



An innovative treatment option

JELMYTO is your partner in
treating low-grade upper
tract urothelial cancer

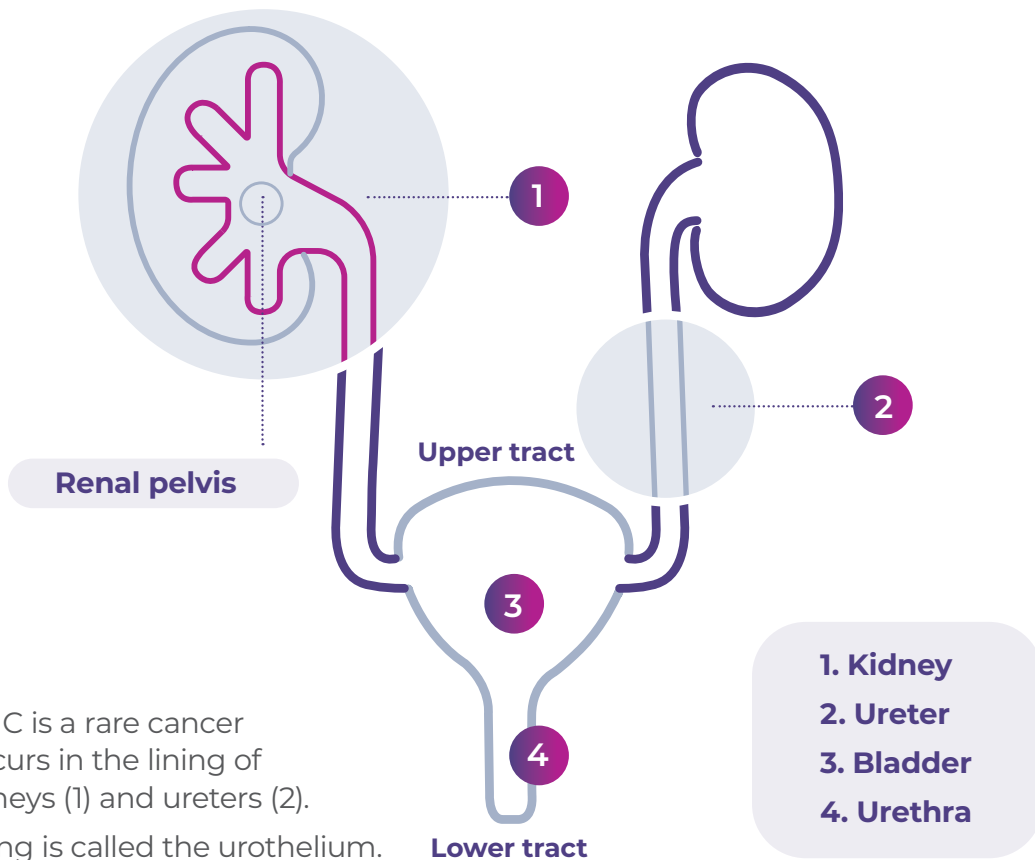
Approved Use for JELMYTO

JELMYTO[®] is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with a type of cancer of the lining of the upper urinary tract including the kidney called low-grade Upper Tract Urothelial Cancer (LG-UTUC).

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and [click here](#) for JELMYTO Full Prescribing Information, including the Patient Information.

Not actual patient.

Understanding low-grade upper tract urothelial cancer



LG-UTUC is a rare cancer that occurs in the lining of the kidneys (1) and ureters (2).

This lining is called the urothelium.

Important Safety Information

You should not receive JELMYTO if you have a hole or tear (perforation) of your bladder or upper urinary tract.

Before receiving JELMYTO, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. JELMYTO can harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant during treatment with JELMYTO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with JELMYTO.

Females who are able to become pregnant: You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with JELMYTO and for 6 months after the last dose.

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Jelmyto[®]
(mitomycin) for pyelocalyceal solution

JELMYTO is a treatment option that may be right for you



Minor surgery may not be enough

Endoscopic management, also called endoscopic resection, is a minor surgery done to remove tumors.



Major surgery may be too much

Radical nephroureterectomy (RNU) is a surgery that removes the kidney, ureter, and a small part of the bladder.

JELMYTO is a different kind of chemotherapy that is proven to treat LG-UTUC*

*Results achieved when JELMYTO was given once a week for 6 weeks to 71 participants.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

Before receiving JELMYTO, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you (cont'd)

- Males being treated with JELMYTO:** If you have a female partner who is able to become pregnant, you should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with JELMYTO and for 3 months after the last dose.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if JELMYTO passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with JELMYTO and for 1 week after the last dose.
- **Tell your healthcare provider if you take water pills (diuretic).**

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How JELMYTO works to help fight your cancer



JELMYTO is an innovative chemotherapy that is given directly into the affected area of the kidney and stays there for 4 to 6 hours. It does not go through the whole body like traditional chemotherapy.



JELMYTO is given through a process called instillation. It fills the hard-to-reach places in the upper urinary tract.



JELMYTO stays in your kidney for 4 to 6 hours, helping to make tumors disappear.* After treatment, JELMYTO slowly liquefies and exits your body through urination.

*Results achieved when JELMYTO was given once a week for 6 weeks to 71 participants.

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

How will I receive JELMYTO?

- Your healthcare provider will tell you to take a medicine called sodium bicarbonate before each JELMYTO treatment.
- You will receive your JELMYTO dose from your healthcare provider 1 time a week for 6 weeks. It is important that you receive all 6 doses of JELMYTO according to your healthcare provider's instructions. If you miss any appointments, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment. Your healthcare provider may recommend up to an additional 11 monthly doses.
- JELMYTO is given to your kidney through a tube called a catheter.
- During treatment with JELMYTO, your healthcare provider may tell you to take additional medicines or change how you take your current medicines.

After receiving JELMYTO:

- JELMYTO may cause your urine color to change to a violet to blue color. Avoid contact between your skin and urine for at least 6 hours.

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Proven to help eliminate tumors in low-grade upper tract urothelial cancer

JELMYTO was tested in a clinical study called OLYMPUS.

Some participants in the study were newly diagnosed, and more than half had been treated for LG-UTUC in the past. Some of them had very hard-to-reach tumors that could not be removed with endoscopic management alone.

The results from the OLYMPUS study showed that:

58% of participants had their tumors disappear after treatment with JELMYTO*

*Results achieved when JELMYTO was given once a week for 6 weeks to 71 participants.



At 1 year, 56% of the patients who had their tumors disappear were still tumor free

Important Safety Information (cont'd)

After receiving JELMYTO (cont'd):

- To urinate, **males and females should sit** on a toilet and flush the toilet several times after you use it. After going to the bathroom, wash your hands, your inner thighs, and genital area well with soap and water.
- Clothing that comes in contact with urine should be washed right away and washed separately from other clothing.

JELMYTO may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Swelling and narrowing of the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder (ureteric obstruction).** If you develop swelling and narrowing, and to protect your kidney from damage, your healthcare provider may recommend the placement of a small plastic tube (stent) in the ureter to help the kidney drain. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop side pain or fever during treatment with JELMYTO.

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Possible side effects with JELMYTO

Contact your doctor's office right away if you develop any of the side effects below or if they worsen.

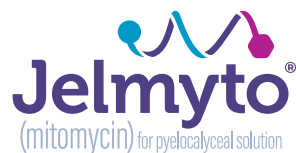
Serious side effects may include:

- **Swelling and narrowing of the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder (ureteric obstruction):** Your doctor may recommend the placement of a small plastic tube (stent) in the ureter to help the kidney drain. This will help you urinate and protect your kidney. Tell your doctor right away if you develop side pain or fever during treatment
- **Bone marrow problems:** JELMYTO can affect your bone marrow and may cause a decrease in white blood cell, red blood cell, and platelet counts. Your doctor will do blood tests before each treatment

The most common side effects of JELMYTO in clinical trials were:

- Urinary tract infection
- Blood in your urine
- Side pain
- Nausea
- Trouble with urination
- Kidney problems
- Vomiting
- Tiredness
- Stomach (abdomen) pain

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JELMYTO: A treatment plan that works for you

JELMYTO is given as an outpatient treatment, and you will typically be sent home the same day.



JELMYTO treatment is given at a clinic, hospital, or ambulatory surgery center, and you generally don't have to stay overnight.



JELMYTO offers a choice of instillation: a nephrostomy tube or ureteral catheter.



JELMYTO is given once a week for 6 weeks. Anesthesia or a sedative may be given but is not required.

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Important questions to ask your doctor

Understanding your treatment is important.
Feel free to use these questions when talking to your doctor.

- What are the goals for my treatment?
- How do I prepare for treatment with JELMYTO?
- What do I need to know about my treatment schedule?
- What should I expect during treatment with JELMYTO?
- How will I know if my treatment is working?
- What side effects might be seen with treatment?
Is there anything I should look out for?
- Will my treatment have an impact on my life or general health?



Find more information and resources
at JELMYTO.com, or visit us on
Facebook at Facebook.com/JELMYTO

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Approved Use and Important Safety Information

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- To urinate, **males and females should sit** on a toilet and flush the toilet several times after you use it. After going to the bathroom, wash your hands, your inner thighs, and genital area well with soap and water.
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- **Bone marrow problems.** JELMYTO can affect your bone marrow and can cause a decrease in your white blood cell, red blood cell, and platelet counts. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests prior to each treatment to check your blood cell counts during treatment with JELMYTO. Your healthcare provider may need to temporarily or permanently stop JELMYTO if you develop bone marrow problems during treatment with JELMYTO.

The most common side effects of JELMYTO include:

urinary tract infection, blood in your urine, side pain, nausea, trouble with urination, kidney problems, vomiting, tiredness, stomach (abdomen) pain.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit <http://www.fda.gov/medwatch> or call 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to UroGen Pharma at 1-855-987-6436.

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Helpful terms to know

- **Anesthesia** - A loss of feeling or awareness caused by drugs or other substances. Anesthesia keeps you from feeling pain during surgery or other procedures
- **Catheter** - A tube that is inserted into the bladder to remove urine from the body. One end of the catheter is inserted through the penis or vagina, up the urethra and into the bladder. The other end is connected to a bag that holds the urine
- **Chemotherapy** - A type of therapy that uses drugs to stop the growth of cancer cells. It works by either killing the cells or stopping them from dividing. Chemotherapy can be given in different ways, depending on the type of cancer you have
- **Endoscopic management/endoscopic resection** - Minor operations that a urologist does to remove UTUC tumors. These operations also can be done using a laser, forceps, or another surgical tool. However, they are always done using an endoscope or ureteroscope, which lets the urologist see inside the body during the operation
- **Low grade** - Describes cancer cells that are less aggressive and are less likely to spread to other parts of an organ or other parts of the body
- **Nephrostomy tube** - A catheter (thin, flexible tube) that is put in from the back and passes through your skin into your kidneys
- **Outpatient** - This means that you can receive medical treatment without spending the night in the hospital
- **Radical nephroureterectomy (RNU)** - The medical name for the surgery that is done to remove a kidney, ureter, and a small part of the bladder. This also could be called a nephroureterectomy, or NU
- **Recurrence** - When cancer that was removed or cured comes back or happens again

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- **Renal pelvis** - The area at the center of the inner parts of the kidney
 - **Tumor** - An abnormal lump or mass of tissue. Tumors can be benign (not cancerous) or malignant (cancerous)
 - **Upper tract urothelial cancer** - A cancer that occurs in the lining of the upper urinary tract (the kidney and ureters)
 - **Ureters** - The tubes that carry the urine to the bladder
 - **Urothelium** - A special type of tissue that lines the inside of the urinary tract. This lining is the same throughout the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra



Not actual patient.

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A different kind of chemotherapy that works right in your kidney to fight low-grade upper tract urothelial cancer



- Proven to help eliminate tumors in patients with LG-UTUC and help keep patients tumor free*
- Well-established safety profile
- Access + insurance coverage support available

*In a study, JELMYTO was shown to effectively treat adults with low-grade upper tract urothelial cancer when given once a week for 6 weeks in 71 participants.

Not actual patient.

Scan to hear real patients talk about their experience with JELMYTO



Important Safety Information (cont'd)

JELMYTO may cause serious side effects, including (cont'd):

- **Bone marrow problems.** JELMYTO can affect your bone marrow and can cause a decrease in your white blood cell, red blood cell, and platelet counts. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests prior to each treatment to check your blood cell counts during treatment with JELMYTO. Your healthcare provider may need to temporarily or permanently stop JELMYTO if you develop bone marrow problems during treatment with JELMYTO.

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