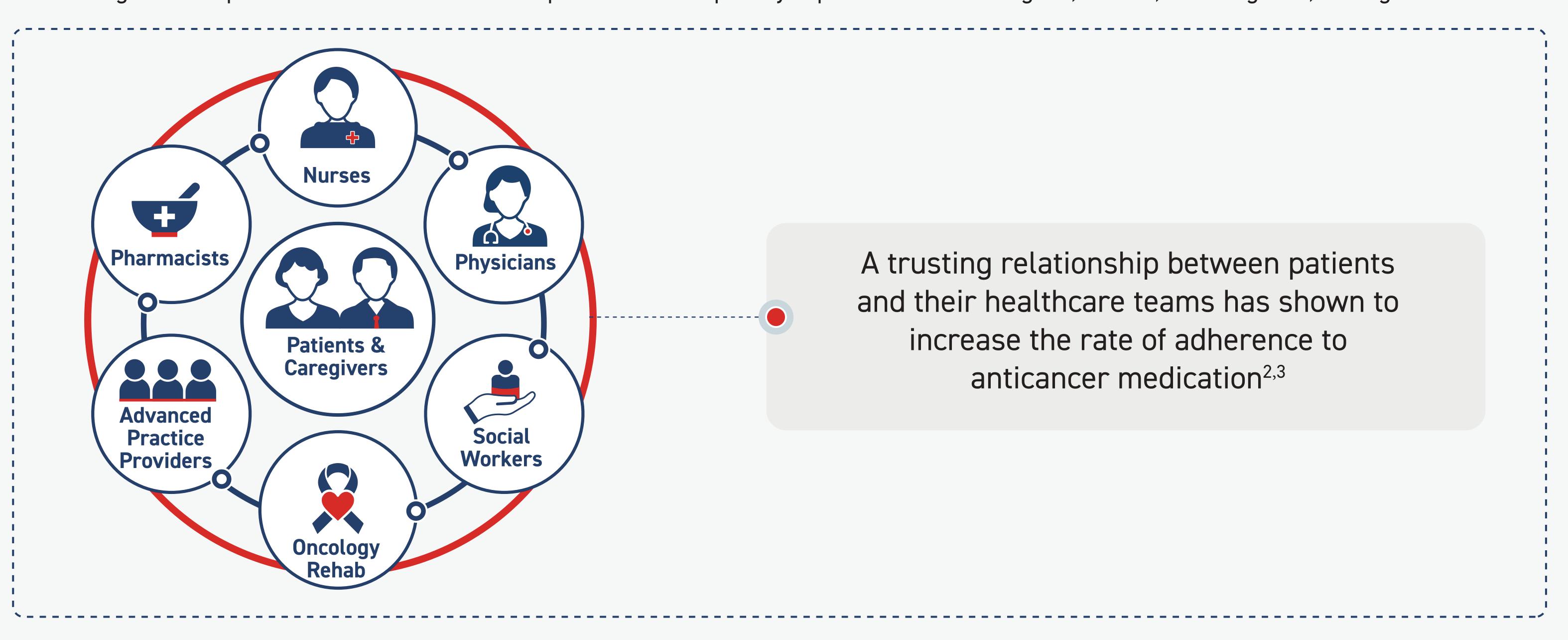
High-Risk, Early Breast Cancer: Supporting Patients With HR+/HER2- EBC Throughout Their Treatment Journey

The multidisciplinary team in patient care

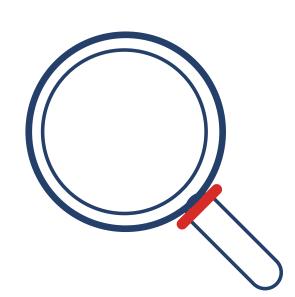
The management of patients with breast cancer requires multidisciplinary expertise from oncologists, nurses, and surgeons, among others¹



The experience of patients with breast cancer

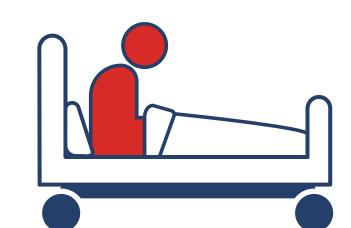
Healthcare providers (HCPs) embark on a long journey with their patients

Each stage of the patient journey is unique to the patient, with its own set of physical, emotional, cognitive, and social processes⁴



During diagnosis, patients may experience:

- emotional whirlwind and uncertainty while they await lab results
- fear of death and feeling of unreality, rage, and anger
- difficulty sharing their diagnosis with family



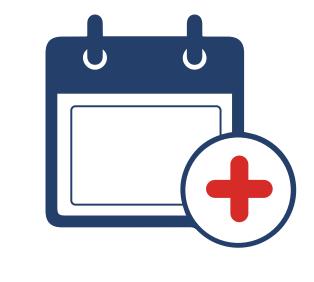
During surgery, patients may experience:

- uncertainty and fear of the procedure
- loss of identity owing to mastectomy
- a need for more aggressive interventions to diminish the chances of recurrence



During adjuvant therapy, patients may experience:

- physical discomfort due to side effects such as fatigue, nausea, and pain
- · a loss of femininity



During follow-up care, patients may experience:

- physical and emotional exhaustion due to the medical procedures
- difficulty in getting back to their normal lifestyle
- a decline in their quality of life
- anxiety due to potential disease recurrence

By having a deep understanding of patients' experiences, HCPs can better comprehend the patients' emotions, improve communication, build rapport, and identify critical moments to offer support—all of which will facilitate a patient-centered treatment environment⁴

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A holistic treatment plan¹

HCPs should approach patients with breast cancer with a holistic treatment plan

This plan should focus on:



Ensuring patients understand the rationale and benefit of each medication



Providing information on adverse events and available management strategies

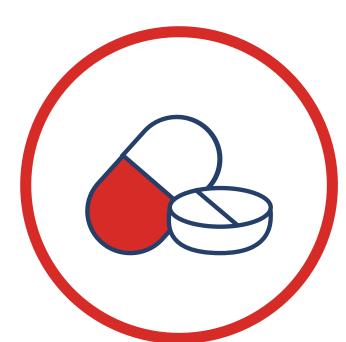


Helping the patient feel supported throughout their treatment journey

Individualizing plan of care²

The development of individualized therapy plans can help set up patients for success

When individualizing therapy plans in the clinic, it is important to identify patients at a higher risk for non-adherence **Risks include:**



Medication-specific factors



Illness-specific factors

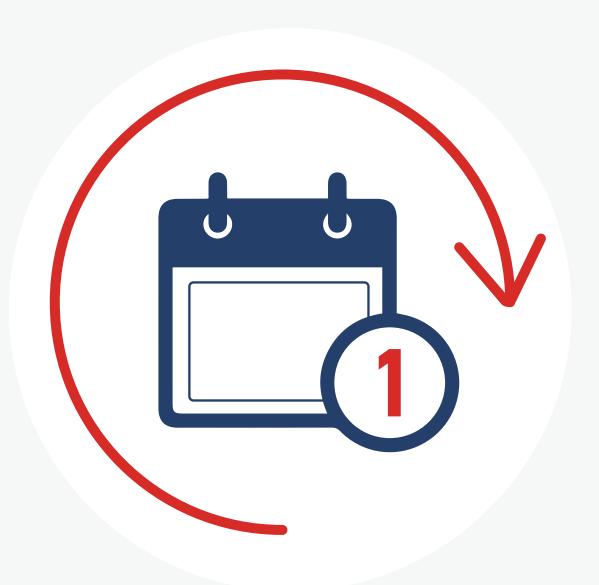


Patient-specific factors

In the clinic, patients can be managed by establishing a strong patient-provider relationship, modifying beliefs and views on medication, and involving family members²

The first treatment cycle³

The first treatment cycle is a vital stage of the treatment journey, during which HCPs establish patient-provider trust and effective communication



- During the first treatment cycle, it is essential to see your patients frequently and help manage adverse events and dose adjustments as needed
- The initial treatment cycle helps establish trust for the subsequent cycles and for the rest of their treatment journey

Shared decision-making, allowing the patient to understand they are part of the journey with you, and ensuring open lines of communication during the initial treatment cycle will build trust so the rest of the patient journey can be as smooth as possible