

INTRAVENOUS CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



TREMELIMUMAB, DURVALUMAB, GEMCITABINE, CARBOPLATIN

Name of the regimen and cancer drugs

- Tremelimumab (treh-meh-LIM-yoo-mab): Imjudo®
- Durvalumab (dur-VAL-yoo-mab): Imfinzi®
- Gemcitabine (jem-SY-tuh-been): Gemzar®
- Carboplatin (KAR-boh-pla-tin): Paraplatin®

Common uses

This regimen is most commonly used for certain types of non-small cell lung cancers 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.

The treatment is divided into two parts. During the first part, each treatment is repeated every 21 days. This is known as one cycle. This first part can be given up to 4 cycles (approximately 3 months). During the second part, each treatment is repeated every 28 days and will keep going until the drug, or drugs, stop working or you have side effects which stop you from continuing treatment.

Part 1 (given every 21-days for up to 4 cycles):

- Tremelimumab IV on Day 1
- Durvalumab IV on Day 1
- Gemcitabine IV on Day 1, 8
- Carboplatin IV on Day 1

Drug	Cycle 1	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	...	21	Cycle 2 Day 1
Tremelimumab												
Durvalumab												
Gemcitabine												
Carboplatin												

Part 2 (given every 28-days)

- Tremelimumab IV on Day 1 (only in Cycle 6)
- Durvalumab IV on Day 1

Drug	Cycle 5	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	28	Cycle 6 Day 1
Tremelimumab													
Durvalumab													

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Other medications

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

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

Possible drug interactions

- Tremelimumab, durvalumab, gemcitabine, and carboplatin 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.
- Discuss with your care provider or pharmacy prior to taking steroid medications such as prednisone, methylprednisolone (Medrol), dexamethasone (Decadron), or hydrocortisone.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications, supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

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Common Side Effects

Common side effects that have been known to happen in patients receiving tremelimumab, durvalumab, gemcitabine, and carboplatin 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
<p>Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection</p>	<p>Your WBCs should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your WBCs are low, you are at a greater risk of having an infection. Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people with fevers, flu, or other infection. • Bathe often for good personal hygiene. <p>Contact your care team if you experience any signs or symptoms of an infection such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever (temperature more than 100.4°F or 38°C) • Chills • Sore throat • Burning when peeing • Tiredness that is worse than normal • A sore that becomes red, is draining, or does not heal. <p>Check with your care team before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.</p>
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Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Decreased platelet count and increased risk of bleeding</p>	<p>Your platelets should be monitored by a simple blood test. When they are low, you may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use caution to avoid bruises, cuts, or burns. • Blow your nose gently and do not pick your nose • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene • When shaving use an electric razor instead of razor blades • Use a nail file instead of nail clippers <p>Call your care team if you have bleeding that won't stop. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bloody nose that bleeds for more than 5 minutes despite pressure • A cut that continues to ooze despite pressure • Gums that bleed a lot when you floss or brush <p>Seek medical help right away if you have any severe headaches, blood in your urine or stool, coughing up blood, or bleeding that you cannot stop or lasts a long time.</p> <p>You may need to take a break or “hold” your medication for medical or dental procedures. Talk to your care team or dentist before any scheduled procedures.</p>
<p>Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen</p>	<p>Your hemoglobin should be checked by a simple blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night • Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired • Find a balance between “work” and “rest” • Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too • You might notice that you are more pale than usual <p>Let your care team know right away if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Fast or abnormal heartbeat

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Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Nausea or vomiting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take all medications as prescribed to help prevent and lessen symptoms of nausea and vomiting. • Eat and drink slowly. • Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water and/or fluid (soup or broth) each day unless your care team has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. • Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. • Eat bland foods; avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. • Avoid intense exercise immediately after eating. • Don't lay down right away after eating. • Wear loose fitting clothing for comfort. • Avoid strong odors. Consider getting fresh air and try deep breathing. <p>Let your care team know if you have nausea or vomiting. Your care team may prescribe medication to help with the symptoms.</p>
<p>Decreased appetite</p>	<p>Talk to your care team if you notice a weight loss while taking this medication.</p> <p>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.
<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>You may be more tired than usual or have less energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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>

Rare but serious side effects

- Tremelimumab and durvalumab can be harmful to your kidneys. If you are experiencing any problems urinating, pelvic pain, or any blood in your urine, you should contact your care team.
- Tremelimumab and durvalumab can alter your hormone levels. Symptoms may include weight and mood changes, headaches, fatigue, sweating, elevated blood pressure, or heart racing. Contact your doctor if you are experiencing any of these symptoms.
- Tremelimumab and durvalumab may cause inflammation in your colon. If symptoms of diarrhea or severe abdominal pain are present, please contact your health care team right away. Your health care team may have to prescribe corticosteroids in order to decrease the inflammation.
- Tremelimumab, durvalumab, and gemcitabine may be harmful to your liver. Be sure to seek medical attention if you are experiencing jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes), severe nausea or vomiting, or easy bruising/bleeding. Dependent on liver function tests and severity of symptoms, your provider may have to discontinue the medication.
- Tremelimumab, durvalumab, and gemcitabine can cause lung and breathing problems. Tell your care team right away if you have new or worse cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, or difficulty breathing or wheezing.
- Tremelimumab, durvalumab, and gemcitabine can 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 these medications depending on the severity.
- Tremelimumab and durvalumab may cause vision changes. Tell your care team if you experience eye pain, swelling, or redness, or any changes in vision such as flashes of light, blurred vision, floaters in your field of vision, or light hurting your eyes.

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Rare but serious side effects (continued)

- Tremelimumab, durvalumab, gemcitabine, and carboplatin can rarely cause an 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, sweating, difficulty breathing, face or throat swelling, wheezing, sudden back pain, or feeling faint.
- Tremelimumab and durvalumab can cause severe reactions in people who receive a stem cell transplant before or after treatment. If you have received a stem cell transplant, talk with your care team about these risks before starting treatment.
- Carboplatin may rarely cause a secondary cancer called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment but can be a sign of MDS or AML if it persists beyond active treatment.

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

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

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 tremelimumab durvalumab, gemcitabine, and carboplatin 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.

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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 tremelimumab durvalumab, gemcitabine, and carboplatin. 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.

Additional resources

Product website: <https://www.imfinzi.com/stage-4-nsclc.html>

Prescribing information: <https://www.imfinzihcp.com/metastatic-nsclc.html>

Product resources:

Tremelimumab: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/761270s000lbl.pdf

Durvalumab: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/761069s018lbl.pdf

Gemcitabine: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2019/020509s082lbl.pdf

Carboplatin: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2010/020452s005lbl.pdf

Additional instructions

Updated – October 20, 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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