For adult patients with CML failing at least one 2G TKI or who have the T315I mutation[1]

ICLUSIG® (PONATINIB) COMBINES EXPERIENCE AND DATA THAT MAY HELP IMPROVE THEIR FUTURE[2–4]

WE'VE COME A LONG WAY IN CML TREATMENT, BUT WE STILL HAVE WORK TO DO

We know that treatment failure in CML can be devastating for the 1 in 3 patients who experience failure in the 1L setting (on imatinib or a 2G TKI).[5-7]

Failure of the first 2G TKI is still a problem today: 30–40% of patients experience 2G TKI failure by 5 years in the 1L setting, and there is a low likelihood of response to an alternative 2G TKI (regardless of treatment line).[8]

Read on to learn more about why you should consider switching to ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI, for eligible patients.

ICLUSIG HAS BEEN WITH YOU SINCE 2013!

TOGETHER, WE'VE BUILT EXPERIENCE AND CONFIDENCE WITH ICLUSIG IN PATIENTS WITH CML[1–4]

Over the last decade, ICLUSIG has proudly demonstrated responses that are:

Fast

Median time to MCyR in CP-CML patients who achieved MCyR in PACE: **2.8 months** (range: 1.6 to 11.3 months)[1]

Median time to MMR in CP-CML patients who achieved MMR in PACE: **5.5 months** (range: 1.8 to 55.5 months)[1]

Deep

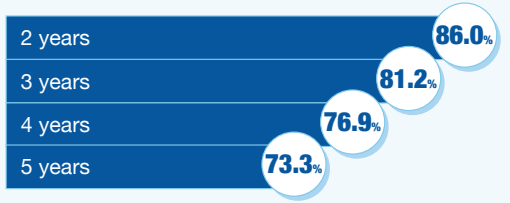
MMR rate in CP-CML patients in PACE at **5-year follow-up**:[2]

40% of patients

Durable

Among CP-CML patients in PACE, at **5 years**:
59% of patients who achieved MMR at any time maintained their response[2]
82% of patients who achieved MCyR by 12 months maintained their response (Kaplan-Meier estimates)[2]

For patients with CP-CML, the probability of overall survival from PACE is estimated at:[1]



Recently, data from the OPTIC trial affirmed efficacy outcomes, demonstrating clinical benefit in patients with CP-CML

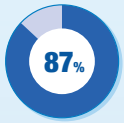
MR2 (≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS}) by **3 years** in OPTIC:[3]

60% of patients — 45 mg → 15 mg regimen

75% of patients with a response-based dose-reduction from 45 mg or 30 mg to 15 mg **maintained response**.[4*]

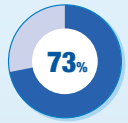
(primary analysis†)

Estimated 3-year OS[3]



45 mg → 15 mg regimen

Estimated 3-year PFS[3]



45 mg → 15 mg regimen

The OPTIC trial now provides clear evidence to induce, reduce and maintain ICLUSIG dose to manage your patients with CP-CML[3,4]

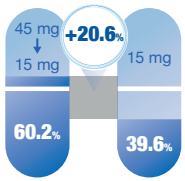
Induce
with 45 mg orally, once daily

Reduce
to 15 mg orally, once daily, upon achievement of ≤1% BCR::ABL1[IS]*

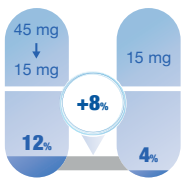
Maintain
with 15 mg dose*

The results from the OPTIC trial support an ICLUSIG regimen of a starting dose of 45 mg reduced to 15 mg upon response, to maximise response while minimising toxicity[3]

Improvement in response rate (by 3 years)



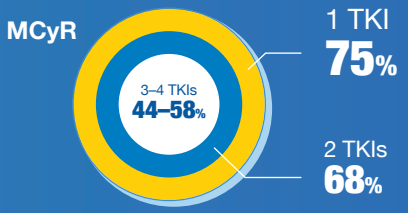
AOE rate (by 3 years)



UNDERSTANDING OF HOW TO OPTIMISE USE OF CURRENT TKIs TO IMPROVE PATIENT OUTCOMES CONTINUES TO GROW

Early use of ICLUSIG leads to the deepest responses[1]

The **deepest response with ICLUSIG** was achieved when used after 1 or 2 TKIs compared to after 3 or 4.[1]



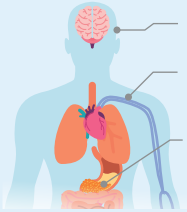
In the PACE trial, patients with CP-CML who received **fewer prior TKIs** attained **higher cytogenetic, haematological and molecular responses.**[1]

10 years

With a decade of ICLUSIG experience, the safety profile is well characterised and tolerability is manageable[1]

ICLUSIG had a manageable safety profile in the OPTIC trial, with no new safety signals[4]

The most common non-haematological TEAEs for all cohorts combined in the OPTIC trial were:[4]



18% Headache

28% Arterial Hypertension

17% Lipase Increase

(primary analysis†)

AOEs have occurred in:[1]

Iclusig-treated patients

25% PACE (≥64 mo follow up) including arterial cardiovascular **(13%)**, cerebrovascular **(9%)** and peripheral vascular occlusive **(11%)** adverse reactions

10% OPTIC (45 mg cohort, median follow up: 31.1 mo) including arterial cardiovascular **(4%)**, cerebrovascular **(2%)** and peripheral vascular occlusive **(3%)** adverse reactions

Common AEs

- AEs occurring in ≥10% of CML and Ph+ ALL patients in PACE:[1]

Upper respiratory tract infection, anaemia, platelet count decreased, neutrophil count decreased, decreased appetite, insomnia, headache, dizziness, hypertension, dyspnoea, cough, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting, constipation, nausea, lipase increased, alanine aminotransferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, rash, dry skin, pruritus, bone pain, arthralgia, myalgia, pain in extremity, back pain, muscle spasm, fatigue, asthenia, oedema peripheral, pyrexia, pain.

- A full list of ADRs can be found in the SmPC[1]

ICLUSIG combines experience and data to improve patients' futures – consider early switch to ICLUSIG after just one 2G TKI

A decade of building patients' futures

More than **15,000 patients** have been treated with ICLUSIG over the past 10 years in Europe.[9]

Incyte

ICLUSIG is indicated in adult patients with CP-, AP- or BP-CML who are resistant to dasatinib or nilotinib; who are intolerant to dasatinib or nilotinib and for whom subsequent treatment with imatinib is not clinically appropriate; or who have the T315I mutation. ICLUSIG is also indicated in patients with Ph+ ALL who are resistant to dasatinib; who are intolerant to dasatinib and for whom subsequent treatment with imatinib is not clinically appropriate; or who have the T315I mutation.
The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. The ICLUSIG SmPC can be found at **www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/iclusig**.

*Patients with loss of response can re-escalate the dose of ICLUSIG to a previously tolerated dosage of 30 mg or 45 mg orally once daily. Continue ICLUSIG until loss of response at the re-escalated dose or unacceptable toxicity. Consider discontinuing ICLUSIG if a complete haematological response has not occurred by 3 months.[1] †Data not reported in the 3-year OPTIC update presented at ASH 2022. 1L, first-line; 2G, second generation; ADR, adverse drug reaction; AE, adverse event; AOE, arterial occlusive event; AP, accelerated phase; BP, blast phase; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; IS, International Scale; MCyR, major cytogenetic response; MMR, major molecular response; mo, months; MR, molecular response; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; OS, overall survival; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; PFS, progression-free survival; Ph+ ALL, Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

1. ICLUSIG® (ponatinib). Summary of Product Characteristics. Incyte Biosciences Distribution B.V. 2022; **2.** Cortes JE, et al. *Blood*. 2018;132:393–404; **3.** Cortes JE, et al. Oral presentation at ASH 2022, abstract 620; **4.** Cortes JE, et al. *Blood*. 2021;138:2042–50; **5.** Miller GD, et al. *Biologics*. 2014;8:243–54; **6.** Leukaemia Care. https://media.leukaemiacare.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Living-with-Leukaemia-2018-Full-Report-Web-Version.pdf (accessed March 2023); **7.** Borghi L, et al. *Front Psychol*. 2019;10:329; **8.** Cortes J, Lang F. *J Hematol Oncol*. 2021;14:44; **9.** Incyte, data on file.

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