

PATIENT BROCHURE

Your road forward with RYTELO

Know what to expect at every step

What is RYTELO?

RYTELO is a prescription medicine used to treat a condition called low- to intermediate-1 risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) in adults:

- with anemia (low red blood cell counts) who need blood transfusions of 4 or more red blood cell units over 8 weeks

and

- who have not responded to, have stopped responding to, or cannot be treated with medicine called erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs).

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

Important Safety Information

Before you receive RYTELO (imetelstat), tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. RYTELO may harm your unborn baby and may cause loss of pregnancy (miscarriage). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with RYTELO.

Please see **Important Safety Information** throughout and full **Prescribing Information** for RYTELO (imetelstat), including **Medication Guide**.



“I share my story because
RYTELO is helping me.
Maybe it will help
other people.”

Bruce

Taking RYTELO
since 2024



Real patient.

You're starting something new

Starting a new treatment can come with a lot of questions. This guide can help you understand what to expect, how to prepare for your appointments, and help you know when to contact your healthcare team.

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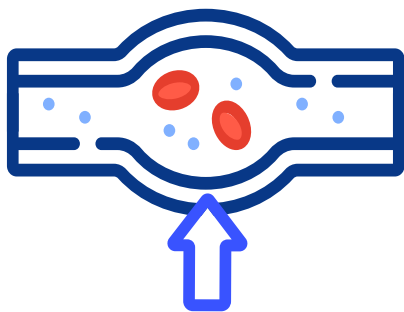
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Understanding LR-MDS

What are myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)?



MDS are a group of blood cancers that start in the bone marrow, where blood cells are made

In MDS, the bone marrow doesn't make healthy blood cells the way it should. Many of the cells it produces are abnormal or don't fully develop, so there may not be enough healthy blood cells in the body.

What are the symptoms?

Many people with MDS experience anemia symptoms, fatigue, and the need for transfusions.

Please see **Important Safety Information** throughout and full [Prescribing Information](#) for RYTELO (imetelstat), including [Medication Guide](#).

What does low- to intermediate-risk (LR) MDS mean?

MDS is grouped into risk levels to understand how serious these diseases may be and how quickly they might progress. The risk levels can also be helpful when trying to determine the best treatment options.

When MDS is labeled as low-risk or intermediate-1 risk, it generally means:

- The disease is growing more slowly than in higher-risk MDS
- It can often be treated less intensely than higher-risk MDS
- Many people live with the condition for years

Low- and intermediate-risk MDS may also be called lower-risk MDS (LR-MDS).



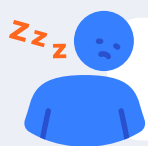
Actor portrayals.

Anemia is common in MDS

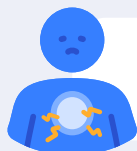
But what is it?

Anemia happens when your body isn't making enough red blood cells. These cells carry oxygen throughout the body. Up to 90% of patients with MDS develop anemia.

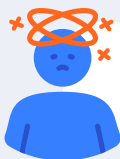
Symptoms of anemia



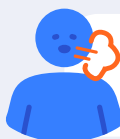
Fatigue or feeling
very tired



Chest pain



Dizziness or
lightheadedness



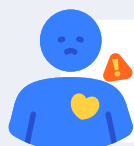
Shortness
of breath



Pale skin, nail bed,
mouth, or gums



Swelling in the
hands or feet



Fast heartbeat

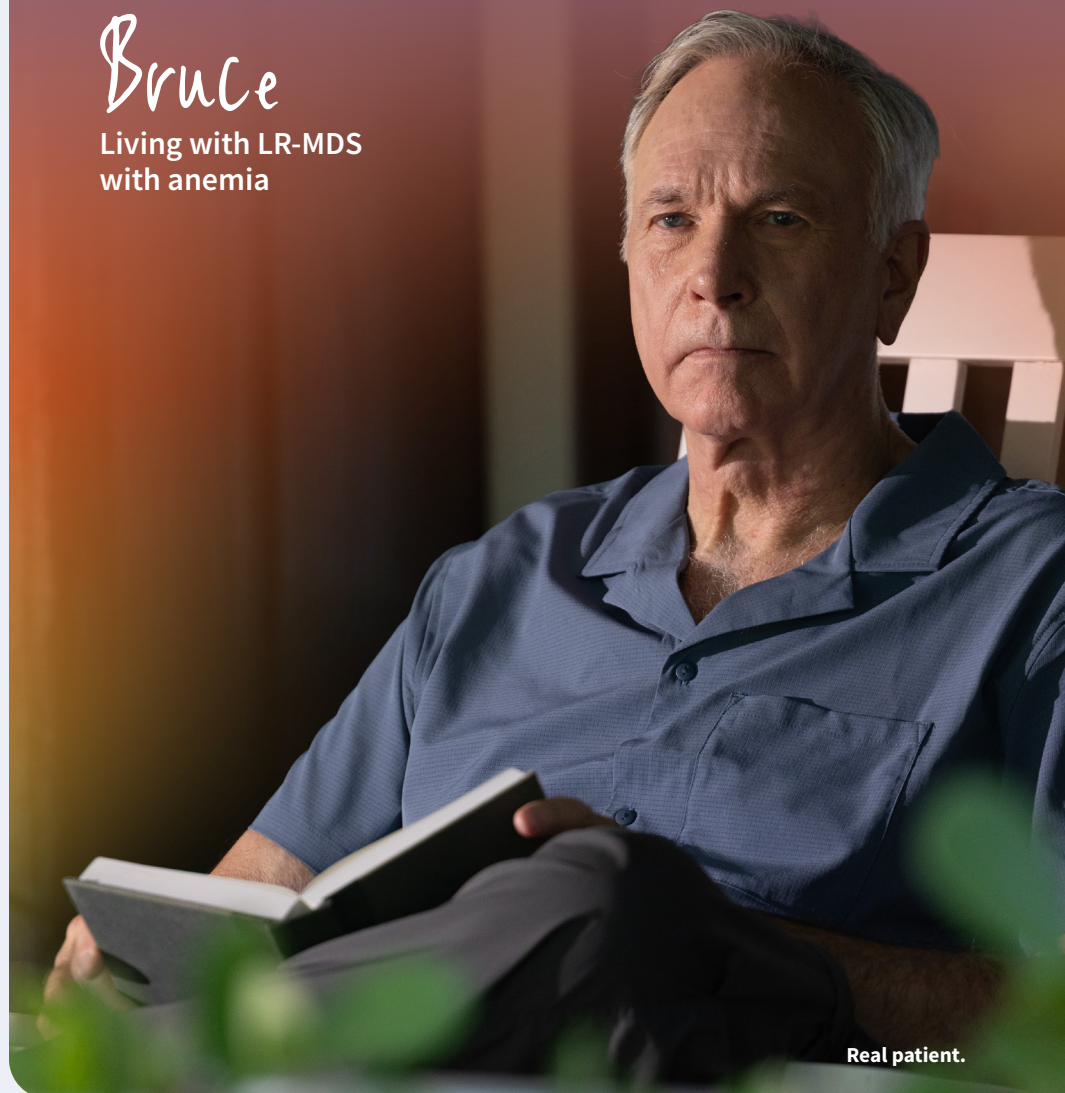
Talk to your healthcare team if symptoms change, worsen, or affect your daily routine

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Fatigue was my main symptom. I went from being able to hike for several hours at a time to not even being able to walk for 20 to 30 minutes without sitting down."

Bruce

Living with LR-MDS
with anemia



Real patient.



RYTELO works differently than other medicines you may have tried

RYTELO is the only treatment for LR-MDS that works by targeting telomerase, an enzyme that helps abnormal cells multiply.

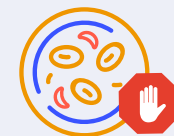
A deeper look:



Your body has many different types of cells. Some use a natural enzyme called **telomerase** to help them grow and divide.



In MDS, telomerase can become **too active**, helping abnormal cells grow out of control.



RYTELO blocks telomerase to **help stop abnormal MDS cells from multiplying**.

The way RYTELO works was evaluated in nonclinical studies, which are studies conducted inside a laboratory instead of with real patients.

Important Safety Information (continued)

Before you receive RYTELO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. RYTELO may harm your unborn baby and may cause loss of pregnancy (miscarriage). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with RYTELO.

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will perform a pregnancy test before you are given RYTELO.
- You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with RYTELO and for 1 week after your last dose.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if RYTELO passes into your breastmilk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with RYTELO and for 1 week after your last dose.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What is the most important information I should know about RYTELO?
RYTELO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia).** Low platelet counts are common during treatment with RYTELO and can also be severe. Low platelet counts can increase your risk for bleeding. Your healthcare provider may give you platelet transfusions to reduce the risk of bleeding if you develop a low platelet count during treatment with RYTELO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of bleeding, including:
 - unusual bleeding or bruising
 - bleeding that lasts a long time
 - nosebleeds
 - vomiting blood
 - blood in your stool or black tarry stool

(continued on page 6)

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RYTELO[®]
(imetelstat) for Injection 47 mg
188 mg

RYTELO makes fewer transfusions possible

RYTELO was studied in 178 adults with LR-MDS who had anemia and needed frequent blood transfusions. The goal of the study was to see if patients treated with RYTELO would need fewer red blood cell transfusions compared with those who received placebo (a treatment with no active medicine).

For many patients, RYTELO made



ZERO

red blood cell transfusions possible for 8 weeks or more

Nearly 40% of patients taking RYTELO (47 out of 118) required zero red blood cell transfusions* for 8 consecutive weeks or more vs 15% of patients taking placebo (9 out of 60).

*Fewer transfusions may mean fewer transfusion visits.

Some patients went even longer with zero transfusions



Some patients went as long as

24 weeks

without a single red blood cell transfusion

28% of patients taking RYTELO (33 out of 118) required zero red blood cell transfusions for 24 consecutive weeks or more vs 3% of patients taking placebo (2 out of 60).

Treatment results vary. Your healthcare team will monitor your progress over time to see how RYTELO is working for you.

Important Safety Information (continued)

- **Low neutrophil counts (neutropenia).** Low counts of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils are common during treatment with RYTELO and can also be severe. Low neutrophil counts can increase your risk for infections, including serious infections and sepsis. Your healthcare provider may give you medicines before you start treatment to help prevent neutropenia and infections and may treat you with medicines if you develop these problems during treatment with RYTELO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of infection during treatment with RYTELO, including:
 - fever
 - shortness of breath or trouble breathing
 - cough
 - chills
 - pain or burning when you urinate

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your platelet and neutrophil counts before starting treatment with RYTELO, weekly for the first 2 cycles of treatment, before you receive each additional cycle, and as needed during your treatment.

Your healthcare provider may delay your next treatment, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with RYTELO if you develop thrombocytopenia or neutropenia during treatment.

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RYTELO[®]
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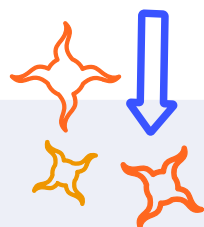
Understanding possible side effects

RYTELO works by slowing the spread of abnormal MDS cells in the bone marrow. As a result of receiving the medicine, levels of some healthy blood cells may also decrease. Low blood cell counts are the most common side effect seen with RYTELO.

While these side effects can be severe, your healthcare team knows what to look for and is experienced in monitoring and managing them. Certain low blood cell counts are expected with treatment and can be temporary.

What types of low blood cell counts may occur?

Your healthcare team will check your blood counts regularly and may adjust treatment if needed.



Low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia)



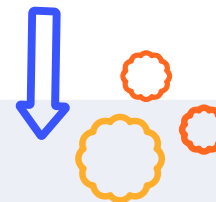
What is it? Low platelet counts, called thrombocytopenia, are common during treatment with RYTELO and can also be severe.



What does it mean for you? Low platelet counts can increase your risk for bleeding.



How is it managed? Your healthcare provider may give you platelet transfusions to reduce the risk of bleeding if you develop a low platelet count during treatment with RYTELO.



Low neutrophil counts (neutropenia)



What is it? Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell. Low neutrophil counts, called neutropenia, are common during treatment with RYTELO and can sometimes be severe.



What does it mean for you? Neutropenia can increase your risk for infections, including serious infections and sepsis.



How is it managed? Your healthcare provider may give you medicines before you start treatment to help prevent neutropenia and infections and may treat you with medicines if you develop these problems during treatment with RYTELO.

Please see **Important Safety Information** throughout and full [Prescribing Information](#) for RYTELO (imetelstat), including [Medication Guide](#).

Knowing what to look out for



Infusion-related reactions (IRRs)

RYTELO can cause IRRs during or after your infusion, including a severe sudden increase in blood pressure called hypertensive crisis.

Tell your healthcare team if you develop any signs or symptoms of IRRs, including:

- Stomach pain
- Joint pain
- Weakness and tiredness
- Back and bone pain
- Diarrhea
- Redness
- Headache
- High blood pressure
- Not feeling well
- Chest pain that is not related to your heart
- Itching
- Hives



Actor portrayal.

What are the most common side effects of RYTELO?



Low platelet counts



Low white blood cell counts



Low neutrophil counts



Liver enzyme changes



Tiredness



Slower blood clotting



Joint/bone/muscle pain



COVID-19 infections



Headache

Please see **Important Safety Information** throughout and full [Prescribing Information](#) for RYTELO (imetelstat), including [Medication Guide](#).

What to expect on treatment day

Knowing what treatment day will be like can help you feel more prepared. And remember, your healthcare team will be there to guide you every step of the way. Some people find it helpful to bring a friend or care partner along with them, especially for their first few treatments.

RYTELO is 1 infusion every 4 weeks



Before your infusion

When you arrive, your healthcare team will get you ready for treatment and explain the need for these preparations.

- You will have blood tests to check your blood cell counts
- You'll receive medications about 30 minutes before your infusion to help reduce the chance of reactions



During your infusion

- RYTELO is given through an IV infusion that takes about 2 hours
- You'll be able to sit or rest during treatment



After your infusion

- You'll be monitored for at least 1 hour after treatment. This helps your healthcare team watch for any side effects and make sure you're feeling OK before you leave

I spend a lot of time in infusion centers, making sure treatments start safely."

Logan

Advanced Practice
Provider since 2016



Please see **Important Safety Information** throughout and full [Prescribing Information](#) for RYTELO (imetelstat), including [Medication Guide](#).

Real provider.

What to expect beyond treatment day

Your first 8 weeks

Your healthcare team will check how you're doing between treatments.

- You may have regular blood tests, especially in the first 8 weeks of treatment. This helps your healthcare team to understand how your body is responding to treatment and determine if adjustments are needed

Between visits

If needed, your healthcare team may adjust your dose of RYTELO or how often you receive treatment. It's important to maintain regular and ongoing communication with your team.

Ongoing support

Depending on your blood tests, your healthcare team may provide additional care to support you during treatment. This may include:

- Treatments to help prevent or manage infections
- Blood or platelet transfusions, if needed

Play an active role in your care

↓ [Download the healthcare team conversation guide](#) to help you get the most out of your discussions throughout treatment with RYTELO.

Please see **Important Safety Information** throughout and full **Prescribing Information** for RYTELO (imetelstat), including **Medication Guide**.

My healthcare team offers suggestions, and they listen to my suggestions. I feel very supported."

Bruce

Taking RYTELO since 2024



Real patient and his care provider.

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 - unusual bleeding or bruising
 - bleeding that lasts a long time
 - nosebleeds
 - vomiting blood
 - blood in your stool or black tarry stool

- **Low neutrophil counts (neutropenia).** Low counts of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils are common during treatment with RYTELO and can also be severe. Low neutrophil counts can increase your risk for infections, including serious infections and sepsis. Your healthcare provider may give you medicines before you start treatment to help prevent neutropenia and infections and may treat you with medicines if you develop these problems during treatment with RYTELO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of infection during treatment with RYTELO, including:
 - fever
 - shortness of breath or trouble breathing
 - cough
 - chills
 - pain or burning when you urinate

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your platelet and neutrophil counts before starting treatment with RYTELO, weekly for the first 2 cycles of treatment, before you receive each additional cycle, and as needed during your treatment.

Your healthcare provider may delay your next treatment, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with RYTELO if you develop thrombocytopenia or neutropenia during treatment.

Important Safety Information (continued)

What are the possible side effects of RYTELO?

RYTELO may cause serious side effects, including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about RYTELO?”
- **Infusion-related reactions.** RYTELO can cause infusion-related reactions during or after your infusion that can be severe, including a severe sudden increase in blood pressure called hypertensive crisis. Your healthcare provider will give you medicines before each RYTELO infusion to help prevent or lessen infusion-related reactions and will watch you for at least 1 hour after your infusion. If you develop infusion-related reactions, your healthcare provider may infuse RYTELO more slowly, temporarily stop, or permanently stop your treatment. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any signs or symptoms of infusion-related reactions, including:
 - stomach pain
 - joint pain
 - weakness and tiredness
 - back and bone pain
 - diarrhea
 - redness
 - headache
 - high blood pressure
 - not feeling well
 - chest pain that is not related to your heart
 - itching
 - hives

The most common side effects of RYTELO include:

- decreased platelet counts
- decreased white blood cell counts
- decreased neutrophil counts
- increased liver enzymes (AST, alkaline phosphatase, and ALT)
- tiredness
- longer than usual blood clotting times
- joint, bone and muscle pain
- Covid-19 infections
- headache

These are not all of the possible side effects of RYTELO. Call your doctor for more information and 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.

Please see RYTELO (imetelstat) full [Prescribing Information](#), including [Medication Guide](#).

My road forward with RYTELO means spending as much time as I can with my family and watching my granddaughters grow up.”

Bruce

Taking RYTELO
since 2024



Real patient and his care partner.



Actor portrayals.

We're here if you need us

REACH4RYTELO® may provide financial assistance, treatment support information, and other helpful patient resources.

Learn more about REACH4RYTELO

Visit RYTELO.com, call 1-844-4RYTELO (Monday through Friday), or ask your healthcare team to learn more.

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