



UNSTOPPABLE, TOGETHER

BEXLUTRY helps bring your path into focus—combining effective treatment with dedicated support so you can move forward with clarity and confidence in your GEP-NET journey

 **Bexlutry™**
(lutetium Lu 177 dotatate injection)
for intravenous use

Not an actual patient.

Abbreviation: GEP-NET, gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumor.

Approved Use

What is Bexlutry?

Bexlutry™ (lutetium Lu 177 dotatate injection) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a type of cancer called gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NETs), including neuroendocrine tumors of the foregut, midgut, and hindgut. It is used when these tumors have a protein on their surface called a somatostatin receptor, which allows the medicine to find and target them.

Important Facts

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry?

Bexlutry may cause some serious side effects, and in some cases your healthcare provider may need to adjust or stop your treatment. You should always follow your healthcare provider's instructions.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

CURIUM
LIFE FORWARD

YOUR GUIDE TO GEP-NETs AND BEXLUTRY



Whether you have just been diagnosed with GEP-NETs or your tumors are still growing with your current treatment, this brochure can help you understand GEP-NETs and how treatment with BEXLUTRY (also known as lutetium Lu 177 dotatate injection) may help.

You will also find educational tools, resources, and ongoing support information to help you throughout your treatment journey so you can feel informed, supported, and prepared at every step.

**Please see Important Facts about
BEXLUTRY throughout.**

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YOUR GUIDE TO GEP-NETs AND BEXLUTRY (CONTINUED)



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Please see Important Facts about
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UNDERSTANDING GEP-NETs



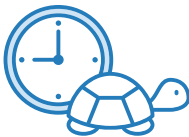
What are GEP-NETs?

Neuroendocrine cells are found in almost every organ of the body. When these cells don't grow normally, it can lead to neuroendocrine tumors (NETs). NETs are more common in certain areas of the body, but can occur almost anywhere.

GEP-NETs are NETs that can start in the stomach, intestines, or pancreas.

How do GEP-NETs grow?

GEP-NETs are not all the same. GEP-NET cells can



- Look and act like normal cells
- Grow slowly

OR



- **Not** look or act like normal cells
- Grow quickly

Please see Important Facts about
BEXLUTRY throughout.

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UNDERSTANDING GEP-NETs (CONTINUED)



How does a care team evaluate GEP-NETs?

Your care team will evaluate your GEP-NET by looking at 3 key things.

- 1 Where?** Your care team will use special imaging scans (PET/CT or MRI) to see where NETs are in your body and how big they are.
- 2 What type?** Some NET cells have proteins called somatostatin receptors (SSTRs) on their surface. If your tumor is SSTR-positive (SSTR+), it may respond better to certain treatments like radioligand therapy (RLT), also known as PRRT.
- 3 How fast?** Your care team may also run a lab test of the tumor tissue to find out how quickly your GEP-NET is growing.

Once your care team understands these 3 things, they can talk with you about treatment options. You can learn more about the types of doctors that you may be working with on page 26.

What treatment options are available for GEP-NETs?

Your care team may start by treating your GEP-NET with a medicine called a somatostatin analog (SSA), which is often the first step to help keep tumors from growing. If your disease is more advanced or if your tumor continues to grow while you're on an SSA, adding an RLT may be another way to help shrink the tumor or slow tumor growth. Continue reading to learn more about RLT and how it treats GEP-NETs.

Abbreviations: CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PET, positron emission tomography; PRRT, peptide receptor radionuclide therapy.

**Please see Important Facts about
BEXLUTRY throughout.**

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WHAT IS BEXLUTRY?



BEXLUTRY is an FDA-approved RLT for adults with GEP-NETs

BEXLUTRY is a type of treatment known as radioligand therapy (RLT). It is designed specifically to treat GEP-NETs. It works by targeting somatostatin receptor–positive (SSTR+) GEP-NET cells (the abnormal cells) and damages them with radiation.

BEXLUTRY may be an option if

- ✓ Your tumor is SSTR+
- ✓ Your disease is advanced (for example, you develop new GEP-NETs) or your GEP-NET continues to grow
- ✓ A targeted treatment approach is right for you

Your care team will guide you through each step and help determine whether BEXLUTRY is right for you.

Abbreviation: FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

These safety considerations include:

Radiation Exposure: Bexlutry is a radioactive medicine that contributes to your long-term radiation exposure. This may increase your risk of developing cancer later in life. Radiation from Bexlutry can be detected in your urine for up to 30 days after each treatment.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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HOW DOES BEXLUTRY WORK?



BEXLUTRY delivers radiation to SSTR+ GEP-NET cells

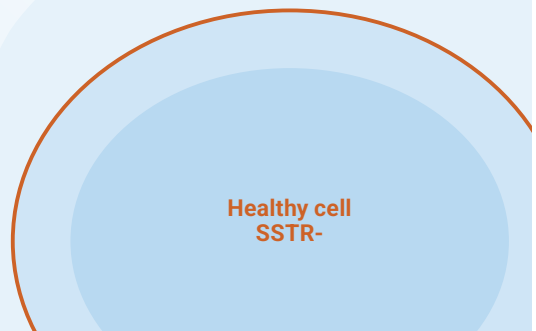
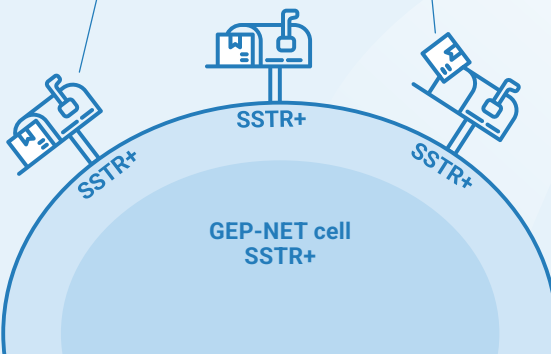
BEXLUTRY works like a delivery truck that needs to find a specific mailbox.



Some GEP-NET cells have special "mailboxes" called SSTRs.

BEXLUTRY recognizes these mailboxes and delivers treatment to those cells.

Most healthy cells don't have these mailboxes, but will be exposed to radiation if close to SSTR+ cells.



Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Radiation Exposure (continued): It is important to reduce radiation exposure to yourself, your caregivers, and others in your home during and after treatment. Your healthcare provider will give you specific instructions on steps you can take at home to reduce radiation exposure to people around you. Follow these instructions carefully.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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HOW CAN BEXLUTRY HELP ME?



BEXLUTRY may give you more time without your GEP-NETs getting worse

BEXLUTRY is approved to shrink GEP-NETs or slow tumor growth based on clinical studies.

For people whose GEP-NETs continued to grow on somatostatin analogs (SSAs)

Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate + an SSA gave people

~3x more time without their cancer getting worse

compared with a higher-dosed SSA alone



28.4 months without tumor growth

compared with 8.5 months for a higher-dosed SSA alone

Results come from the NETTER-1 trial, which included 229 people with SSTR+ GEP-NETs that were slow-growing and had continued to grow during treatment with SSAs. 116 people received lutetium Lu 177 dotatate with a long-acting SSA; 113 people received a long-acting SSA alone.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Bone Marrow problems: Treatment with Bexlutry may increase the risk of myelosuppression, a condition in which bone marrow activity is decreased and the number of blood cells in your body becomes low. This may lead to blood-related side effects such as low red blood cells (anemia), low platelets that help your blood clot (thrombocytopenia), and low white blood cells that help fight infection. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop signs or symptoms of infection, fever, chills, dizziness, shortness of breath, or unusual bleeding or bruising.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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HOW CAN BEXLUTRY HELP ME? (CONTINUED)



BEXLUTRY may give you more time without your GEP-NETs getting worse (continued)

BEXLUTRY is approved to shrink GEP-NETs or slow tumor growth based on clinical studies.

For people with newly diagnosed advanced GEP-NETs

Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate + an SSA gave people

~2.5x more time without their cancer getting worse

compared with a higher-dosed SSA alone



22.8 months without tumor growth

compared with 8.5 months for a higher-dosed SSA alone

Results come from the NETTER-2 trial, which included 226 people who were recently diagnosed with SSTR+ GEP-NETs with faster-growing tumors (Ki-67, 10%-55%). 151 people received lutetium Lu 177 dotatate plus a long-acting SSA; 75 people received a long-acting SSA alone.

BEXLUTRY is a radioligand equivalent, designed to work in the same way as an already approved radioligand therapy, with similar benefits and side effects.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Bone Marrow problems (continued): Your healthcare provider will check your blood counts before and during treatment. Your treatment may be delayed, the dose may be reduced, or treatment may be stopped if your blood cell counts become too low.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS?



What to know before starting BEXLUTRY

Before starting BEXLUTRY, it's important to know the potential risks of therapy. Your care team will monitor you before, during, and after treatment to help manage potential risks, including

- Radiation exposure
- Bone marrow issues
- Secondary bone marrow and blood cancers
- Kidney or liver problems
- Allergic reactions
- Hormonal problems (carcinoid crisis)
- Health risks to an unborn child
- Decreased chance of getting pregnant

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Secondary blood and bone marrow cancers: Treatment with Bexlutry may also increase the risk of developing certain blood and bone marrow cancers, including myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and acute leukemia. These conditions are uncommon but may occur months to years after treatment.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS? (CONTINUED)



What side effects are most common with BEXLUTRY?

The most common and serious side effects reported with BEXLUTRY include

- Decreased white blood cell count
- Increased liver enzymes
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- High blood sugar
- Low potassium levels

There are other possible side effects that can happen with BEXLUTRY. Some side effects, including changes in blood tests, may appear hours, days, or weeks after treatment. That's why ongoing monitoring matters. While temporary changes in lab levels are common, let your care team know about any new symptoms.

Your healthcare team is there to answer questions and support you before, during, and after treatment.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Secondary blood and bone marrow cancers (continued): Your healthcare provider will check your blood counts during treatment and may continue to monitor them after treatment.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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HOW IS BEXLUTRY GIVEN?



How and when you will receive BEXLUTRY

BEXLUTRY is an intravenous (IV) infusion, given once every 8 weeks for a total of 4 doses, usually over about 6 months. BEXLUTRY will be given at your nearest treatment center.

Your care team will guide you through every step and help schedule each dose.

1 DOSE ADMINISTERED EVERY **8** WEEKS | **4** TOTAL DOSES OF  **Bexlutry™**

You will receive a long-acting somatostatin analog (SSA) after each BEXLUTRY dose. After your final BEXLUTRY dose, your doctor will decide if you need to continue to receive an SSA every 4 weeks.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Kidney Problems: Treatment with Bexlutry exposes your kidneys to radiation and may impair their ability to work normally. You may be at increased risk for kidney problems if you already have kidney problems or conditions such as diabetes or high blood pressure before treatment. In some cases, patients have experienced kidney failure after treatment with Bexlutry. Your healthcare provider will give you an amino acid solution before, during, and after treatment to help protect your kidneys. You should stay well hydrated before, on the day of, and on the day after your treatment. You should also urinate frequently before, on the day of, and on the day after receiving Bexlutry.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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HOW IS BEXLUTRY GIVEN? (CONTINUED)



Keep track of your BEXLUTRY schedule

Many patients find it helpful to write down their treatment dates and care team contacts in one place.

Write your 4 scheduled infusion dates here to help you stay organized. You can also add the names and phone numbers of your care team members.

BEXLUTRY appointment dates	Care team names and contact information
First Dose: _____	_____
Second Dose: _____	_____
Third Dose: _____	_____
Fourth Dose: _____	_____

Questions or notes for my care team

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Kidney Problems (continued): Your healthcare provider will monitor your kidney function and may delay, reduce, or stop your treatment if kidney problems occur.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.



PREPARING FOR TREATMENT: WHAT TO KNOW



Knowing what to expect can help you feel more comfortable on treatment day. This section explains how to prepare, what happens the day of your infusion appointment, and what to expect afterward. Your care team will guide you through each step.

BEFORE your appointment



Stopping medication before treatment

Before your BEXLUTRY infusion, your care team will review your medications and make sure your:

- Long-acting somatostatin analog (SSA) is stopped at least 4 weeks before
- Short-acting SSA is stopped at least 24 hours before



Managing symptoms before treatment

- Keep a simple journal to track your symptoms and any changes
- Use supportive medications as directed, including nausea medicines
- Let your care team know if symptoms worsen

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Liver Problems: Treatment with Bexlutry may cause liver problems. In rare cases, bleeding, swelling, or tissue damage in liver tumors have been reported. If you have tumors in your liver, you may be at increased risk for these side effects. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop signs or symptoms of liver problems, including yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, unusual darkening of your urine, unusual tiredness, pain in the upper right side of your stomach area, confusion, and/or swelling of your stomach area.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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PREPARING FOR TREATMENT: WHAT TO KNOW (CONTINUED)



THE DAY OF your appointment

Your BEXLUTRY infusion may last between 4 and 8 hours, so dress comfortably for your appointment. Make sure you are hydrated and drink plenty of liquids on the day of your appointment. Your treatment center may ask you to bring certain forms or medications. If you're unsure, call ahead so you feel prepared.



When you arrive

- Your nurse will make sure you're comfortable and will give you any needed medications, including antinausea medicine



While you are receiving BEXLUTRY

- You'll receive an IV infusion of amino acids during treatment to help protect your kidneys. Amino acids help reduce the amount of radiation your kidneys are exposed to while your body clears BEXLUTRY
- BEXLUTRY is infused for about 30 to 40 minutes
- You will continue to receive the amino acid solution for about 3 hours after your BEXLUTRY infusion
- You'll be monitored throughout your visit, and your care team will be there to support you



Before you go home

- You'll receive a long-acting SSA between 4 and 24 hours after your BEXLUTRY infusion
- Your care team will check your blood and monitor for side effects to see how your body is responding to treatment

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Liver Problems (continued): Your healthcare provider will monitor your liver function using blood tests and may delay, reduce, or stop your treatment if liver problems occur.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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RADIATION SAFETY GUIDANCE: WHAT TO KNOW



AFTER your appointment

After you receive BEXLUTRY, radiation remains in your body for a period of time and leaves your system mainly through urine. Following these safety steps helps protect you and the people around you.

It's understandable that not every recommendation may be practical for your household. Do the best you can based on your personal situation and consult your care team for any questions.

If you have questions before, during, or after your appointment, contact your treatment center. They are there to help you prepare and feel comfortable.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Allergic Reactions: Treatment with Bexlutry may cause allergic reactions. In some cases, these reactions may be serious. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop symptoms of an allergic reaction. Seek emergency medical help right away if you experience symptoms of a serious allergic reaction.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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RADIATION SAFETY GUIDANCE: WHAT TO KNOW (CONTINUED)



For the first **3 DAYS** after your infusions



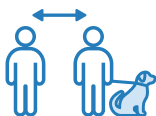
Hydration

- Drink plenty of liquids and urinate often to remove BEXLUTRY from the body



Bathroom use

- Sit down when using the toilet to avoid splashing
- Flush 2 times with lid closed after each use
- Clean any spills right away
- Wash hands well with soap and water
- **For Caregivers:** Wear disposable gloves when helping with bathroom needs or handling bodily fluids, and dispose of in a separate bag



Close contact with others

- Stay at least 3 feet away from other people and pets
- Do not use public transportation
- Wait 3 days before returning to work in person

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Allergic Reactions (continued): Symptoms may include swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, trouble breathing or swallowing, rash, itching, or hives. Your healthcare provider will monitor you during and after treatment and may stop your treatment if a serious allergic reaction occurs.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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RADIATION SAFETY GUIDANCE: WHAT TO KNOW (CONTINUED)



For the first **7 DAYS** after your infusions



Personal hygiene

- Take a shower every day to help remove radioactive skin contamination
- Wash clothing, towels, and bedding separately from other household members



Sleeping and personal space

- Sleep alone to limit radiation exposure to others, including children and pets
- Avoid sexual activity
- Limit close physical contact



Close contact with others

- In general, maintain 3-foot distance from children and pregnant people
- Avoid close contact in crowded public places

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Hormonal Gland Problems: During treatment with Bexlutry, you may experience symptoms related to hormones released from your cancer. These symptoms may include flushing, diarrhea, difficulty breathing, and low blood pressure, and may occur during or within 24 hours after your first treatment.

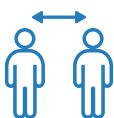
Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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RADIATION SAFETY GUIDANCE: WHAT TO KNOW (CONTINUED)



Additional safety measures around pregnancy



- Do not share a bed with a pregnant person for **up to 15 days after your infusions**



Safety for people of reproductive potential

- Use effective birth control during treatment and for **7 months after the final dose**
- Do not breastfeed during treatment and for **2.5 months after the final infusion**
 - During this time, you may continue expressing breast milk to maintain lactation; milk should be discarded or stored until safe for use per your doctor's or care team's direction

Your treatment center may provide different guidance based on your situation. If anything is unclear, your care team is there to help.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Hormonal Gland Problems (continued): Your healthcare provider will monitor you closely. Tell your healthcare provider if you experience any of these signs or symptoms.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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CURIUM CONNECTS™ SUPPORT SERVICES



Support you can count on at every step*

From answering treatment questions to helping with financial or travel concerns, Curium Connects is here to support you throughout your experience with BEXLUTRY.

Patient support hotline

Have questions or concerns? Call your dedicated support team at **1-844-287-2628**.

Information and guidance



**GEP-NET
information**



**Treatment
information**

Coordination of care



**In-home lab
testing[†]**



**Appointment
reminders**



**Appointment
follow-ups**

Practical support



**Travel and
lodging
assistance[†]**



**Financial
assistance**



**Nurse
support**

*Enrollment in Curium Connects is required to determine eligibility and participation. Offers subject to a maximum benefit per course of treatment.

[†]Please see terms and conditions for [in-home lab testing](#), [travel and lodging assistance](#), and [copay program](#).

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Pregnancy Warning: Bexlutry can harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant. Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment and for 7 months after the last dose of Bexlutry. Males with female partners who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment and for 4 months after the last dose.

**Please see additional Important Facts
about BEXLUTRY throughout.**



CURIUM CONNECTS™ SUPPORT SERVICES (CONTINUED)



Financial support designed to help make treatment more affordable

\$0
COPAY

**Eligible patients pay
as little as \$0 per dose
of BEXLUTRY*†‡**

Your care team will help enroll you in the **Curium Connects patient support program**. You can also speak with a support specialist if you have any questions about whether you qualify.



Call 1-844-287-2628

*Enrollment in Curium Connects is required to determine eligibility and participation. Offers subject to a maximum benefit per course of treatment.

†Please see terms and conditions for [in-home lab testing](#), [travel and lodging assistance](#), and [copay program](#).

‡Limitations apply. Valid only for those with commercial insurance. Not valid under Medicare or any other federal or state program.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Breastfeeding Warning: You should not breastfeed during treatment with Bexlutry and for 2.5 months after your last dose.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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CURIUM'S COMMITMENT TO THE NET COMMUNITY



BEXLUTRY was developed by Curium, a US-based radiopharmaceutical company dedicated to supporting people living with NETs. Since 1994, Curium has focused on advancing diagnosis and treatment options for the NET community.



Connect with the NET community

You don't have to face GEP-NETs alone. Patient advocacy groups understand what you're going through and can help educate, support, and connect you with others in the NET community.



netcancerawareness.org



ncf.net



incalliance.org



thehealingnet.org



cag-la.org



netrf.org



norcalcarcinet.org



pheopara.org



flanet.info

These organizations are independent patient advocacy groups.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Fertility Problems: Treatment with Bexlutry may cause fertility problems in males and females. This is because radiation absorbed by the testes or ovaries during treatment may affect your ability to have children.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.



CURIUM'S COMMITMENT TO THE NET COMMUNITY (CONTINUED)



Additional resources to help support your treatment journey

Treatment travel card

Carry your radiation treatment card when you travel after your BEXLUTRY treatment. Some airport and security screening machines may pick up leftover radiation from your BEXLUTRY treatment. This radiation treatment card explains why. Print the treatment card, have your care team fill it out, and carry it with you when you travel.

Radiation Safety Notice

This person has been treated with **BEXLUTRY™ (lutetium Lu 177 dotatate injection)**. Radioactivity from lutetium Lu 177 may still be present for up to 67 days after administration. Please refer to the information below and follow appropriate radiation precautions.

Patient name: _____

Hospital: _____

Treating physician: _____

City, State: _____

Administration date and time: _____

Administered activity (mCi or GBq): _____

[Download](#) **printable PDF**
of treatment card

Access [NET VITALS](#), provided by the Neuroendocrine Cancer Foundation, to help you track symptoms, monitor progress, and share information with your care team.

Important Facts (continued)

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry? (continued)

Fertility Problems (continued): These effects may be temporary or permanent. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.



TERMS YOU MAY HEAR



About GEP-NETs

Carcinoid syndrome: A set of NET symptoms, including skin flushing (redness), bloating, diarrhea, wheezing, cramping, and changes in heartbeat

Carcinoid crisis: A very serious and possibly life-threatening form of carcinoid syndrome. It can sometimes be triggered by certain medical procedures

GEP-NET (gastroenteropancreatic NET): A NET that starts in the stomach, intestines, or pancreas

Grade: A measure of how fast tumor cells are growing or dividing. A higher grade means faster growth

Ki-67 index: A percentage that shows how fast tumor cells are growing; lower numbers usually mean slower growth, while higher numbers may mean faster growth

Metastasis: When a GEP-NET spreads from where it first started—often in the stomach, intestines, or pancreas—to other parts of the body, such as the liver, bones, or lymph nodes

Neuroendocrine tumor (NET): A type of tumor that starts in cells that release hormones in response to signals from nerves

SSTR (somatostatin receptor): A protein on the surface of some NET cells that certain treatments can target

SSTR+: GEP-NET cells that test positive for somatostatin receptors and may respond to targeted therapies

Important Facts (continued)

What are the most common side effects of Bexlutry?

The most common and most serious side effects of Bexlutry include decreased blood cell counts, increased liver enzymes, vomiting, nausea, increased blood sugar levels, and low potassium levels.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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TERMS YOU MAY HEAR (CONTINUED)



About treatments and medications

Amino acid solution: A liquid solution given through an IV that contains 2 types of amino acids called lysine and arginine. Amino acids are building blocks of proteins found naturally in the body. During treatment, it helps protect your kidneys by reducing how much radiation reaches them while your body clears BEXLUTRY

Ligand: The part of RLT that finds and locks onto specific receptors located mostly on certain cancer cells, delivering the radioactive treatment directly to the tumor

Lutetium Lu 177 dotatate: The active ingredient in BEXLUTRY. It is a type of RLT or PRRT used to treat SSTR+ GEP-NETs

Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT): A treatment that uses a radiotracer to deliver targeted radiation straight to tumor cells to help slow or stop their growth. This is also known as radioligand therapy

Radioisotope: A type of element that gives off radiation as it breaks down and becomes stable. They can be man-made or occur in nature, and are used in imaging tests and in treatment. They are also called radionuclides

Radioligand therapy (RLT): A treatment that targets some types of cancer, including NETs. It delivers radiation to cancer cells while trying to leave healthy cells unharmed

Radiopharmaceutical: A medicine made up of 2 main parts—a radioactive part and a targeting part. Together, they find and attack cancer cells, like those found in GEP-NETs

Somatostatin analog (SSA): A type of medication that can help control the growth of NETs by blocking the hormones that these tumors often make

Important Facts (continued)

What are the most common side effects of Bexlutry? (continued)

Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any side effects that bother you or do not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of Bexlutry; For more information or to learn more, talk to your healthcare provider.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

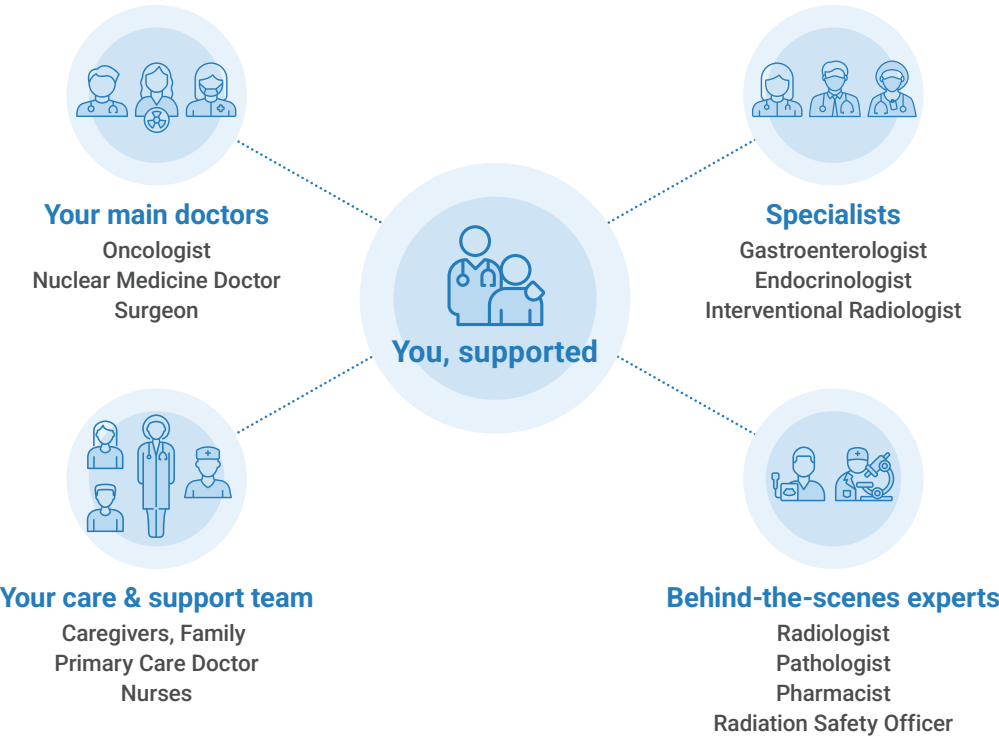
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for intravenous use

MEMBERS OF YOUR CARE TEAM



Who may be a part of your GEP-NET care team?

GEP-NETs are complex, so a team approach is important. There are several healthcare professionals who may be a part of your care team.



Important Facts (continued)

What other medicines may interact with Bexlutry?

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking steroid medicines (such as glucocorticoids), as high doses may affect how this medicine works.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.



MEMBERS OF YOUR CARE TEAM (CONTINUED)



Care coordinator: Someone who helps organize appointments, treatments, and communication between specialists

Endocrinologist: A doctor who helps manage hormone-related symptoms and complications from NETs, especially when the tumors affect how your body makes or uses hormones

Financial counselor: Someone who can help you understand insurance coverage and treatment costs

Gastroenterologist: A doctor who specializes in the digestive system and helps diagnose and manage NETs that start in or affect the stomach, intestines, or pancreas

Interventional radiologist: A doctor who uses imaging, such as CT scans or ultrasound, to guide small procedures that treat NETs or help ease symptoms

Medical oncologist: A doctor who treats cancer by focusing on whole-body treatments like medication or chemotherapy

Multidisciplinary team: A group of doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other specialists who communicate with each other to coordinate your care, so you don't have to manage it on your own

Not every patient will work with every specialist listed. Your care team will guide you through who is involved in your care and when.

Important Facts (continued)

What other medicines may interact with Bexlutry? (continued)

You should stop taking long-acting somatostatin analogs at least 4 weeks before treatment with Bexlutry. Short-acting somatostatin analogs may be used up to 24 hours before treatment.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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MEMBERS OF YOUR CARE TEAM (CONTINUED)



Nuclear medicine physician: A doctor who uses radiopharmaceuticals to find or treat tumors

Nuclear medicine technologist: They administer the radiopharmaceutical and perform the scan

Nuclear pharmacist: A medication expert who helps make sure BEXLUTRY and supportive medicines are safe and used correctly

Oncology nurse: A healthcare professional who administers your amino acid solution and monitors you while you receive BEXLUTRY

Oncology social worker: A member of your care team who can help you and your family cope with the emotional and practical challenges of GEP-NETs

Radiation oncologist: A doctor who uses targeted radiation therapy to help shrink GEP-NETs and control symptoms. In some centers, they may also help oversee nuclear medicine treatments

Surgeon: A doctor who may be able to treat NETs by performing surgery to remove these tumors

Not every patient will work with every specialist listed. Your care team will guide you through who is involved in your care and when.

Important Facts (continued)

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 additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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UNSTOPPABLE, TOGETHER

BEXLUTRY helps bring your path into focus—combining effective treatment with dedicated support so you can move forward with clarity and confidence in your GEP-NET journey



BEXLUTRY is backed by Curium's 30+ years of commitment to the NET community

-  **Proven therapy**
BEXLUTRY delivers radiation to GEP-NET cells, which may help shrink the tumor or slow tumor growth.
-  **Support every step of the way**
With BEXLUTRY, you have access to ongoing educational, financial, and other support to help you navigate treatment.

Talk to your doctor about BEXLUTRY or learn more at [BEXLUTRY.com](https://www.bexlutry.com)

Important Facts

What are some important things to know about the safety of Bexlutry?

Bexlutry may cause some serious side effects, and in some cases your healthcare provider may need to adjust or stop your treatment. You should always follow your healthcare provider's instructions. These safety considerations include:

Radiation Exposure: Bexlutry is a radioactive medicine that contributes to your long-term radiation exposure. This may increase your risk of developing cancer later in life. Radiation from Bexlutry can be detected in your urine for up to 30 days after each treatment. It is important to reduce radiation exposure to yourself, your caregivers, and others in your home during and after treatment. Your healthcare provider will give you specific instructions on steps you can take at home to reduce radiation exposure to people around you. Follow these instructions carefully.

Please see additional Important Facts about BEXLUTRY throughout.

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