



A guide to your VENCLEXTA treatment



The first and only chemo-free, oral-based CLL treatment designed to be completed after a set amount of time

- For untreated CLL or SLL, VENCLEXTA is taken for 12 months in combination with GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab), an infused therapy

What is VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

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

Safety Considerations

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**
- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- **Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you** have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- You should not drink grapefruit juice, or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while taking VENCLEXTA, as they may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.
- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 18 and 19.
Please see full Prescribing Information at
www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.



VENCLEXTA[®]
venetoclax tablets 10mg, 50mg, 100mg

USE THIS GUIDE TO LEARN ABOUT:

- How VENCLEXTA can treat CLL/SLL
- How to safely take VENCLEXTA
- Possible side effects that may occur
- Resources and support that are available to you throughout your treatment journey



Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 18 and 19.
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Understanding chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)

CLL and SLL are types of cancer that affect your blood

With cancer, healthy cells turn into abnormal, unhealthy cells that multiply too quickly and live for too long.

Normally, cells are supposed to go through a process called apoptosis where they naturally die off at a certain time. Apoptosis is disrupted when you have cancer. The unhealthy cells can build up and prevent the healthy cells from doing their job.

What is the difference between CLL and SLL?

CLL and SLL are closely-related diseases. The difference is where the cancer cells are found. Leukemia starts in the bone marrow and then later spreads into the blood. In SLL, the cancer cells are found mostly in the lymph nodes, which are part of the body's immune system.

What are the signs and symptoms?

CLL and SLL are usually slow-growing types of cancer. Signs and symptoms often don't develop for years. When they do occur, they can include:

- Swollen lymph nodes (often in the neck or under the arms)
- Fatigue (tiredness)
- Easy bruising

Select Important Safety Information

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- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What is VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA is an oral targeted therapy approved to treat adults with CLL or SLL. **VENCLEXTA is not a chemotherapy.** It is a pill that helps restore apoptosis and through apoptosis your body lowers the number of cancer cells.

Your healthcare team may prescribe VENCLEXTA with GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab), an antibody infusion (IV) therapy to help you fight previously untreated CLL or SLL. Antibody infusion therapy targets a protein found on the surface of both CLL cells and some healthy blood cells. It is thought to help your body's immune system to find and kill leukemia cells. It may also affect normal cells.

Unlike some other oral therapies for CLL, you can complete your VENCLEXTA treatment in a set amount of time.

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Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS):** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. See page 11 in this brochure for information on TLS.
- **Infections:** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 18 and 19.

Please see full Prescribing Information at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclxexta.pdf.

VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab) offers a chance for a treatment-free period after 12 months

In a clinical study of 432 people with previously untreated CLL, VENCLEXTA was studied with an antibody treatment called GAZYVA. This regimen is not a chemotherapy and was proven to be more effective than a commonly used chemotherapy and antibody regimen.

The chance of disease worsening or death was **67% lower** with the VENCLEXTA regimen (216 people) than with the chemotherapy and antibody regimen (216 people).

REMISSION IS POSSIBLE

Over **8 of 10 people** achieved some level of remission with VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA



46% (100 people) achieved complete remission:

Complete remission (CR) means that all signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared for a period of time, but cancer may still be in the body.

35% (76 people) achieved partial remission:

This means the cancer was greatly improved and there were fewer cancer cells present, but there was still evidence of cancer in the body.

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Minimal residual disease negativity

MINIMAL RESIDUAL DISEASE NEGATIVITY

57% (123 people) had no detectable cancer in their bone marrow and **76% (163 people)** had no detectable cancer in their blood 3 months after treatment completion*

*After completing VENCLEXTA treatment, some people had such a low level of CLL cells (fewer than 1 cancer cell per 10,000 white blood cells) that the cells were not detectable by the usual clinical tests. This is known as minimal residual disease negativity.

1 year after the 12-month treatment was completed, **nearly 9 of 10 people** were alive and did not experience a worsening of their disease



VENCLEXTA is a pill you take by mouth, once a day

Before you start taking VENCLEXTA, you will begin receiving infusions of GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab).

- 1 In **month 1**, you will receive GAZYVA on the **first day of weeks 1-3**; however, your very first dose of GAZYVA will be **split over days 1 and 2**
- 2 You will start taking VENCLEXTA **after the first 3 weeks** of GAZYVA treatment
- 3 You will start at a low dose of VENCLEXTA and gradually build up to a higher dose—this is known as a **“ramp-up” period**
- 4 You will receive GAZYVA **once per month for months 2-6**
- 5 You will **continue** to take VENCLEXTA **once daily** until the end of the **12-month** treatment period

Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**

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Treatment is designed to be completed in 12 months

Your healthcare provider may tell you to take VENCLEXTA differently than described here. Take VENCLEXTA exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.

See page 12 for important information on getting started with VENCLEXTA.



VENCLEXTA side effects can be managed with your healthcare provider

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects

- Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS): TLS is a serious complication. See next page to learn more about symptoms and tips for preventing TLS
- Low white blood cell count: Also called neutropenia, low white blood cell count is common with VENCLEXTA but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA
- Infections. Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA

Because the VENCLEXTA regimens can be taken for a set amount of time, drug exposure is limited

Common side effects that occurred with VENCLEXTA when used in combination with GAZYVA® (obinutuzumab) or rituximab or alone*

- Low white blood cell counts
- Low platelet counts
- Low red blood cell counts
- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Cough
- Muscle and joint pain
- Tiredness
- Swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet

*VENCLEXTA alone or in combination with rituximab is approved for previously treated CLL or SLL

Select Important Safety Information

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

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Please see full Prescribing Information at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclaxta.pdf.

Steps for preventing TLS

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS)

TLS is a serious side effect caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. So tell your doctor right away if you experience symptoms associated with TLS, including:

- Fever
- Chills
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Confusion
- Shortness of breath
- Seizures
- Irregular heartbeat
- Dark or cloudy urine
- Unusual tiredness
- Muscle or joint pain

In the clinical trial, 1% of people (3 out of 212) treated with VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA had TLS. All cases were resolved and did not lead to withdrawal from the study.

It's important to follow your healthcare provider's instructions and to follow the prevention tips below.

Tips for helping prevent TLS

The risk of TLS can vary for different people. To determine your risk of getting TLS, your healthcare provider will do blood tests before you start VENCLEXTA.



Drink plenty of water

It is very important to drink 6-8 glasses (~56 oz) of water every day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose, and each time your dose is increased. You may have received a 28-ounce water bottle. If you fill this water bottle twice per day and drink it, you will meet the daily water requirement



Take medications your doctor gives you

Your healthcare provider will give you medications—sometimes including IV fluids—before starting and during treatment to help reduce your risk of TLS



Take VENCLEXTA as prescribed

Your healthcare provider may delay your dose, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects



Go to your blood test appointments

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests in your first 5 weeks of treatment to check for TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests

Getting started with VENCLEXTA

- Read the Quick Start Guide that comes with your VENCLEXTA Starting Pack
- Take VENCLEXTA by mouth, one time each day
- Your healthcare team will start you on a low dose of 20 mg each day and gradually increase it over 5 weeks
- The 5-week dose ramp-up is designed to gradually destroy your cancer cells and may help reduce your risk of TLS
- Do not start taking VENCLEXTA until you have reviewed specific instructions with your healthcare provider. You may be directed to take your first dose and any increase in dose in your healthcare provider's office or hospital
- After the 5-week dose ramp-up, VENCLEXTA should be taken at the recommended daily dose of 400 mg as prescribed until your healthcare provider tells you to stop taking VENCLEXTA or changes your dose

Select Important Safety Information

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**
- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

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Please see full Prescribing Information at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclerxta.pdf.

Taking VENCLEXTA

VENCLEXTA CLL/SLL Starting Pack



Once you are prescribed VENCLEXTA, you will receive a Starting Pack with color-coded weekly wallets of blister packs for weeks 1-4 of treatment.*†



Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4

VENCLEXTA Pill Bottle



The medicine you will need for the rest of your treatment will come in a pill bottle as shown above.

Week 5+

*Keep VENCLEXTA tablets in the original package during the first 4 weeks of treatment. Do not transfer the tablets to a different container.

†Store VENCLEXTA at or below 86°F (30°C).

How do I take VENCLEXTA?

Do's



Drink plenty of water every day when taking VENCLEXTA



Take VENCLEXTA with a meal and water around the same time of day, every day

Don'ts



Start taking VENCLEXTA until you have reviewed the instructions with your doctor



Crush, chew, or break the tablets. Be sure to swallow them whole



Take an additional dose if you vomit after taking VENCLEXTA. Take the next dose at the usual time the next day



Drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges, or starfruit, as these may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood

Following your **dosing schedule** is important. The VENCLEXTA regimen is designed to be completed in a set amount of time.

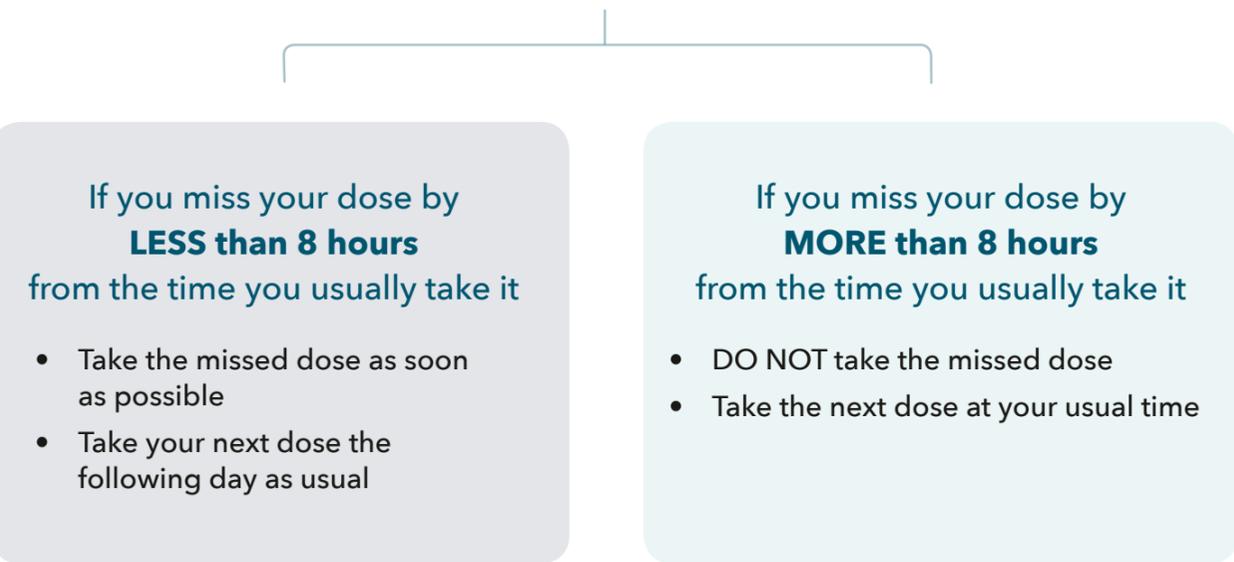
Select Important Safety Information

- Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a "live vaccine" before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 18 and 19. Please see full Prescribing Information at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclaxta.pdf.

Your healthcare provider may delay or decrease your dose or stop treatment if you have side effects. **Don't stop or change your dose unless directed by your healthcare team.**

WHAT TO DO IN CASE YOU MISS A DOSE



Get personalized nurse support during your treatment



VENCOMPASS[®]

Call **1-844-9-COMPASS (1-844-926-6727)**

to get connected to your VENCOMPASS dedicated nurse for support during the ramp-up and throughout your treatment.

Your VENCOMPASS Nurse can:

Remind you to:



Go to your appointments with your healthcare provider



Stay hydrated



Take your medicine as prescribed

Support you by:



Helping you throughout your treatment journey with your VENCLEXTA regimen



Answering your questions related to your VENCLEXTA regimen



Telling you about organizations that can provide additional support

Nurses do not provide medical advice and are trained to direct people with cancer and their caregivers to speak with their healthcare professional about any treatment-related questions. All information provided is based on the full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide for VENCLEXTA.

Select Important Safety Information

The most common side effects of VENCLEXTA when used in combination with obinutuzumab or rituximab or alone in people with CLL or SLL include low white blood cell counts; low platelet counts; low red blood cell counts; diarrhea; nausea; upper respiratory tract infection; cough; muscle and joint pain; tiredness; and swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet.

VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

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Please see full Prescribing Information at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclexta.pdf.

Financial support is available

Living with a serious illness can come with many challenges, and getting your medicine shouldn't be one of them. We offer several types of assistance to help you.

No out-of-pocket costs for the VENCLEXTA regimens after you complete treatment at the recommended dose*

*Coverage may vary by health plan. You may still incur out-of-pocket costs for other treatments or tests as directed by your healthcare provider.

Commercial insurance Co-pay help for out-of-pocket costs



The **BioOncology[®] Co-pay Card** for VENCLEXTA can help qualified, commercially insured patients with the out-of-pocket costs associated with their VENCLEXTA, GAZYVA[®] (obinutuzumab), or rituximab* prescriptions. Out-of-pocket costs include co-pays and co-insurance, with as little as \$5 co-pay deductible for VENCLEXTA + GAZYVA or VENCLEXTA + rituximab.

Visit CopolyAssistanceNow.com/VENCLEXTA to apply or call **1-855-MYCO-PAY (1-855-692-6729)** to find out if you qualify

*VENCLEXTA alone or in combination with rituximab is approved for previously treated CLL or SLL

Insured or not insured Financial assistance

ACCESS[®] SOLUTIONS[®] might be able to help you pay for VENCLEXTA. Assistance is available for eligible patients **regardless of their insurance type** with commercial insurance (such as the one you get through your employer), public insurance (such as Medicare or Medicaid), or no insurance.

To find out if you're eligible, visit Genentech-Access.com/VENCLEXTA or call **1-888-249-4918**

The **Genentech Patient Foundation** gives free Genentech medicine to people who don't have insurance coverage or who have financial concerns.

Call **866-422-2377** to speak to a Foundation Specialist to see if you qualify

This VENCLEXTA Co-pay Program is valid ONLY for patients with commercial insurance who have a valid prescription for a Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved indication of a Genentech medication. Patients using Medicare, Medicaid, or any other federal or state government program to pay for their medications are not eligible. Under the Program, the patient will pay a co-pay. After reaching the maximum Program benefit, the patient will be responsible for all out-of-pocket costs.

All participants are responsible for reporting the receipt of all Program benefits as required by any insurer or by law. No party may seek reimbursement for all or any part of the benefit received through this Program. This Program is void where prohibited by law. Genentech reserves the right to rescind, revoke, or amend the Program without notice at any time. Additional eligibility criteria apply. See full terms and conditions at www.venclexta.com/terms-and-conditions.html.

 **VENCLEXTA[®]**
venetoclax tablets 10mg, 50mg, 100mg

Use and Important Safety Information

What is VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets)?

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

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

Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests to check your risk of getting TLS before you start taking VENCLEXTA. You will receive other medicines before starting and during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of TLS. You may also need to receive intravenous (IV) fluids into your vein. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for TLS when you first start treatment and during treatment with VENCLEXTA. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain.

Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.

Drink 6 to 8 glasses (about 56 ounces total) of water each day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose of VENCLEXTA, and each time your dose is increased.

Your healthcare provider may delay, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects.

Who should not take VENCLEXTA?

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS.

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. VENCLEXTA and other medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects.
- Do not start new medicines during treatment with VENCLEXTA without first talking with your healthcare provider.

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

- have kidney or liver problems.
- have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium.
- have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout.
- are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA, until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay. If you are not sure about the type of immunization or vaccine, ask your healthcare provider. These vaccines may not be safe or may not work as well during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. VENCLEXTA may harm your unborn baby. If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with VENCLEXTA, and you should use effective birth control during treatment and for at least 30 days after the last dose of VENCLEXTA. If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VENCLEXTA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

What should I avoid while taking VENCLEXTA?

You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while you are taking VENCLEXTA. These products may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.

What are the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

The most common side effects of VENCLEXTA when used in combination with obinutuzumab or rituximab or alone in people with CLL or SLL include low white blood cell counts; low platelet counts; low red blood cell counts; diarrhea; nausea; upper respiratory tract infection; cough; muscle and joint pain; tiredness; and swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet.

VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

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.

If you cannot afford your medication, contact www.medicineassistancetool.org for assistance.



What are my next steps?



Follow the checklist below to get started with your treatment



Confirm how you will start treatment

Talk with your healthcare provider to find out when and where you will start your treatment.

Remember to take VENCLEXTA exactly how your healthcare team prescribed.



Confirm delivery method

Talk with your healthcare provider to determine how to obtain your medication.



Request a VENCOMPASS Nurse

If you didn't already sign up in your doctor's office, call 1-844-9-COMPASS (1-844-926-6727) to get connected to your dedicated VENCOMPASS Nurse for support during the ramp-up and throughout your treatment.

Get additional information about living with leukemia*

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society

www.lls.org

1-800-955-4572

Lymphoma Research Foundation

www.lymphoma.org

1-800-500-9976

American Cancer Society

www.cancer.org

1-800-227-2345

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Select Important Safety Information

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome. Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 18 and 19.

Please see full Prescribing Information at www.rxabbvie.com/pdf/venclaxta.pdf.

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 **VENCLEXTA**®
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