



**TALK TO YOUR  
DOCTOR ABOUT  
OXBRYTA.**

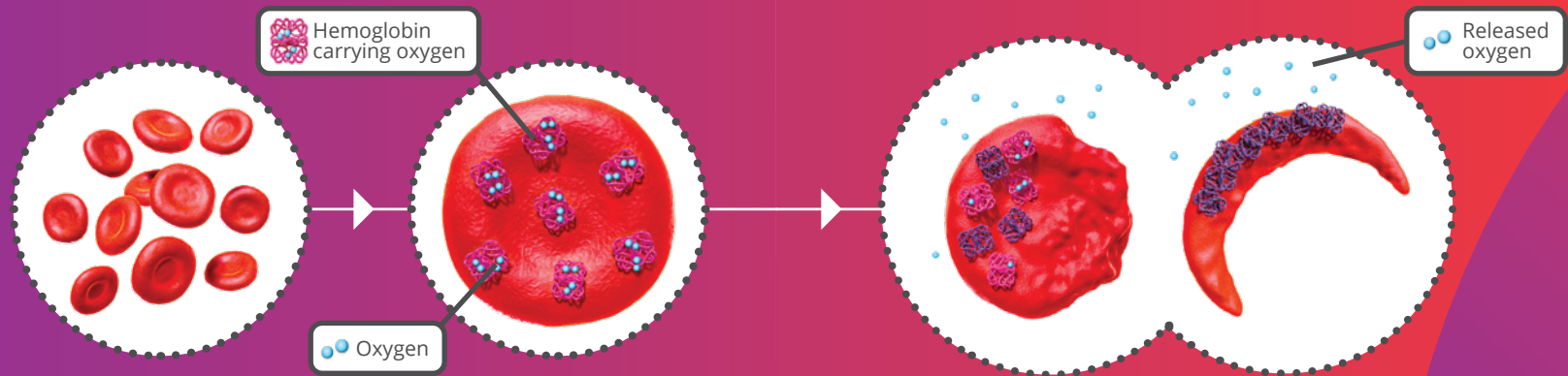
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# WHY DO MY CELLS SICKLE?

Sickle cell is caused by a sickle gene inside red blood cells that is inherited from both parents.

With sickle cell, the hemoglobin in the red blood cell releases oxygen, causing it to clump together (polymerize) and change into a sickle, or banana shape.



**HEALTHY RED BLOOD CELLS** are flexible, can change shape easily, and can travel through blood vessels of any size.

**HEMOGLOBIN** is a special protein inside red blood cells that helps carry oxygen throughout the body.

**POLYMERIZATION AND SICKLING** occur when hemoglobin inside red blood cells clumps together and forms a sickle shape.

## WHAT IS POLYMERIZATION?

Polymerization happens when the hemoglobin inside of red blood cells releases oxygen and clumps together to form long, stiff chains.

Polymerization causes sickling and can lead to a range of conditions from fatigue to pain crises.

# WHAT SICKLING CAN TRIGGER

Polymerization, which causes sickling, can cause other things to happen in the body, including 3 very serious consequences that may lead to long-term damage:

## VASO-OCCLUSIONS/ PAIN CRISES:

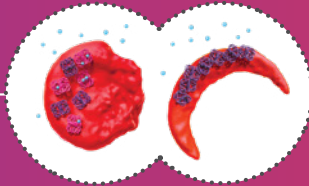
Sickled cells can block blood flow. When a blood vessel is partially or completely blocked, a pain crisis may occur.



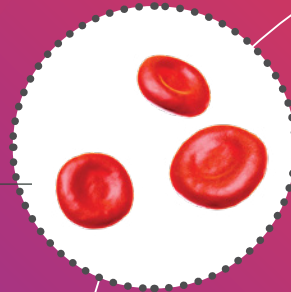
HEALTHY RED  
BLOOD CELLS



HEMOGLOBIN  
CARRYING  
OXYGEN



POLYMERIZATION  
AND SICKLING



## ANEMIA:

When red blood cells break down, your body does not have the amount of healthy red blood cells that it needs. This is called anemia, and this type of anemia could result in your body not having enough oxygen. Over time, lack of oxygen can damage body tissue, organs, and joints.

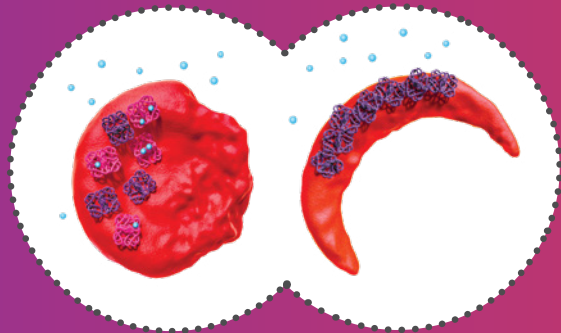


## HEMOLYSIS:

Polymerization and sickling weaken red blood cells causing them to break down (hemolysis).



# OXBRYTA HELPS HEMOGLOBIN DO ITS JOB—DELIVER OXYGEN THROUGHOUT THE BODY



POLYMERIZATION AND SICKLING

Oxbryta helps hemoglobin do its job by interfering with the very first step in the sickling process—polymerization. By impacting this very first step, Oxbryta may reduce sickling and hemolysis (the breakdown of red blood cells) that can lead to anemia (having too few red blood cells).

## INDICATION

### What is OXBRYTA?

OXBRYTA is a prescription medicine used for the treatment of sickle cell disease in adults and children 12 years of age and older.

It is not known if OXBRYTA is safe and effective in children below 12 years of age.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on increase in hemoglobin (Hb). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trial(s).

## IMAGINE LESS SICKLING

Treat sickle cell at its source. Oxbryta is the first-of-its-kind tablet that addresses sickle cell in a different way—by working directly on hemoglobin to interfere with the process that causes red blood cells to sickle.



OXBRYTA CAN HELP STOP  
HEMOGLOBIN FROM SICKLING

**When there are fewer sickled cells, and less hemolysis that could lead to anemia,** this may result in more healthy red blood cells to allow hemoglobin to carry oxygen throughout the body.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 10 and [full Prescribing Information](#).

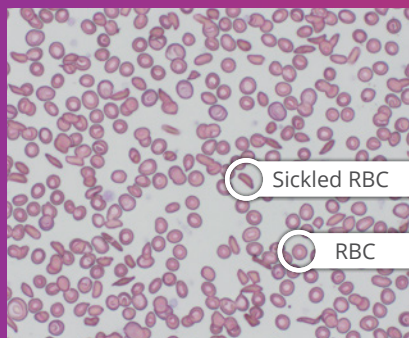


# OXBRYTA MAY DECREASE THE NUMBER OF SICKLED RED BLOOD CELLS

Blood smears enable you to see the different shapes of your red blood cells while taking Oxbryta. These pictures show the shape of normal and sickled red blood cells of a real-world patient living with sickle cell who took Oxbryta as prescribed by their doctor.\*

**These results, however, do not mean that the use of Oxbryta resulted in a clinical benefit.**

THESE IMAGES ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY, AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES MAY VARY.



DAY 1

## BEFORE OXBRYTA

This picture shows the red blood cells of a patient on Day 1 of treatment.



DAY 21

## AFTER OXBRYTA

This picture shows the red blood cells of a patient on Day 21 of treatment.

\*The 2 pictures are representative images of all of the blood smears pre- and posttreatment for a patient who was prescribed 1500 mg of Oxbryta taken once daily.

## SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

**Do not take OXBRYTA** if you have had an allergic reaction to voxelotor or any of the ingredients in OXBRYTA. See the end of the patient leaflet for a list of the ingredients in OXBRYTA.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 10 and [full Prescribing Information](#).



# ABOUT THE OXBRYTA CLINICAL TRIAL

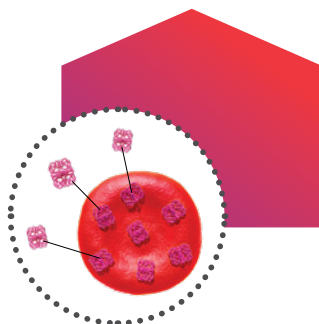
Oxbryta was studied in 90 patients who received Oxbryta (daily dosage of 1500 mg) and 92 patients who received a placebo (sugar pill).<sup>\*</sup> The trial included patients ages 12 and up who took the medication daily for 24 weeks.

Some patients saw improvements as early as 2 weeks.<sup>†</sup> Oxbryta trials are currently ongoing to watch the progress of patients taking Oxbryta for longer than 24 weeks.

## Oxbryta INCREASED

### Hemoglobin levels

When hemoglobin(🩸) levels increase, red blood cells are able to do a better job of delivering oxygen throughout the body.



The goals of the Oxbryta clinical trial were to show improvement in hemoglobin and hemolysis (the breakdown of red blood cells). Oxbryta's impact on vaso-occlusions, also known as pain crisis, was not studied.

<sup>\*</sup>Patients who were already taking hydroxyurea at the start of the clinical trial continued to do so for the entire 24-week trial period.

<sup>†</sup>In a clinical study, after 2 weeks on Oxbryta 1500 mg, patients observed an increase in hemoglobin levels from where they started vs a decrease for those in the placebo group.

## SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Some medicines may affect how OXBRYTA works. OXBRYTA may also affect how other medicines work.

Patients saw a rise in hemoglobin from where they started vs those in the placebo group.

**+1.0**

**Hemoglobin increase**

**51.1% of Oxbryta patients**

saw a rise of more than 1 (vs 6.5% of the patients taking placebo).

On average in the 24-week study, **hemoglobin levels increased by 1.14 grams per deciliter for patients on Oxbryta** vs decreasing by 0.08 grams per deciliter for the placebo group.

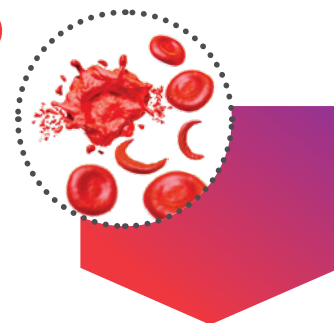
Improvements in hemoglobin levels were observed in patients regardless of whether they were taking hydroxyurea.

**Patients taking Oxbryta also showed large decreases in hemolysis (the breakdown of red blood cells).**

## Oxbryta DECREASED

**hemolysis (the breakdown of red blood cells)**

When fewer red blood cells break down, it **IMPROVES ANEMIA.**

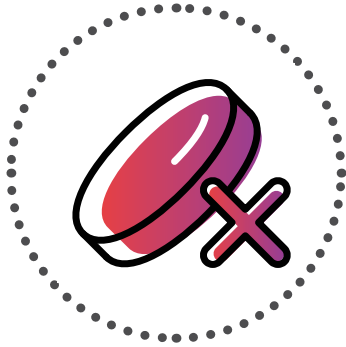


**Please find information on possible side effects for Oxbryta on next page.**

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 10 and [full Prescribing Information](#).



## WHAT ARE POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OF OXBRYTA?

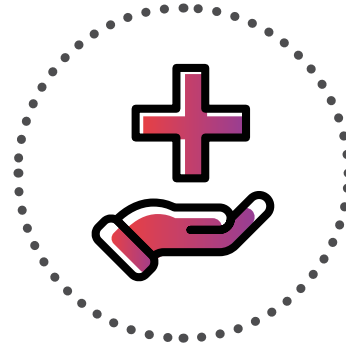


**Do not take Oxbryta** if you have had an allergic reaction to voxelotor or any of the ingredients in Oxbryta. See the Patient Prescribing Information for a list of the ingredients in Oxbryta.



**Oxbryta can cause serious side effects including serious allergic reactions.** Tell your doctor or get emergency medical help right away if you get:

- rash
- shortness of breath
- hives
- swelling of the face



### **The most common side effects of Oxbryta included:**

- headache
- tiredness
- diarrhea
- rash
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- fever
- nausea

Oxbryta has been studied in people with sickle cell and was shown to be well tolerated.

These are not all the possible side effects of Oxbryta. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. You may also report side effects to Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc. at 1-833-428-4968 (1-833-GBT-4YOU).

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

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 10 and [full Prescribing Information](#).



# STARTING THE OXBRYTA CONVERSATION

**If you're unsure of how to get the conversation started with your doctor, try these suggestions:**

- Doctor, I've been reading about Oxbryta. Do you think it may be right for me?
- Are there any available treatments that address sickling at its source?
- Doctor, I'm concerned about damage that can happen over time because of sickle cell. Can you tell me more about treatments that might help change the course of my sickle cell?

**Following are questions you may want to ask your doctor about Oxbryta to have a conversation that is specific to your needs:**

## General Questions

1. I've been prescribed other medications for sickle cell before. How is Oxbryta different?
2. How is Oxbryta taken? Is it a pill? How often is it taken?
3. Is Oxbryta crushable? Can it be taken with food or on an empty stomach?
4. What happens if I miss a dose of Oxbryta?
5. How can I tell if Oxbryta or any sickle cell medicine is really making a difference? Is there something I can look for in my lab results?
6. Can Oxbryta be taken with other sickle cell medications?

7. I take other medications prescribed by my doctor, as well as vitamins and supplements. Can I still take Oxbryta?
8. How was Oxbryta studied?
9. Can children take Oxbryta? Is it safe for my child?
10. What side effects are associated with Oxbryta?
11. Will I need to undergo any type of monitoring while taking Oxbryta? (Blood tests, kidney function, etc)
12. Is there patient support available for people who are prescribed Oxbryta?

**Talk to your hematologist or other members of your healthcare team to see if Oxbryta may be right for you. Together, you can decide on the best treatment option.**

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Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 10 and [full Prescribing Information](#).



# TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL TELEMEDICINE VISIT

Telemedicine allows you to have a virtual visit with your doctor using a smartphone, computer, or tablet. A telemedicine visit can offer the same level of quality and care as it would in an in-person visit.

**Following are important tips to help prepare for every virtual doctor's visit:**

## DAYS BEFORE YOUR APPOINTMENT

1. **Answer phone calls and respond to texts or emails that may be sent to you by your doctor's office.**
2. **If you are the caregiver or parent of a teenager or young adult (18+)** who is transitioning from pediatric to adult care, please remind them to read and answer texts and return calls regarding their upcoming appointment. Also, if your child is 18 or older you may need his/her consent to attend the appointment. Please check the age in your state that determines when your child can consent to his/her own confidential health care by law.
3. **Check out the device (computer, smartphone, or tablet) you'll be using** for the doctor's visit. Are your Wi-Fi, camera, and microphone working? Are you able to log in to the software being used for the appointment? Different providers may use different apps, websites, or technology. **Is there any software that you need to download ahead of your appointment?**
4. **Prepare questions or a list of topics** that you want to discuss during your appointment.

## ON THE DAY OF YOUR APPOINTMENT

1. **Ensure your smartphone, computer, or tablet is fully charged or plugged in**, so you can stay connected throughout the appointment.
2. Make sure that you **have a good Wi-Fi connection.**
3. **Have paper and pen (or another digital device) nearby** so you can take notes on anything your doctor may say during your appointment that you don't want to forget.
4. **Be on time to your appointment.**
5. If you are a caregiver or parent of a child, **make sure your child is ready for the appointment.**
6. **Have a list of the medications you are currently taking** (or your child's medications) on hand during the appointment.
7. **Find a quiet place before your visit** and be mindful of your surroundings. Try not to have loved ones or friends in the background, unless they are helping with the appointment. Or, let them know that you are about to have a doctor's visit and ask them to keep noise to a minimum during your appointment.
8. **Be open and honest about how you are feeling.** This will help your doctor come up with the best plan. Your doctor has heard it all, so don't be embarrassed to share any important details.
9. Treat your virtual visit like any other appointment but have patience. Technology is unpredictable and may have glitches.

# INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

## INDICATION

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This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on increase in hemoglobin (Hb). Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trial(s).

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

**Do not take OXBRYTA** if you have had an allergic reaction to voxelotor or any of the ingredients in OXBRYTA. See the end of the patient leaflet for a list of the ingredients in OXBRYTA.

**If you are receiving exchange transfusions**, talk to your healthcare provider about possible difficulties with the interpretation of certain blood tests when taking OXBRYTA.

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

- have liver problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if OXBRYTA can harm your unborn baby
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if OXBRYTA can pass into your breastmilk and if it can harm your baby. Do not breastfeed during treatment with OXBRYTA and for at least 2 weeks after the last dose

**Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Some medicines may affect how OXBRYTA works. OXBRYTA may also affect how other medicines work.

### What are the possible side effects of OXBRYTA?

**OXBRYTA can cause serious side effects, including:**

**Serious allergic reactions.** Tell your healthcare provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get:

- rash
- hives
- shortness of breath
- swelling of the face

**The most common side effects of OXBRYTA include:**

- headache
- diarrhea
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- nausea
- tiredness
- rash
- fever

These are not all the possible side effects of OXBRYTA.

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

You may also report side effects to Global Blood Therapeutics at 1-833-428-4968 (1-833-GBT-4YOU).

**Keep OXBRYTA and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

Please see [full Prescribing Information](#).





**Lakesha**  
(actual patient)

**“Ask your hematologist or other people on your healthcare team if Oxbryta is right for you. Asking a lot of questions really helped me.”**

**VISIT OXBRYTA.COM  
TO LEARN MORE.**



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