



A New Treatment In The Fight Against Ovarian Cancer

(NAPSA)—According to the American Cancer Society, a woman's risk of developing ovarian cancer is one in 73. Awareness of the signs and symptoms of the disease is a woman's first defense against it, but many of the symptoms of ovarian cancer are similar to those of everyday ailments, like bloating, pain in the abdomen or pelvis, and trouble eating or feeling full quickly.

Because there are no tests for early detection of ovarian cancer, many women are only diagnosed when the disease has progressed to more advanced stages. For this reason, the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance (OCNA) lists ovarian cancer as the most deadly of all gynecological cancers, with a five-year survival rate of less than 50 percent.

While early diagnosis is a barrier to improved survival, there have also been very few treatments available to manage ovarian cancer in the advanced stages. Just recently, however, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved LYNPARZA™ (olaparib) capsules as a new treatment option. LYNPARZA is intended for use as monotherapy, meaning it can be used without any other treatment, in women living with advanced ovarian cancer described as deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA-mutated (as detected by an FDA-approved test) ovarian cancer, who have been treated with three or more prior lines of chemotherapy.

The indication is approved under accelerated approval based on objective response rates and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trials.

"The FDA approval of LYNPARZA is important news for eligible women with germline BRCA-mutated (gBRCAm) advanced ovarian cancer," said Dr. Briggs Morrison, Executive Vice President, Global Medicines Development & Chief Medical Officer, AstraZeneca.

Genetic Testing

Different genes are linked to different parts of the body, and these mutations can cause normal cells to become cancerous. One of the leading causes of ovarian cancer is a genetic mutation that can be hereditary, known as BRCA1 and BRCA2. Mutations in these genes can significantly increase the risk of breast and ovarian cancer.

According to the National Cancer Institute, of the 1.4 percent of all women who will develop ovarian cancer by 70 years of age, 39 percent will harbor a specific BRCA1 mutation and 11 to 17 percent a BRCA2 mutation.

It is also important to note that nearly half of women with ovarian cancer who have a BRCA mutation have no relevant family history of breast or ovarian cancer, which is why all women diagnosed with ovarian cancer should talk to their doctor about BRCA testing—



If you or someone you care about is at risk for ovarian cancer, your doctor may have a new way to help.

because it could help determine the course of treatment. Testing positive for a germline BRCA mutation is a requirement for treatment with LYNPARZA.

Treatments that Target BRCA Mutations

LYNPARZA is a type of drug known as a PARP inhibitor (PARPi). A PARPi works by blocking the PARP protein and thereby preventing DNA repair in cells. In BRCA-mutated cancer cells, BRCA proteins are unable to effectively repair the DNA. Treatment with LYNPARZA can lead to a large buildup of DNA damage in cancer cells, resulting in cancer cell death.

In clinical trials, LYNPARZA demonstrated an objective response rate (ORR) of 34 percent in patients with advanced gBRCA-mutated ovarian cancer who received three or more prior lines of chemotherapy. This means 34 percent of patients saw the size of their tumor shrink, versus those who saw no change.

The median duration of therapy was found to be 7.9 months for patients involved in the trial. LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects that can lead to death including bone marrow problems and lung problems. Patients will undergo blood tests before, and every month during, treatment with LYNPARZA to monitor their blood cell counts.

The most common side effects are anemia, nausea or vomiting, tiredness or weakness, diarrhea, indigestion or heartburn, headache, loss of appetite, changes in how food tastes, changes in kidney function blood tests, sore throat or runny nose, upper respiratory infection, cough, pain in the joints, muscles and back, rash, and pain or discomfort in the stomach area.

If you or someone you love is living with ovarian cancer, or if you have a family history of ovarian cancer, talk to your doctor about BRCA testing to determine if a genetic mutation is present. Once you know your genetic status, talk to your doctor about treatment options including whether a PARP inhibitor such as LYNPARZA is right for you.

Please see the Important Safety Information below for additional information.

Talk to your doctor about any questions you may have about ovarian cancer or LYNPARZA. To learn more, visit www.LYNPARZA.com.

Important Safety Information

There are no contraindications for LYNPARZA.

LYNPARZA may cause serious side effects that can lead to death including bone marrow problems and lung problems. Some people who have ovarian cancer or who have received previous treatment with chemotherapy or certain other medicines for their cancer have developed bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) during treatment with LYNPARZA. Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment with LYNPARZA, but can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML.

You will undergo blood tests before, and every month during, treatment with LYNPARZA to monitor your blood cell counts. Symptoms to discuss with your health care provider include weakness, weight loss, fever, frequent infections, blood in your urine/stool, shortness of breath, feeling very tired, and bruising or bleeding more easily.

Tell your health care provider if you have any new or worsening symptoms of lung problems, including shortness of breath, fever, cough or wheezing.

Avoid pregnancy when taking LYNPARZA and tell your health care provider right away if you are, or think you have become, pregnant.

Avoid grapefruit, grapefruit juice and Seville oranges during treatment as they may increase the levels of LYNPARZA in your blood.

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For complete Product Information, including Patient Information (Medication Guide), visit www.LYNPARZA.com or call 1-800-236-9933.

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