

Join Us for an Expert Discussion on LYNPARZA® (olaparib) and LYNPARZA + bevacizumab

Hosted by AstraZeneca

LYNPARZA as Maintenance Monotherapy or Combination Therapy in Advanced Ovarian Cancer: Results From Key Clinical Trials

Wednesday,
September 23, 2020,
7:00 PM PT

Dr. Sharyn Lewin
Holy Name Medical Center
Teaneck, NJ

Tuesday, October 6,
2020, 12:00 PM PT

Dr. Dana Chase
Arizona Oncology
Phoenix, AZ

Thursday, October 22,
2020, 12:00 PM ET

Dr. Sharyn Lewin
Holy Name Medical Center
Teaneck, NJ

Thursday, November
5, 2020, 7:00 PM PT

Dr. Dana Chase
Arizona Oncology
Phoenix, AZ

Thursday, November
19, 2020, 8:00 PM ET

Dr. Sharyn Lewin
Holy Name Medical Center
Teaneck, NJ

Thursday, December
3, 2020, 7:00 PM PT

Dr. Dana Chase
Arizona Oncology
Phoenix, AZ

To register for a program, please visit: <http://ovarian.parpinhibitorwebinar.com>

For more information or questions, please contact: AstraZenecaWebcasts@thelockwoodgrp.com

LYNPARZA is the only PARPi approved as both monotherapy and combination therapy in the first-line maintenance of advanced ovarian cancer.¹⁻⁴

CONTRIBUTORS



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INDICATIONS

LYNPARZA is a poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor indicated:

First-Line Maintenance BRCAm Advanced Ovarian Cancer

For the maintenance treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline or somatic BRCA-mutated (gBRCAm or sBRCAm) advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy. Select patients for therapy based on an FDA-approved companion diagnostic for LYNPARZA.

First-Line Maintenance HRD-Positive Advanced Ovarian Cancer in Combination with Bevacizumab

In combination with bevacizumab for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or

primary peritoneal cancer who are in complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy and whose cancer is associated with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) positive status defined by either a deleterious or suspected deleterious BRCA mutation, and/or genomic instability. Select patients for therapy based on an FDA-approved companion diagnostic for LYNPARZA.

Select Safety Information

LYNPARZA is associated with serious risks, which could be fatal, including myelodysplastic syndrome/acute myeloid lymphoma (MDS/AML) and pneumonitis. LYNPARZA can also cause fetal harm.

Please see Important Safety Information on the next page and accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information (Medication Guide).

1. LYNPARZA® (olaparib) [prescribing information]. Wilmington, DE: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP; 2020; 2. Zejula® (niraparib) [prescribing information]. Waltham, MA: TESARO, Inc; 2020; 3. Rubraca® (rucaparib) [prescribing information]. Boulder, CO: Clovis Oncology, Inc; 2020; 4. Talzenna® (talazoparib) [prescribing information]. New York, NY: Pfizer, Inc; 2020.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

There are no contraindications for LYNPARZA.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Myelodysplastic Syndrome/Acute Myeloid Leukemia (MDS/AML):

Occurred in <1.5% of patients exposed to LYNPARZA monotherapy, and the majority of events had a fatal outcome. The duration of therapy in patients who developed secondary MDS/AML varied from <6 months to >2 years. All of these patients had previous chemotherapy with platinum agents and/or other DNA-damaging agents, including radiotherapy, and some also had a history of more than one primary malignancy or of bone marrow dysplasia.

Do not start LYNPARZA until patients have recovered from hematological toxicity caused by previous chemotherapy (\leq Grade 1). Monitor complete blood count for cytopenia at baseline and monthly thereafter for clinically significant changes during treatment. For prolonged hematological toxicities, interrupt LYNPARZA and monitor blood count weekly until recovery.

If the levels have not recovered to Grade 1 or less after 4 weeks, refer the patient to a hematologist for further investigations, including bone marrow analysis and blood sample for cytogenetics. Discontinue LYNPARZA if MDS/AML is confirmed.

Pneumonitis: Occurred in <1% of patients exposed to LYNPARZA, and some cases were fatal. If patients present with new or worsening respiratory symptoms such as dyspnea, cough, and fever, or a radiological abnormality occurs, interrupt LYNPARZA treatment and initiate prompt investigation. Discontinue LYNPARZA if pneumonitis is confirmed and treat patient appropriately.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Based on its mechanism of action and findings in animals, LYNPARZA can cause fetal harm. A pregnancy test is recommended for females of reproductive potential prior to initiating treatment.

Females

Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus and to use effective contraception during treatment and for 6 months following the last dose.

ADVERSE REACTIONS—First-Line Maintenance BRCaM Advanced Ovarian Cancer

Most common adverse reactions (Grades 1-4) in \geq 10% of patients in clinical trials of LYNPARZA in the **first-line maintenance setting** for **SOLO-1** were: nausea (77%), fatigue (67%), abdominal pain (45%), vomiting (40%), anemia (38%), diarrhea (37%), constipation (28%), upper respiratory tract infection/influenza/nasopharyngitis/bronchitis (28%), dysgeusia (26%), decreased appetite (20%), dizziness (20%), neutropenia (17%), dyspepsia (17%), dyspnea (15%), leukopenia (13%), UTI (13%), thrombocytopenia (11%), and stomatitis (11%).

Most common laboratory abnormalities (Grades 1-4) in \geq 25% of patients in clinical trials of LYNPARZA in the **first-line maintenance setting** for **SOLO-1** were: decrease in hemoglobin (87%), increase in mean corpuscular volume (87%), decrease in leukocytes (70%), decrease in lymphocytes (67%), decrease in absolute neutrophil count (51%), decrease in platelets (35%), and increase in serum creatinine (34%).

ADVERSE REACTIONS—First-Line Maintenance Advanced Ovarian Cancer in Combination with Bevacizumab

Most common adverse reactions (Grades 1-4) in \geq 10% of patients treated with LYNPARZA/bevacizumab compared to a \geq 5% frequency for placebo/bevacizumab in the **first-line maintenance setting** for **PAOLA-1** were: nausea (53%), fatigue (including asthenia) (53%), anemia (41%), lymphopenia (24%), vomiting (22%) and leukopenia (18%). In addition, the most common adverse reactions (\geq 10%) for patients receiving LYNPARZA/bevacizumab irrespective of the frequency compared with the placebo/bevacizumab arm were: diarrhea (18%), neutropenia (18%), urinary tract infection (15%) and headache (14%).

In addition, venous thromboembolic events occurred more commonly in patients receiving LYNPARZA/bevacizumab (5%) than in those receiving placebo/bevacizumab (1.9%).

Most common laboratory abnormalities (Grades 1-4) in \geq 25% of patients for LYNPARZA in combination with bevacizumab in the **first-line maintenance setting** for **PAOLA-1** were: decrease in hemoglobin (79%), decrease in lymphocytes (63%), increase in serum creatinine (61%), decrease in leukocytes (59%), decrease in absolute neutrophil count (35%) and decrease in platelets (35%).

ADVERSE REACTIONS—Maintenance Recurrent Ovarian Cancer

Most common adverse reactions (Grades 1-4) in \geq 20% of patients in clinical trials of LYNPARZA in the **maintenance setting** for **SOLO-2** were: nausea (76%), fatigue (including asthenia) (66%), anemia (44%), vomiting (37%), nasopharyngitis/upper respiratory tract infection (URI)/influenza (36%), diarrhea (33%), arthralgia/myalgia (30%), dysgeusia (27%), headache (26%), decreased appetite (22%), and stomatitis (20%).

Study 19: nausea (71%), fatigue (including asthenia) (63%), vomiting (35%), diarrhea (28%), anemia (23%), respiratory tract infection (22%), constipation (22%), headache (21%), decreased appetite (21%) and dyspepsia (20%).

Most common laboratory abnormalities (Grades 1-4) in \geq 25% of patients in clinical trials of LYNPARZA in the **maintenance setting (SOLO-2/Study 19)** were: increase in mean corpuscular volume (89%/82%), decrease in hemoglobin (83%/82%), decrease in leukocytes (69%/58%), decrease in lymphocytes (67%/52%), decrease in absolute neutrophil count (51%/47%), increase in serum creatinine (44%/45%), and decrease in platelets (42%/36%).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Anticancer Agents: Clinical studies of LYNPARZA with other myelosuppressive anticancer agents, including DNA-damaging agents, indicate a potentiation and prolongation of myelosuppressive toxicity.

CYP3A Inhibitors: Avoid coadministration of strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors when using LYNPARZA. If a strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitor must be coadministered, reduce the dose of LYNPARZA. Advise patients to avoid grapefruit, grapefruit juice, Seville oranges, and Seville orange juice during LYNPARZA treatment.

CYP3A Inducers: Avoid coadministration of strong or moderate CYP3A inducers when using LYNPARZA.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lactation: No data are available regarding the presence of olaparib in human milk, its effects on the breastfed infant or on milk production. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in the breastfed infant, advise a lactating woman not to breastfeed during treatment with LYNPARZA and for 1 month after receiving the final dose.

Pediatric Use: The safety and efficacy of LYNPARZA have not been established in pediatric patients.

Hepatic Impairment: No adjustment to the starting dose is required in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification A and B). There are no data in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classification C).

Renal Impairment: No dosage modification is recommended in patients with mild renal impairment (CL_{Cr} 51-80 mL/min estimated by Cockcroft-Gault). In patients with moderate renal impairment (CL_{Cr} 31-50 mL/min), reduce the dose of LYNPARZA to 200 mg twice daily. There are no data in patients with severe renal impairment or end-stage renal disease (CL_{Cr} \leq 30 mL/min).

Please see accompanying complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information (Medication Guide).

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