

For the Patient: **LULADUR4**

Other Names: Treatment of Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Using 4-Weekly Durvalumab

LU = LUng

LA = Locally Advanced

DUR = DURvalumab

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

What is this drug used for?

- Durvalumab (dur val' ue mab) is a monoclonal antibody used for the treatment of locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). It is usually given after you have had at least one other type of treatment.

How does this drug work?

- Durvalumab is a type of protein designed to target and interfere with the growth of cancer cells in your body.

INTENDED BENEFITS

This treatment is being given to destroy and/or slow down the growth of cancer cells in your body. This treatment can help with controlling some of the symptoms the cancer may be causing and can also delay or prevent new symptoms from starting.

TREATMENT SUMMARY

How is this drug given?

- Durvalumab is given as an infusion (injection) into a vein. The infusion will last about 60 minutes. You will have an infusion every 4 weeks. This 4 week period is called a cycle.

What will happen when I get this drug?

- A blood test is done before starting each treatment cycle.
- You will see your oncologist at least every 4 weeks, before treatments.
- The dose of your treatment may be changed based on your blood test results and/or other side effects.

OTHER INSTRUCTIONS

- ***It is very important to report side effects immediately to your doctor. Do not manage side effects at home without speaking with your doctor. Be aware that symptoms may be delayed and can develop months after your last dose.***

What other drugs or foods can interact with durvalumab?

- Other drugs may **interact** with durvalumab. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs including all prescription and non-prescription medicines, steroids or other medicines that lower your immune response, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- The drinking of alcohol (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of durvalumab.

Other important things to know:

- **Before you are given durvalumab**, talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you:
 - have an active condition where your immune system attacks your body (autoimmune disease), such as ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis or sarcoidosis.
 - take other medicines that make your immune system weak. Examples of these may include steroids, such as prednisone.
 - had an organ transplant, such as a kidney transplant.
 - have any other medical conditions.
- Durvalumab may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with durvalumab and for at least **3 months** after the last dose. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant.
- Durvalumab may pass into your breast milk. **Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for at least **3 months** after the last dose.
- **Tell** doctors or dentists that you are being treated with durvalumab before you receive any treatment from them.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Durvalumab may cause serious immune reactions against your own body (autoimmune) affecting many parts.

Are there any risks?

Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any drug treatment. The ones listed below are particularly important for you to be aware of as they are directly related to the common actions of the drug in your treatment plan.

What is the most important information I should know about SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS?

- Durvalumab can cause serious side effects in many parts of your body. These side effects are most likely to begin during treatment; however, side effects can show up months after your last treatment with durvalumab.
- **Tell** your doctor as soon as possible if you have any of serious side effects listed in the table below or your symptoms get worse.
- **Do not try to treat or diagnose symptoms yourself.** Getting medical treatment right away may keep the problem from becoming more serious.

The following side effects were most frequently reported:

Very common (more than 1 in 10 people)

- cough
- upper respiratory tract infection
- rash
- diarrhea
- fever

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?
<p>Inflammation of the LUNGS (pneumonitis) <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shortness of breath • chest pain • coughing 	Very Common
<p>Problems with muscles <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • back pain • spasms • weakness • muscle pain 	Very Common
<p>Skin problems <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rash • dry skin 	Very Common
<p>Inflammation of the INTESTINES (colitis) <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diarrhea (loose stools) or more bowel movements than usual. Do not treat the diarrhea yourself. • blood or mucus in stools or dark, tarry, sticky stools • severe stomach pain (abdominal pain) or tenderness 	Common
<p>Inflammation of the LIVER (hepatitis) <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nausea or vomiting • loss of appetite • pain on the right side of your stomach • yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes • dark urine • bleeding or bruise more easily than normal 	Common

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?
<p>Inflammation of the THYROID GLAND (hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism) <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rapid heart beat • weight loss or gain • increased sweating • hair loss • feeling cold • constipation or diarrhea • your voice gets deeper • muscle aches • changes in sleep patterns 	Common
<p>Inflammation of the PITUITARY GLAND (hypophysitis, hypopituitarism, including secondary adrenal insufficiency) <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weight loss • increased sweating, hot flashes • hair loss (includes facial and pubic) • feeling cold • headaches that will not go away or unusual headache • decreased sex drive • vision problems • excessive thirst and urination 	Common
<p>Inflammation of the KIDNEYS (nephritis) <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in the amount or colour of your urine 	Common

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?
<p>Infusion reactions <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shortness of breath • itching or rash • dizziness • fever • wheezing • flushing • feeling like passing out 	Uncommon

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?	MANAGEMENT
<p>Allergic reactions may rarely occur. Signs of an allergic reaction may include flushing, rash, itching, dizziness, fever, chills, swelling, breathing problems, or back or neck pain. This can occur immediately or several hours after receiving durvalumab.</p>	Very rare	<p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving durvalumab or contact your oncologist immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p>
<p>Loss of appetite sometimes occurs.</p>	Very Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i>. • If loss of appetite is persistent and you have other symptoms of hepatitis, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects.)
<p>Sugar control may sometimes be affected in diabetic patients.</p>	Very Common	<p>Check your blood sugar regularly if you are diabetic. Tell your doctor if your blood sugars are not controlled.</p>
<p>Muscle or joint pain may sometimes occur.</p>	Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day or ibuprofen (e.g. ADVIL®) for mild to moderate pain. • Tell your doctor if the pain interferes with your activity or does not go away.

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?	MANAGEMENT
Tiredness and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in <i>Your Bank to Energy Savings: Helping People with Cancer Handle Fatigue</i>.* • If tiredness is persistent and you have other symptoms of hepatitis or inflammation of glands, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects.)
Hair loss does not occur with durvalumab.	Rare	

***Please ask your oncologist or pharmacist for a copy.**

If you experience symptoms or changes in your body that have not been described above but worry you, or if any symptoms are severe, contact:

_____ at telephone number: _____



Provincial Health Services Authority

MEDICAL ALERT

NAME _____

has received

CHECKPOINT INHIBITOR IMMUNOTHERAPY:

Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions

ALWAYS CARRY THIS CARD AND SHOW TO PHYSICIANS INCLUDING ANESTHETISTS

SEVERE IMMUNE-MEDIATED ADVERSE REACTIONS

Including enterocolitis, intestinal perforation, hepatitis, dermatitis (including toxic epidermal necrolysis), neuropathy, endocrinopathy, pneumonitis, myositis, myocarditis and toxicities in other organ systems. Duration of risk after treatment is unknown.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- BC Cancer - Abbotsford604-851-4710
- BC Cancer - Kelowna250-712-3900
- BC Cancer - Prince George.....250-645-7300
- BC Cancer - Surrey604-930-4055
- BC Cancer - Vancouver.....604-877-6000
- BC Cancer - Victoria.....250-519-5500

www.bccancer.bc.ca/health-professionals/professional-resources/cancer-drug-manual

Rev Aug 2018



To Whom It May Concern:

RE: _____

Medical Oncologist _____

Immunotherapy Regimen _____

This patient is receiving **immunotherapy** at the BC Cancer and is at risk of **immune-related toxicities** which may be life threatening and require urgent management.

Immunotherapy toxicities are different from those encountered with standard chemotherapy or targeted therapies. The immune system may become dysregulated during immunotherapy treatment, leading to symptoms and findings which mimic autoimmune disorders. Adverse events can occur during or following treatment and can be life threatening. Any organ system in the body is at risk including, but not limited to:

- Lungs (pneumonitis, pleuritis, sarcoidosis)
- Gastrointestinal (colitis, ileitis, pancreatitis)
- Liver (hepatitis)
- Skin (rash, Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- Endocrine (hypophysitis, adrenal insufficiency, hypo/hyperthyroidism, type 1 diabetes mellitus)
- Renal (interstitial nephritis)
- Blood (hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia)
- Neurologic (encephalitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, meningitis, myasthenia gravis, neuropathy)
- Musculoskeletal (myositis, arthritis)
- Cardiovascular (pericarditis, myocarditis, vasculitis)
- Ophthalmologic (uveitis, scleritis, episcleritis, conjunctivitis, retinitis)

Management of immune-related toxicities necessitates prompt coordination with a medical oncologist with **initiation of high dose corticosteroids**, and may require referral to the appropriate subspecialty. If you suspect your patient is presenting with immune-related toxicity, **please contact the patient's medical oncologist** directly or if after hours contact the on-call physician, or as per your local centre's process (next page). Additional information on immunotherapy toxicity treatment algorithms is located at the end of the above posted protocol at www.bccancer.bc.ca.

BC CANCER CENTRES	CONTACT INFORMATION AND PROCESS
Abbotsford	Contact the patient’s medical oncologist immediately by calling the Abbotsford Regional Hospital and Cancer Centre (ARHCC) switchboard at (604) 851-4700 and ask for the on-call medical oncologist (24-hour call system).
Kelowna	Between 8:30 am – 5:00 pm, call (250) 712-3900 (press “8” to speak to the Kelowna Centre receptionist) and have an oncologist paged. Outside these hours, call the Kelowna General Hospital switchboard at (250) 862-4000 and ask for the on-call medical oncologist.
Prince George	Between 8:30 am – 4:00 pm Monday to Friday, call (250) 645-7313. Outside these hours, go to the emergency department at the University Hospital of Northern British Columbia (UHNBC).
Surrey	Between 8:30 am – 4:00 pm Monday to Friday (except Statutory holidays), call the Nursing Phone Line at (604) 930-4053. Outside these hours, call the Surrey Memorial Hospital switchboard at (604) 581-2211 and ask for the Fraser Valley on-call medical oncologist.
Vancouver	Between 8:30 am – 4:30 pm Monday to Friday, call the Patient Nurse Line at (604) 877-6025. Outside these hours, call the inpatient unit at (604) 877-6000 and press 1, and ask for the on-call medical oncologist.
Victoria	Between 8:30 am – 4:30 pm Monday-Friday (except Statutory holidays), call (250) 519-5500, and press 1 then 4 to speak with a registered nurse. Outside these hours, call the Royal Jubilee Hospital switchboard at (250) 370-8000 and ask for the on-call medical oncologist.