

Nadofaragene Firadenovec

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of bladder cancer.
- 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
Nadofaragene Firadenovec (NA-doh-FAR-uh-jeen FIR-uh-DEH-noh-vek): Adstiladrin (ad-STIH-luh-drin)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by delivering a gene into the bladder that activates the immune system to fight the cancer.	Your care team will administer the treatment into your bladder through a urinary catheter and leave it there for 1 hour. During this time your care team may change your position about every 15 minutes to help the treatment reach all surfaces of your bladder.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every 3 months. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	...	Around Day 90	Day 1
Nadofaragene Firadenovec	✓								✓

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 any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To lower the risk of bladder inflammation and related side effects, such as urinary discharge, bladder spasm, urgency to urinate, and blood in your urine	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Discharge After Bladder Treatment</p>	<p>Description: After treatment is placed into the bladder, you may have fluid, mucus, or blood-tinged discharge when you urinate. Some discharge is common as the bladder lining reacts to the treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep clean: wash hands before and after using the bathroom and gently clean around the urethral opening as needed. • Drink plenty of fluids (unless told otherwise) to help flush the bladder. • Wear a sanitary pad if discharge soils clothing; avoid internal tampons or douching. • Expect possible mild burning with urination, small amounts of blood, or temporary changes in urine color for a short time. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy, foul-smelling, or increasing discharge • Large amounts of bright red blood or blood clots in your urine • Fever, chills, increasing lower belly or bladder pain, or painful urination that gets worse • Difficulty urinating or no urine output • Any signs of infection or if symptoms do not improve in a few days
<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you. • Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being. • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities • Tiredness that does not get better with rest • Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness

<p>High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat a well-balanced diet. • Limit sugary drinks and foods. • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days. • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent urination • Drowsiness • Increased thirst • Loss of appetite • Blurred vision • Fruity smell on your breath • Confusion • Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain • It becomes harder to control your blood sugar
<p>High Triglyceride Levels (Hypertriglyceridemia)</p>	<p>Description: Triglycerides are a type of fat found in your blood. High triglycerides usually do not cause symptoms, but very high levels may increase your risk for pancreas or heart problems over time.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a diet low in saturated and trans fats, increase fiber intake, and engage in regular physical activity. • Maintain a healthy weight. • Get regular triglyceride tests and inform the care team of any significant changes. • Do not smoke and limit alcohol consumption. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms of heart attack or stroke, such as sudden numbness, weakness, or chest pain

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, 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 may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant:
 - Take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 6 months after your last dose of nadofaragene firadenovec.
 - 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 and for 3 months after your last dose of nadofaragene firadenovec.
- It is **not known** if nadofaragene firadenovec is present in **breast milk**. Talk with your care team if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Safety and Hygiene

- People who are immunosuppressed or immune-deficient should not prepare, administer, receive or come into contact with nadofaragene firadenovec.
- For 2 days following each treatment, take these steps to prepare your toilet bowl:
 1. Add about half a cup of bleach to the toilet bowl before you urinate.
 2. Sit down to urinate to avoid splashing.
 3. After urinating, wait 15 minutes before flushing the toilet.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after you use the bathroom.

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.
- **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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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, 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 medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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