

AVASTIN IN ACTION

Avastin is approved for:

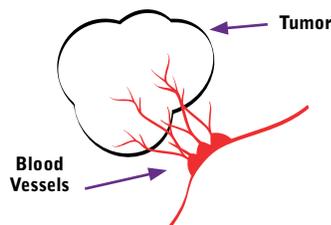
- **Metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC)** for first- or second-line treatment in combination with intravenous 5-fluorouracil-based chemotherapy. It is also approved to treat mCRC for second-line treatment, when used with fluoropyrimidine-based (combined with irinotecan or oxaliplatin) chemotherapy, after cancer progresses following a first-line treatment that includes Avastin. Avastin is not approved for use after the primary treatment of colon cancer that has not spread to other parts of the body
- **Advanced nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)** in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, in people who have not received chemotherapy for their advanced disease
- **Metastatic kidney cancer (mRCC)** when used with interferon alfa
- **Glioblastoma (GBM)** in adult patients whose cancer has progressed after prior treatment (recurrent or rGBM)
- **Advanced cervical cancer** in combination with paclitaxel and cisplatin or paclitaxel and topotecan, is approved to treat persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cancer of the cervix
- **Recurrent ovarian cancer (rOC).** Avastin in combination with paclitaxel, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin or topotecan, is approved to treat platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer (prOC) in women who received no more than two prior chemotherapy treatments. Avastin, either in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel or with carboplatin and gemcitabine, followed by Avastin alone, is approved for the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer (psOC)

Avastin is designed to starve the tumor

See more on the next page ►

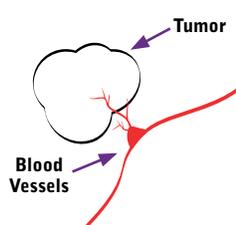
Tumor before treatment

New blood vessels feed the tumor so it can grow and spread.



Tumor with Avastin and chemotherapy

Avastin helps prevent the growth of blood vessels, including normal blood vessels and blood vessels that feed the tumor.



Possible serious side effects

Everyone reacts differently to Avastin therapy. So, it's important to know what the side effects are. **Although some people may have a life-threatening side effect, most do not.** Your doctor will stop treatment if any serious side effects occur. **Be sure to contact your health care team if there are any signs of these side effects.**

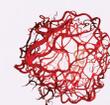
Most serious side effects (not common, but sometimes fatal):

- **GI perforation.** A hole that develops in your stomach or intestine. Symptoms include pain in your abdomen, nausea, vomiting, constipation, or fever
- **Wounds that don't heal.** A cut made during surgery can be slow to heal or may not fully heal. Avastin should not be used for at least 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed
- **Serious bleeding.** This includes vomiting or coughing up blood; bleeding in the stomach, brain, or spinal cord; nosebleeds; and vaginal bleeding. If you recently coughed up blood or had serious bleeding, be sure to tell your doctor

Other possible serious side effects

- **Abnormal passage in the body.** This type of passage—known as a fistula—is an irregular connection from one part of the body to another and can sometimes be fatal
- **Severe high blood pressure.** Blood pressure that severely spikes or shows signs of affecting the brain. Blood pressure should be monitored every 2 to 3 weeks while on Avastin and after stopping treatment
- **Kidney problems.** These may be caused by too much protein in the urine and can sometimes be fatal
- **Infusion reactions.** These were uncommon with the first dose (less than 3% of patients). 0.2% of patients had severe reactions. Infusion reactions include high blood pressure or severe high blood pressure that may lead to stroke, trouble breathing, decreased oxygen in red blood cells, a serious allergic reaction, chest pain, headache, tremors, and excessive sweating. Your doctor or nurse will monitor you for signs of infusion reactions
- **Severe stroke or heart problems.** These may include blood clots, mini-stroke, heart attack, chest pain, and your heart may become too weak to pump blood to other parts of your body (congestive heart failure). These can sometimes be fatal
- **Nervous system and vision problems.** Signs include headache, seizure, high blood pressure, sluggishness, confusion, and blindness

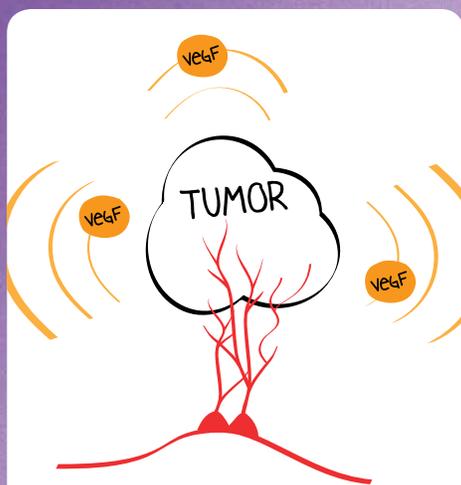
Please see next page and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.



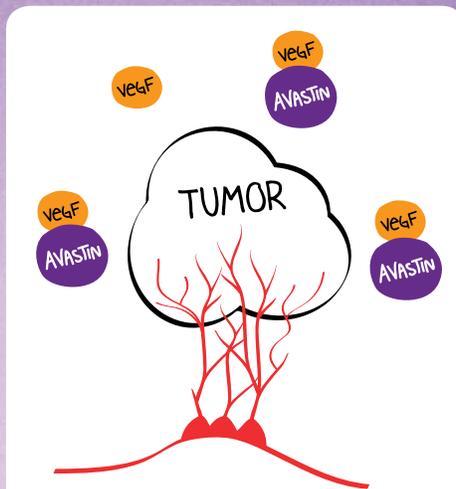
AVASTIN[®]
bevacizumab
100 MG/4 ML INJECTION FOR IV USE

AVASTIN IN ACTION

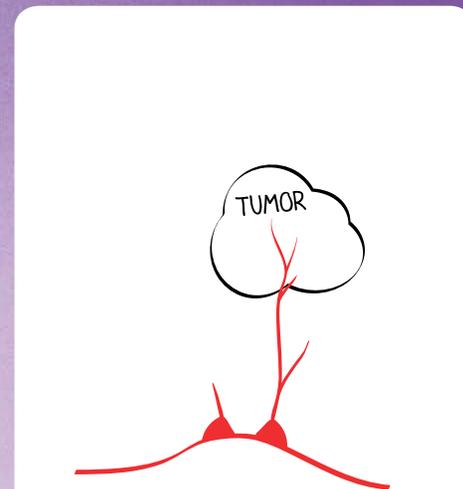
AVASTIN IS DESIGNED TO STARVE THE TUMOR TO HELP IT STOP GROWING



New blood vessels feed the tumor so it can grow and spread. To get its nourishment, the tumor sends out signals. Some of these signals are called VEGF.



Avastin, unlike chemotherapy, is designed to prevent the growth of blood vessels, including normal blood vessels and blood vessels that feed the tumor. Avastin does this by blocking VEGF signals.



When Avastin stops new blood vessels from forming, it could starve the tumor, which can cause it to shrink.

Patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who continued on Avastin for second-line treatment—after a first-line regimen that contained Avastin—did not see their tumors shrink.

To learn more about tumor-starving (anti-angiogenic) therapy, visit www.Avastin.com.

Additional safety information

The most common side effects of Avastin are high blood pressure, too much protein in the urine, nosebleeds, rectal bleeding, back pain, headache, taste change, dry skin, inflammation of the skin, inflammation of the nose, and watery eyes.

Avastin is not for everyone. Talk to your doctor if you are:

- **Undergoing surgery.** Avastin should not be used for 28 days before or after surgery and until surgical wounds are fully healed
- **Pregnant or think you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding.** Data have shown that Avastin may harm your unborn baby. Use birth control while on Avastin. If you stop Avastin, you should keep using birth control for 6 months before trying to become pregnant. Taking Avastin could cause a woman's ovaries to stop working and may impair her ability to have children. Breastfeeding while on Avastin may harm your baby and is therefore not recommended

If you have any questions about your condition or treatment, talk to your doctor.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects to Genentech at 1-888-835-2555.

Please see reverse side and accompanying full Product Information, including **Serious Side Effects**, for additional important safety information.