LUMAKRAS® (sotorasib) product fact sheet

INDICATION

LUMAKRAS is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with *KRAS* G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).



Description



120 mg tablets: yellow, oblong-shaped, immediate release, film-coated, debossed with **"AMG"** on one side and **"120"** on the opposite side¹



320 mg tablets: beige, oval-shaped, immediate release, film-coated, debossed with "AMG" on one side and "320" on the opposite side¹

Product information

NDC	Strength	Quantity
55513-488-24	120 mg	1 bottle of 240 tablets with child-resistant closure ¹
55513-504-50	320 mg	1 bottle of 90 tablets with child-resistant closure ¹

Storage requirements

O Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F). Excursions permitted from 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]¹

Supplied and marketed by

Amgen USA Inc. LUMAKRAS.com

Product returns

For information and instructions regarding product returns, please contact your wholesaler or Amgen Trade Operations at 1-800-28-AMGEN (1-800-282-6436). Credit for returns is subject to Amgen's current Product Return Policy.

Product information

Medical Information: 1-800-77-AMGEN (1-800-772-6436)

For questions on coverage or co-pay assistance:

Amgen Assist 360™: (866) AMG - ASST (1-866-264-2778) or AmgenAssist360.com/HCP

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Hepatotoxicity

- LUMAKRAS can cause hepatotoxicity, which may lead to drug-induced liver injury and hepatitis.
- Among 357 patients who received LUMAKRAS in CodeBreaK 100, hepatotoxicity occurred in 1.7% (all grades) and 1.4% (grade 3). A total of 18% of patients who received LUMAKRAS had increased alanine aminotransferase (ALT)/increased aspartate aminotransferase (AST); 6% were grade 3 and 0.6% were grade 4. In addition to dose interruption or reduction, 5% of patients received corticosteroids for the treatment of hepatotoxicity.
- Monitor liver function tests (ALT, AST, and total bilirubin) prior to the start of LUMAKRAS, every 3 weeks for the first 3 months of treatment, then once a month or as clinically indicated, with more frequent testing in patients who develop transaminase and/or bilirubin elevations.
- Withhold, dose reduce, or permanently discontinue LUMAKRAS based on severity of adverse reaction.





SEE HOW WE CAN HELP YOUR PATIENTS

Offering the tools, information, and support for Amgen products that make a difference for your patients



AMGEN REIMBURSEMENT SPECIALISTS

Connect with an Amgen Reimbursement Counselor or schedule a visit with a Field Reimbursement Specialist



PATIENT RESOURCE GUIDE

Find co-pay and reimbursement resources* for patients with different kinds of insurance, or no insurance at all



BENEFITS VERIFICATION

Submit, store, and retrieve benefit verifications for all your patients currently on an Amgen product

*Resources include referrals to independent nonprofit patient assistance programs. Eligibility for resources provided by independent nonprofit patient assistance programs is based on the nonprofits' criteria. Amgen has no control over these programs and provides referrals as a courtesy only.

HOW TO CONNECT WITH US

VISIT AMGENASSIST360.COM OR CALL (866) AMG - ASST (1-866-264-2778)

Monday through Friday, 9 am to 8 pm ET

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Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)/Pneumonitis

- LUMAKRAS can cause ILD/pneumonitis that can be fatal. Among 357 patients who received LUMAKRAS in CodeBreaK 100 ILD/pneumonitis occurred in 0.8% of patients, all cases were grade 3 or 4 at onset, and 1 case was fatal. LUMAKRAS was discontinued due to ILD/pneumonitis in 0.6% of patients.
- Monitor patients for new or worsening pulmonary symptoms indicative of ILD/pneumonitis (eg, dyspnea, cough, fever). Immediately withhold LUMAKRAS in patients with suspected ILD/pneumonitis and permanently discontinue LUMAKRAS if no other potential causes of ILD/pneumonitis are identified.

Most Common Adverse Reactions

• The most common adverse reactions ≥ 20% were diarrhea, musculoskeletal pain, nausea, fatigue, hepatotoxicity, and cough.

Drug Interactions

- Advise patients to inform their healthcare provider of all concomitant medications, including prescription medicines, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, dietary and herbal products.
- Inform patients to avoid proton pump inhibitors and H₂ receptor antagonists while taking LUMAKRAS.
- If coadministration with an acid-reducing agent cannot be avoided, inform patients to take LUMAKRAS 4 hours before or 10 hours after a locally acting antacid.

Reference: 1. LUMAKRAS (sotorasib) prescribing information, Amgen.

Please see LUMAKRAS full Prescribing Information.

For more information, visit LUMAKRASHCP.com



