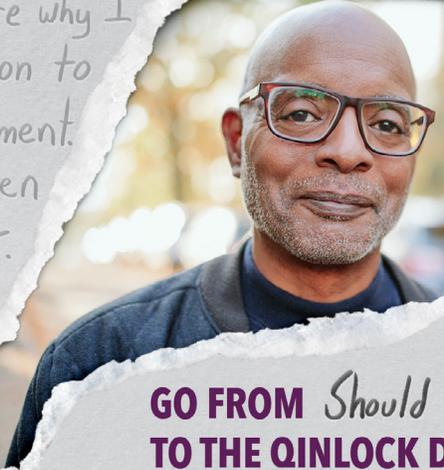


After my GIST progressed, I felt worried. And confused. I couldn't even think of what was next. I had a million thoughts and questions fighting in my head. I wasn't sure why I had to move on to another treatment. I wasn't even sure of my options. What's my next step? Will I be able to tolerate the next treatment? ???



GO FROM Should I be hopeful like before?
TO THE QINLOCK DIFFERENCE I'M LOOKING FOR

Even with all these questions, I'm going to look forward. I'm going to look ahead to what's next. I have to. Not just for me, but for my family.

QINLOCK (kin-lok) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) who have received prior treatment with 3 or more kinase inhibitor medicines, including imatinib, for their GIST.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

QINLOCK may cause serious side effects, including:

A skin problem called palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome.

Please see additional Safety Information throughout and complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information.

QINLOCK
(ripretinib) 50 mg tablets

GIST—a rare cancer that affects your GI tract

About GIST

GISTs are tumors that show up in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, often in the stomach or small intestine. About 4,000–6,000 adults in the US are diagnosed with GIST every year.



The cause of GIST is unknown. There are no known lifestyle factors that cause GIST (such as diet or smoking).

GIST can be treated in a few ways

GISTs that are in one area and haven't spread are often treated with surgery.

Advanced GIST is GIST that:

- can no longer be treated with surgery OR
- has come back (recurrent) OR
- has spread (metastatic)

Common treatment options for advanced GIST include:

- Surgery
- Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs)—a type of targeted medicine, including a treatment you may be currently taking
- Clinical trials—some people with GIST can join clinical trials that test new kinds of medicines

It's best to talk to your doctor about what treatment is right for you.

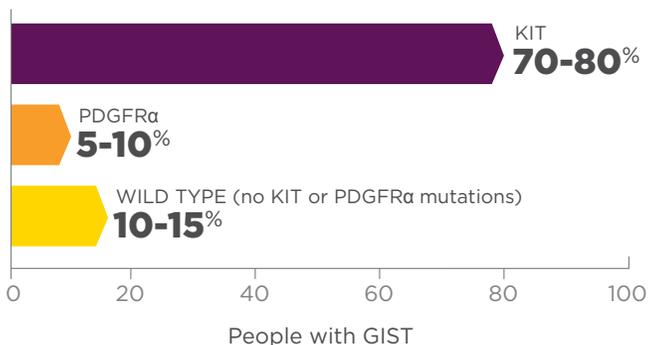
GIST happens when certain genes in the body change

We don't know why certain genes change and cause GIST. But we do know that cells in GIST are different from other cells in your body.

About mutations

GIST cells have genes that have changed in some way. These changes are called mutations (*mew-tay-shuns*).

In people with GIST, the most common gene mutations are:



Sometimes, doctors do a special test for gene mutations found in GIST.

The tests can show:

- If you have KIT or PDGFRα gene mutations or Wild Type GIST
- The location of the mutation (exon)

Knowing your mutation type may help your doctor choose a treatment that works best for you.



In GIST, mutations can switch 'ON' a kind of protein in the body called a tyrosine kinase.

A tyrosine kinase with a mutation is like a light switch that's stuck in the 'ON' position. It sends signals that make cancer cells grow and spread uncontrollably.

When cancer cells resist treatments for GIST



Why treatments might stop working

We know that mutations are changes in the genes of cells. But sometimes, **genes can continue to change (mutate)**. This means that someone with GIST can have **new and different mutations over time**.

If that happens, a treatment could stop working, even if it worked before. This is called **drug resistance**, and it could lead to **progression**.

Drug resistance means that:

- Some people do not respond, or treatment stops working—even if it worked before
- The dose of the current treatment may need to be increased, or the person has to change to a new or different treatment

Progression means that:

- Cancer cells may be growing
- The tumor may be getting bigger or may be spreading



Goals of treatment in advanced GIST



When GIST becomes advanced, the goals of treatment may include:

- 1 Keeping your GIST from growing or spreading
- 2 Making the most of your day-to-day living

If your tumor doesn't change or get much bigger, that's called stable disease. And that's good.

Fighting advanced GIST with tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) medicines

The current best medicines for advanced GIST are TKIs. TKIs are considered targeted medicines. They find or target a kind of protein called a tyrosine kinase (*TY-ruh-seen KY-nays*).



QINLOCK® (ripretinib) is a different kind of TKI designed to treat advanced GIST

QINLOCK (pronounced “kin-lok”) is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with advanced GIST who have received prior treatment with 3 or more kinase inhibitor medicines, including imatinib, for their GIST.

QINLOCK is a type of targeted medicine—it is not a chemotherapy

-  It has a different target from other TKI treatments
-  It was studied in people with many different GIST mutations
-  It worked even when other treatments had stopped working

YOU CAN TAKE QINLOCK:

-  If you have taken at least 3 other treatments for advanced GIST
-  No matter what GIST mutation you have
-  Even if you haven't been tested for a mutation type

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

QINLOCK may cause serious side effects, including:

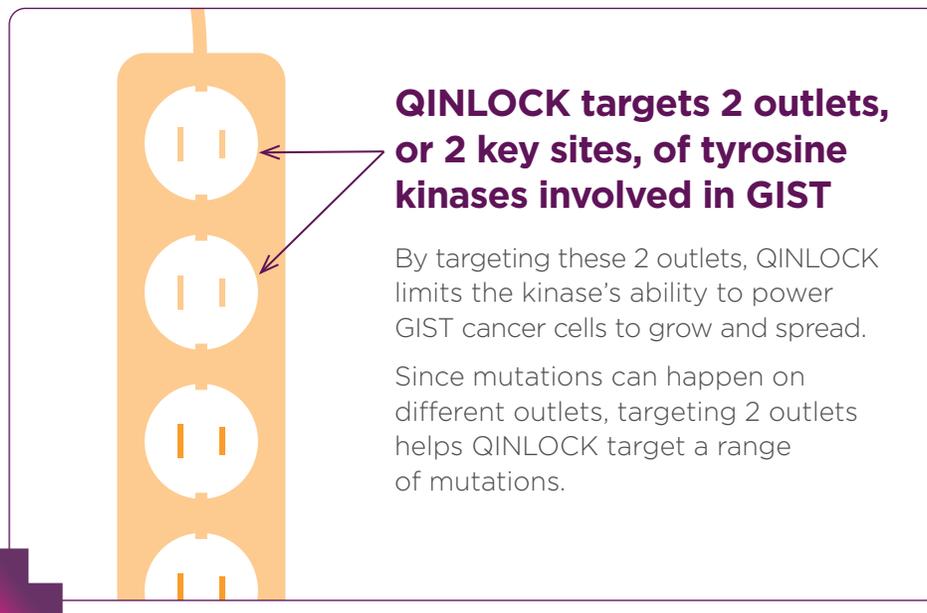
A skin problem called palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome. Skin problems are common and sometimes can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop redness, pain, blisters, bleeding, or swelling on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet, or severe rash during treatment with QINLOCK.

QINLOCK® (ripretinib) works by helping to “limit the power” of certain tyrosine kinases

Imagine a power strip like one you have in your home. Let's pretend that the power strip is the tyrosine kinase protein in GIST cancer cells.

Each outlet is a site on the tyrosine kinase where a mutation might happen, when a gene like KIT or PDGFR α gets mutated.

When you have a mutation on one of these sites, it's like an outlet that's plugged in. That outlet powers GIST cancer cells to grow and spread.



SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

New skin cancers. QINLOCK may cause skin cancers called cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, keratoacanthoma, or melanoma. Talk to your healthcare provider about your risk for these cancers. Your healthcare provider should check your skin before and during treatment with QINLOCK to look for any new skin cancers.

Please see additional Safety Information throughout.

How QINLOCK® (ripretinib) worked for people with advanced GIST

QINLOCK was studied in a clinical trial of people with advanced GIST who were treated with at least 3 prior TKI treatments. People in the study were randomly assigned to receive either QINLOCK or a placebo.

The trial had 2 main goals: to study how well QINLOCK works and how safe it is. To find out how well it works, 3 key measures were evaluated:

PFS | QINLOCK was proven to give people **significantly more time living without tumors growing or spreading**

PROGRESSION-FREE SURVIVAL

People who took QINLOCK had median progression-free survival of 6.3 months versus 1.0 month for placebo.



NOTE: The “median” is the middle number in a set of numbers. This means that half of the people had results that were better, and half were worse.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

Check your skin and tell your healthcare provider right away about any skin changes, including a:

- new wart
- skin sore or reddish bump that bleeds or does not heal
- change in size or color of a mole

How QINLOCK[®] (ripretinib) worked for people with advanced GIST (cont'd)



ORR OBJECTIVE RESPONSE RATE

Some people who took QINLOCK had their tumors shrink



9% of people who took QINLOCK had their tumors shrink versus none (0%) on placebo.

After these results were analyzed, they were not considered conclusive.

OS OVERALL SURVIVAL

People who took QINLOCK may have had a reduced risk of death



People who took QINLOCK had median overall survival of 15.1 months versus 6.6 months for placebo.

Because of the order in which the data were analyzed, it was not possible to draw conclusions about these results.

NOTE: The “median” is the middle number in a set of numbers. This means that half of the people had results that were better, and half were worse.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

High blood pressure (Hypertension). High blood pressure is common with QINLOCK and can be severe. Your healthcare provider should check your blood pressure regularly during treatment with QINLOCK.

Please see additional Safety Information throughout.

Possible side effects of QINLOCK® (ripretinib)

QINLOCK may cause serious side effects, including:

A skin problem called palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome

Skin problems are common and sometimes can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop redness, pain, blisters, bleeding, or swelling on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet, or severe rash during treatment with QINLOCK.

New skin cancers

QINLOCK may cause skin cancers called cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, keratoacanthoma, or melanoma. Talk to your healthcare provider about your risk for these cancers. Your healthcare provider should check your skin before and during treatment with QINLOCK to look for any new skin cancers. Check your skin and tell your healthcare provider right away about any skin changes, including a:

- new wart
- skin sore or reddish bump that bleeds or does not heal
- change in size or color of a mole

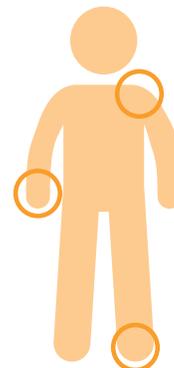
High blood pressure (Hypertension)

High blood pressure is common with QINLOCK and can be severe. Your healthcare provider should check your blood pressure regularly during treatment with QINLOCK.

Heart problems

Your healthcare provider should check you for signs or symptoms of heart failure before starting QINLOCK and regularly during treatment with QINLOCK. Heart failure can be serious and can sometimes lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms during your treatment with QINLOCK:

- tiredness
- shortness of breath
- swelling of your stomach-area (abdomen), legs or ankles
- protruding neck veins



Possible side effects of QINLOCK® (ripretinib) (cont'd)

Risk of wound healing problems

Wounds may not heal well during treatment with QINLOCK. Tell your healthcare provider if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with QINLOCK. Your healthcare provider should tell you when to stop taking QINLOCK before a planned surgery and when you may start taking QINLOCK again after surgery.

Risk of sensitivity to sunlight (photosensitivity)

Your skin may be sensitive to the sun or other forms of light during treatment with QINLOCK. Avoid or limit exposure to direct sunlight, sunlamps, and other sources of ultraviolet radiation during treatment and for at least 1 week after stopping treatment with QINLOCK. Use sunscreen or wear clothes that cover your skin if you need to be out in the sun.

The most common side effects of QINLOCK include:

- hair thinning or hair loss
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- diarrhea
- tiredness
- constipation
- decreased appetite
- nausea
- muscle pain
- vomiting

These are not all the possible side effects of QINLOCK.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

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

Most patients who took QINLOCK were able to stay on QINLOCK

8% of patients (7 out of 85) permanently stopped using QINLOCK because of side effects.

Select Safety Information for QINLOCK® (ripretinib)

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

- had a type of skin problem called palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome
- have high blood pressure
- have heart problems
- had or plan to have surgery

Tell your healthcare provider if you:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. QINLOCK can harm your unborn baby.
- or your partner becomes pregnant, or you think you may be pregnant during treatment with QINLOCK.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if QINLOCK passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with QINLOCK and for 1 week after your last dose.

Females who can become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with QINLOCK.
- You should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment with QINLOCK and for 1 week after the last dose. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.

For males with female partners who can become pregnant:

- You should use effective birth control during treatment with QINLOCK and for 1 week after your last dose.

QINLOCK may affect fertility in males which may affect the ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

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

QINLOCK and certain other medicines can affect each other causing side effects or affect how QINLOCK works. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

General information about the safe and effective use of QINLOCK.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use QINLOCK for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give QINLOCK to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about QINLOCK that is written for health professionals.

How to take QINLOCK® (ripretinib)

The recommended dose of QINLOCK is 150 mg



(made up of three 50 mg tablets)

TAKE QINLOCK ONCE A DAY



Take all 3 tablets in one sitting, at the same time every day



Take with or without food



Swallow tablets whole

Take QINLOCK exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to

- Your healthcare provider may temporarily or permanently stop treatment or change your dose of QINLOCK if you develop side effects during treatment
- Do not change your dose or stop taking QINLOCK unless your healthcare provider tells you to

If you miss a dose of QINLOCK:

- If it's been less than 8 hours since the time you usually take it, take it as soon as you remember
- If it's been more than 8 hours, wait until your next scheduled dose

If you vomit after taking a dose of QINLOCK, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your scheduled time.

If you take more than the prescribed dose of QINLOCK, call your healthcare provider.

Please see additional Safety Information throughout.

Changes to dosing:



- Most patients did not have to change their dose of QINLOCK, or interrupt treatment during the study
- Out of 7 patients who had their dose of QINLOCK reduced, 3 were able to return to the full dose
- There is no need to ramp up to the full dose—you can start with 150 mg right away

QINLOCK
(ripretinib) 50 mg tablets

Resources for you and those who care for you



Unlock information through these helpful support resources

You and your care partners are going through one of the most challenging journeys of your life. You may be feeling afraid, frustrated, anxious, or confused. But you also have hope and a drive to keep going. And you're not alone.

These resources are places where people just like you and your care partners share information that only you can really understand. Use these resources to guide you as you continue your fight.

GISTTogether™

GIST may be rare, but finding real support isn't

Visit GISTTogether.com (a Deciphera-sponsored website) for information, support, and stories from other GIST patients

More resources:

The Life Raft Group
liferaftgroup.org
973-837-9092

American Cancer Society
cancer.org

Cancer Hope Network
cancerhopenetwork.org

GIST Support International
gistsupport.org
215-340-9374

Family Caregiver Alliance
caregiver.org

National Cancer Institute
cancer.gov

Deciphera is not affiliated with these organizations, does not endorse any particular service or group, and is not responsible for the content on their websites, or any services or materials they may provide.



Insurance questions? Cost concerns? Let us point the way

Financial help may be available no matter what insurance you have, or if you have no insurance at all

- If you have non-government insurance, such as through an employer, the Commercial Copay Program may cover ALL your out-of-pocket drug costs (**as little as \$0 copay**)*
- If you have Medicare, Medicaid, or military insurance, you may qualify for **financial help through foundations** or other organizations. Let us help connect you
- If you don't have insurance, or if your health plan doesn't cover QINLOCK[®] (ripretinib), you may qualify for **free medication***

Contact us. We're here to help



ONLINE

DecipheraAccessPoint.com



PHONE

1-833-4DACCES (1-833-432-2237)
to speak to a dedicated Case Manager
Monday-Friday 8AM-8PM ET



EMAIL

info@decipheraaccesspoint.com
to schedule a call back

*Terms and conditions apply. Copay program is subject to an annual benefit maximum. Full terms and conditions provided prior to enrollment.



A different kind of TKI designed to treat advanced GIST



QINLOCK is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with advanced GIST who have received treatment with 3 or more prior kinase inhibitor medicines, including imatinib, for their GIST

- ✓ QINLOCK is a type of targeted medicine and is not a chemotherapy
 - QINLOCK is designed to help limit the ability of tyrosine kinases to power GIST cancer cells to grow and spread
- ✓ QINLOCK can be taken no matter what GIST mutation you have or if you haven't been tested for a mutation type
- ✓ In a clinical trial comparing QINLOCK to placebo, QINLOCK was proven to give patients **significantly more time living without tumors growing or spreading**
 - People who took QINLOCK had median progression-free survival of 6.3 months versus 1.0 month for placebo

For more about how QINLOCK worked in the clinical trial, see pages 8–9.

- ✓ QINLOCK may cause serious side effects, including:
 - A skin problem called palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome
 - New skin cancers
 - High blood pressure (hypertension)
 - Heart problems
 - Risk of wound healing problems
 - Risk of sensitivity to sunlight

For more information about possible side effects, see pages 10–12.
- ✓ QINLOCK should be taken once a day and can be taken with or without food

Visit [QINLOCK.com](https://www.QINLOCK.com) to learn more

Please see additional Safety Information throughout and complete Prescribing Information, including Patient Information.