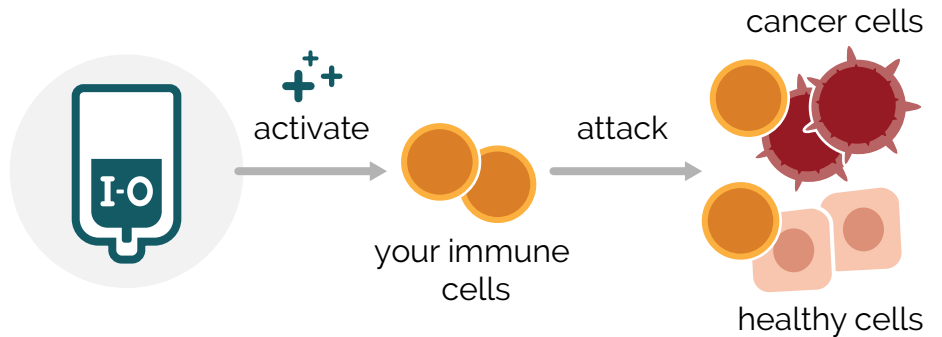


Quick Guide – Approaches to Cancer Therapy in Clinical Research

Immuno-oncology is a newer area of research that seeks to help the body's own immune system fight cancer. Much of our ongoing research is being done to see if an immuno-oncology investigational treatment can be compared to or used together with standard of care treatments like chemotherapy, targeted therapy, radiation therapy, or other immunotherapies to fight cancer. This quick guide illustrates the difference between an immuno-oncology investigational therapy and some of the more common standard of care therapies used to treat cancer.

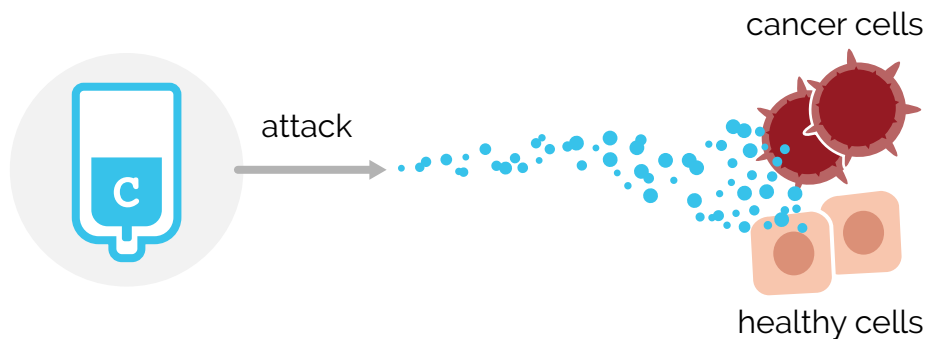
Immuno-oncology investigational therapy

uses drugs called cancer immunotherapies designed to activate cells of your immune system that attack cancer cells, but it might also harm healthy cells.



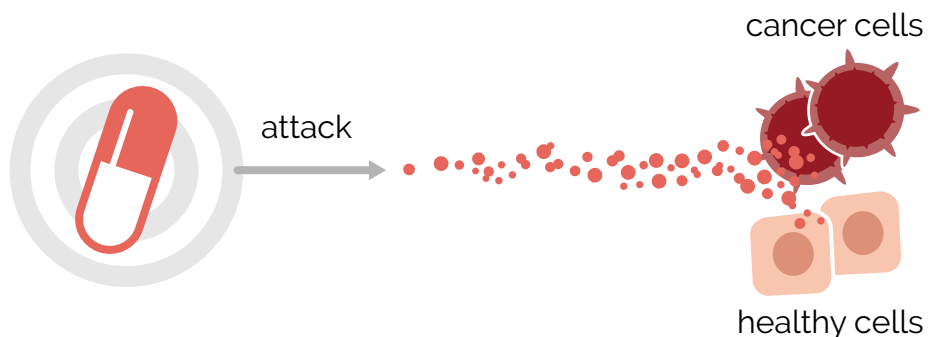
Chemotherapy

uses drugs intended to attack rapidly dividing cells, like cancer cells. However, it might also injure healthy cells that are rapidly dividing.



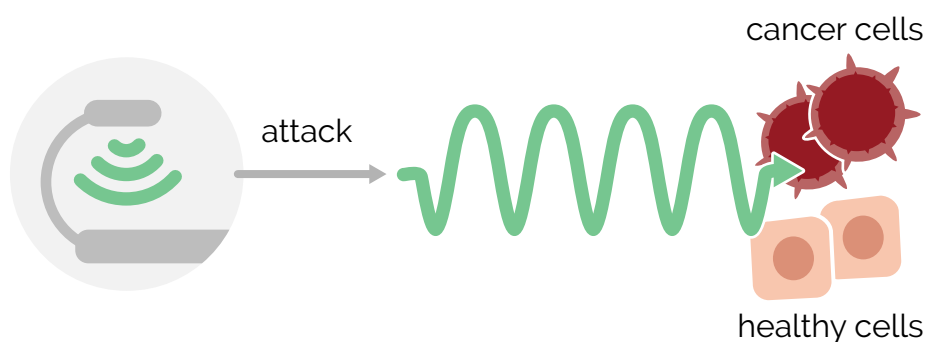
Targeted therapy

uses drugs designed to attack cancer cells more specifically than chemotherapy. Still, targeted therapy might damage healthy cells.



Radiation therapy

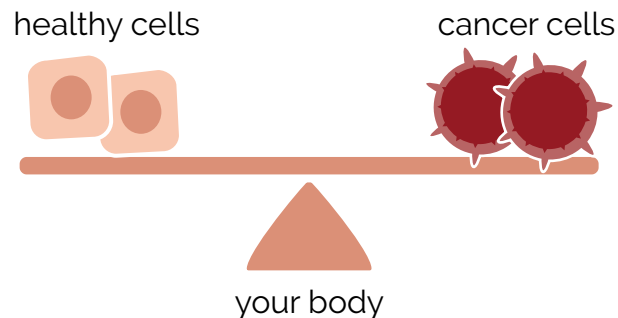
uses beams of intense energy to target the cancer site. Even with careful planning, this therapy can still hurt healthy cells.



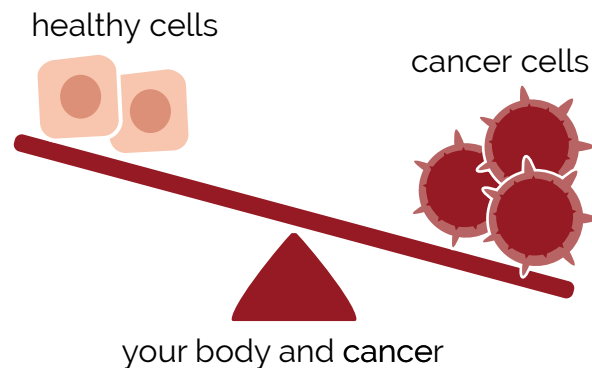
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How Does Immunotherapy Work?

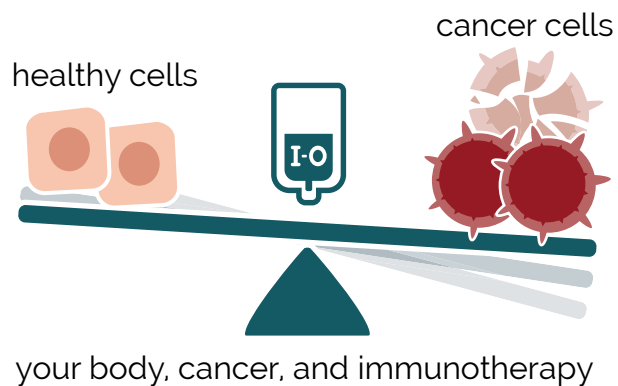
Your immune system can protect you by fighting cancer cells. This keeps your body in balance.



Sometimes, cancer cells can escape the immune system. Cancer cells that are still in the body can continue to grow. This throws off your body's balance.



Immunotherapies can help restore your immune system's ability to find and fight cancer cells.



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