



Getting started on CABOMETYX **IN ADVANCED KIDNEY CANCER**

Patient
portrayal

What is CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- People with kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma). CABOMETYX may be used:
 - In combination with nivolumab to treat renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that has spread (advanced RCC), and you have not already had treatment for your advanced RCC
 - Alone to treat people with renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that has spread (advanced RCC)

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CABOMETYX may cause serious side effects, including bleeding (hemorrhage).

CABOMETYX can cause severe bleeding that may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any signs of bleeding during treatment with CABOMETYX, including: coughing up blood or blood clots; vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds; red or black (looks like tar) stools; menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal; and any unusual or heavy bleeding.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

You have been prescribed CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib)

Welcome! Here you can learn more about CABOMETYX, a medicine proven to treat advanced kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma) that has spread.

You may have been prescribed CABOMETYX alone or in combination with a medicine called OPDIVO® (nivolumab) if you have not already had treatment.

Remember

-  Always talk to your healthcare team if you have any questions or concerns.
-  [Tap here](#) to visit CABOMETYX.com for more information and helpful resources.
-  The information in this handbook is not a substitute for advice from your healthcare team.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CABOMETYX may cause serious side effects, including:

A tear in your stomach or intestinal wall (perforation) or an abnormal connection between 2 parts of your body (fistula). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get tenderness or pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe or that does not go away.

Blood clots, stroke, heart attack, and chest pain. Get emergency help right away if you get:

- Swelling or pain in your arms or legs
- Shortness of breath
- Feel lightheaded or faint
- Sweating more than usual
- Numbness or weakness of your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of your body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking
- Dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- A sudden severe headache

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

Learn more about your prescribed treatment

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How CABOMETRYX[®] (cabozantinib) may work

CABOMETRYX is a kind of medicine called a tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI). OPDIVO[®] (nivolumab) is a kind of medicine called an immunotherapy.

These two medicines may be prescribed together and work differently to treat advanced kidney cancer.

The following pages show:

- What happens in advanced kidney cancer
- How CABOMETRYX may work alone
- How CABOMETRYX may work with OPDIVO[®].
The 2 treatments work differently

Key



protein



immunosuppressive cells



immune cells



OPDIVO



CABOMETRYX

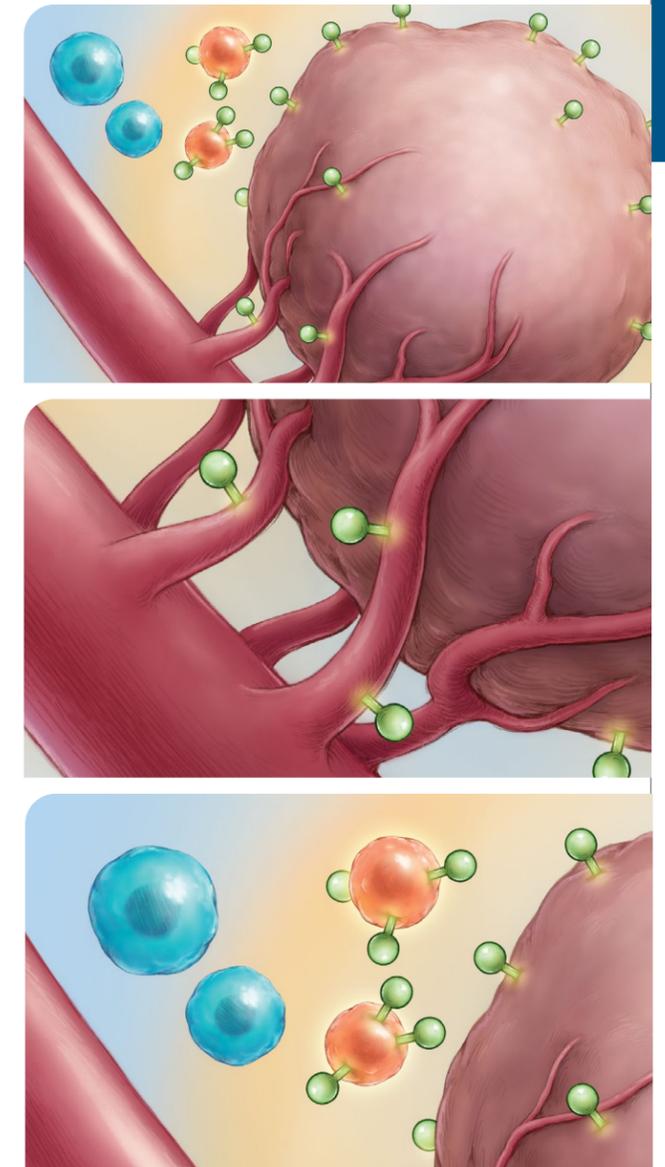
See CABOMETRYX in action, [tap here](#) to watch the video

What happens in cancer

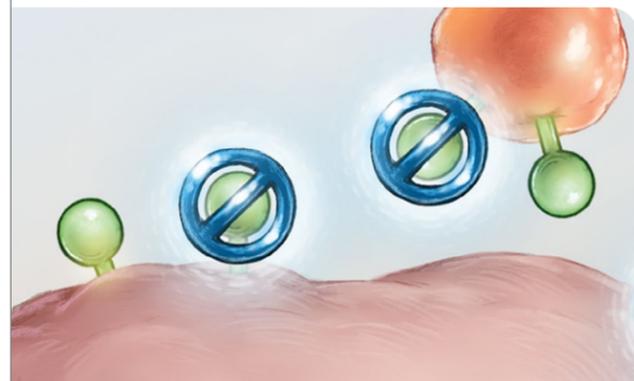
Your body's cells include proteins that send signals telling cells to grow and divide.

In cancer, these signals cause blood vessels to grow and feed the tumor (angiogenesis).

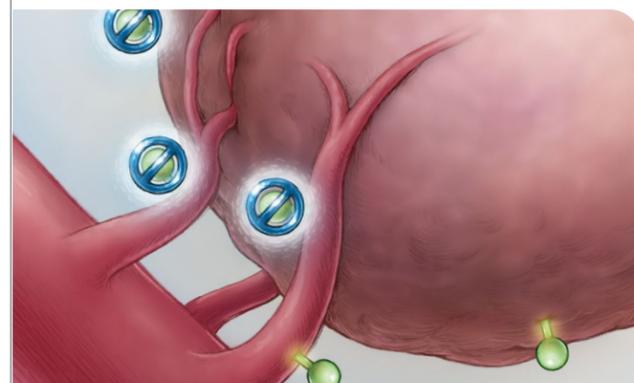
The immune cells that usually help find and kill cancer cells are stopped by immunosuppressive cells.



How CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib) may work alone



CABOMETYX is believed to reduce or slow the proteins' signals that tell cancer cells to grow and divide.



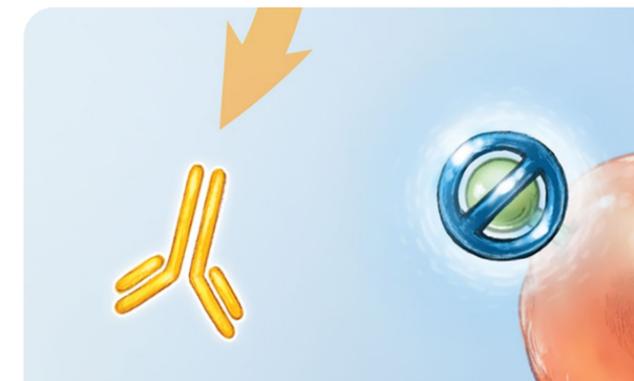
CABOMETYX may limit the growth of blood vessels that feed the tumor. It also may help the body kill cancer cells.



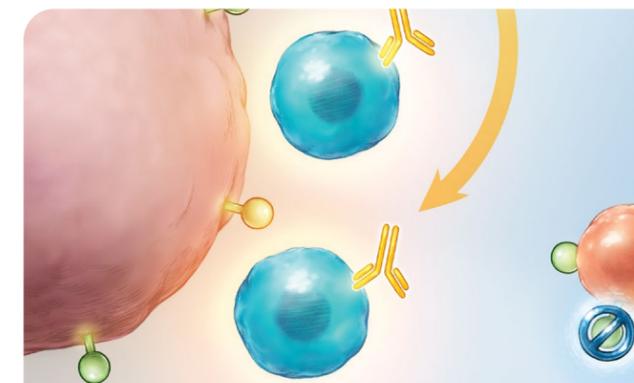
With CABOMETYX, tumors may stop growing or even shrink.

How CABOMETYX may work in combination with OPDIVO® (nivolumab)

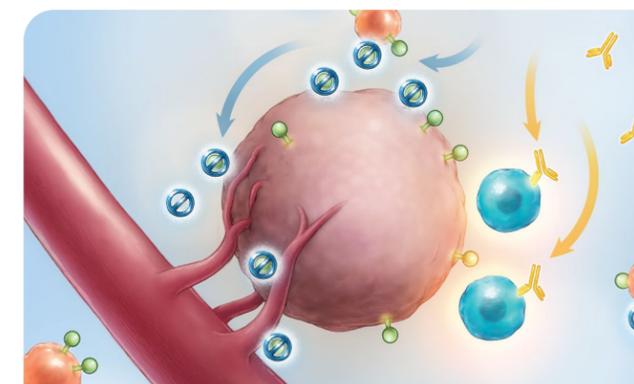
Sometimes CABOMETYX is given with an immunotherapy medicine called OPDIVO.



OPDIVO helps immune cells identify and attack cancer cells that are hiding.



CABOMETYX + OPDIVO may help improve your body's ability to fight advanced kidney cancer.



Key



Treatment with CABOMETYX alone or in combination with OPDIVO may impact both cancer and normal cells—which may result in certain side effects. For more information about CABOMETYX side effects, please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information. For more information on OPDIVO, including potential side effects, please visit OPDIVO.com.

For people who have not been treated before:

A clinical study enrolled adults with advanced kidney cancer who had not received prior treatment: 323 were given CABOMETYX + OPDIVO and 328 were given sunitinib.* OPDIVO was taken for up to 2 years.

People stayed on treatment until their tumors started to grow, or they had a side effect that could not be managed.

The clinical study results were analyzed at different times.

The **first analysis** was done to support approval of CABOMETYX + OPDIVO as a combination treatment for people with advanced kidney cancer who have not had prior treatment. This clinical study looked at people's results at a median[†] of 18.1 months follow-up

A **later analysis**, which is typical for clinical studies, looked at people's results at a median[†] of 55.6 months follow-up. The later analysis is considered descriptive and not definitive, as it provides additional information not included in the main goals of the trial

*Sunitinib is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with advanced kidney cancer.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

High blood pressure (hypertension). Hypertension is common with CABOMETYX and sometimes can be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure before starting CABOMETYX and regularly during treatment with CABOMETYX. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your high blood pressure. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop severe headaches, nose bleeds, tiredness or confusion, vision changes, chest pain, trouble breathing, irregular heartbeat, or blood in your urine.

Diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with CABOMETYX and can be severe. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your diarrhea. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have frequent loose, watery bowel movements.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

In the **first analysis**:

CABOMETYX + OPDIVO reduced the risk of dying by 40% vs sunitinib. Median[†] overall survival was not reached by either CABOMETYX + OPDIVO or sunitinib.

In the **later analysis**:

People taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO

LIVED LONGER
Median[†] overall survival

46.5 months for CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs 36 months for sunitinib

People taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO had increased survival

More people

WERE ALIVE AT 3 YEARS

59% for CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs 50% for sunitinib

Individual results may vary.

[†]Median is the middle value in a set of measurements—for some it was shorter; for others, longer.



In the **first analysis**:

People taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO went longer without tumors growing or spreading

People were able to
LIVE 2x LONGER
WITHOUT
TUMOR GROWTH

Median* of **16.6** months for CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs **8.3** months for sunitinib (based on people's results at a median* of 18.1 months follow-up)

In the **later analysis**:

People taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO went longer without tumors growing or spreading

People were able to
LIVE ALMOST
2x LONGER
WITHOUT
TUMOR GROWTH

Median* of **16.2** months for CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs **8.4** months for sunitinib (based on people's results at a median* of 55.6 months follow-up)

Individual results may vary.

In **both analyses**, CABOMETYX + OPDIVO helped people live longer without their cancer progressing.

*Median is the middle value in a set of measurements—for some it was shorter; for others, longer.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

A skin problem called hand-foot skin reaction. Hand-foot skin reactions are common and can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have rashes, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet.

Liver problems. Liver problems may happen during treatment with CABOMETYX. When CABOMETYX is taken in combination with nivolumab, severe changes in liver function tests may happen more often than if you take CABOMETYX alone. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before and during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop symptoms of liver problems including: yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark urine, bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.



**Proven results of
CABOMETYX[®] (cabozantinib) + OPDIVO[®] (nivolumab)**
(Cont'd)

In the **first analysis**:

More people taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO had meaningful reductions* in tumor size

**TUMORS SHRUNK
IN SIZE IN
2x
AS MANY PEOPLE**

55.7% CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs 27.1% sunitinib (complete + partial responses)

**TUMORS DISAPPEARED
COMPLETELY IN ALMOST
2x
AS MANY PEOPLE**

8% CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs 4.6% sunitinib (complete responses)

More than twice as many people taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO had a partial response (48%) vs people taking sunitinib (23%).

In the **later analysis**:

More people taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO had meaningful reductions* in tumor size

**TUMORS SHRUNK
IN SIZE IN
2x
AS MANY PEOPLE**

55.7% CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs 27.7% sunitinib (complete + partial responses)

**TUMORS DISAPPEARED
COMPLETELY IN ALMOST
3x
AS MANY PEOPLE**

13.6% CABOMETYX + OPDIVO vs 4.6% sunitinib (complete response)

Almost twice as many people taking CABOMETYX + OPDIVO had a partial response (42.1%) vs people taking sunitinib (23.2%).

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Adrenal gland problems. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for this problem. Your healthcare provider may prescribe hormone replacement therapy or corticosteroid medicines if needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms: extreme tiredness, dizziness or fainting, weakness, nausea, or vomiting.

Protein in your urine and possible kidney problems. Symptoms may include swelling in your hands, arms, legs, or feet. Your healthcare provider will check you for this problem during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

In the **later analysis**, the number of people who had their tumors disappear completely increased from the first analysis.

*“Meaningful reductions” is defined as the combination of complete response (the disappearance of signs of cancer in response to treatment; this does not necessarily mean the cancer has been cured), and partial response (a decrease in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment).

For people who have been treated before:

A clinical study enrolled adults with advanced kidney cancer who had received at least 1 prior treatment: 330 were given CABOMETYX and 328 were given everolimus.*

People stayed on treatment until their tumors started to grow or they had a side effect that could not be managed.

The results showed:

People taking CABOMETYX had increased survival

People were more likely to
LIVE LONGER

Median[†] of **21.4** months for CABOMETYX
vs **16.5** months for everolimus

*Everolimus is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with advanced kidney cancer when certain other medicines have not worked.

[†]Median is the middle value in a set of measurements—for some it was shorter; for others, longer.

Individual results may vary.

SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Severe jaw bone problems (osteonecrosis). Your healthcare provider should examine your mouth before you start and during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your dentist that you are taking CABOMETYX. It is important for you to practice good mouth care during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any symptoms of jaw problems, including: jaw pain, toothache, or sores on your gums.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

**People taking CABOMETYX went longer
without tumors growing or spreading**

People were able to
**LIVE ALMOST
2x LONGER
WITHOUT
TUMOR GROWTH**

Median of **7.4** months for CABOMETYX
vs **3.8** months for everolimus

People taking CABOMETYX had a greater rate of tumor reduction

**TUMORS SHRUNK IN SIZE FOR
5x
MORE PEOPLE**

17% for CABOMETYX vs **3%** for everolimus. In the clinical study, the tumor had to shrink by at least 30% and had to be confirmed by a second scan

Taking your CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib)

CABOMETYX is a once-daily tablet. Take as prescribed by your doctor.

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swallow your CABOMETYX tablets whole• Take your CABOMETYX dose at the same time everyday, or as prescribed• Take CABOMETYX at least 1 hour before or at least 2 hours after eating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take CABOMETYX with food• Crush the tablet• Drink grapefruit juice, eat grapefruit, or take supplements that contain grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment with CABOMETYX

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

Call your doctor or nurse right away if you take too much CABOMETYX.

What if you forget to take your CABOMETYX?

If your next dose is in:

Less than 12 hours

- Do not try to make up the missed dose
- Take the next dose when you usually take it

12 hours or more

- Talk to your doctor or nurse if you miss a dose

This is not intended as medical advice. Talk to your doctor if you have questions.

To learn more about dosing, please visit [CABOMETYX.com](https://www.cabometyx.com).

Watch an actual patient share their experience, including tips on how to remember to take CABOMETYX. [Tap here](#)

Taking your CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib)

The recommended starting dosages



If you take CABOMETYX in combination with OPDIVO® (nivolumab)

CABOMETYX 40 mg once daily

OPDIVO 240 mg every 2 weeks (30-minute intravenous infusion)

or

480 mg once every 4 weeks (30-minute intravenous infusion)



If you are taking CABOMETYX alone

CABOMETYX 60 mg once daily

Your doctor or nurse will determine the dose that is right for you

Each person who takes CABOMETYX may respond differently.

If your healthcare provider prescribes CABOMETYX in combination with OPDIVO, also read the Medication Guide that comes with OPDIVO.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

It is important to work closely with your healthcare team

Your healthcare team members know you and are experts on managing your condition — but they can't do it without **you**.



Contact your team immediately with any questions or concerns.



Take an active role by knowing who you should contact and how you should contact them to get your questions or concerns addressed.

The sooner they know, the sooner they can help



Your primary contact may be your oncologist or nurse.

Other team members may include:

- nurse navigator
- social worker
- patient navigator
- pharmacist
- psychiatrist
- nutritionist
- home health aide

Ask whose expertise can help you and then actively work with them to address any issues or find additional support that may be available to you.

Indication and Important Safety Information

What is CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- People with kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma). CABOMETYX may be used:
 - In combination with nivolumab to treat renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that has spread (advanced RCC), and you have not already had treatment for your advanced RCC
 - Alone to treat people with renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that has spread (advanced RCC)

What are the possible side effects of CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX may cause serious side effects, including:

Bleeding (hemorrhage). CABOMETYX can cause severe bleeding that may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any signs of bleeding during treatment with CABOMETYX, including:

- Coughing up blood or blood clots
- Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds
- Red or black (looks like tar) stools
- Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal
- Any unusual or heavy bleeding

A tear in your stomach or intestinal wall (perforation) or an abnormal connection between 2 parts of your body (fistula). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get tenderness or pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe or that does not go away.

Blood clots, stroke, heart attack, and chest pain. Get emergency help right away if you get:

- Swelling or pain in your arms or legs
- Shortness of breath
- Feel lightheaded or faint
- Sweating more than usual
- Numbness or weakness of your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of your body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking
- Dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- A sudden severe headache

High blood pressure (hypertension). Hypertension is common with CABOMETYX and sometimes can be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure before starting CABOMETYX and regularly during treatment with CABOMETYX. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your high blood pressure. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop severe headaches, nose bleeds, tiredness or confusion, vision changes, chest pain, trouble breathing, irregular heartbeat, or blood in your urine.

Diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with CABOMETYX and can be severe. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your diarrhea. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have frequent loose, watery bowel movements.

A skin problem called hand-foot skin reaction. Hand-foot skin reactions are common and can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have rashes, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet.

Liver problems. Liver problems may happen during treatment with CABOMETYX. When CABOMETYX is taken in combination with nivolumab, severe changes in liver function tests may happen more often than if you take CABOMETYX alone. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before and during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop symptoms of liver problems including: yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark urine, bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

Adrenal gland problems. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for this problem. Your healthcare provider may prescribe hormone replacement therapy or corticosteroid medicines if needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms: extreme tiredness, dizziness or fainting, weakness, nausea, or vomiting.

Protein in your urine and possible kidney problems. Symptoms may include swelling in your hands, arms, legs, or feet. Your healthcare provider will check you for this problem during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Severe jaw bone problems (osteonecrosis). Your healthcare provider should examine your mouth before you start and during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your dentist that you are taking CABOMETYX. It is important for you to practice good mouth care during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any symptoms of jaw problems, including: jaw pain, toothache, or sores on your gums.

Wound healing problems. Wound healing problems have happened in people who take CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with CABOMETYX.

- You should stop taking CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
- Your healthcare provider should tell you when you may start taking CABOMETYX again after surgery.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.



Important Safety Information (Cont'd)

Reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS). A condition called reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome can happen during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have headaches, seizures, confusion, changes in vision, or problems thinking.

Change in thyroid function. CABOMETYX can cause changes in your thyroid function, including changes to thyroid hormone levels in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your thyroid function before and during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Decreased calcium level in your blood (hypocalcemia). CABOMETYX can cause you to have a decreased amount of calcium in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check you for this problem and give you calcium if needed.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms:

- Muscle stiffness or muscle spasms
- Numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes, or around your mouth
- Seizures
- Sudden weight gain
- Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, and ankles

Your healthcare provider may change your dose, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with CABOMETYX if you have certain side effects.

The most common side effects of CABOMETYX include:

- Tiredness
- Decreased appetite
- Nausea and vomiting
- Weight loss
- Constipation

The most common side effects of CABOMETYX when used with nivolumab include:

- Tiredness
- Mouth sores
- Rash
- Low thyroid hormone levels (hypothyroidism)
- Pain in muscles, bones, and joints
- Decreased appetite
- Nausea
- Changes in the way things taste
- Stomach-area (abdominal) pain
- Cough
- Upper respiratory tract infection

CABOMETYX may cause fertility problems in females and males, which may affect your ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all of the possible side effects of CABOMETYX. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

If your healthcare provider prescribes CABOMETYX in combination with nivolumab, also read the Medication Guide that comes with nivolumab.

Before you take CABOMETYX, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have had a liver problem other than liver cancer.
- Have a recent history of bleeding, including coughing up or vomiting blood, or black tarry stools.
- Have an open or healing wound.
- Have high blood pressure.
- Have a low calcium level in your blood (hypocalcemia).
- Plan to have any surgery, dental procedure, or have had a recent surgery. You should stop treatment with CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
- Are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. CABOMETYX can harm your unborn baby.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider will check your pregnancy status before you start treatment with CABOMETYX.
 - Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for 4 months after your final dose of CABOMETYX.
 - Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.
 - 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 CABOMETYX passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 4 months after your final dose of CABOMETYX.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. CABOMETYX and certain other medicines may affect each other, causing side effects.

What should I avoid while taking CABOMETYX?

Avoid drinking grapefruit juice, eating grapefruit, or taking supplements that contain grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

Managing side effects

CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib) can cause certain side effects. The sooner you share information, the sooner your healthcare team can help you manage certain side effects.

We have an approach called **AIM** to help you share information with your healthcare team



SELECT IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Wound healing problems. Wound healing problems have happened in people who take CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with CABOMETYX.

- You should stop taking CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
- Your healthcare provider should tell you when you may start taking CABOMETYX again after surgery.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

How your healthcare team may help you manage certain side effects

Side effects can happen at any time, including in the first weeks or months after starting treatment with CABOMETYX.

What your healthcare team may do to help manage certain side effects

-  Your dose may be adjusted based on how your body responds to the medicine
-  Your dose may be temporarily or permanently lowered or stopped
-  Dose adjustments are not setbacks, since they may help you stay on treatment, if appropriate

Please note that not all side effects can be managed, and some may lead to permanent discontinuation of the medicine.

See how an actual patient and their healthcare team work together to help manage certain side effects. [Tap here](#)

Financial support information and resources



To learn more about how EASE can help you, contact us at:

1-844-900-EASE
(1-844-900-3273)

Exelixis Access Services (EASE) is your resource for questions and needs related to insurance coverage, financial assistance, and treatment support for CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib).

Helping You Start and Stay on CABOMETYX

Your EASE Case Manager is available by phone to help you:

- Understand if your health insurance covers CABOMETYX tablets and what your out-of-pocket costs for CABOMETYX may be
- Learn about your financial support options

To sign up or get more information about EASE, [tap here](#)

If you are commercially insured...

EASE Co-pay Program

Eligible, commercially insured patients may pay as little as \$0 per month. Annual and transaction limits apply. The EASE Co-Pay Program is not available to patients receiving prescription reimbursement under any federal, state, or government-funded insurance programs or where prohibited by law. Additional Terms and Conditions apply.

If you are uninsured, or insured but cannot afford your medicine...

EASE Patient Assistance Program

May provide you with CABOMETYX free of charge if you qualify. Additional restrictions and eligibility rules apply.

This description of the Exelixis® Access Services program is for informational purposes only. Exelixis makes no representation or guarantee concerning reimbursement or coverage for any service or item. Information provided through the Exelixis Access Services program does not constitute medical or legal advice and is not intended to be a substitute for a consultation with a licensed healthcare provider, legal counsel, or applicable third-party payer(s). Exelixis reserves the right to modify the program at any time without notice.

Access. Assistance. Along the journey.

 **CALL: 1-844-900-EASE**
(1-844-900-3273)

 **Monday to Friday**
8:00 AM to 8:00 PM (ET)

If you are taking **CABOMETYX + OPDIVO** and have questions about OPDIVO access/support, please call **1-800-861-0048** or visit **OPDIVO.com**

Educational resources and lifestyle tips



Get support for your treatment journey

The BE CONNECTED support program is designed to offer educational information for you or someone you are caring for who is taking CABOMETYX. You can learn more about what you may expect while on treatment with CABOMETYX.

- Recognizing side effects, and working with your healthcare team
- Where to find useful resources
- Lifestyle tips offering wellness support
- Information about organizations that may offer support



Sign up for
BE CONNECTED today.
[Tap here](#)

For questions about treatment, please speak with your healthcare team.

Limit one Patient Care Kit per patient, US residents only. Additional restrictions and eligibility rules apply. Exelixis may at its sole option modify these terms and conditions without notice.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 20-23 and [tap here](#) for Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

