

# ALIMTA Discussion Guide

If you or your loved one is starting treatment, it's never too early to ask about the options available. Take this discussion guide to your next appointment to help you have better discussions with the doctor.

## I would like to talk to the doctor about: ALIMTA and KEYTRUDA as maintenance

### Treating advanced nonsquamous NSCLC

- What is advanced nonsquamous NSCLC?
- How far along is my cancer (stage), and what does that mean for me?
- What are my treatment options?
- Why did you recommend this option to treat my lung cancer?
- What should I expect from my treatment?
- When will I know if my treatment is working?
- If it's working, how can I keep it that way for as long as possible?
- Can I take ALIMTA if I had a different chemotherapy and my cancer has come back or spread?

### Maintenance therapy

- Can you help me understand the potential benefit of maintenance therapy?
- What are some of the risks of maintenance therapy?
- How do I meet the requirements for maintenance therapy?

### How Maintenance Therapy is Given

- How will maintenance treatment be given?
- How will maintenance therapy be different from my initial treatment?
- How will I know if my maintenance treatment is working?

Notes:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Please see pages 3-4 for Purpose and Safety Summary for ALIMTA.

**ALIMTA**<sup>®</sup>  
pemetrexed  
for injection



100 mg and 500 mg vials

### What Is ALIMTA<sup>®</sup> (pemetrexed for injection) Approved For?

ALIMTA is approved by the FDA in combination with KEYTRUDA<sup>®</sup> (pembrolizumab) (an immunotherapy) and platinum chemotherapy (carboplatin or cisplatin, two other chemotherapy drugs) as the first treatment for nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has spread with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene.\*

**ALIMTA is not appropriate for people who have a different type of NSCLC called squamous cell.**

\*Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a tumor marker found in some people with nonsquamous NSCLC. It is found on both normal and tumor cells and is important for cell growth. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) is a protein that may be involved in cell growth. Changes to the ALK gene have been found in some types of cancer, including nonsquamous NSCLC.

### Select Important Safety Information

If you have had a severe allergic reaction to any medicine that contains pemetrexed, tell your doctor immediately because you should not receive ALIMTA.



# ALIMTA Discussion Guide, continued

## Additional vitamins and medicines

- Why do I need to take vitamin B<sub>12</sub> shots?
- Why am I taking folic acid supplements?
- How will taking a corticosteroid help reduce my risk of side effects?
- Is there anything I should avoid while taking ALIMTA + KEYTRUDA?

## Side effects to watch for with maintenance therapy

- What are the most serious side effects with maintenance therapy?
- What are the most common side effects?
- Will my side effects be the same as what I experienced in initial therapy with ALIMTA + KEYTRUDA and platinum chemotherapy?
- How can I work with my healthcare team to help manage side effects?
- Will I still need routine blood work?
- When should I call your office about my side effects?
- When should I go to the emergency room because of side effects?

### Notes:

---

---

---

---

---

---

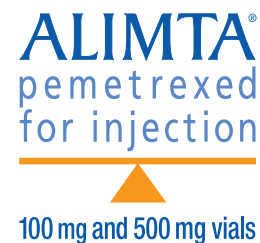
---

---

---

---

Please see pages 3-4 for Purpose and Safety Summary for ALIMTA.



## What Is ALIMTA® (pemetrexed for injection) Approved For?

ALIMTA is approved by the FDA in combination with KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab) (an immunotherapy) and platinum chemotherapy (carboplatin or cisplatin, two other chemotherapy drugs) as the first treatment for nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has spread with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene.\*

**ALIMTA is not appropriate for people who have a different type of NSCLC called squamous cell.**

\*Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a tumor marker found in some people with nonsquamous NSCLC. It is found on both normal and tumor cells and is important for cell growth. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) is a protein that may be involved in cell growth. Changes to the ALK gene have been found in some types of cancer, including nonsquamous NSCLC.

## Select Important Safety Information

Prior to treatment with ALIMTA and on specific days throughout treatment, you must take folic acid by mouth, and you will receive vitamin B<sub>12</sub> injections to help lower the risk of harmful side effects. Your doctor will also prescribe a medicine called a corticosteroid, which you must take 2 times a day for 3 days, beginning the day before each treatment with ALIMTA.



# PURPOSE AND SAFETY SUMMARY

Important Facts About ALIMTA® (uh-Lim-tuh). ALIMTA is a prescription medicine used to treat certain types of cancer. It is given by intravenous (IV) infusion. ALIMTA is also known as pemetrexed (pem-uh-Treks-ed). It is a medicine you can take:

- **For a kind of lung cancer called non-squamous, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)**
  - o As the first treatment with the cancer drugs pembrolizumab (pembro-Liz-oo-h-mab) and platinum chemotherapy when your lung cancer has no abnormal EGFR or ALK genes and it has spread (advanced NSCLC).
  - o As the first treatment with the cancer drug cisplatin (sis-Plat-in) when your lung cancer has spread (advanced NSCLC).
  - o By itself, as maintenance treatment, after you have had 4 cycles of platinum chemotherapy for your advanced NSCLC and your cancer has not gotten worse.
  - o By itself when your lung cancer has returned or spread after chemotherapy.
- **For a kind of cancer called malignant pleural mesothelioma (Mez-uh-thee-lee-oh-ma).**

This cancer affects the lining of the lungs and chest wall. ALIMTA is used with cisplatin as the first treatment for this kind of cancer when surgery is not an option.

ALIMTA should not be given to people who have squamous cell non-small cell lung cancer.

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

## Warnings

**Do not take ALIMTA if you are allergic to pemetrexed.** ALIMTA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low blood cell counts. This may be severe.** This includes low levels of white blood cells (neutropenia), low levels of blood platelets (thrombocytopenia), and low levels of red blood cells (anemia). Your doctor will check these regularly during your treatment with ALIMTA.
- **Kidney problems, including kidney failure.** ALIMTA can cause severe kidney problems that can lead to death. Severe vomiting or diarrhea can lead to the loss of fluids. This may cause kidney problems to become worse.
- **Severe skin reactions.** Severe skin reactions that may lead to death can happen with ALIMTA.
- **Lung problems (pneumonitis).** ALIMTA can cause serious lung problems that can lead to death.
- **Radiation recall.** Radiation recall is a skin reaction that can happen in people who have received radiation treatment in the past and are treated with ALIMTA.

## Tell your doctor right away if you:

- **Have any signs of infection when you are taking ALIMTA**, including fever, bleeding, or severe tiredness.
- Are producing less urine than usual.
- Develop blisters, skin sores, skin peeling, or painful sores or ulcers in your mouth, nose, throat, or genital area.
- Get any new or worsening symptoms of shortness of breath, cough, or fever.
- Get swelling, blistering, or a rash that looks like a sunburn in an area that has been treated with radiation.

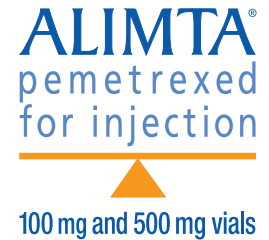
## Common side effects

The most common side effects of ALIMTA when given by itself include:

- Nausea
- Tiredness
- Loss of appetite

The most common side effects of ALIMTA when given with cisplatin are:

- Vomiting
- Swelling or sores in your mouth
- Sore throat
- Constipation
- Low white blood cell levels (neutropenia)
- Low blood platelet levels (thrombocytopenia)
- Low red blood cell levels (anemia)



## What Is ALIMTA® (pemetrexed for injection) Approved For?

ALIMTA is approved by the FDA in combination with KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab) (an immunotherapy) and platinum chemotherapy (carboplatin or cisplatin, two other chemotherapy drugs) as the first treatment for nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has spread with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene.\*

**ALIMTA is not appropriate for people who have a different type of NSCLC called squamous cell.**

\*Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a tumor marker found in some people with nonsquamous NSCLC. It is found on both normal and tumor cells and is important for cell growth. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) is a protein that may be involved in cell growth. Changes to the ALK gene have been found in some types of cancer, including nonsquamous NSCLC.

## PURPOSE AND SAFETY SUMMARY, continued

### Common side effects, continued

The most common side effects of ALIMTA when given with pembrolizumab and platinum chemotherapy are:

- Tiredness or weakness
- Constipation
- Loss of appetite
- Vomiting
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Rash
- Cough
- Fever

ALIMTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. It is not known if these effects go away. Talk to your doctor about this side effect.

These are not all the possible side effects of ALIMTA. Your doctor will do blood tests to check for side effects during treatment with ALIMTA. Your doctor may also change your dose, delay treatment, or stop treatment if you have certain side effects.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effects. **You can report side effects at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).**

### Before using

Before you receive ALIMTA, tell your doctor:

- If you have kidney problems.
- If you have had radiation therapy.
- If you are a woman who is pregnant or plans to become pregnant. ALIMTA can harm your unborn baby. You should use birth control during treatment with ALIMTA and for 6 months after your final dose. Tell your doctor right away if you are or could be pregnant during treatment with ALIMTA.
- If you are a man whose partner may become pregnant. You should use birth control during treatment with ALIMTA and for 3 months after the final dose.
- If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ALIMTA passes into breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ALIMTA and for 1 week after your final dose.
- If you have kidney problems and take a medicine that contains ibuprofen. You should avoid taking ibuprofen for 2 days before, the day of, and 2 days after receiving treatment with ALIMTA.

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

### How to take

- ALIMTA is given by intravenous (IV) infusion. With an IV infusion, a needle is placed into your vein and a medicine is given slowly. The ALIMTA infusion is given over 10 minutes. You will usually receive ALIMTA once every 21 days (3 weeks).
- It is very important to take folic acid by mouth and receive vitamin B<sub>12</sub> injections from your doctor during your treatment with ALIMTA. This is done to lower your risk of harmful side effects.
- Your doctor will prescribe a medicine called a corticosteroid (core-tuh-koh-stir-oid) for you to take 2 times a day for 3 days, beginning the day before each treatment with ALIMTA.

### Learn more

For more information, call 1-800-545-5979 or go to [www.ALIMTA.com](http://www.ALIMTA.com).

This summary provides basic information about ALIMTA. It does not include all information known about this medicine. Read the information that comes with your medicine each time your prescription is filled. Be sure to talk to your doctor or other healthcare provider about ALIMTA and how it is given. Your doctor is the best person to help you decide if ALIMTA is right for you.

ALIMTA® is a registered trademark owned or licensed by Eli Lilly & Company, its subsidiaries, or affiliates. KEYTRUDA® is a registered trademark of Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc.

PM CON BS 22JUL2019

PP-PM-US-1049 01/2020 © Lilly USA, LLC 2020. All rights reserved.

Page 4

**ALIMTA**<sup>®</sup>  
pemetrexed  
for injection



100 mg and 500 mg vials

### What Is ALIMTA® (pemetrexed for injection) Approved For?

ALIMTA is approved by the FDA in combination with KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab) (an immunotherapy) and platinum chemotherapy (carboplatin or cisplatin, two other chemotherapy drugs) as the first treatment for nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has spread with no abnormal EGFR or ALK gene.\*

**ALIMTA is not appropriate for people who have a different type of NSCLC called squamous cell.**

\*Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a tumor marker found in some people with nonsquamous NSCLC. It is found on both normal and tumor cells and is important for cell growth. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) is a protein that may be involved in cell growth. Changes to the ALK gene have been found in some types of cancer, including nonsquamous NSCLC.