



Talking With Your Doctor About an Oral Treatment Option



If you have been diagnosed with myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), navigating your treatment journey can be overwhelming. It's important to talk with your healthcare team and ask any questions you may have about MDS and INQOVI® (decitabine and cedazuridine) tablets as a treatment option so you can feel more informed when making treatment decisions.

The information and questions in this guide may help you start the conversation with your doctor about INQOVI as a treatment option to MDS.

About INQOVI

INQOVI is a once-daily oral combination pill made of decitabine and cedazuridine. Decitabine has been used to treat MDS for many years, but previously was only available as an intravenous IV infusion. Cedazuridine is an ingredient that allows INQOVI to be taken by mouth.

What is INQOVI?

INQOVI is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with myelodysplastic syndromes, including chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Your healthcare provider will determine if INQOVI can treat your type of MDS.

It is not known if INQOVI is safe or effective in children.

Selected Important Safety Information

INQOVI may cause serious side effects, including:

Low blood cell counts. Low blood counts (white blood cells, platelets, and red blood cells) are common with INQOVI but can also be serious and lead to infections that may be life-threatening. If your blood cell counts are too low, your healthcare provider may need to delay treatment with INQOVI, lower your dose of INQOVI,

or in some cases give you a medicine to help treat low blood cell counts. Your healthcare provider may need to give you antibiotic medicines to prevent or treat infections or fever while your blood cell counts are low. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell counts before you start treatment and regularly during treatment with INQOVI.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of infection during treatment with INQOVI:

- fever
- chills
- body aches
- bruising more easily than usual

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, read the full Prescribing Information available at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss it with your healthcare provider.

INQOVI[®]
(decitabine and cedazuridine)
35mg / 100mg tablets

INQOVI was shown to be effective

In a trial of 133 people,

21% had a **complete response***

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Of the 57 people who needed blood transfusions before starting the trial,

53% **no longer required blood transfusions after treatment with INQOVI[†]**

*Complete response means no signs of MDS or CMML are found in response to treatment. This does not mean the MDS or CMML have been cured.

[†]In this trial, blood transfusions could mean either red blood cells or platelet transfusions. Patients who did not need blood transfusions were able to go without a transfusion for at least 56 days.



Selected Important Safety Information

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

- have kidney problems
- have liver problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. INQOVI can harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with INQOVI.

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will check to see if you are pregnant before you start treatment with INQOVI.
- You should use effective birth control during treatment with INQOVI and for at least 6 months after your last dose of INQOVI.

Males with female partners who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment with INQOVI and for 3 months after the last dose. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have questions about birth control options that are right for you.

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if INQOVI passes into breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with INQOVI and for 2 weeks after your last dose of INQOVI.

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Taking INQOVI

INQOVI® (decitabine and cedazuridine) tablets contain 35 mg of decitabine and 100 mg of cedazuridine.

Take 1 tablet, by mouth, once a day for the first 5 days of each 28-day cycle. After 5 days of treatment, you do not need to take INQOVI for the next 23 days.

- Take INQOVI one time a day, at about the same time each day
- INQOVI tablets should be taken on an empty stomach, at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after a meal

What do I need to remember when taking INQOVI?

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take INQOVI exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to• Take it once a day at about the same time each day• Take INQOVI on an empty stomach• Swallow INQOVI tablets whole• If you miss your dose, take it within 12 hours of your usual time• If you miss a dose by more than 12 hours, take your next dose at the usual time the following day	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not change your dose or stop taking INQOVI unless your healthcare provider tells you to• Do not eat for at least 2 hours before and 2 hours after taking INQOVI• Do not cut, crush, or chew the tablet• Do not take a dose missed by more than 12 hours• Do not take an additional dose after vomiting a dose

Selected Important Safety Information

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

of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

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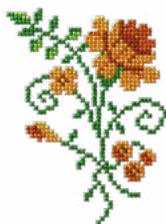
Make the most of your visit

Use the questions and tips in this guide to help you get the conversation started with your doctor during your next office visit.



About your diagnosis

- What is MDS?
- What causes MDS?
- What are the symptoms of MDS?
- What tests do I need to have done?
- What risk group am I in?



Deciding on a treatment for MDS

- What are my treatment options for MDS?
- What are the goals of treatment?
- What treatment do you recommend for my condition?
- Would I come in regularly for intravenous (IV) infusions or is there a convenient option I can take at home?

Treatment with INQOVI® (decitabine and cedazuridine) tablets

- Is an oral treatment like INQOVI right for me?
- How can I prepare for treatment?
- How do I take INQOVI? What should I do if I miss a dose?
- How might INQOVI help me reach my treatment goals?
- What are the possible side effects of INQOVI?
- How can I manage side effects?
- How will I know if INQOVI is working for me?
- How long will treatment last?



Notes:

Selected Important Safety Information

The most common side effects of INQOVI include: low white blood cell count (leukopenia), low platelets in your blood

(thrombocytopenia), low white blood cell count (neutropenia), low red blood cell count (anemia), tiredness, constipation, bleeding,

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Tips for communicating with your healthcare team



Be open about information that could affect your health and treatment journey



Don't be afraid to **ask for further explanation** or clarify any confusing information



Listen carefully to what your doctor has to say



Share your goals you have for treatment



If available, **ask a caregiver or friend** to come with you to help take notes and ask questions you may have missed



Address any challenges you may face while on your journey



Notes:

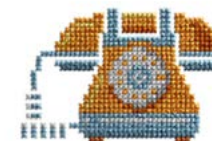
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INQOVI® (decitabine and cedazuridine) tablets are a prescription medicine used to treat adults with certain types of MDS, including CMML.

- 21% of people had a **complete response to INQOVI**
- 53% of people who needed blood transfusions before starting INQOVI **no longer required blood transfusions after treatment with INQOVI**
- **INQOVI can be taken from the convenience of your own home.** Take 1 tablet, by mouth, once a day for the first 5 days of each 28-day cycle

Start the discussion about
INQOVI with your doctor



× For more information, visit [INQOVI.com](https://www.inqovi.com) ×

Selected Important Safety Information

The most common side effects of INQOVI include (continued): muscle pain, pain or sores in your mouth or throat, joint pain, nausea, shortness of breath, diarrhea, rash, dizziness, fever with low white blood cell count (febrile neutropenia), swelling of arms or legs, headache, cough, decreased appetite, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia and changes in liver function tests.

INQOVI may affect fertility in men. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you. These are not all of the possible side effects of INQOVI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout, read the full Prescribing Information available at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss it with your healthcare provider.

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