



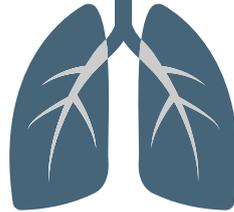
There are no wrong questions when it comes to your lung cancer treatment

This is a resource to help you understand the importance of biomarkers and how biomarkers help your doctor decide how to treat your type of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Here are some questions and answers that can help you start an important conversation with your doctor.

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What are biomarkers and why are they important?



A

A biomarker contains important information that can help your doctor understand what's causing your tumor to grow and spread.

- Biomarker testing is done by drawing a small amount of tissue (called a biopsy) from your tumor, or a blood sample, which is sent to a lab for testing

Because cancer types vary from person to person, biomarker testing gives your healthcare team a way to gather as much information as possible about your type of lung cancer.

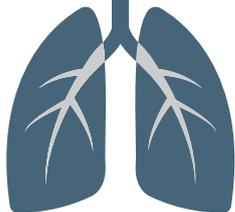
- Among people with NSCLC, more than half test positive for a known biomarker
- Knowing your biomarker can help your doctor understand how your tumor may respond to a particular treatment plan
- Ask your doctor if you have undergone comprehensive biomarker testing
 - Comprehensive biomarker testing may give your doctor a broad picture of the biomarkers in your tumor

Biomarker testing may inform your treatment plan

Q

When should I get tested?

Where can I find my results?



A

If you have NSCLC that has spread to other parts of the body, comprehensive biomarker testing should be done as soon as possible because it may affect your treatment options. If you are not sure you've been tested for biomarkers, give your doctor's office a call and ask for a copy of your biomarker test results.

Ask your doctor if you've had comprehensive biomarker testing

If you were tested for biomarkers, your doctor's office should have a record of it. If your doctor didn't mention your biomarker report, it could be for a few reasons. For example, you may not have tested positive for any biomarkers associated with other treatment options.

Follow up with your healthcare team and ask for a copy of your biomarker report

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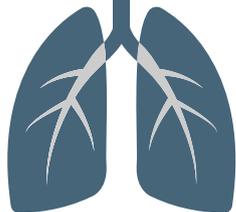
What information should I look for in my results?

A

One of the most important questions that you should ask your healthcare team is whether your tumor tested positive for any known biomarkers. Once your biomarkers are known, your healthcare team can better figure out what is driving your cancer and what type of treatment plan your tumor may respond to. The most prevalent biomarkers in NSCLC include:

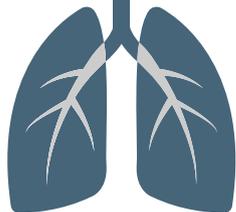
- KRAS
- EGFR
- ALK
- BRAF
- HER2
- MET
- RET
- ROS1
- NTRK

Knowing your biomarkers may help inform your doctor about a treatment plan for your specific type of lung cancer



Q

What should I know about the KRAS biomarker?



A

- KRAS (pronounced kay-ras) is a gene. If the KRAS gene mutates, it can cause the cancer to grow
- Some of the more common KRAS mutations include: KRAS G12C, KRAS G12D, and KRAS G12V



~1 in 8 people with NSCLC have a KRAS G12C mutation

Ask your doctor about KRAS G12C and what it may mean to your treatment plan

Every question deserves to be asked...and answered

Biomarker testing may help your healthcare team identify a treatment plan for you. Below are some questions that may help you get the conversation started with your doctor:



Have I had a biomarker test yet?

- If yes, what were the results and may I get a copy?
 - Will you explain the results to me?
- If no, how soon can I get tested?

How is biomarker testing done?

What type of procedures are involved with biomarker testing?

How long will I need to wait for the test results?

Once I receive my results, what are the next steps?

Remember, there are no wrong questions

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Remember, you're not alone.

You can connect with other patients and find more information when you reach out to support groups.

There are many lung cancer communities that can provide you support. Here are a few examples:



844-360-5864
www.lungevity.org



800-298-2436
www.go2foundation.org



888-793-9355
www.cancersupportcommunity.org



800-586-4872
www.lung.org

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