

INTRAVENOUS CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



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ATEZOLIZUMAB PLUS BEVACIZUMAB

Name of the regimen and cancer drugs

Your care team may refer to your treatment as “atezo-bev” or “bev-atezo”. Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab consists of 2 different anti-cancer therapies.

- Atezolizumab (a-teh-zoh-LIZ-yoo-mab): Tecentriq
- Bevacizumab (beh-vuh-SIH-zoo-mab): Alymsys, Avastin, Mvasi, Zirabev

Common uses

Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab is most commonly used for liver cancer that cannot be treated with surgery, but may be used for other diagnoses.

Treatment schedule

Your treatment will be given into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line. This may be into a short, flexible temporary catheter in your arm, or through a central venous catheter. A central venous catheter, or central line is a long, flexible IV tube that empties into a very large vein next to the heart. Talk with your care team to see which will be best for you and your treatment.

Each atezolizumab plus bevacizumab treatment is repeated every 21 days. This is known as one cycle. Your treatment may be given for a set number of cycles, or it will keep going until the drug stops working or you have side effects which stop you from continuing treatment.

- Atezolizumab IV given on Day 1
- Bevacizumab IV given on Day 1

Drug	Cycle 1	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	...	21	Cycle 2 Day 1
Atezolizumab																
Bevacizumab																

Other medications

Other medications may be ordered for you to prevent or treat certain side effects. These include:

	Instructions:
Medications to prevent side effects	<p>You may receive your medications to prevent side effects just before your cancer treatment. You may also get prescriptions for other medications to take at home, as below:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

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Possible drug interactions

- Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab may interact with other drugs you are taking. Please inform your care providers of all prescription medicine, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products that you take.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications, supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

Common Side Effects

Common side effects that have been known to happen in patients receiving atezolizumab plus bevacizumab are listed in the left side of this table. In some instances, the side effects may be reported less often but are still important to discuss. This table does not list all the known side effects for this therapy, only the ones that are experienced most often. Not every patient experiences every known side effect of a drug; even if you are taking the same drug as another patient, you may experience different side effects. Options to help manage any side effects that do occur are included on the right side of this table. These should be discussed with your care provider. If you experience any side effect you cannot manage or that is not listed here, contact your care provider.

Possible Side Effect	Management
Increased Blood Pressure	<p>Take your blood pressure often. Record your blood pressure in a diary and report these to your care team. Contact your care team for high blood pressure or if the following symptoms occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Dizziness • Chest pain • Shortness of breath • Fluid retention, weight gain, or swelling
Fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may be more tired than usual or have less energy. • Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed. • Try to do some type of moderate activity every day. • Conserve your energy. Plan your activities and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic. • Follow a healthy diet and stay hydrated. • Accept help from family and friends • Find healthy ways to manage stress, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, and guided imagery • Develop good sleeping habits, limit napping during the day to help you sleep better at night. • Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired. <p>Contact your care team if you experience extreme fatigue that prevents you from doing your normal daily activities.</p>

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Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Changes in liver function</p>	<p>Your liver function will be checked regularly by a simple blood test. Contact your care team if you notice any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes • Dark or brown urine • Bleeding or bruising
<p>Rash or itchy skin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep your skin moisturized with creams and moisturizing lotions to decrease the risk of rash or itchiness and wear loose fitting clothing. • Avoid using perfumes and cologne as these products may increase rash symptoms. • Avoid being in the heat for long periods of time. • Your provider may recommend an over-the-counter antihistamine or a topical cream. • Sunlight can make symptoms worse • Avoid sun exposure as much as possible to decrease the risk of sunburn. The highest exposure to UV (ultra-violet) radiation occurs between the hours of 10am and 4pm. • Wear long-sleeved clothing, with UV protection if possible. • Wear broad-brimmed hats. • Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with at least SPF 30 as often as directed on the bottle. • Use lip balm with at least SPF 30 <p>If your rash or itching continues to worsen, contact your care team.</p>
<p>Diarrhea (loose and/or urgent bowel movements)</p>	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care team has asked you to limit your fluid intake. • Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. • Eat bland, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast). • Avoid high fiber foods, such as raw vegetables and fruits and whole grains. • Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans. • Avoid foods with lactose, such as yogurt and milk. • Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. <p>Contact your care team if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more • You are unable to stay hydrated (not able to drink 8-10 glasses of water/ fluid each day) • You feel dizzy or lightheaded • You feel abdominal pain or severe cramping <p>Talk with your care team if you believe you have diarrhea. They may recommend an over-the-counter medication or prescribe something to help keep it under control.</p>

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Possible Side Effect	Management
Decreased appetite or weight loss	<p>Talk to your care team if you notice a weight loss while taking this medication. When you do not feel like eating, try:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small frequent meals instead of 3 large meals each day. • Keep snacks nearby so you can eat when you feel hungry. • Liquid nutritional supplements. • Drink 8-10 glasses of water or fluid each day, especially if you are not eating, unless your care team has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.

Rare but serious side effects

Tell your care provider if you experience any symptoms of these problems:

- Infusion Reaction:** During your treatment, let the nurse know right away if any of these symptoms happen: chills or shaking, dizziness, fever, itchiness or rash, flushing, difficulty breathing, wheezing, sudden back pain, or feeling faint.
- Renal failure/proteinuria:** Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab may be harmful to your kidneys. Speak to your care team to know when you need to have laboratory tests done to monitor your kidneys
- Gastrointestinal perforation or fistula (holes in the gastrointestinal tract or connections in the gastrointestinal tract that are not supposed to be present):** Gastrointestinal perforations and fistulas have been reported in patients treated with bevacizumab. Tell your doctor right away if you experience severe abdominal pain, chills, or fever.
- Endocrinopathies:** atezolizumab plus bevacizumab can alter your hormone levels. Symptoms may include weight and mood changes, headaches, fatigue. Contact your doctor if you are experiencing any of these symptoms.
- Hemorrhage (bleeding):** You may be at a higher risk of bleeding while taking bevacizumab. Seek medical attention right away if you have any severe bleeding, such as vomiting or coughing up blood, or bloody diarrhea. Also report bleeding-episodes such as nosebleeds, gums bleeding, or tarry stools
- Wound healing problems:** If you need to have a surgical or dental procedure, tell your doctor that you are taking atezolizumab plus bevacizumab. Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab may need to be stopped until your wound heals after some types of surgery.
- Venous thromboembolism (blood clot):** Contact your care team right away if you notice swelling, redness, or pain in your arms or legs or new shortness of breath or chest pain
- Encephalitis:** Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab may cause inflammation of the brain. This can be fatal and you should contact your doctor if you are experiencing any symptoms such as: headache, seizure, fever, fatigue, memory issues, sleepiness, hallucinations, or stiff neck
- Heart failure:** atezolizumab plus bevacizumab can cause heart failure. Report symptoms related to swelling and shortness of breath to your care team
- Steven-Johnson Syndrome:** Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab may cause a severe skin reaction resulting in flu-like symptoms and painful rashes that can spread and blister. Your healthcare professional may withhold or permanently discontinue medication depending on the severity.

If you experience ANY new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, call your care team immediately.

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

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Handling body fluids and waste

Some of the drugs you receive may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Many cancer drugs are toxic, your bodily waste may also be toxic and can be dangerous to come into contact with. Once you have started atezolizumab plus bevacizumab, follow the instructions below for at least two days after your treatment. This is to keep you, your loved ones, and the environment as safe as possible.

- Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- Toilet and septic systems
 - You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. If you have a low-flow toilet, close the lid and flush twice to ensure that all waste has been discarded.
- If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after every use before other people use the toilet.
- Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet for at least 20 seconds.
- If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with cleanup and to wash the bedpan with soap and water every day.
- If you do not have good control of bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb body waste.
- Wash any skin that has been exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Linens or clothing that are soiled with body fluids or body waste should be washed separately from other linens and clothing. If you do not have a washer, place the soiled linens in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

Intimacy, sexual activity, contraception, and fertility

This treatment may cause changes that can affect intimacy and sexuality, including desire and body image. Maintaining physical closeness and/or intimacy with loved ones can be continued during treatment. Holding hands, hugging, and kissing can be done safely. It is recommended that you talk to your care team about any restrictions or questions you may have.

Some treatments can influence the ability to have children, also known as fertility. If you're interested in preserving fertility, talk to your care team before treatment. Ask your healthcare provider to determine when it is safe to become pregnant after your treatment. Patients of reproductive ability should not become pregnant or get their partners pregnant while receiving atezolizumab plus bevacizumab. Some of the drugs you receive may be present in semen and vaginal secretion for many days after treatment. You should use barrier devices, such as condoms, during sexual activity to limit exposure to body fluids.

- Talk to your care team about birth control. Not all options may be right for your treatment or cancer. Effective contraception could include one or more of the following: barrier methods (e.g. condoms), hormone methods (e.g. birth control pills), or surgery.
- Tell your care team if you become pregnant or plan to breastfeed.

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Additional resources

Product website:

Atezolizumab: www.tecentriq.com/hcc.html

Bevacizumab: www.avastin.com

Prescribing information:

Atezolizumab: <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/fda/fdaDrugXsl.cfm?setid=6fa682c9-a312-4932-9831-f286908660ee&type=display>

Bevacizumab: <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/fda/fdaDrugXsl.cfm?setid=939b5d1f-9fb2-4499-80ef-0607aa6b114e&type=display>

Product resources:

Atezolizumab: www.tecentriq.com/hcc/patient-support/your-care-guide.html

Bevacizumab: www.avastin.com/patient/patient-resources.html

Additional instructions

Updated – August 26, 2023

Important notice: The Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), National Community Oncology Dispensing Association, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the therapy derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources. This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this therapy and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this therapy by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. The collaborators are not making any representations with respect to the medications whatsoever, and any and all decisions, with respect to such medications, are at the sole risk of the individual receiving therapy. All decisions related to receiving this therapy should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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