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| PUBLICATION: | Daily News |
| DATE: | 28-January-2019 |
| COUNTRY: | Egypt |
| CIRCULATION: | 80,000 |
| TITLE: | Announcing results of MONALEESA-7 advanced breast cancer treatment trails |
| PAGE: | 04 |
| ARTICLE TYPE: | Agency-Generated News |
| REPORTER: | Staff Report |
| AVE: | 32,500 |

Announcing results of MONALEESA-7 advanced breast cancer treatment trials

Novartis Pharma held a news conference during the 11th Breast Gynecological International Cancer Conference (BGICC), to announce the results of the MONALEESA-7 trials. The study is the first of its kind targeting women suffering from premenopausal or perimenopausal advanced breast cancer, and sought to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of 'Ribociclib' in the treatment of the disease.

The Egyptian Ministry of Health has approved the drug and permitted its use for patients under the age of 45 who, according to research, represent the most productive segment of society. The trial's impressive results offer oncologists and advanced

breast cancer patients a new treatment option. It is of particular value to pre- and perimenopausal women, ensuring that their treatment choices are no longer limited to hormonal and chemotherapy only.

Novartis Oncology General Manager for Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco, Dr Sherif Amin, said: "The company's vision, and its commitment toward patients and healthcare providers, means exerting tireless efforts on scientific research, developing drugs, and optimising treatment options for cancer patients. The record approval and registration speed for this new drug and the permission of its use for this young age

bracket—the most productive in the society—suffering from advanced breast cancer represents a significant achievement, and we would like to thank the concerned authorities at the Ministry of Health and the Drug Registration Department for their continued cooperation."

"The FDA and the Egyptian Health Ministry have approved 'Ribociclib,' and green lighted its use as the only CDK4/6 inhibitor that is being prescribed, in combination with the aromatase inhibitor, as a standard treatment for premenopausal or perimenopausal women with advanced breast cancer (HR+/HER2-)," Oncology Professor at Alexandria

University's Faculty of Medicine, Dr Alaa Kandil said.

"Most women suffering from advanced breast cancer are around 45-years-old with limited treatment options," Dr Kandil noted, adding that "the new drug represents a significant therapeutic development because it treats the most productive segment of the female population at an age where they may be mothers, housewives, or employees. The new drug helps these women lead normal lives, with only mild side effects. It is a choice that has never been available before, and is therefore a breakthrough and great news for the affected patients."