

marc vaillancourt // portfolio

Incyte: Operating in Canada since April 20201 Incyte Biosciences Canada is focused on finding solutions for serious unmet medical needs through discovery, development and commercialization of novel therapeutic options.1 Contact us to learn more Visit incyte.com by scanning the QR code. about Incyte! 1-833-309-2759 medinfocanada@incyte.com 1. Cision. Incyte Biosciences Press Release. Accessed on September 17, 2021. MEMBER OF and the same of th INNOVATIVE MEDICINES The Incyte logo is a registered trademark of Incyte. **BIOTECanada** © 2021, Incyte Corporation. XXXXXE MONTH 2021







COSENTYX COMPETITIVE POSITIONING

Advisory Board Meeting

- AHA moments
- Brand Positioning Ideas/Opportunities
- Ideas to leverage CLARITY/FUTURE
- Ideas/Opportunities for XPOSE
- Leadership Ideas/Opportunities





















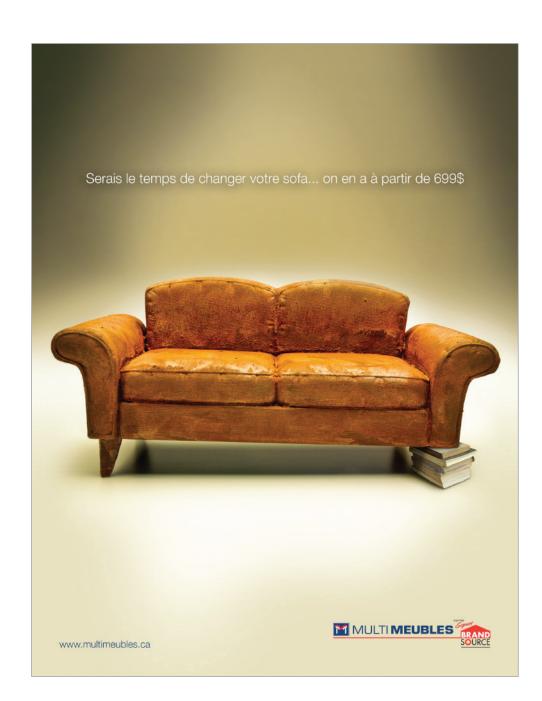


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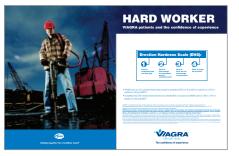






















Mille et une idées qui embelliront votre décor



vos idées prennent forme **ici>**

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C'est l'heure d'aller au

107 idées de chambre à coucher à faire rêver



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Soyez **branché**

Des idées électrisantes pour vous simplifier la vie

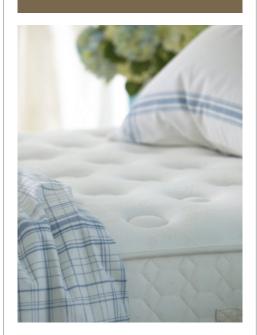


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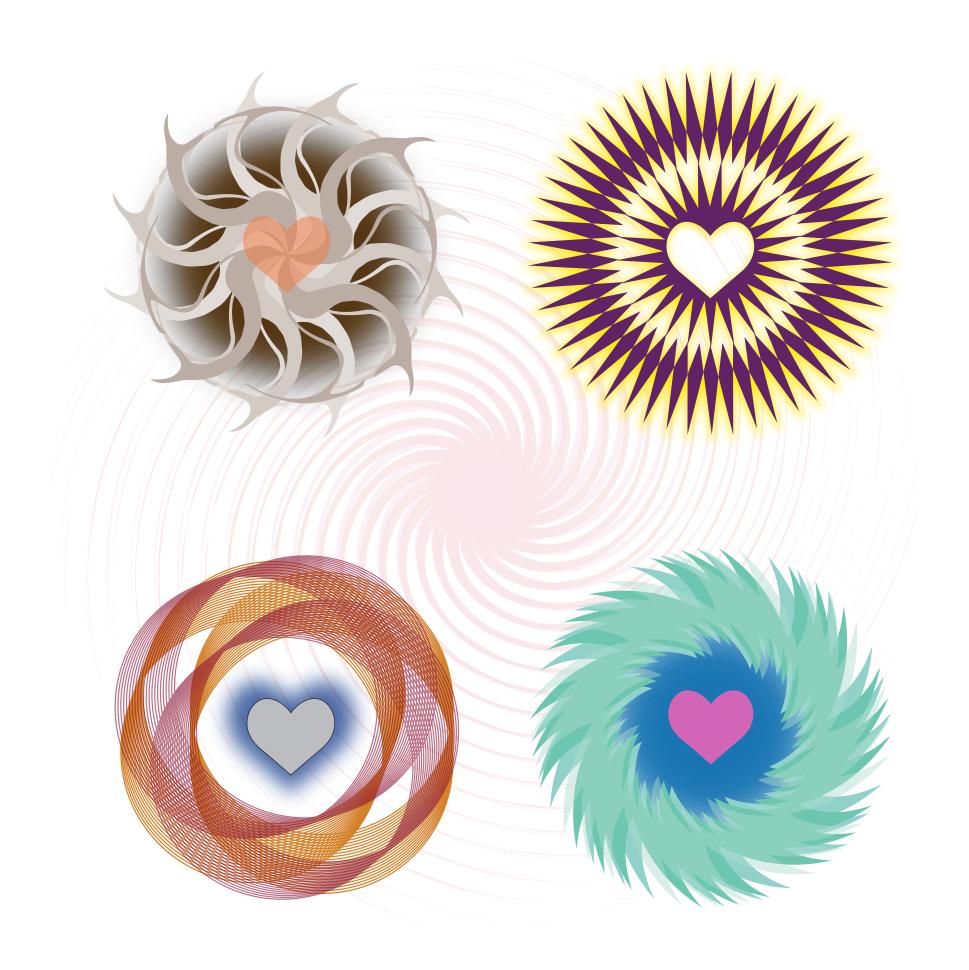
κ̈ccent Dormez

sur vos deux oreilles

67 idées confort pour vous souhaiter une bonne nuit



vos idées prennent forme **ici>**





BECAUSETHE LARGEST HUMAN ORGAN IS ALSO THE THINNEST. INTRODUCING ELIDEL A NEW EFFECTIVE NON-STEROID CREAM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MILD TO MODERATE ECZEMA. FOR BOTH OF THEM

DEMONSTRATED EFFICACY

- Rapidly controlled the acute signs and symptoms (itch, redness and swelling) of eczema 1,2,3,5‡§
- Demonstrated to help prevent progression to flares 1,3,4,5 \$1

NO OBSERVED SKIN ATROPHY

• Did not elicit skin atrophy compared to topical corticosteroid use

CAN BE USED ON ALL SKIN SURFACES

- ELIDEL Cream 1% is available in 15, 30 and 60g tubes, and should be applied twice daily to affected areas until symptoms disappear*
- † EUDEL Cream 1% is indicated for the short-term and intermittent long-term therapy of mild to moderate atopic dermatitis in non-immunocompromised patients 2 years of age and older in whom the use of alternative, conventional therapies is deemed inadvisable because of potential risks or in the treatment of patients who are not adequately responsive to or intolerant of alternative. conventional therapies

Most common adverse event was burning or a sensation of warmth at the site of application. Application site reactions were mostly mild and transient (application site burning was 1.5% - 10.4% in pediatric patients versus 6.7% - 12% for vehicle and in adults application site burning was 25.9% with ELIDEL Cream). Other common adverse events which may or may not be drug-related included headache (7-25% versus 9-16% for vehicle), nasopharyngitis (8-26% versus 7-21% for vehicle), fever (1-12% versus 5-9% for vehicle), cough (2-16% versus 8-11% for vehicle) and upper respiratory tract infection (4-19% versus 8-13% for vehicle).

FLIDEL Cream 1% should not be applied to areas of active cutaneous viral infections, and may be associated with increased risk of viral skin infections. Reported cases of lymphadenopathy generally resolved with antibiotic therapy, patients should be monitored to ensure that lymphadenopathy resolves. ELIDEL Cream 1% is not for ophthalmic use. Use only if clearly needed during pregnancy. Use during nursing should take into consideration the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants. Patients should minimize or avoid exposure to natural or artificial sunlight.

- ** If no improvement occurs after 3 weeks of treatment or in the case of disease exacerbation, ELIDEL therapy should be discontinued.
- ‡ Pooled data from 2 identical studies n=403 patients aged 2-17 years with mild to moderate disease; patients were randomised to receive EUDEL cream 1% (n=267) or vehicle (n=136), applied twice daily, study duration was 6 weeks. Redness and swelling were reduced by the first treatment visit (day 8).

 5 n=192 adults, of whom 130 had moderate exzema, randomised to receive EUDEL cream 1% (n=96) or vehicle (n=96), applied twice daily at the first signs and symptoms of exzema; study duration was 24 weeks; itching was relieved at 2 days of treatment (p=0001); at study end 64.3% were flare-free (n=36/56) versus 35.7% for vehicle control (n=15/42); (p=00002).

 1 n=713 patients aged 2-17 years randomised to receive EUDEL cream 1% (n=476) or control (n=237), applied twice daily at the first signs and symptoms of exzema; study duration was 12 months; at 6 months 61.0% (n=220/360) of patients were flare-free versus 34.2% (n=42/123) for vehicle control (p=0.001).

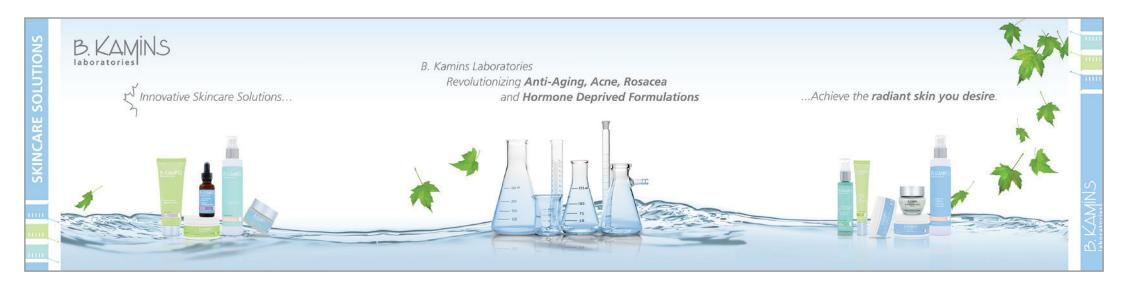
- Novartis Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc. ELIDEL Product Monograph, March 2003.
- 1. Novarts Pharmaceurials Lanada Inc. ELIDEL Product Prolograph, March 2003.
 2. Eichenfeld LF, et al. Safety and efficacy of pine-colinus (ASM 981) cream 19% in the treatment of mild and moderate atopic dermatitis in children and adolescents. JAm Acad Dematd 2002; 46:495-504.
 3. Data on file. Novartis Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc. Clinical Study Report CASM 981-DE-01.
 4. Wahn U, et al. Efficacy and safety of pimecrolinus cream in the long-term management of atopic dermatits in children. Reddatins 2002; 110(1 Pt. 1):e2.
 5. Meurer M. Ed. Pimecrolinus cream in the long-term management of atopic dermatitis in adults: a six-month study. Dematdogy 2002; 205:271-277.

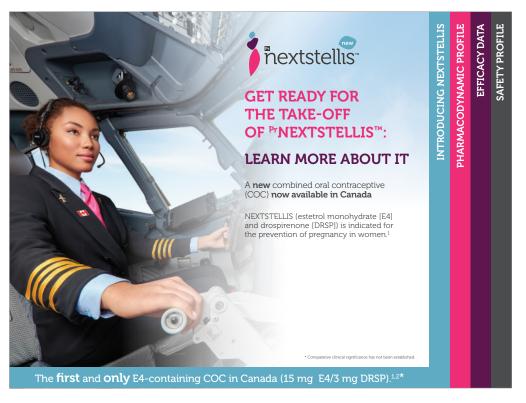






large scale trade show booth pannels









abbvie



DISCOVER THE POWER OF VENCLEXTA POWEREDBY

VENCLEXTA (venetoclax), in combination with obinutuzumab, is indicated for the treatment of patients with previously untreated CLL.1

VENCLEXTA (venetoclax), in combination with rituximab, is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with CLL who have received at least one prior therapy.1

EMONSTRATED PFS

In an open-label study (CLL14), VENCLEXTA + obinutuzumab demonstrated superior PFS compared with obinutuzumab + chlorambucil in previously untreated CLL patients ^{1†}

- 65% reduction in the risk of disease progression or death vs. obinutuzumab + chlorambucil (HR: 0.35 [95% CI: 0.23-0.53; p < 0.0001)^{1‡}
 - Number of events was 30/216 for VENCLEXTA + obinutuzumab vs. 77/216 for obinutuzumab + chlorambucil

In an open-label study (MURANO), VENCLEXTA + rituximab demonstrated superior PFS compared with bendamustine + rituximab in patients with R/R CLL ¹⁸

- 81% reduction in instantaneous risk of progression or death vs. bendamustine + rituximab (HR: 0.19 [95% CI: 0.13–0.28]; p<0.0001)¹¹
 - The 2-year rates of PFS for the VENCLEXTA + rituximab and bendamustine + rituximab arms were 82.76% (95% CI: 76.62–88.90) and 39.42% (95% CI: 31.03–47.82), respectively (IRC-assessed in the ITT population)^{1,2}

Visit venclextareimbursement.ca

No safety and efficacy data for VENCLEXTA in children and adolescents below 18 years of age are available.

Contraindication:

In patients with CLL, concomitant use with strong CYP3A inhibitors at initiation and during ramp-up phase

- Most serious warnings and precautions:

 VENCLEXTA should only be prescribed by a qualified physician who is experienced in the use of anti-cancer agents.

 VENCLEXTA is only available through specialty
- pharmacies and/or retail oncology pharmacies that are part of AbbVie's managed distribution
- Tumour lysis syndrome (TLS)
- o Weekly dosage ramp-up over a period of 5 weeks with CLL, with blood chemistry monitoring on each dose ramp-up is required.
- o Patients must receive prophylaxis for TLS, including hydration and anti-hyperuricemics prior to initiating
- o In patients with CLL, concomitant use of strong CYP3A inhibitors at initiation and during ramp-up phase is

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• Serious infections that may lead to hospitalization or death.

Other relevant warnings and precautions:

• Second primary malignancies: monitor patients for the appearance of non-melanoma skin cancers.

- Monitor patients more frequently for signs of VENCLEXTA toxicities.
- Neutropenia: dose interruption/reduction recommended for severe neutropenia; prophylactic use of growth factors (e.g. G-CSF) may be considered.
- Immunization using live vaccines should be avoided during treatment and thereafter until B-cell recovery.
- Monitor for signs of infection and have their complete blood counts monitored throughout treatment.
- Recommended dose not determined for patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl <30 mL/min) or on dialysis.
- Females of reproductive potential: test to exclude pregnancy before treatment; use of effective contraceptives during treatment and for at least 30 days after last dose.
- Male fertility may be compromised.
- Avoid use during pregnancy.Breastfeeding should be discontinued.
- No overall difference in effectiveness and safety observed in patients ≥65 years of age compared to younger patients. In the combination study (MURANO), patients ≥65 years of age experienced higher incidences of diarrhea, peripheral oedema, dizziness, blood creatinine increased, constipation, pyrexia and fall than those <65 years of age.
- Patients with hepatic impairment should be monitored
- more closely for signs of toxicity.
 o Severe hepatic impairment: A 50% reduction in VENCLEXTA dose is recommended throughout the initiation, ramp-up phase and steady state once daily dose.

 Monitoring and laboratory tests: tumour burden assessment; blood chemistry monitoring; signs of infection; complete blood counts; baseline renal function and hepatic status; bleeding events. Treatment should be interrupted as appropriate.

For more information:
Please consult the Product Monograph at abbvie.ca/ content/dam/abbvie-dotcom/ca/en/documents/products/ VENCLEXTA_PM_EN.pdf for important information relating to adverse reactions, drug interactions and dosing information which have not been discussed in this piece. The Product Monograph is also available by calling 1-888-704-8271 or 514-906-9771.

Please refer to the study parameters * and reference list at: meddocs.ca/CA-VENC-210030.html

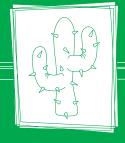
- * V: VENCLEXTA.
- ‡ The median follow-up at the time of analysis was 28 months (range: 0 to 36 months).
- 28 months (range: 0 to 36 months).

 ¶ The median follow-up at the time of primary analysis was 24.8 months (range: 0.3 to 37.4 months) in the VENCLEXTA + rituximab arm and 22.1 months (range: 0 to 33.8 months) in the bendamustine + rituximab arm (data cut-off date May 8, 2017).

CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia; PFS: progression-free survival; HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; IRC: independent review committee; ITT: intention-to-treat; G-CSF: granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; CrCL: creatinine







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