GE HealthCare

Uncover your ER+ status with Cerianna (FES) PET imaging

CERIANNA™
(FLUOROESTRADIOL F 18) INJECTION

For ER+ recurrent or metastatic breast cancer patients



Imaging in breast cancer: What are my options?

No two breast cancer journeys are alike, and navigating yours can feel overwhelming. At each decision point - screening, diagnosis, treatment - you deserve clear, timely answers that make you feel confident in the plan ahead. That is where imaging, including Cerianna (FES) PET, becomes a trusted guide, helping you make the most of every moment on your path to personalized care.

Imaging used in the early stages of your breast cancer journey.

Mammography

Low-dose X-rays capture detailed breast images to spot early changes, even before symptoms appear.[1]

Ultrasound

Sound waves focus on a specific area to reveal whether a lump is fluid-filled or solid.[2]

Imaging used when there is a chance cancer has traveled beyond the breast.

Whole body and targeted imaging may provide a more complete picture.

MRI

Magnets, radio waves, and contrast dye create high-resolution images of the breast or other areas of the body to define tumor size and nearby tissue involvement.[1]

CT Scan

Multiple X-ray slices combine to reveal whether breast cancer has spread to organs such as the lungs or liver.[3]

Bone scan

A type of scan that uses radioactive technology to show changes or affected areas of the bone.[4]

FDG PET

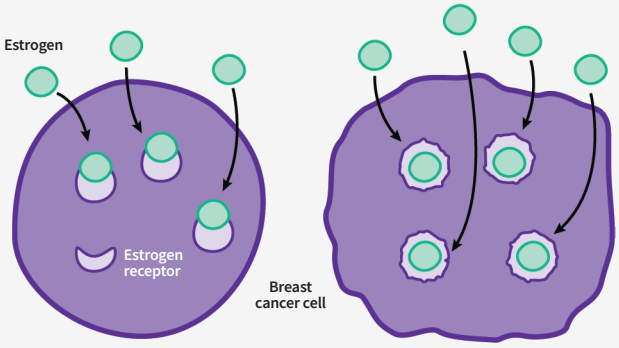
A technology that uses a radioactive injection with glucose to help identify areas of fast-growing breast cancer cells.[5]

Cerianna (FES) PET

A technology that uses a radioactive injection with estrogen to help show estrogen receptor-positive (ER+) breast cancer cells in the body.[6]

What are receptors and why are they important?

Some breast cancers are sensitive to hormones such as estrogen and progesterone. In fact, many breast cancers have hormone receptors on their cells. These receptors are able to attach to hormones circulating in the body and uses the hormones as fuel to grow bigger.[7]



Estrogen available outside of the cell binds to the receptor on the breast cancer cell.

Once the estrogen is bound to the receptor, the breast cancer cell uses it as fuel to grow.

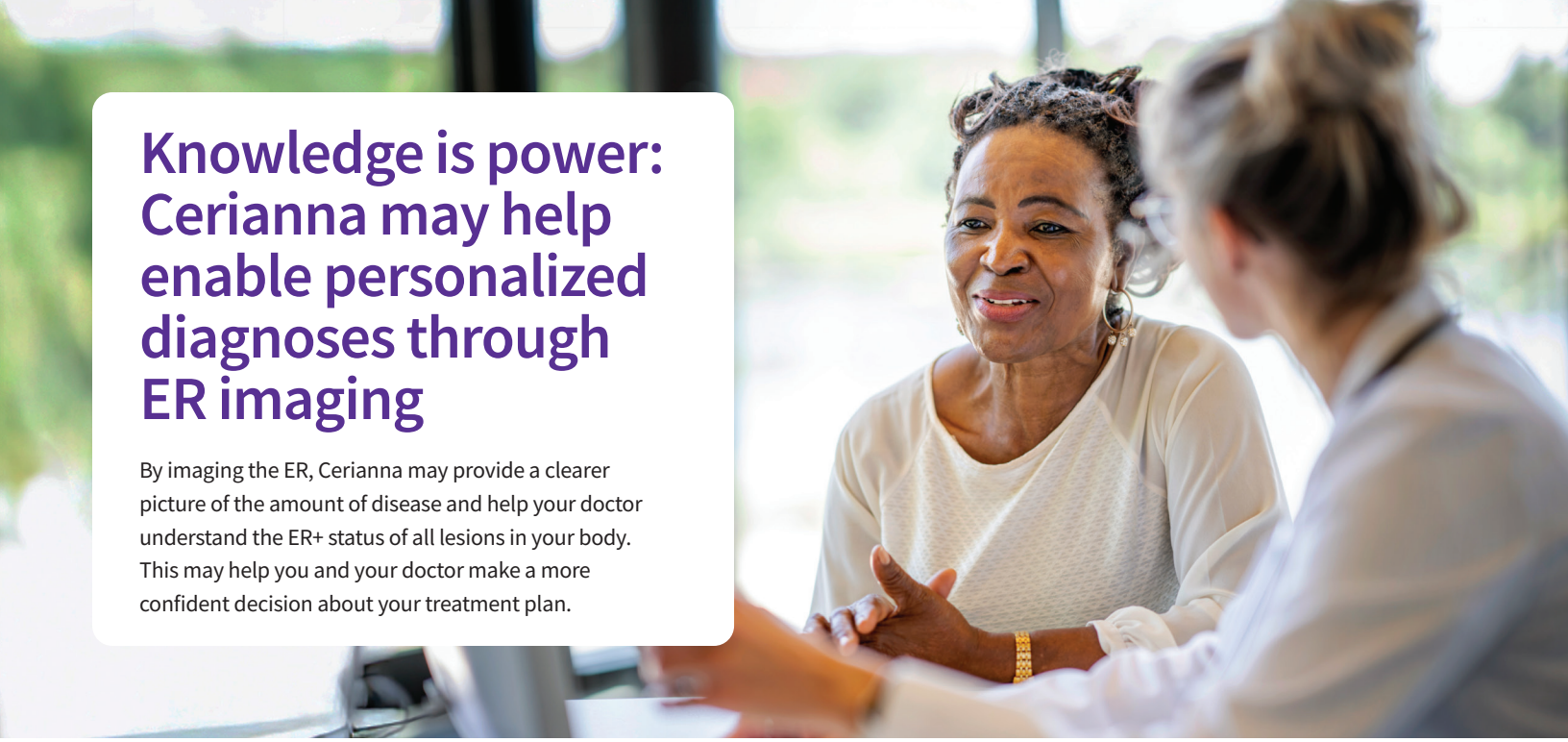
Breast cancer cells that have receptors for estrogen are called estrogen receptor-positive or ER+ cells, and the cells use estrogen to fuel growth. If the breast cancer cells are negative for estrogen receptors, they are referred to as estrogen receptor-negative or ER-, and the cells do not use estrogen to grow bigger[8]. This is the same for progesterone (PR+ or PR-) cells.

Some breast cancer cells also make a protein called human epithelial growth factor receptor 2, also called HER2. Tests can check to see if breast cancer is positive for HER2, has low levels of HER2, or is negative for HER2. Similar to ER+ and PR+, if a breast cancer is positive for HER2 it is referred to as HER2+.[7]

Cerianna specifically looks for and finds ER+ cells in the body. If the breast cancer is ER+, Cerianna will attach to the cell and light it up on the scan. If any of the ER+ breast cancer cells spread to another part of the body, Cerianna will also be able to show you those cancer cells on the scan.[9]

Knowing whether breast cancer does or does not have these receptors is very important because it helps doctors decide on the best treatment.[8]

See page 4 for patient safety information and a link to the full prescribing information



Knowledge is power: Cerianna may help enable personalized diagnoses through ER imaging

By imaging the ER, Cerianna may provide a clearer picture of the amount of disease and help your doctor understand the ER+ status of all lesions in your body. This may help you and your doctor make a more confident decision about your treatment plan.

When might Cerianna fit into my breast cancer journey?

- Biopsy
- Staging
- Suspicion for recurrent or metastatic disease - additional tests considered
- Metastatic/recurrent diagnosis
- Treatment
- Follow up as medically warranted

May consider using Cerianna

What should I expect when I get a Cerianna PET scan?

1. Ask your doctor if any of your medications could interfere with your Cerianna scan.
2. Before getting a Cerianna scan, it is important to drink plenty of water and urinate frequently.
3. The radiotracer (FES) is injected into the vein over 1-2 minutes.
4. Your scan will start within 20-80 minutes after the injection of Cerianna.
5. The scan takes about 20-30 minutes to complete.
6. You should continue to drink plenty of water and urinate frequently for the first few hours after the Cerianna scan.

What can I ask my doctor to understand if Cerianna is right for me?

- Would I be a good candidate for a Cerianna PET scan?
- Is Cerianna PET available where I am being treated?
- What could Cerianna show about my diagnosis that other imaging may not?
- Could getting a Cerianna scan help provide information that may impact my treatment plan?

*This brochure - the text, images, and graphics - is for general information only. It's not meant to replace professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always talk to your doctor or a qualified healthcare provider about any medical concerns.

CERIANNA INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR NON-HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

CERIANNA™ (fluoroestradiol F18) injection is a diagnostic imaging agent (sometimes called a radiopharmaceutical or tracer). CERIANNA is used as part of a Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan to detect a specific protein called the estrogen receptor on breast cancer tumors that have recurred or spread from their original site (metastasized). CERIANNA is used as an adjunct to biopsy.

Adverse Reactions: The most common side effects seen with CERIANNA were pain at the site of injection and temporary altered taste sensation.

Radiation Risks: CERIANNA is radioactive and exposure to radiation has a dose dependent increased risk of cancer. Please discuss with your doctor about ways to help minimize this risk.

Risk of Misdiagnosis: CERIANNA imaging results can have false negatives and false positives. Please discuss any concerns with your doctor.

Use in Specific Populations: Tell your doctor if you are or may be pregnant; if you plan on becoming pregnant; or you are currently breastfeeding.

Additionally, CERIANNA has not been studied in patients under the age of 18.

CERIANNA is expected to behave similarly in adult patients, regardless of age.

Please see full Prescribing Information **here**, for additional important safety information.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact GE HealthCare at 800 654 0118 (option 2 then option 1) or by email at GPV.drugsafety@gehealthcare.com or FDA at 800 FDA 1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

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