

1 DAILY DOSE

Zejula
niraparib
tablets 100/200/300 mg



ZEJULA will soon come as one tablet once-a-day for advanced ovarian cancer maintenance therapy¹

Not actual patients.
ZEJULA is not
indicated in patients
under 18.



ZEJULA tablets have the same active ingredient with the same expected efficacy and safety as capsules.^{1,2}

ZEJULA capsules/tablets are a prescription medicine used for the^{1,2}:

- maintenance treatment of adults with advanced ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer. ZEJULA is used after the cancer has responded (complete or partial response) to treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy.
- maintenance treatment of adults with a certain type of inherited (germline) abnormal *BRCA* gene with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer that comes back. ZEJULA is used after the cancer has responded (complete or partial response) to treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy. Your healthcare provider will perform a test to make sure that ZEJULA is right for you.

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

Select Safety Information

ZEJULA may cause serious side effects, including: Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or a type of blood cancer called Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).

Please see additional Select Safety Information throughout and Important Facts for ZEJULA starting on page 10.

ZEJULA tablets were designed to reduce the number of pills you may need to take each day¹

What you can expect with your new tablet¹:



1 tablet once-daily



Tablets are film-coated and will have a reduced size compared to capsules, which may make them easier to swallow^{1,3}



ZEJULA tablets can be taken with or without food, at any time of the day, but should be taken at the same time each day

Select Safety Information (continued)

ZEJULA may cause serious side effects, including:

Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or a type of blood cancer called Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Some people who have ovarian cancer and who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed MDS or AML during treatment with ZEJULA. MDS or AML may lead to death.

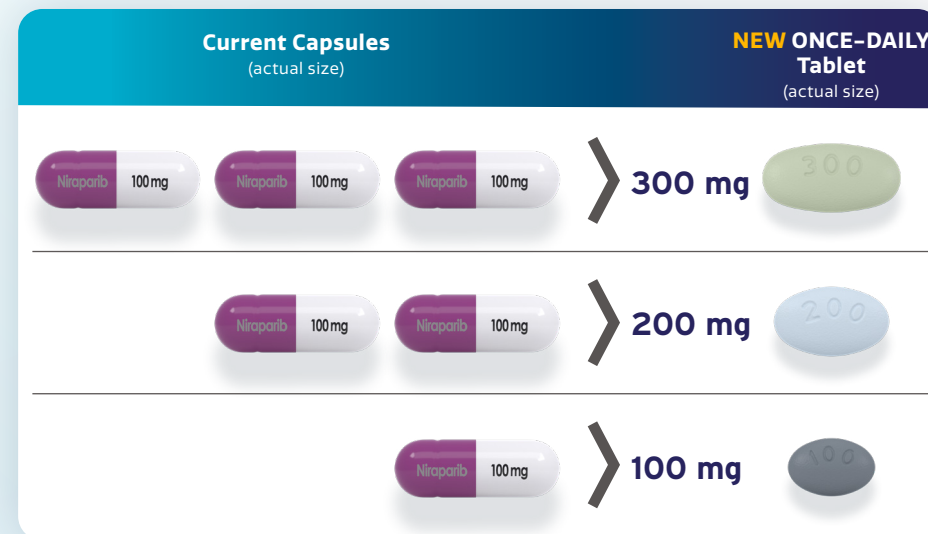
Symptoms of low blood cell counts (low red blood cells, low white blood cells, and low platelets) are common during treatment with ZEJULA. They can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML. These symptoms may include the following:

- Weakness
- Feeling tired
- Weight loss
- Frequent infections
- Fever
- Shortness of breath
- Blood in urine or stool
- Bruising or bleeding more easily

Same medication, but now in tablet form^{1,2}



You will take one tablet once-daily¹



Talk to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about any questions you may have about transitioning from ZEJULA capsules to tablets

Select Safety Information (continued)

Your doctor will do blood tests to check your blood cell counts before treatment with ZEJULA. You will be tested weekly for the first month of treatment with ZEJULA, monthly for the next 11 months of treatment, and as needed afterward.

Please see additional Select Safety Information throughout and Important Facts for ZEJULA starting on page 10.

Continue your ZEJULA routine, now with one tablet once-a-day¹



Take **ONE tablet** at the **same time each day**, with or without food



Taking your tablet at **night may prevent nausea**



Swallow your tablet whole; do not crush, chew, or split your tablet



If you vomit or miss a dose, an **additional dose should not be taken**. The next dose should be taken at its regularly scheduled time.

Select Safety Information (continued)

High blood pressure is common during treatment with ZEJULA, and it can become serious. Your doctor will check your blood pressure and heart rate at least weekly for the first two months, then monthly for the first year, and as needed thereafter during your treatment with ZEJULA.

Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is a condition that affects the brain and may happen during treatment with ZEJULA. If you have headache, vision changes, confusion, or seizure, with or without high blood pressure, please contact your doctor.

Before starting to take ZEJULA, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have heart problems
- Have liver problems
- Have high blood pressure
- Are allergic to FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) or aspirin. ZEJULA capsules contain tartrazine, which may cause allergic-type reactions (including bronchial asthma) in certain people, especially people who also have an allergy to aspirin

Important information about transitioning to ZEJULA tablets



New form, new packaging, same expected safety and efficacy^{1,2}:



ZEJULA tablets will have the **same active ingredient** and **expected efficacy**



Continue taking your ZEJULA capsules as prescribed until they are gone



You will **receive** your tablet prescription **within the next 3 months** through your current pharmacy

ZEJULA tablets will come in a round bottle, which should be used for storage.



Actor portrayal - not an actual physician.

Talk to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about any questions you may have about transitioning from ZEJULA capsules to tablets.

Visit [ZEJULA.com](https://www.zejula.com) to learn more.

Please see additional Select Safety Information throughout and Important Facts for ZEJULA starting on page 10.



Important Facts about ZEJULA (niraparib) capsules and tablets

Read these Important Facts carefully before taking ZEJULA for the first time and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. These Important Facts do not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider (HCP) about your medical condition or treatment. For complete product information, see full Prescribing Information at www.ZEJULA.com.

What is ZEJULA?

ZEJULA is a prescription medicine used for the:

- maintenance treatment of adults with advanced ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer. ZEJULA is used after the cancer has responded (complete or partial response) to treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy.
- maintenance treatment of adults with ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer that comes back. ZEJULA is used after the cancer has responded (complete or partial response) to treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy. Your healthcare provider will perform a test to make sure that ZEJULA is right for you.

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

What is the most important information I should know about ZEJULA?

ZEJULA may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or a type of cancer of the blood called Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).** Some people who have ovarian cancer and who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed MDS or AML during treatment with ZEJULA. MDS or AML may lead to death. If you develop MDS or AML, your healthcare provider will stop treatment with ZEJULA.

Symptoms of low blood cell counts (low red blood cells, low white blood cells, and low platelets) are common during treatment with ZEJULA, but can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML. Symptoms may include:

- weakness
- feeling tired
- weight loss
- frequent infections
- fever
- shortness of breath
- blood in urine or stool
- bruising or bleeding more easily

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood cell counts before treatment with ZEJULA. You will be tested weekly for the first month of treatment with ZEJULA, monthly for the next 11 months of treatment, then as needed during treatment with ZEJULA.

- **High blood pressure.** High blood pressure is common during treatment with ZEJULA, and can become serious. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure and heart rate at least weekly for the first two months, then monthly for the first year, and as needed thereafter during your treatment with ZEJULA.
- **Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES).** PRES is a condition that affects the brain and may happen during treatment with ZEJULA. If you have headache, vision changes, confusion, or seizure with or without high blood pressure, please contact your healthcare provider.

See “What are the possible side effects of ZEJULA?” for more information about side effects.

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

- have heart problems.
- have liver problems.
- have high blood pressure.
- are allergic to FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine) or aspirin. ZEJULA capsules contain FD&C Yellow No. 5 (tartrazine), which may cause allergic-type reactions (including bronchial asthma) in certain people, especially people who also have an allergy to aspirin.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. ZEJULA can harm your unborn baby and may cause loss of pregnancy (miscarriage).
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should perform a pregnancy test before you start treatment with ZEJULA.
 - Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with ZEJULA and for 6 months after the last dose of ZEJULA. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.
 - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ZEJULA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with ZEJULA and for 1 month after the last dose of ZEJULA. 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.

How should I take ZEJULA?

- Take ZEJULA exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to.
- Take ZEJULA 1 time each day, at the same time each day.
- ZEJULA may be taken with or without food.
- ZEJULA capsules/tablets should be swallowed whole. Do not chew, crush, or split ZEJULA capsules/tablets before swallowing.
- Taking ZEJULA at bedtime may help relieve any nausea symptoms you may have.
- Do not stop taking ZEJULA without first talking with your healthcare provider.
- If you miss a dose of ZEJULA, take your next dose at your scheduled time. Do not take an extra dose to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of ZEJULA, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your scheduled time.
- If you take too much ZEJULA, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Important Facts continued on the following page.



Important Facts (continued)

What are the possible side effects of ZEJULA?

The most common side effects of ZEJULA include:

- nausea
- tiredness
- constipation
- pain in your muscles and back
- pain in the stomach area
- vomiting
- loss of appetite
- trouble sleeping
- headache
- shortness of breath
- rash
- diarrhea
- cough
- dizziness
- changes in the amount or color of your urine
- urinary tract infection
- low levels of magnesium in the blood

Your healthcare provider may change your dose, temporarily stop treatment, or permanently stop treatment with ZEJULA, if you have certain side effects.

These are not all the possible side effects of ZEJULA. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Keep ZEJULA and all medicines out of reach of children.

The information provided here is not comprehensive. Ask your healthcare provider for additional information about ZEJULA. You can also contact the company that makes ZEJULA (toll free) at 1-888-825-5249 or at www.ZEJULA.com.



For more information about ZEJULA, call 1-888-825-5249.
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