



AL
Actual PYLARIFY patient

Prostate cancer and finding your path forward

PET=positron emission tomography; PSMA=prostate-specific membrane antigen.

APPROVED USE

PYLARIFY® (piflufolastat F 18) Injection is a radioactive diagnostic agent. PYLARIFY is used along with positron emission tomography (PET) imaging for men with prostate cancer:

- with suspected metastasis who are candidates for initial definitive therapy.
- with suspected recurrence based on elevated serum levels of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level.

PYLARIFY Injection is designed to detect prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) positive lesions when used with PET imaging (scans).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

How well does PYLARIFY work?

- As with all diagnostic imaging tests such as X-rays, bone scans, and computed tomography (CT) scans, it is possible that the physician (a radiologist or nuclear medicine physician) who reviews your PYLARIFY PET/CT scan could interpret your results incorrectly. This means that a negative PYLARIFY PET/CT scan does not rule out that you have prostate cancer, and a positive PYLARIFY PET/CT scan does not confirm that you have prostate cancer.

Please see additional Important Safety Information (ISI) throughout, and full ISI on page 9.
See full [Prescribing Information](#) here.

Your way forward may start with PYLARIFY

#1

The #1 utilized PSMA PET imaging agent for prostate cancer, chosen by doctors in more than 400,000 scans

What you need to know

Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers occurring in men, so healthcare professionals are very experienced in diagnosing and treating it. While speaking with your doctor about a prostate cancer diagnosis or a possible recurrence may feel overwhelming, clear information can lead to clear answers.

Throughout your journey

To see where cancer is and where cancer is not, doctors use imaging (such as PET or CT scans, MRI, or bone scans). This allows them to look inside the body to see if cancer is present or whether cancer has progressed. This is called staging. It can help you and your doctor plan for what's next with confidence. If cancer comes back after treatment (also known as recurrence), your doctor may order imaging again.

PYLARIFY may provide the answers you need (like it did for Paul)

CT=computed tomography; MRI=magnetic resonance imaging; PET=positron emission tomography; PSMA=prostate-specific membrane antigen.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

How well does PYLARIFY work? (continued)

- PYLARIFY seems to be affected by the amount (level) of PSA in your blood. As the levels of PSA in your blood go up, a PYLARIFY PET/CT scan is better able to identify prostate cancer.

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 **PYLARIFY**
Piflufolastat F 18 Injection



“

A PSMA PET scan with PYLARIFY gave me and my doctors a blueprint to inform my treatment.

PAUL

Meteorologist, father, and actual PYLARIFY patient

Individual results may vary.

”

PYLARIFY helps to show where prostate cancer is to help guide the next steps in your treatment

How PYLARIFY detects prostate cancer

- PYLARIFY is designed to specifically recognize PSMA and attach to it—making it easy to identify on a scan
- PSMA is a protein typically found on the surface of prostate cancer cells
- In a PET scan, PYLARIFY “lights up” and identifies where cancer may be

PSMA PET scan with PYLARIFY



An example of a PYLARIFY scan and what doctors may see

PET=positron emission tomography; PSMA=prostate-specific membrane antigen.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Hypersensitivity reactions:

- Patients should be monitored for hypersensitivity reactions, especially those with a history of allergy to other drugs and foods. Reactions may be delayed. Always have trained staff and resuscitation equipment available.

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The clear difference with PYLARIFY

PSMA PET scan with PYLARIFY vs standard imaging

PSMA PET with PYLARIFY is not like standard imaging. It can detect prostate cancer in bones and soft tissue—even when the tumors are smaller or when standard imaging isn’t able to detect cancer.*

	PSMA PET with PYLARIFY	CT scan	MRI	Bone scan
Detects cancer in bones	✓	✓	✓	✓
Detects cancer in soft tissue	✓	✓	✓	N/A
Detects cancer when it is small	✓	✓	✓	✗
Detects cancer when PSA levels are low†	✓	✗	✗	✗

✓ Yes ✓ Yes, but with some limitations ✗ No

What is “standard” imaging?

Examples of standard imaging include:



CT (computerized tomography) uses X-rays to create images that show the shape, size, and location of the organs and tissues

It does not target cancer, but a doctor may spot an abnormality



MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses radio waves and strong magnets to create images of organs in the body

It does not specifically target cancer and can’t be used in people with pacemakers or artificial joints



Bone scan uses radioactive material that collects in the bones and becomes visible in a scan

While it can show changes in bones it is not designed to detect cancer specifically

CT=computed tomography; MRI=magnetic resonance imaging; N/A=not applicable; PET=positron emission tomography; PSA=prostate-specific antigen.
*While a PET scan might miss very tiny areas of cancer, it can still find smaller spots than a CT or MRI scan.
†PSA <2 ng/mL.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Radiation exposure:

- PYLARIFY is a radioactive diagnostic agent and adds to your long-term overall amount of radiation exposure, which could lead to an increased risk of cancer. You should stay well hydrated before, during, and after you are given PYLARIFY and urinate frequently to reduce radiation exposure.



A PYLARIFY scan may inform your path forward, like it did for Al.

“

We needed to find out exactly where my cancer had spread. That’s when my oncologist first mentioned PYLARIFY.

They said a PSMA PET scan with PYLARIFY could detect cancer that my previous scans couldn’t.

AL

Father, engineer, and actual PYLARIFY patient

Individual results may vary.

”

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

What are the possible side effects of PYLARIFY?

- There were no serious reactions reported in patients who received scans in clinical trials with PYLARIFY, but some patients did report side effects associated with the use of PYLARIFY.
- The most commonly reported adverse reactions are headache, fatigue, and unusual taste in the mouth. An allergic reaction to PYLARIFY was reported in one patient with a significant history of allergic reactions.

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How to prepare for a scan with PYLARIFY



Drink fluids before and after your scan.

Staying properly hydrated and going to the bathroom are important pre- and post-scan



With PYLARIFY, fasting might not be required.

Although fasting before a scan with PYLARIFY is not required, your doctor might ask you to

1 Upon arrival

- Your weight and height will be measured and recorded
- An intravenous (IV) catheter line will be placed in your arm or similar vein
- You'll receive an injection of PYLARIFY 1 hour before your scan
- It'll take approximately 1 hour for PYLARIFY to circulate through your bloodstream and into any cancer cells that may be present
- You may be asked to use the restroom after your injection of PYLARIFY and before starting your scan

2 During the procedure

- After you've received your injection of PYLARIFY, you'll lie on your back on the scanner bed with your arms raised above your head; a trained scan technician or nurse will be there to help
- The scanner bed will move slowly into the scanner, and the scan will begin. The scan will be painless
- The scan will typically start at your mid-thigh and go all the way up to your head
- The scan could last up to 40 minutes, and you may be asked to change body positions

3 After your scan

- The results will be sent to your doctor
- Be sure to continue to hydrate and go to the bathroom for the first few hours
- Schedule a follow-up appointment with your doctor so that you can see and review the results and discuss a treatment plan

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA.

Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-888-INFO-FDA (1-888-463-6332).

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“

The process was simple. They gave me PYLARIFY. I waited about 45 minutes, and then they did the scan. The scan took about 25 minutes.

KEITH

Veteran, family man, and actual PYLARIFY patient

Individual results may vary.

”

**Your path forward starts with
PYLARIFY, like it did for Keith.**



SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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For understanding support



Coverage & Insurance

One-on-one guidance for understanding your plan and working through any possible coverage hurdles



Affordability

Personalized assistance with financial aid options that may help cover out-of-pocket costs for your scan



Education & Resources

Education, tools, and connection to advocacy groups that understand what you're going through



Logistics Support

Ongoing support with choosing an imaging site, scheduling appointments, and finding transportation

For help with insurance, scheduling, and getting to your scan with PYLARIFY call **1-844-339-8514** or visit www.lantheuslink.com

SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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See how others started their journey with PYLARIFY.
Visit www.PYLARIFY.com/patient

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