

As cancer treatment and survival rates improve, bone mets are likely to become more common.¹ Unfortunately, up to 45% of patients with cancer-induced bone pain report poor pain control.² What's more, breast cancer is one of the two cancers most likely to metastasize to bone and cause pain. If you or someone you love has breast cancer and painful bone mets, Strontium89 may be an option. First, take a moment to understand the data.

Studies have shown that adult breast cancer patients with painful bone mets can respond well to treatment with Strontium89

Many people reported relief or no pain and/or reduction in the use of pain killers with *Strontium89*^{3-5*}



In a 2012 study of people who had previously received zoledronic acid⁶

- 88% responded to treatment (14 of 16 study participants)
 - 5 study participants reported a complete response and 9 study participants reported partial response*
- Side effects were described as "tolerable" and no one experienced significant bone marrow suppression

In a 2018 study comparing the effectiveness[‡] of Strontium89 on pain relief in people with lung cancer versus people with breast cancer (n=71) and prostate cancer (n=49) and a combined analysis of both diseases⁷

- Strontium89 was 95% effective in the group of people with breast and prostate cancer
- In the breast cancer and prostate cancer groups, 45% of people exhibited mild-to-moderate reductions of their white blood cell and platelet counts 4 weeks after receiving Strontium89 treatment, and those counts returned to normal or levels before treatment within 3 to 9 months

*Effectiveness was measured by reduction in the use of oral pain killers like opioids or NSAIDs, with a complete relief of pain considered a complete response, and reduction in pain killer use regarded as a partial response.

†Pain reduction was measured as either a reduction in dosage or frequency of painkiller use, or reduction in pain score measured by the Numeric Rating Scale, one of the most commonly used pain scales in medicine.

‡Effectiveness was calculated by adding up all the patients with 1) complete remission: entirely painless after treatment; 2) partial remission: pain is obviously relieved, patient can live a normal life, and sleep is not basically interfered; and 3) mild remission: pain is relieved but patient still feels pain, and sleep is interfered. Because this is an ad hoc analysis where results between the two types of patients used in the control group cannot be separated, specific conclusions cannot be drawn regarding the outcomes for the breast cancer patients alone.

INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INDICATION

Strontium89 (Strontium Chloride Sr-89 Injection, USP) is used for the relief of bone pain in patients with bone metastases. You should only use Strontium89 if you have been diagnosed with metastatic bone cancer.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Strontium89 may affect bone marrow and may cause white blood cell and platelet counts to be lower than normal. To monitor these effects, your doctor will perform regular blood tests before and after your injection, usually at least every other week until your levels have recovered. This may take up to 6 months. Your doctor will decide if it is safe for you to get a repeat injection, 90 days later, if needed. If you already have seriously decreased bone marrow function, your doctor may decide that you should not receive Strontium89. **(Continued on next page).**

Please see full Prescribing Information.

About Strontium89

Strontium89 is a radionuclide therapy with nearly 30 years of proven results in relieving pain caused by bone mets in adult patients. Strontium89 has been shown to provide lasting pain relief with just one injection, regardless of whether your cancer started in the breast, lung, prostate, or anywhere else in the body.

If you're an adult with painful bone mets, ask your cancer care team if Strontium89 is right for you.

For more information, visit Strontium89.com.

INDICATIONS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Strontium89 may cause harm to your unborn baby and should not be used if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. You should not nurse your baby while using Strontium89.
- You should not use Strontium89 if you do not have cancer in your bone.
- You should not use Strontium89 if you are younger than 18 years old.
- You may feel flushed (your skin may get red and warm) right after your injection.
- Side effects in clinical studies:
 - One patient died from a blood infection caused by a severely low white blood cell count.
 - A small number of patients reported a mild and brief increase in bone pain within 36 to 72 hours after injection that was controlled with oral pain medication.
 - One patient had chills and fever 12 hours after injection but recovered.

These are not all of the side effects of Strontium89. If you have any questions or concerns about side effects, you should contact your doctor.

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 full [Prescribing Information](#).

REFERENCES

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3. Baziotis N, Yakoumakis E, Zissimopoulos A, Gericola-Trapali X, Malamitsi J, Proukakis C. Strontium-89 chloride in the treatment of bone metastases from breast cancer. *Oncology*. 1998;55(5):377-381.
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7. Ye X, Sun D, Lou C. Comparison of the efficacy of strontium-89 chloride in treating bone metastasis of lung, breast, and prostate cancers. *J Cancer Res Ther*. 2018;14(Supplement):S36-S40.