# Carboplatin, Pemetrexed, Durvalumab, and Tremelimumab



**Care Team Contact Information:** _____

**Pharmacy Contact Information:** _____

**Diagnosis:** _____

- This treatment is used for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
- It may also be used for other reasons.

**Goal of Treatment:** _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

**Treatment Regimen**

| Treatment Name | How the Treatment Works | How the Treatment is Given |
|---|---|---|
| Carboplatin (KAR-boh-pla-tin)<br>Paraplatin (par-uh-PLAT-in) | Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by damaging the genetic material that cancer cells need to multiply. | Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion). |
| Pemetrexed (peh-meh-TREK-sed)<br>Alimta (uh-LIM-tuh), Pemfexy (pem-FEK-see) | Stops cancer cells from making the instructions they need to grow and multiply, causing the cells to die. | Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion). |
| Durvalumab (dur-VAL-yoo-mab)<br>Imfinzi (im-FIN-zee) | Boosts your immune system to help it attack cancer cells more effectively. | Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion). |
| Tremelimumab (treh-meh-LIM-yoo-mab)<br>Imjudo (im-JOO-doh) | Boosts your immune system to help it attack cancer cells more effectively. | Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion). |

**Treatment Administration and Schedule**

Treatment is typically repeated every 3 or 4 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle.” Your treatment typically has 2 parts: induction and maintenance. During the induction phase, treatment is typically repeated every 21 days. During the maintenance phase, treatment is typically repeated every 28 days. You may receive up to 4 cycles with carboplatin, pemetrexed, durvalumab, and tremelimumab, followed by treatment with pemetrexed and durvalumab. You may also receive an additional dose of tremelimumab in Cycle 6. Your care team will tell you how many treatment cycles you will receive and how long you will continue taking pemetrexed and durvalumab.

- You may be monitored after your first dose of tremelimumab.



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**Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)**

**Induction (Cycles 1 to 4: 21-day Cycles)**

- Carboplatin is given on Day 1.
- Pemetrexed is given on Day 1.
- Durvalumab is given on Day 1.
- Tremelimumab is given on Day 1.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 1 | | | | | | Next Cycle |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | … | Day 21 | Day 1 |
| Carboplatin | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| Pemetrexed | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| Durvalumab | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| Tremelimumab | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |

**Maintenance (Cycles 5 and Beyond: 28-day Cycles)**

- Pemetrexed is given on Day 1.
- Durvalumab is given on Day 1.
- Tremelimumab is given on Day 1 of **Cycle 6** only.

| Treatment Name | Cycle 5 | | | | | | | Next Cycle |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | ... | Day 28 | Day 1 |
| Pemetrexed | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Durvalumab | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Tremelimumab | | | | | | | | ✓ |

**Appointments**

Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.



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**Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects**

| Description | Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital | Supportive Care Taken at Home |
|---|---|---|
| To help lower the risk of low blood cell counts and related side effects (vitamin B12 and folic acid) | | |
| To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting | | |
| To help lower the risk of skin problems (corticosteroid) | | |
| To help lower the risk of infusion-related reactions | | |
| Other | | |



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**Common Side Effects**

| Side Effect | Important Information |
|---|---|
| **Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection (Boxed Warning)** | Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection.<br>Recommendations:<br>• Wash your hands often and bathe regularly.<br>• Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick.<br>• Follow food safety and wound care advice from your care team.<br>• Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover.<br>Talk to your care team if you have:<br>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher<br>• Chills<br>• New or worsening cough or sore throat<br>• Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection<br>• Feeling much more tired than usual<br>• Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection) |
| **Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia) (Boxed Warning)** | Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding.<br>Recommendations:<br>• Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it.<br>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and keep good oral hygiene.<br>• Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers.<br>• Avoid over-the-counter medicines that can increase bleeding risk (for example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen).<br>• Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment.<br>Talk to your care team if you have:<br>• A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure<br>• A cut that continues to bleed<br>• Heavy gum bleeding when brushing or flossing<br>• Sudden or severe headache<br>• Blood in your urine or stool<br>• Blood in your spit after coughing |
| **Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia) (Boxed Warning)** | Description: Red blood cells carry oxygen throughout your body. Low levels can make you feel tired, weak, dizzy, or short of breath.<br>Recommendations:<br>• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night.<br>• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired.<br>• Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed.<br>• Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team.<br>Talk to your care team if you have:<br>• Shortness of breath<br>• Dizziness or fainting<br>• Fast or irregular heartbeats<br>• Sudden or severe headache |



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<table>
<tr><td>Fatigue</td><td>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.<br><br>Recommendations:<ul><li>Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you.</li><li>Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support.</li><li>Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being.</li><li>Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night.</li><li>Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired.</li></ul>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities</li><li>Tiredness that does not get better with rest</li><li>Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td>Nausea and Vomiting</td><td>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit.<br><br>Recommendations:<ul><li>Eat smaller, more frequent meals.</li><li>Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods.</li><li>Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids.</li><li>If you vomit, start with small sips of water, broth, or other clear liquids. If these stay down, try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal) and gradually return to solid foods.</li><li>Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms.</li></ul>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Vomiting for more than 24 hours</li><li>Nonstop vomiting</li><li>Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)</li><li>Blood in your vomit or vomit that looks like coffee grounds</li><li>Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td>Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain</td><td>Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area.<br><br>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Severe abdominal pain</li></ul></td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td>Low Appetite</td><td>Description: Loss of appetite can lead to weight loss and low energy. Small changes in when and what you eat can help maintain strength and nutrition.<br><br>Recommendations:<ul><li>Be as active as you can. Do light physical activity before a meal (check with your care team before starting an exercise program).</li><li>Note times of day when your appetite is best and eat your largest meal then.</li><li>Eat 5 or 6 small meals or snacks each day.</li><li>Choose high-protein foods (beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, eggs). Eat protein first during meals.</li><li>Choose higher-calorie foods (avoid “low-fat”, “fat-free”, or “diet” options when trying to gain/maintain weight).</li><li>If you feel full quickly, avoid drinking 30 minutes before a meal and drink liquids between meals; choose calorie-containing drinks rather than diet drinks.</li><li>Have a bedtime snack that’s easy to digest (for example, peanut butter and crackers). If you have reflux, wait at least 1 hour before lying down.</li><li>Try nutritious beverages (high-protein shakes or smoothies) if solid food is unappealing.</li><li>Ask your care team about liquid nutrition supplements and ways to add protein or calories (protein powder, yogurt, ice cream).</li></ul>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Unintentional weight loss</li><li>Little or no appetite for several days</li><li>Excessive tiredness or low energy</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td>Liver Problems</td><td>Description: Treatment can cause your immune system to attack healthy cells in your liver. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment.<br><br>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</li><li>Severe nausea or vomiting</li><li>Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li><li>Dark, tea-colored urine</li><li>Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li></ul></td></tr>
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| Kidney Problems | Description: Treatment can cause kidney problems, including damage to the kidneys and decreased kidney function. Your care team will monitor your kidney function during treatment.<br>Recommendations:<br>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise.<br>• Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment.<br>Talk to your care team if you have:<br>• Decrease in your amount of urine<br>• Blood in your urine<br>• Swelling of your ankles<br>• Loss of appetite |
| High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia) | Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team may perform blood tests to check for these changes and treat you if needed.<br>Recommendations:<br>• Eat a well-balanced diet.<br>• Limit sugary drinks and foods.<br>• Eat smaller, more frequent meals.<br>• Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days.<br>• Your care team may ask you to check your blood sugar at home. If you are already doing this, they may ask you to do it more frequently.<br>Talk to your care team if you have:<br>• Frequent urination<br>• Drowsiness<br>• Increased thirst<br>• Loss of appetite<br>• Blurred vision<br>• Fruity smell on your breath<br>• Confusion<br>• Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain<br>• It becomes harder to control your blood sugar |



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<tr><td>Skin Problems</td><td>Description: Treatment can cause a rash with itchy, dry, red, or puffy skin.<br><br>Recommendations:<ul><li>Bathe or shower daily with warm (not hot) water and mild, unscented soap or body wash.</li><li>Pat your skin dry with a towel instead of rubbing.</li><li>Apply unscented lotion or moisturizing cream right after bathing to prevent dryness and cracking.</li><li>Use lip balm for dry or chapped lips.</li><li>Avoid direct sun when you can. Use a broad-spectrum sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher and reapply every 2 hours when outdoors.</li><li>Use unscented, gentle laundry detergent to reduce skin irritation.</li><li>Your care team may recommend medicine for skin problems.</li></ul>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Skin rash</li><li>Raised red bumps</li><li>Redness of the skin</li><li>Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><td>High Amylase and Lipase Levels in Your Blood</td><td>Description: Treatment may cause high levels of amylase and lipase in your blood. This may indicate a problem with your pancreas. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed.<br><br>Talk to your care team if you have:<ul><li>Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li><li>Fast heartbeat</li><li>Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain that radiates to the back</li><li>Worsening pain after eating</li><li>Severe nausea or vomiting</li><li>Diarrhea</li><li>Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</li></ul></td></tr>
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|---|---|
| Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results | Description: Treatment may cause low levels of sodium and calcium, and high levels of potassium in your blood. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed.<br>Talk to your care team if you have:<br>• New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking<br>• Severe headache or nausea/vomiting<br>• Sudden or new weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking<br>• Severe muscle cramps or spasms<br>• Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet<br>• Confusion, fainting, near-fainting, dizziness, or seizures<br>• Sudden weight gain<br>• Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles<br>• New or worsening muscle weakness or numbness<br>• Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats<br>• Shortness of breath or chest pain |



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**Select Rare Side Effects**

| Side Effect | Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms |
|---|---|
| **Allergic Reactions, Including Anaphylaxis (Boxed Warning)** | Get emergency medical help right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms:<br>• Swelling of your lips, mouth, tongue, or throat<br>• Trouble breathing or swallowing<br>• Raised red areas on your skin (hives)<br>• A very fast heartbeat<br>• You feel dizzy or faint |
| Intestinal Problems | • Diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual<br>• Stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus<br>• Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain or tenderness |
| Lung Problems | • Cough<br>• Shortness of breath<br>• Chest pain or chest tightness |
| Eye Problems | • Dry or red eyes<br>• Eye pain or swelling<br>• Vision changes<br>• Increased tears<br>• Sensitivity to light<br>• Blurred vision |
| Hearing Loss | • New or worsening hearing loss<br>• Ringing, buzzing, or other noises in your ears (tinnitus)<br>• Trouble understanding speech or needing higher volume on devices<br>• Dizziness or balance problems |
| Hormone Gland Problems | • Headaches that will not go away, or unusual headaches<br>• Eye sensitivity to light<br>• Eye problems<br>• Rapid heartbeat<br>• Increased sweating<br>• Extreme tiredness<br>• Weight gain or weight loss<br>• Feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual<br>• Urinating more often than usual<br>• Hair loss<br>• Feeling cold<br>• Constipation<br>• Your voice gets deeper<br>• Dizziness or fainting<br>• Changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness |
| Numbness, Tingling, or Burning in Your Hands or Feet (Peripheral Neuropathy) | • New or worsening “pins and needles,” burning, or numbness in your hands or feet<br>• Trouble moving your arms or legs or weakness<br>• Problems with balance or frequent falls |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Problems in Other Organs and Tissues | • Chest pain, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, swelling of ankles<br>• Confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems, tingling or numbness of the arms or legs | • Double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eyesight<br>• Persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps<br>• Low red blood cells, bruising |
| Infusion-Related Reactions | • Chills or shaking<br>• Itching, rash, or flushing<br>• Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling<br>• Dizziness or feeling faint | • Feeling of impending doom<br>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher<br>• New or severe pain in your back or neck |

**Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.**
**If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.**

**Intimacy, Fertility, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding**

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body.** However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment can affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
    - If you are able to become pregnant:
        - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
        - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment, for 3 months after your last doses of durvalumab and tremelimumab, for 3 to 6 months after your last dose of carboplatin, and for 6 months after your last dose of pemetrexed.
        - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
    - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment, for 3 months after your last dose of pemetrexed, and for 3 to 6 months after your last dose of carboplatin.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment, for 1 week after your last dose of pemetrexed, and for 3 months after your last doses of durvalumab and tremelimumab.



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**Handling Body Fluids and Waste**

Some drugs you receive may stay in your urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Because many cancer drugs are toxic, your body waste may also be dangerous to touch. To help protect yourself, your loved ones, and the environment, **follow these instructions** for at least **48 hours** after each dose of **carboplatin** and **pemetrexed**: (Note: Durvalumab and tremelimumab do not require special handling of body fluids and waste.)

- People who are pregnant should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- You can use your usual toilet. Always close the lid and flush to discard all waste. If you have a low-flow toilet, flush twice.
- If the toilet or seat is soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after each use before others use it.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, inform your caregiver so they can wear gloves and assist with cleanup. Wash the bedpan with soap and water daily.
- If you cannot control your bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb waste.
- Wash any skin exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Wash soiled linens or clothing separately from other laundry. If you don't have a washer, place them in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching soiled linens or clothing.

**Additional Information**

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take**.
  This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
  - Tell your care team if you have kidney problems and take a medicine that contains ibuprofen. Your care team may recommend to avoid taking ibuprofen for 2 days before, the day of, and 2 days after receiving treatment with pemetrexed.
- **Your treatment may cause side effects that need medicine or a break from treatment.** Your care team may give you corticosteroids or hormone medicines to help. Sometimes, they may need to delay or stop your treatment if you have certain side effects.
- **Tell your care team about all your health problems.** This includes issues with your immune system, like Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus. Also, tell them if you have had an organ transplant, like a kidney or eye transplant. Let them know if you had a stem cell transplant from a donor, had radiation to your chest, or have a nerve problem like myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome.
- **Treatment can cause reactivation of skin reactions that can happen after radiation therapy (radiation recall)**. Limit sunlight exposure during treatment. Use sunscreen and wear protective clothing when you will be exposed to sunlight during treatment.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
  Call your care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**Notes**

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