A GUIDE FOR CAREGIVERS

Caring for a loved one with myelofibrosis (MF) with anemia

Ojjaara (momelotinib)
200 mg • 150 mg • 100 mg tablets

Helpful information about MF, OJJAARA, and resources for caregivers and their loved ones.

Not an actual patient or caregiver.

APPROVED USE

OJJAARA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with certain types of myelofibrosis (MF) who have anemia. It is not known if OJJAARA is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

OJJAARA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Risk of Infections.** People who take OJJAARA may develop serious infections that can lead to death, such as bacterial and viral infections, including COVID-19. If you have an active infection, your healthcare provider should not start treatment with OJJAARA until your infection is gone. If you have had hepatitis B for a long time (chronic), OJJAARA may cause your hepatitis B to become active again, and your healthcare provider will check your blood for active hepatitis B before starting treatment.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and on pages 14-15. Please see full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for OJJAARA.

Looking after a loved one

The role of caregiver can be different every day. Sometimes it's just saying "I'm with you." At other times it's helping with medical appointments, insurance, rides, meals, or errands. Often, it's all of these things at once. And it can be challenging. But by understanding your loved one's health situation and looking after their needs, you are making a difference in their lives daily.

Things to know about myelofibrosis

Myelofibrosis (my-ah-lo-fye-BRO-sis; MF) is a rare type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow. People with MF can experience different signs and symptoms. These can include:

Anemia

Anemia (also called **low hemoglobin**) is having a low red blood cell count. This condition may make your loved one feel tired, weak, or short of breath.

About **60%** of people are **anemic within 1 year** of their MF diagnosis

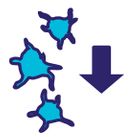
and **46%** need **blood transfusions**

Enlarged spleen

MF can cause the spleen to get too big, a condition called **splenomegaly**. If your loved one has this condition, they may feel full too quickly or have pain under their left rib.

Low platelet count

Platelets are a type of blood cell that helps blood clot. When the body does not make enough platelets, it is called **thrombocytopenia**. It can cause your loved one to bleed or to bruise easily.



Other MF symptoms

MF can cause your loved one to experience other symptoms throughout the body, like:

- night sweats
- tiredness
- pain under the left rib
- abdominal pain
- weight loss
- itching
- fatigue
- bone pain

Not an actual patient or caregiver.

Clinical trial design and results for OJJAARA

Two different groups of people with MF with anemia (Hb <10 g/dL) took part in two 24-week clinical trials testing OJJAARA (oh-JAR-ruh) against two other treatments:

STUDY 1: 195 people with MF symptoms and anemia who had taken a JAK inhibitor before

130 people were given OJJAARA

65 people were given danazol

The primary goal of STUDY 1 was to compare the percentage of people treated with OJJAARA or danazol who reduced their overall MF symptom score* by 50% or more from the start of the study to Week 24. Secondary goals were comparing the percentage of people who reduced their spleen size by 35% or more and to see if the percentage of people who were transfusion independent† was similar in both treatment groups between Weeks 12 and 24.

REDUCED MF SYMPTOM SCORE* BY 50% OR MORE IN:

- **25%** of people taking OJJAARA
- **9%** of people taking danazol

REDUCED SPLEEN SIZE BY 35% OR MORE IN:

- **22%** of people taking OJJAARA
- **3%** of people taking danazol

TRANSFUSION INDEPENDENCE† BETWEEN WEEKS 12 AND 24 IN:

- **30%** of people taking OJJAARA
- **20%** of people taking danazol

After 24 weeks of treatment, this study showed that, of the people taking OJJAARA: 1 in 4 had a reduced symptom score, over 1 in 5 had a reduced spleen size, and close to 1 in 3 experienced transfusion independence. Individual patient results may vary.

Hb=hemoglobin; JAK=Janus kinase; RBC=red blood cell.

*The symptom score was measured using a form that tracked MF symptoms like fatigue, night sweats, bone pain, and others during treatment.

†Transfusion independence meant no RBC transfusions were needed and all Hb levels were ≥8 g/dL during the time period between Weeks 12 and 24.

Ojjaara (momelotinib)

STUDY 2: 432 people with MF with an enlarged spleen who had never taken a JAK inhibitor before

From this study, a smaller group of 181 patients who had anemia (Hb <10 g/dL) at the start of the study were evaluated.

86 people were given OJJAARA

95 people were given ruxolitinib

A goal of this study was to see if OJJAARA was similar to ruxolitinib in reducing spleen size in people who have MF with anemia. This means that a similar percentage of people in both groups would see a reduction in spleen size of 35% or more at Week 24 compared to the start of the study.

In STUDY 2, how well OJJAARA worked in patients who had MF with anemia was based on spleen size reduction. After 24 weeks of treatment, this study showed that, of the people taking OJJAARA, almost 1 in 3 had a reduced spleen size and 1 in 4 had a reduced symptom score. Individual patient results may vary.

SIMILAR SPLEEN SIZE REDUCTION OF 35% OR MORE IN:

- **31%** of people with anemia taking OJJAARA
- **33%** of people with anemia taking ruxolitinib

A lower percentage of patients had their total symptom score reduced by 50% or more when treated with OJJAARA (25%) compared with ruxolitinib (36%) at Week 24.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

Risk of Infections (cont'd) Your healthcare provider will monitor you and treat you for any infections that you get during treatment with OJJAARA. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infection:**

- fever
- chills
- cough
- breathing problems
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- pain or burning feeling when passing urine

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and on pages 14-15.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for OJJAARA.

Not an actual patient or caregiver.

Risks and side effects of OJJAARA

Ojjaara (momelotinib)

- **Your loved one's doctor will do blood tests before they start taking OJJAARA and during treatment**
- **Encourage your loved one to talk with their doctor about any side effects that they may experience**
- **The doctor may change the dose, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with OJJAARA if your loved one experiences certain side effects**

Possible serious side effects of OJJAARA include:

- Risk of infections
- Low platelet and white blood cell counts
- Liver problems
- Severe skin reactions
- Major cardiovascular events, such as heart attack, stroke, and death
- Blood clots
- New cancers

See more information on these possible serious side effects on pages 14-15.

Most common side effects of OJJAARA include:

- Low platelet count
- Bleeding
- Bacterial infection
- Tiredness
- Dizziness
- Diarrhea
- Nausea

These are not all of the possible side effects of OJJAARA.

Call your loved one's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

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 may also report negative side effects to GSK at **https://gsk.public.reportum.com** or **1-888-825-5249.**

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One pill, once daily

Here’s how OJJAARA is taken. Help your loved one stay on track with their medication.

- OJJAARA is a single tablet taken once a day
- Tablet must be swallowed whole (don’t cut, crush, or chew)
- OJJAARA can be taken with or without food
- If your loved one misses a dose of OJJAARA, they should skip the missed dose and take their next dose the following day at their regular time. **They should not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose**
- **Your loved one should take OJJAARA exactly as their healthcare provider tells them to take it**
- Your loved one will receive blood tests before they start taking OJJAARA and during treatment
- Their healthcare provider may change the dose, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with OJJAARA if your loved one experiences certain side effects
- Your loved one should not change their dose or stop taking OJJAARA without talking to their healthcare provider first
- If your loved one takes too much OJJAARA, call their healthcare provider or go with them to the nearest emergency room right away and have them take their bottle of OJJAARA with them

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont’d)

- **Low platelet and white blood cell counts.** OJJAARA may cause new or worsening low platelet and white blood cell counts. Low platelet counts may increase your risk for bleeding and low white blood cell counts may increase your risk for infection. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts before you start taking OJJAARA and during treatment. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs of bleeding during treatment with OJJAARA, including:
  - unusual bleeding
  - bruising
  - black or tarry stools

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Caring for your loved one

Providing comfort and care for your loved one can help them feel supported throughout their journey. Here are some things you can do:

Commit your time

- **Be present—**Show your commitment by being available. Let them know you're always there to show your support and love
- **Stay connected—**Support your loved one's involvement in family gatherings, local events, and activities they enjoy when they feel up to it. Help them stay connected, but also be mindful of their limits. Each day may be different, so remember to be understanding and flexible if they need to rest or reschedule
- **Maintain or adapt routines—**Continue engaging in regular activities that they enjoy when possible. It's important to keep a familiar daily routine

Support their journey

- **Track their appointments—**Create and share a calendar with your loved one so both of you know when important medical appointments are coming up
- **Make a list—**Come to each medical visit with questions that you and your loved one may have for your loved one's healthcare team
- **Keep a record—**Track their progress and symptoms to share with the doctor
- **Take notes—**Write down the doctor's instructions
- **Advocate—**Speak up if you feel your loved one is unclear about anything or needs more help. You know your loved one best

Help support their daily needs

- **Remind them to take their medicine—**It's one small way you can help your loved one stay on top of their treatment
- **Make a meal—**Cook healthy meals or stop by to help with shopping and cooking
- **Lend a hand—**Help out when fatigue and physical strain make everyday activities a challenge

You can find additional resources, including advocacy groups, for caregivers and their loved ones at:
OJJAARA.com/savings-and-support/resources/

Not an actual patient or caregiver.

Taking care of yourself

While taking care of others, it's important to look after yourself. You may want to consider:

- **Joining a support group—**Share experiences and gain emotional support from other caregivers. It's important to know that you're not alone
- **Scheduling "me" time—**Plan to do something you enjoy, like reading, gardening, or taking a walk
- **Reducing stress—**Try meditation, breathing exercises, or yoga to help you relax
- **Asking for help—**Reach out to family members or professional caregivers when you need a break—you don't have to do it all by yourself

Access and reimbursement support for your loved one

Together with GSK Oncology is a patient support program to help your loved one and their doctor access a variety of reimbursement support and financial assistance offerings that they may be eligible for if they are prescribed OJJAARA.

Together with GSK Oncology offers a dedicated team of reimbursement support counselors who:

- **Look into your loved one's insurance** and work with their doctor to **provide information about their plan's coverage and benefits***
- **Offer help with out-of-pocket costs** for OJJAARA for eligible, commercially insured patients†
- Provide information about other organizations or independent foundations that may be able to help with OJJAARA costs
- Can help determine if your loved one is eligible for the **Patient Assistance Program, offering OJJAARA for free if eligible,** for those with no prescription drug coverage, or Medicare patients who qualify for the program

Not an actual patient or caregiver.

*The information provided by Together with GSK Oncology is not a guarantee of coverage or reimbursement.

†The maximum amount available per year from the copay program is $26,000. Patients in health plans that do not allow the amounts available from the copay program to count towards their copay, coinsurance, deductible, or other out-of-pocket cost sharing obligations, sometimes referred to as "maximizer plans," are subject to a yearly program maximum of [$16,000].

Visit togetherwithgskoncology.com for information about eligibility and full program terms and conditions.

Learn more about **Together with GSK Oncology** and how the program may help your loved one in their treatment journey.

1-844-4GSK-ONC (1-844-447-5662)
TogetherwithGSKOncology.com

Advocacy groups

The organizations below offer resources for caregivers.

- MPN Advocacy & Education International
- CancerCare
- Cancer Support Community
- The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
- National Organization for Rare Disorders
- HealthTree Foundation

Looking for patient support? Find resources for your loved one at OJJAARA.com

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  - fever
  - chills
  - cough
  - diarrhea
  - vomiting
  - pain or burning feeling when passing urine
  - breathing problems
- **Low platelet and white blood cell counts.** OJJAARA may cause new or worsening low platelet and white blood cell counts. Low platelet counts may increase your risk for bleeding and low white blood cell counts may increase your risk for infection. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts before you start taking OJJAARA and during treatment. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs of bleeding during treatment with OJJAARA, including:
  - unusual bleeding
  - bruising
  - black or tarry stools
- **Liver problems.** OJJAARA may cause new or worsening increased liver enzymes and bilirubin in your blood. Your healthcare provider will check your liver enzymes before starting treatment, every month for the first 6 months of treatment, and then as needed during treatment with OJJAARA. Your healthcare provider may stop treatment with OJJAARA if your liver enzymes increase. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms of liver problems:
  - tiredness
  - loss of appetite
  - dark urine
  - yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes
  - pain in your right upper stomach area (abdomen)
- **Severe skin reactions.** Severe skin reactions that can be life-threatening have occurred with OJJAARA. **Tell your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms of severe skin reactions, with or without fever:**
  - rash that keeps getting worse
  - severe rash
  - reddened skin
  - flu-like symptoms
  - skin pain or burning
  - blistering of the lips, eyes, or mouth
  - blisters on the skin
  - skin peeling
- **Major cardiovascular events such as heart attack, stroke, and death.** Major cardiac events have happened, especially in people with cardiac risk factors and who are current or past smokers, taking another Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitor to treat rheumatoid arthritis. OJJAARA is in the JAK family of medicines. **Get emergency help right away if you have any symptoms of a heart attack or stroke while taking OJJAARA, including:**
  - discomfort in your chest that lasts for more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back
  - severe tightness, pain, pressure, or heaviness in your chest, throat, neck, or jaw
  - pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach
  - shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort
  - breaking out in a cold sweat
  - nausea or vomiting
  - feeling lightheaded
  - weakness in one part or on one side of your body
  - slurred speech
- **Blood clots.** Blood clots in the veins of the legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) or lungs (pulmonary embolism, PE) have happened in some people taking another JAK inhibitor to treat rheumatoid arthritis, and may be life-threatening. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had blood clots in the veins of your legs or lungs in the past. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of blood clots during treatment with OJJAARA**, including:
  - swelling, pain, or tenderness in one or both legs
  - sudden, unexplained chest pain
  - shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- **New cancers.** New cancers, including lymphoma and other cancers, except non-melanoma skin cancer, have happened in some people taking another JAK inhibitor to treat rheumatoid arthritis. The risk of new cancers is further increased in people who smoke or who smoked in the past.

The most common side effects of OJJAARA include:

- low platelet count
- bleeding
- bacterial infection
- tiredness
- dizziness
- diarrhea
- nausea

These are not all the possible side effects of OJJAARA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

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

- have an infection
- have or have had hepatitis B
- have or have had liver problems
- have had a heart attack, or have or have had other heart problems, or stroke
- have or have had a blood clot
- smoke or were a smoker in the past
- have or have had any other cancers
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. OJJAARA may harm your unborn baby.
  Females who are able to become pregnant:
  - You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of OJJAARA.
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you think you are pregnant or become pregnant during treatment with OJJAARA.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if OJJAARA passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of OJJAARA. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking OJJAARA with certain other medicines may affect the amount of OJJAARA or the other medicines in your blood and may increase your risk of side effects.

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 may also report negative side effects to GSK at gsk.public.reportum.com or 1-888-825-5249.

Please see full Prescribing Information, including Patient Information for OJJAARA.

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Get additional support

Sign up today for helpful information about OJJAARA and MF. Whether your loved one was recently diagnosed, has been living with MF for a while, or has just been prescribed OJJAARA, you'll get access to resources that may be helpful.

SIGN UP >

Scan here and get to know OJJAARA.
Visit OJJAARA.com

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