

1 DAILY DOSE

Zejula
niraparib
tablets 100 mg



Your treatment with ZEJULA

GSK

NOW FULLY FUNDED*¹

*Special Authority criteria applies

For New Zealand Residents Only

ZEJULA is the next step in your path forward

Your experience with ovarian cancer is just that — yours. It's what you've been through, your unique challenges, and your specific needs. And now, your path has led you here. Find out how ZEJULA can help you in the next step of your treatment journey.

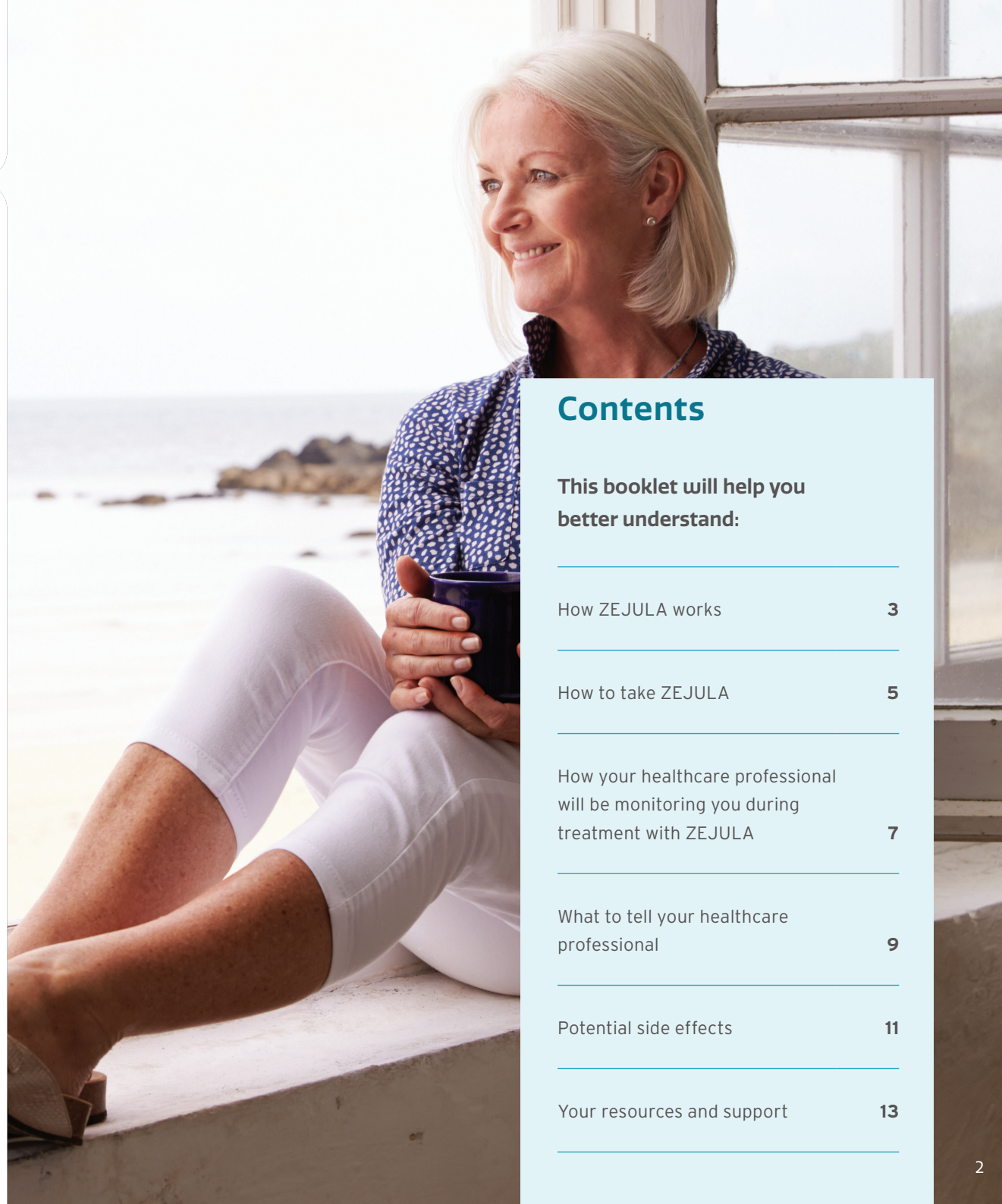
You have received this booklet because **you have been prescribed ZEJULA**. ZEJULA is given to women recently diagnosed with ovarian cancer or with relapsed ovarian cancer, and after treatment with **platinum**-based chemotherapy. Your treatment with ZEJULA is described as a “maintenance treatment”.^{3,4}

This booklet has been developed to provide information on some of the questions you may have about ZEJULA and to **help support you on your treatment journey**.

This booklet is not intended to take the place of information and advice provided to you by your healthcare professional team, but to supplement it. Please read the ZEJULA Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) leaflet provided to you by your doctor. The ZEJULA CMI is also available on the MEDSAFE website under 'Consumer Medicine Information'. Should you have further questions and/or concerns about your treatment or about your condition, **please speak with your healthcare professional**.

Glossary²

Platinum - A metal that is an important component of some anticancer drugs.



Contents

This booklet will help you better understand:

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How ZEJULA works^{3,4}

ZEJULA is a type of treatment known as a PARP inhibitor. PARP, or poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase, is a protein that helps repair damaged DNA in cells. Treatment with a PARP inhibitor, like ZEJULA, may slow the return or progression of cancer.^{3,4}

Your healthcare professional has prescribed you
ZEJULA as a maintenance treatment for ovarian cancer

PARP Inhibitors

Cancer Cells



Cancer cells function in many ways like healthy cells

Healthy Cells



Cancer cells also get DNA damage throughout their life and use PARP to repair themselves

ZEJULA



Blocking PARP means that the DNA of cancer cells cannot be repaired. This results in tumour cell death, helping to control the cancer

Glossary²

PARP Inhibitors - A substance that blocks an enzyme in cells called PARP. PARP helps repair DNA when it becomes damaged. DNA damage may be caused by many things, including exposure to UV light, radiation, certain anticancer drugs, or other substances in the environment. In cancer treatment, blocking PARP may help keep cancer cells from repairing their damaged DNA, causing them to die. PARP inhibitors are a type of targeted therapy. Also called poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor.

Maintenance Therapy - Treatment that is given to help keep cancer from coming back after it has disappeared following the initial therapy. It may include treatment with drugs, vaccines, or antibodies that kill cancer cells, and it may be given for a long time.

Partial response - A decrease in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment. Also called partial remission.

Complete response - The disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured. Also called complete remission.

What is ZEJULA prescribed to treat?^{3,4}

ZEJULA is a prescription medicine used in adults for the treatment of cancer of the ovary, the fallopian tubes (part of the female reproductive system that connects the ovaries to the uterus), or the peritoneum (the membrane lining the abdomen). It is used for the treatment of cancer that has:

Responded to the first treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy

or

Come back (recurred) after the cancer has responded to previous treatment with standard platinum-based chemotherapy.

What is maintenance treatment?

After cancer has responded to chemotherapy, **maintenance treatment** is intended to be used as ongoing treatment, which may slow the return or progression of cancer.²

Do blood tests need to be done during treatment with ZEJULA?^{3,4}

Yes. Your doctor will do blood tests to check your blood cell counts before treatment with ZEJULA. The frequency of these tests changes with how far along you are in your treatment and how your body responds. Read more about this on page 8.

Response describes how cancer reacts to treatment. If some, but not all, of the cancer has disappeared, it is a **partial response**. If there are no remaining clinical signs of cancer, it is considered a **complete response**.²

Platinum-based chemotherapy is a type of chemotherapy used to treat ovarian cancer, such as cisplatin and carboplatin.^{2,4}

How to take ZEJULA^{3,4}

ZEJULA is a once-daily oral medication in the form of 100 mg tablets.

Your healthcare professional has prescribed you ZEJULA as a maintenance treatment for ovarian cancer



The recommended starting dose is 3 tablets taken together once a day (total daily dose of 300 mg). For patients who weigh less than 77kg or have a baseline platelet count <150,000/ μ L, the recommended starting dose of niraparib is 200mg once daily (two tablets taken together).

If you experience side effects, your doctor may lower your dose

Continue taking your medication for as long as your doctor tells you to



ZEJULA should be swallowed whole with water.



Take the dose at approximately the same time every day



It does not matter if you take ZEJULA before or after food



Do not take ZEJULA after the expiry date printed on the pack or if the packaging is damaged or shows signs of tampering

What if I miss a dose?

If you forget to take ZEJULA, take your next dose at its scheduled time.

Do not take an additional dose if you miss a dose or vomit after taking ZEJULA.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

ZEJULA is available in packs of 56 and 84 tablets. Check with your healthcare professional which one you'll be getting.

How to store and dispose of ZEJULA



Store ZEJULA in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C



Keep your tablets in the pack until it is time to take them



Keep out of reach and sight of children



Do not store it in the bathroom, near a sink, or on a windowsill and do not leave it in the car



If your doctor or pharmacist tells you to stop taking this medication, or the medication has passed its expiry date, ask your pharmacist what to do with any that are left over

A photograph of an older couple walking away from the camera on a wide, light-colored dirt path. They are holding hands. The path is flanked by dry, yellowish-brown grass and shrubs. In the background, there are some trees and a clear blue sky. The overall scene is peaceful and suggests a journey or a walk in nature.

How your healthcare professional will be monitoring you during treatment with ZEJULA⁴

Your healthcare professional will also regularly check important markers to monitor how your body is responding to ZEJULA and to help them make any necessary changes to your dose or treatment.

These tests will include:

WHAT WILL BE MONITORED	HOW OFTEN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blood pressure	Before treatment with ZEJULA Weekly for the first 2 months Monthly for the next 10 months As needed after 12 months
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heart rate	Before treatment with ZEJULA Weekly for the first 2 months Monthly for the next 10 months As needed after 12 months
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full blood count	Before treatment with ZEJULA Weekly for the first month* Monthly for the next 10 months As needed after 12 months

*Based on individual laboratory values, weekly monitoring for the second month may be warranted.

When to talk to a Healthcare Professional








If you experience any side effects, your healthcare professional may change your dose, or may choose to pause your treatment to allow any side effects to subside. Your healthcare professional will find the most appropriate dosage for you.

What to tell your healthcare professional³

It is important you maintain an open dialogue with your healthcare professional team, as there may be nurses and pharmacists that should be involved more regularly.


Before you start taking ZEJULA




Tell your healthcare professional about any previous and current medical problems as these may affect your ZEJULA treatment. These include if you:

-  Are pregnant or intend to become pregnant
-  Have or have had any other medical conditions including low blood counts, myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)/acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) or posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES)
-  Have (or have had) any allergies
-  Have (or have had) high blood pressure
-  Are planning on driving or using machinery, as ZEJULA may cause you to feel weak, unfocused, tired or dizzy in some people
-  Are taking or planning on starting other medications, including prescription and non-prescription medications, supplements, or alternative medicines bought or acquired from a pharmacy, supermarket, health food store, internet or other retail setting
-  Are breastfeeding or plan to start breastfeeding: Do not take ZEJULA if you are breastfeeding. If you are breastfeeding, you must stop before you start taking ZEJULA and you must not begin breastfeeding until 1 month after taking your last dose

While taking ZEJULA

It is important to continue to be mindful of the previous points and update your healthcare team if they change, or with any new medical changes or changes to how you feel whilst taking ZEJULA. Additional points to consider include:

-  If you are a woman who could become pregnant you must use highly-effective contraception while you are taking ZEJULA, and you must continue to use highly-effective contraception for 6 months after taking your last dose

If you become pregnant while you are taking this medicine, tell your doctor immediately
-  If you are planning on starting any new medicine, prescription, non-prescription, supplements or alternative, tell your healthcare professional and remind them that you are also taking ZEJULA
-  Tell any other doctors, dentists, pharmacists or other healthcare professionals who treat you that you are taking ZEJULA
-  Be mindful of how you feel and let your healthcare professional know about any side effects that you experience. Your healthcare professional will have ideas for ways you can address the side effects you are experiencing. You can read more about potential side effects on page 11

Potential side effects^{3,4}

All medications have some side effects. Being aware of these may help you better prepare to manage them with your healthcare professional. It is important to let your healthcare professional know if you experience any side effects as they will have ways to help you address them.

Tell your healthcare professional straight away if you notice any of these side effects. The list below includes the very common side effects of ZEJULA.

- Feeling like your heart is skipping beats or beating harder than usual
- Feeling sick
- Constipation
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Feeling of weakness
- Diarrhoea
- Indigestion
- High blood pressure
- Tiredness
- Decreased appetite
- Urinary tract infection
- Shortness of breath
- Cough
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Inability to sleep
- Pain in the joints, and back
- Change in taste of food (if it worries you)

If you experience nausea, your doctor may suggest taking ZEJULA before bed. Please note, if vomiting occurs after taking ZEJULA, do not take another dose. Take your next dose at its scheduled time and talk to your doctor.

Tell your healthcare professional immediately if you notice any of the following signs of potentially serious side effects:

- Bruising or bleeding for longer than usual when you hurt yourself – these may be signs of a low blood platelet count (thrombocytopenia)
- Being short of breath, feeling very tired, having pale skin, or fast heartbeat – these may be signs of a low red blood cell count (anaemia)
- Allergic reaction (hypersensitivity, including anaphylaxis which may involve difficulty breathing, low blood pressure, and/or organ failure)
- Fever or infection – these may be signs of a low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
- Severe infection associated with low blood pressure and possible organ failure (for example, heart, kidney and/or liver) due to low blood pressure (neutropenic sepsis). Symptoms may include: fever, feeling of low blood pressure (lightheadedness, dizziness), decreased urination, rapid pulse, rapid breathing (signs of neutropenic sepsis).

Your healthcare professional may interrupt your treatment with ZEJULA for up to 28 days to manage side effects.

However, if side effects continue or Myelodysplastic Syndrome / Acute Myeloid Leukemia is confirmed, your treatment with ZEJULA will be discontinued.⁴

They will determine when you can resume taking ZEJULA and may reduce the number of tablets you take each day. Following this, you may be asked to make adjustments in the schedule of your blood tests.

Your resources and support

For questions about your treatment

Talk to your healthcare professional and refer to the Consumer Medicine Information leaflet, available on the MEDSAFE website under 'Consumer Medicine Information'.

If you take too much (overdose)

In New Zealand, immediately telephone your doctor or the National Poisons Centre (telephone 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766) if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much ZEPJULA. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.^{3,4}

For more information and support

There are some patient organisations you may like to speak with that specialise in cancer care and understand the treatments and challenges that can arise.

They are able to assist you in accessing further information, as well as linking you in with support services such as specialist nurses, support groups and practical and emotional support.



Some women undergoing cancer treatment find it useful to reach out for additional information and support including:

Talk Peach - www.talkpeach.org.nz

Facebook: www.facebook.com/talkpeach1 Instagram: www.instagram.com/talk_peach

Ovarian Cancer Foundation New Zealand - www.ovariancancerfoundation.org.nz

Facebook: www.facebook.com/OvarianCancerFoundationNZ

Instagram: www.instagram.com/ovariancancerfoundationnz/

Cancer Society - www.cancer.org.nz/cancer/types-of-cancer/ovarian-cancer/

Facebook: www.facebook.com/cancersocietyNZ/ Twitter: twitter.com/nzcancerso

Instagram: info@cancersoc.org.nz Phone: 0800 226 237

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- References**
1. PHARMAC Community Schedule Online. Available at: <https://schedule.pharmac.govt.nz/ScheduleOnline.php> (Accessed May 2024)
 2. National Cancer Institute. NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms. Available at: <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms> (accessed May 2022).
 3. GlaxoSmithKline NZ ZEJULA CMI 2024. Available at: <https://www.medsafe.govt.nz/Consumers/CMI/z/zejula.pdf> (Accessed September 2024)
 4. GlaxoSmithKline New Zealand. ZEJULA Data Sheet. GSK NZ; 2024

ZEJULA (niraparib: 100mg capsules and tablets) is a **prescription medicine** used in adults for the treatment of cancer of the ovary, the fallopian tubes or the peritoneum. It is used for the treatment of cancer that has responded to first treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy or come back (recurred) after the cancer has responded to previous treatment with standard platinum-based chemotherapy. **ZEJULA is fully funded for the treatment of advanced and recurrent ovarian cancer; Special Authority criteria apply. ZEJULA has risks and benefits and should be initiated and supervised by a doctor experienced in the use of anticancer medicines. Ask your doctor if ZEJULA is right for you. Side effects:** Feeling tired, feeling of weakness, feeling sick, stomach pain, vomiting, constipation, diarrhoea, indigestion, decreased appetite, inability to sleep, headache, dizziness, change in taste of food, runny or stuffy nose, shortness of breath, cough, high blood pressure, urinary tract infections, palpitations, back pain, pain in joints. This is not a full list. **If your symptoms worsen or you have side effects, see your doctor, pharmacist or healthcare professional. Use strictly as directed. Normal doctor charges apply. Additional product information and Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) is available at www.medsafe.govt.nz.** Trademarks are owned by or licensed to the GSK group of companies. ©2024 GSK group of companies or its licensor. Marketed by GlaxoSmithKline NZ Ltd, Auckland. **Adverse events involving GlaxoSmithKline products should be reported to GSK Medical Information on 0800 808 500.**

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