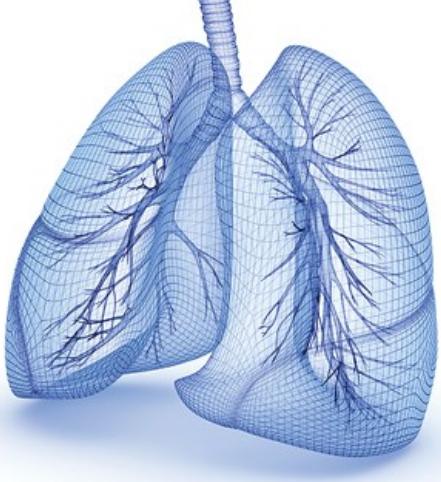
YOU ARE INVITED

Mirati Therapeutics invites you to an educational program



How Is the Treatment of Patients With KRAS G12C-Mutated Advanced NSCLC Evolving?

Presented by:

Mark Davis, Physician Assistant
Texas Oncology - Fort Worth TX

Event Date
2/21/2024
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Central Time

Venue Name
Cafe Blue
340 East 2nd Street
Austin, TX 78701

Please RSVP to your Mirati representative at least 4 days before the event.
Tyler Wood
woodt@mirati.com
(505) 215-8285

This promotional non-CME program is intended for licensed healthcare professionals only.

INDICATION

KRAZATI is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS* G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on objective response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of a clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

KRAZATI® (adagrasib) | 200 mg TABLETS

MIRATI THERAPEUTICS

Please see Important Safety Information on the next page and Full Prescribing Information.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Gastrointestinal Adverse Reactions

- KRAZATI can cause severe gastrointestinal adverse reactions.
- Monitor and manage patients using supportive care, including antidiarrheals, antiemetics, or fluid replacement, as indicated. Withhold, reduce the dose, or permanently discontinue KRAZATI based on severity.

QTc Interval Prolongation

- KRAZATI can cause QTc interval prolongation, which can increase the risk for ventricular tachyarrhythmias (eg, torsades de pointes) or sudden death.
- Avoid concomitant use of KRAZATI with other products with a known potential to prolong the QTc interval. Avoid use of KRAZATI in patients with congenital long QT syndrome and in patients with concurrent QTc prolongation.
- Monitor ECGs and electrolytes prior to starting KRAZATI, during concomitant use, and as clinically indicated in patients with congestive heart failure, bradyarrhythmias, electrolyte abnormalities, and in patients who are taking medications that are known to prolong the QT interval. Withhold, reduce the dose, or permanently discontinue KRAZATI, depending on severity.

Hepatotoxicity

- KRAZATI can cause hepatotoxicity, which may lead to drug-induced liver injury and hepatitis.
- Monitor liver laboratory tests (AST, ALT, alkaline phosphatase, and total bilirubin) prior to the start of KRAZATI, and monthly for 3 months or as clinically indicated, with more frequent testing in patients who develop transaminase elevations. Reduce the dose, withhold, or permanently discontinue KRAZATI based on severity.

Interstitial Lung Disease/Pneumonitis

- KRAZATI can cause interstitial lung disease (ILD)/pneumonitis, which can be fatal.
- Monitor patients for new or worsening respiratory symptoms indicative of ILD/pneumonitis (eg, dyspnea, cough, fever) during treatment with KRAZATI.
- Withhold KRAZATI in patients with suspected ILD/pneumonitis and permanently discontinue KRAZATI if no other potential causes of ILD/pneumonitis are identified.

Adverse Reactions

- The most common adverse reactions in NSCLC patients (≥20%) are diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, vomiting, musculoskeletal pain, hepatotoxicity, renal impairment, dyspnea, edema, decreased appetite, cough, pneumonia, dizziness, constipation, abdominal pain, and QTc interval prolongation.

Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

- Infertility: Based on findings from animal studies, KRAZATI may impair fertility in females and males of reproductive potential.

Please see Full Prescribing Information.

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