletion were associated with longer progression-free survival compared to those with L858R mutation after first-line EGFR-TKIs for advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(9):e107161. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0107161. **6.** DRAFT CYRAMZA Summary of Product Characteristics. Eli Lilly Nederland B.V. July 2019. **7.** Pennell NA, Lynch TJ Jr. Combined Inhibition of the VEGFR and EGFR signaling pathways in the treatment of NSCLC. *Oncologist*. 2009;14(4):399-411. **8.** Naumov GN, Nilsson MB, Cascone T, et al. Combined vascular endothelial growth factor receptor and epidermal growth factor receptor (egfr) blockade inhibits tumor growth in xenograft models of EGFR inhibitor resistance. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2009;15(10):3484-3494. **9.** Aprile G, Rijavec E, Fontanella C, et al. Ramucirumab: preclinical research and clinical development. *Onco Targets Ther*. 2014;7:1997-2006. **10.** Li F, Zhu T, Cao B, et al. Apatinib enhances antitumour activity of EGFR-TKIs in non-small cell lung cancer with EGFR-TKI resistance. *Eur J Cancer*. 2017;84:184-192. **11.** Goel HL, Mercurio AM. VEGF targets the tumour cell. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2013;13(12):871-882. **12.** Nakagawa K, Garon EB, Seto T, et al; for RELAY Study Investigators. Ramucirumab plus erlotinib in patients with untreated, *EGFR*-mutated, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RELAY): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial [published online October 4, 2019]. *Lancet Oncol*. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30634-5. **13.** Supplement to: Nakagawa K, Garon EB, Seto T, et al; for RELAY Study Investigators. Ramucirumab plus erlotinib in patients with untreated, *EGFR*-mutated, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (RELAY): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial [published online October 4, 2019]. *Lancet Oncol*. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30634-5. **14.** Data on file, Eli Lilly and Company, 2019. I4T-MC-JVCY Clinical Study Report. **15.** Hochmair MJ, Morabito A, Hao D, et al. Sequential treatment with afatinib and osimertinib in patients with EGFR mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: an observational study. *Future Oncol*. 2018;14(27):2861-2874.

Consider CYRAMZA

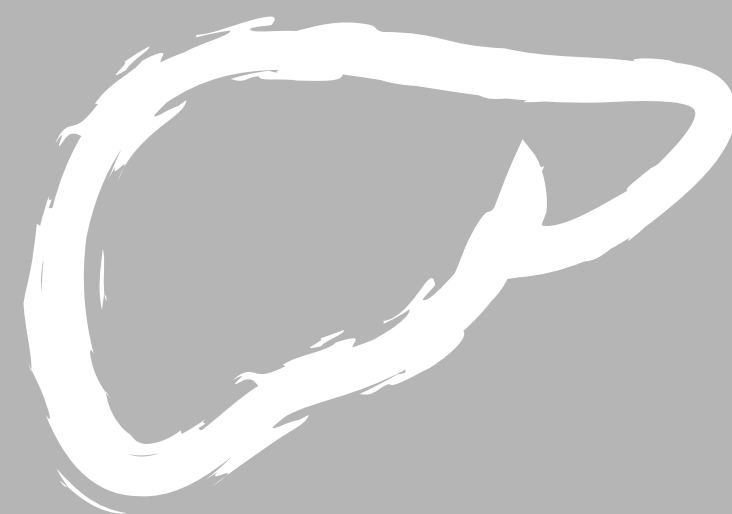
For your determined patients with one of these hard-to-treat metastatic cancers⁶



METASTATIC NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

CYRAMZA in combination with erlotinib is indicated for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer with activating epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations.

CYRAMZA in combination with docetaxel is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer with disease progression after platinum-based chemotherapy.



HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

CYRAMZA monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with advanced or unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma who have a serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) of ≥ 400 ng/mL and who have been previously treated with sorafenib.



ADVANCED GASTRIC OR GEJ ADENOCARCINOMA

CYRAMZA in combination with paclitaxel is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with advanced gastric cancer or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with disease progression after prior platinum and fluoropyrimidine chemotherapy.

CYRAMZA monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with advanced gastric cancer or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma with disease progression after prior platinum or fluoropyrimidine chemotherapy, for whom treatment in combination with paclitaxel is not appropriate.



METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER

CYRAMZA, in combination with FOLFIRI (irinotecan, folinic acid, and 5-fluorouracil), is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) with disease progression on or after prior therapy with bevacizumab, oxaliplatin and a fluoropyrimidine.