Detectnet™ can help you move forward

Detect**net**™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection)

Please see safety information <u>here</u>.



Detectnet[™] can help you get answers, so you can begin treatment sooner

Detectnet is used with a PET scan to help diagnose possible NETs

Your doctor has recommended that you get a positron emission tomography (PET) scan. Detectnet is an imaging agent that's used to produce these scans and create a detailed picture of what's happening inside your body, so your doctor can identify and locate neuroendocrine tumors (NETs).

Detectnet can help you get the scans you need, when and where it's convenient for you.



- Your doctor will always be able to access Detectnet so you can get your PET scan in a timely manner
- You can get your scan at the same hospital—and with your same doctor—instead of having to travel several hours to a different location
- If you need to reschedule your scan, you have some flexibility to do so

You can take comfort knowing that Detectnet will help you and your doctor make informed decisions about what's best for you.

IMPORTANT FACTS

Risk for Image Misinterpretation

Detectnet works by attaching to NETs, which helps the tumors to be seen in your scan. However, there are other types of tumors or normal variations in tissue that Detectnet can also attach to. That means that it's possible your healthcare provider may see things in your scan that are not necessarily NETs. Also, if you've never had a NET before, a negative result—when your healthcare provider sees no NETs—does not guarantee that you do not, or will not, have NETs.

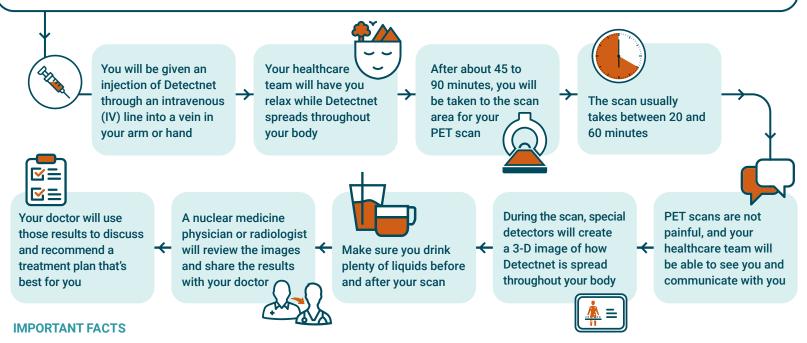
Please see additional Important Facts throughout and here.







What to expect when you get your PET scan with Detectnet



What are the most common side effects of Detectnet?

In trials of Detectnet, participants experienced few negative side effects. Adverse reactions occurred at a rate of less than 2% and included nausea, vomiting, and flushing (getting red in the face). In some trials, people felt nauseated right after Detectnet was injected.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and here.



PET scans with Detectnet are noninvasive and painless and have few side effects

You can rest assured that Detectnet has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration and is designed to expose you to the lowest amount of radiation needed for this scan. In fact, the radiation exposure is comparable to other commonly used imaging agents, like NETSPOT® (kit for the preparation of gallium Ga 68 dotatate injection) or Fludeoxyglucose (FDG) F 18 Injection.

Before, during, and after your scan

- To help your body get rid of the radiation faster, you should drink plenty of liquids before and after your injection, and urinate/wash your hands often after your PET scan
- Once your scan is complete, and when you feel ready, you're free to leave and go about your day

IMPORTANT FACTS

Radiation Risk

When radioactive drugs like Detectnet are used to help doctors find disease, they expose patients to radiation. Long-term exposure to radiation is associated with an increased risk of cancer. Your healthcare provider will take safety measures to reduce your exposure to radiation. To help your body get rid of the radiation from Detectnet, you should drink plenty of fluids both before and after receiving it, and urinate often after your scan.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and <u>here</u>.



Peace of mind

Still wondering if PET scans are safe? Think of it this way: While the radiation from a scan poses some risk, you generally run a greater risk by not identifying and treating possible NETs since they may lead to serious health concerns down the road. So, be sure to talk to your physician about the best option for you.





The sooner you have answers, the sooner you can begin treatment

Talk to your doctor about the benefits and any potential risks from a PET scan with Detectnet

What is Detectnet?

Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection) is intended for use with a positron emission tomography (PET) scan. It helps to identify certain types of tumors, called neuroendocrine tumors (NETs), in adult patients.

This is not a complete report of risk information for Detectnet. Please speak to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more about Detectnet and see full Prescribing Information or visit Detectnet.com.

IMPORTANT FACTS

What are some important things to know about the use of Detectnet?

Radiation Risk

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Risk for Image Misinterpretation

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Please see additional Important Facts throughout and here.



Be sure all your questions about Detectnet are answered by your doctor

IMPORTANT FACTS CONTINUED

What are the most common side effects of Detectnet?

In trials of Detectnet, participants experienced few negative side effects. Adverse reactions occurred at a rate of less than 2% and included nausea, vomiting, and flushing (getting red in the face). In some trials, people felt nauseated right after Detectnet was injected.

What other medicines may interact with Detectnet?

Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking any other medications. Somatostatin analogs may affect how Detectnet works. You should stop taking long-acting somatostatin analogs at least 28 days before your Detectnet scan. You should stop taking short-acting somatostatin analogs 2 days before your Detectnet scan.

Who should take extra care when using Detectnet?

Pregnant women

All radioactive drugs, like Detectnet, can be dangerous to an unborn baby. Be sure to tell your healthcare provider if you are (or could be) pregnant so that you can discuss the risks and benefits of using Detectnet.

Breastfeeding mothers

If you're breastfeeding your child, consider pumping and saving breast milk before you have your scan performed. You should not breastfeed for 12 hours after you receive Detectnet. During those 12 hours, bottle-feed using formula or saved breast milk.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and here.



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