



MAKE SPACE

for more than cancer

IMFINZI, combined with one dose of IMJUDO,* is an immunotherapy treatment approved for adults with a type of liver cancer called unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma, or uHCC.

*IMFINZI with one dose of IMJUDO on Day 1, followed by infusions of IMFINZI alone every 4 weeks. IMFINZI and IMJUDO are not chemotherapy medicines.

 **IMFINZI®**
durvalumab
Injection for Intravenous Use 50 mg/mL

 **IMJUDO®**
tremelimumab-actl
Injection for Intravenous Use 20 mg/mL

What are IMFINZI and IMJUDO?

IMFINZI is a prescription medicine used in combination with IMJUDO to treat adults with **a type of liver cancer that cannot be removed by surgery (unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma or uHCC).**

It is not known if IMFINZI and IMJUDO are safe and effective in children.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about IMFINZI® (durvalumab) and IMJUDO® (tremelimumab-actl)?

IMFINZI and IMJUDO are medicines that may treat certain cancers by working with your immune system. IMFINZI and IMJUDO can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen anytime during treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 34-37 and click the following for Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for IMFINZI and IMJUDO.



It is not known if IMFINZI and IMJUDO are safe and effective in children.



**Starting with
IMFINZI + IMJUDO**

A liver cancer diagnosis can feel sudden and difficult to process. You may be experiencing a range of emotions and feel unsure about what comes next. This guide is here for you. Use it to learn more about your cancer, treatment with IMFINZI + IMJUDO, and available support as you take the next step in your treatment journey.

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SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)
Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:
Lung problems: cough, shortness of breath, and chest pain
For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).

➤ About uHCC (a type of liver cancer)

Unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (uHCC) is a type of liver cancer.

Hepatocellular carcinoma is considered **unresectable** when the tumor can't be removed with surgery. This may be due to its size, location near major blood vessels, or because the cancer has spread to other areas of the body.



About 80% of liver cancers are uHCC, making it the most common type of liver cancer in adults.

More than half of people with uHCC aren't diagnosed until the cancer has spread beyond the liver.

Because symptoms often don't appear until the advanced stages, a diagnosis like uHCC can come as a shock. It's natural to feel overwhelmed, but it's important to know **you are not alone**.

What can increase the risk of liver cancer?

Some health conditions and lifestyle habits may raise the chances of developing liver cancer:

- **Cirrhosis**, or scarring of the liver, which may happen after years of liver damage
- **Hepatitis B or C**, both of which may cause long-term liver inflammation
- **Fat buildup in the liver**, or metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD). The more severe form of this condition is called metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH), which may also cause potential damage to liver cells
- **Type 2 diabetes (T2D)**, which may be associated with changes in liver health
- **Obesity, smoking, or heavy alcohol use**, which may increase the chance of developing liver problems

Other common chronic conditions in people living with liver cancer

Other health conditions may occur alongside liver cancer. These are called comorbidities. They may affect how well the liver works.

Some common comorbidities include:

- Hypertension
- Coronary heart disease
- Cerebral infarction (damage to your brain after a stroke)

These conditions are important for your doctor to monitor and manage as part of your care during treatment.

About uHCC (a type of liver cancer)

How to screen for liver cancer



Blood tests can help tell your doctor how your liver is working.

But it's important to tell your doctor if you notice any symptoms such as excessive weight loss, abdominal (stomach) pain, loss of appetite, or nausea.

They will usually do imaging tests like **ultrasounds**, **CT scans**, or **MRIs** for a detailed look, then do **blood tests** for more information. In some cases, a **liver biopsy** is needed to confirm the diagnosis and **learn more about the cancer**.



Doctors will continue monitoring your liver health with these different tests after diagnosis and throughout treatment. Ask your doctor about these tests. Your doctor may explain the results and how they help shape your treatment plan.



Who's on your care team?

uHCC (a type of liver cancer) is often treated by a multidisciplinary team, or MDT. This team brings together different specialists who work closely to create **your treatment plan**.

Other experts might be involved too, like dietitians or social workers.

It's normal to have questions along the way. Being open with your care team can help lead to clearer answers, more support, and care that truly fits you.

For more details about your care team, [click here](#).



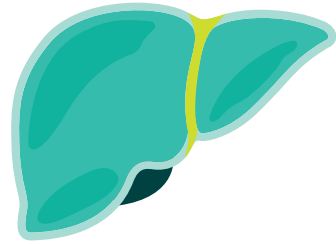
Questions to ask your doctor or care team:

- What does a uHCC diagnosis mean for me?
- How will my cancer affect my day-to-day health?
- What are my treatment options?
- Who will be on my care team?
- Are there resources or support programs to help me?

For help starting the conversation with your doctor, [click here to download the full discussion guide](#).

➤ Understanding liver health

What role does the liver play in the body?



A healthy liver:

- Breaks down nutrients the body needs
- Filters waste and toxins from the blood
- Helps digest food and absorb nutrients
- Stores energy for later use
- Supports healthy blood flow and blood clotting
- Helps fight infections

Because liver cancer and its treatments can affect how your liver works, your doctor will monitor your liver health throughout your treatment journey.

Importance of managing liver health during uHCC treatment

If you're being treated for uHCC, taking care of your liver is especially important. Your doctor will check on your liver health regularly as you go through treatment.

Here are some ways you can help manage your liver health:



Eat a balanced diet



Drink plenty of water to stay hydrated



Avoid alcohol and tobacco



Manage other health conditions, like diabetes or hepatitis. Talk to your doctor about any additional health conditions before and during your treatment



Only take medications after talking to your doctor

If you're considering making changes to your diet or activity level, be sure to talk to your doctor first. Remember to talk to your doctor if you have any concerns regarding your liver health as you go through treatment.

➤ How doctors check liver health

Your doctor may do certain tests to see how the liver is working. These tests help track your liver health. Two of the most common liver health scoring tools are the **Child-Pugh score** and the **ALBI grade**.

Child-Pugh Score

This scoring system looks at 5 key areas to understand how well your liver is functioning:



Bilirubin: a substance in your blood linked to liver health (blood test)

Albumin: a protein made by your liver (blood test)

INR: shows how well your blood clots (blood test)



Fluid in the abdomen: checking for extra fluid in your stomach area (imaging exam)



Encephalopathy: conditions that disrupt your brain from functioning (evaluation)

Based on these results, your liver is given a Child-Pugh Score:

A = Best liver function

B = Moderate liver problems

C = Severe liver damage

Your doctor may do these tests to see how your liver is working.

ALBI Grade (Albumin-Bilirubin Grade)



The ALBI grade uses just 2 blood tests (albumin and bilirubin) to provide a score that reflects liver health:

Grade 1 = Best liver health

Grade 2 = Moderate liver health

Grade 3 = Poor liver health

These tools help doctors track liver health for patients with liver conditions.



Talk to your doctor
to learn why tracking
liver health is important.

➤ **IMFINZI +
IMJUDO
helps treat
unresectable
hepatocellular
carcinoma
(uHCC), a type
of liver cancer**



“[Starting on treatment gives] you a different mindset because you realize that there is hope.”
-Mickey, diagnosed with uHCC

IMFINZI, COMBINED WITH ONE DOSE OF IMJUDO, FOLLOWED BY IMFINZI ALONE, IS AN IMMUNOTHERAPY TREATMENT

for adults with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (uHCC), a type of liver cancer

IMFINZI and IMJUDO are not chemotherapy medicines.
IMFINZI is given with one dose of IMJUDO on Day 1, followed by infusions of IMFINZI alone every 4 weeks.



SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Intestinal problems: diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual; stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus; and severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness

For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).

IMFINZI®
durvalumab
Injection for Intravenous Use 50 mg/mL

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Injection for Intravenous Use 20 mg/mL

➤ How are IMFINZI + IMJUDO given?

IMFINZI + IMJUDO are given



at your
doctor's office



or at an
infusion center



as an intravenous
infusion



for about 60 minutes
per infusion. For your first
infusion, IMJUDO will be
given first, followed by a
60-minute observation
period, after which you
will receive IMFINZI.

For your first infusion, you'll receive IMFINZI with just **one dose** of IMJUDO, followed by infusions of IMFINZI alone **every 4 weeks**.

The number of treatments will be determined by your doctor. They will monitor you regularly, including blood tests, for possible side effects, and to see if IMFINZI is working to help keep your cancer from growing or spreading. Your healthcare provider may need to delay or completely stop treatment if you have severe side effects.

Tell your healthcare provider if you develop side effects or have any infusion reactions. For a list of side effects, see Important Safety Information on pages 34-37.



It is not known if IMFINZI and IMJUDO are safe and effective in children.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Liver problems: yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark urine (tea colored), and bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).

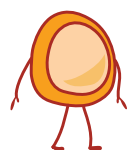




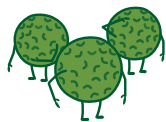
How do IMFINZI and IMJUDO work together?

IMFINZI and IMJUDO are immunotherapies that work with your immune system to help treat cancer. They may also affect healthy cells.

Meet the key players:



Healthy cell



Immune system



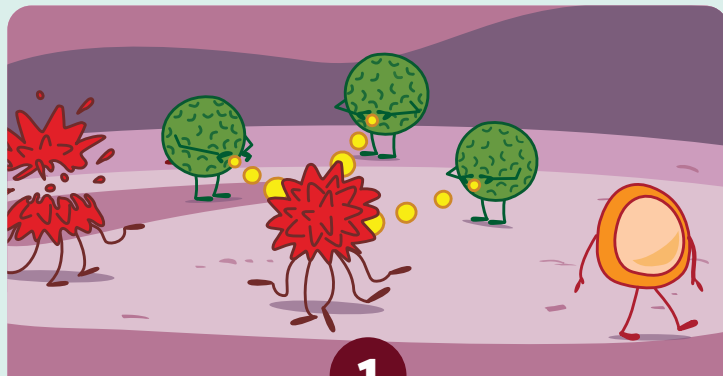
Cancer cell



IMFINZI

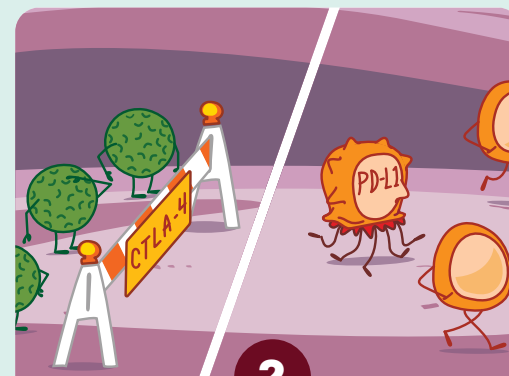


IMJUDO



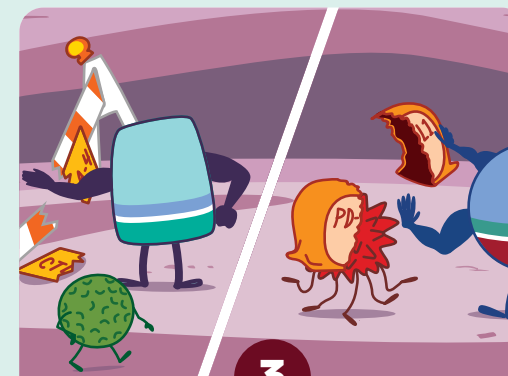
1

The immune system serves as your body's natural defense against infections and diseases. It knows how to find and attack cancer cells when they appear in your body.



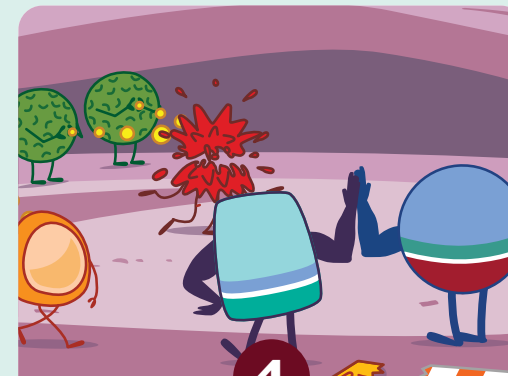
2

Cancer cells use the proteins CTLA-4 and PD-L1 to help them escape your immune system. CTLA-4 keeps your immune cells from attacking, while PD-L1 disguises the cancer cells from your immune system.



3

IMFINZI helps reveal the cancer cells hidden by PD-L1, and IMJUDO helps your immune cells go back on the attack.



4

So your immune system can do what it's meant to—fight cancer cells. IMFINZI + IMJUDO may also affect healthy cells.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Hormone gland problems: headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches; eye sensitivity to light; eye problems; rapid heartbeat; increased sweating; extreme tiredness; weight gain or weight loss; feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual; urinating more often than usual; hair loss; feeling cold; constipation; your voice gets deeper; dizziness or fainting; and changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness

For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).

➤
**How was
IMFINZI +
IMJUDO
studied?**

**The first and only combination immunotherapy with
5-year follow-up results in uHCC**

A clinical trial included 2 groups of people with uHCC whose liver cancer wasn't previously treated.

The main goal of this study was to measure overall survival, which is the amount of time patients were living after the start of treatment.

A follow-up analysis (called a post-hoc analysis) was done with a group of people from this original clinical trial. It measured overall survival at 5 years. **Based on the limitations of the analysis, results of the follow-up analysis are descriptive and your experience may differ.** This analysis was conducted approximately 5 years after the last patient started treatment in this study.



393

people received **IMFINZI + IMJUDO**

389

people received **sorafenib**

Patients in this study included those who may have had disease outside the liver or who had advanced disease in the liver.



SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Kidney problems: decrease in your amount of urine, blood in your urine, swelling of your ankles, and loss of appetite

Skin problems: rash; itching; skin blistering or peeling; painful sores or ulcers in mouth or nose, throat, or genital area; fever or flu-like symptoms; and swollen lymph nodes

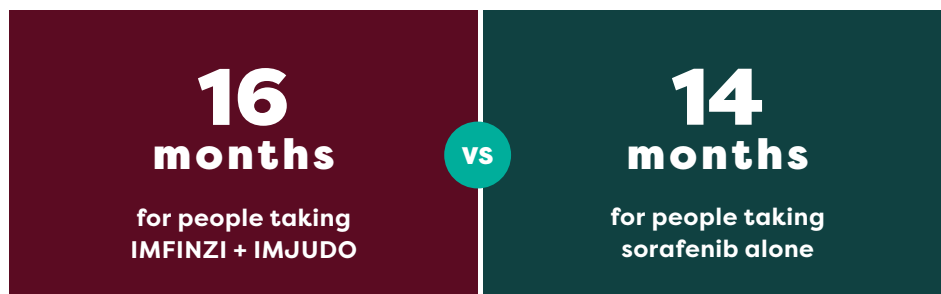
For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).



➤ What were the clinical trial results for IMFINZI + IMJUDO?

IMFINZI + IMJUDO provides patients with hope for longer life with uHCC, a type of liver cancer

Median overall survival



IMFINZI + IMJUDO reduced the **risk of death by 22%** compared to sorafenib.

The study measured median overall survival, which is the length of time from the start of treatment to the time that half of the people are living. Half of the patients receiving IMFINZI + IMJUDO were living for 16 months, compared to 14 months for patients treated with sorafenib.

Data cutoff was August 27, 2021.

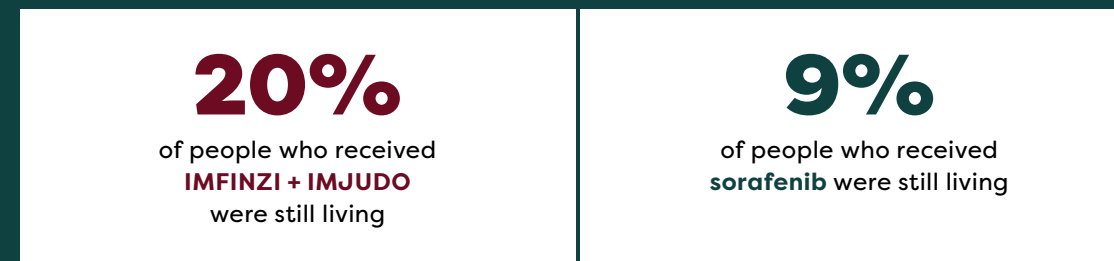
SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Pancreas problems: pain in your upper stomach area (abdomen), severe nausea or vomiting, and loss of appetite

For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).

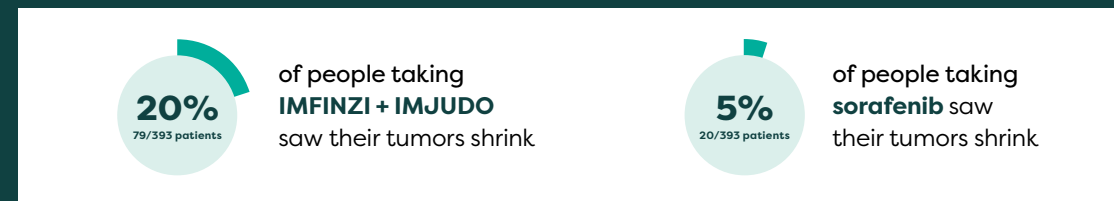
In a follow-up analysis at 5 years



Based on the limitations of the follow-up analysis, results are descriptive and your experience may differ. This analysis was conducted approximately 5 years after the last patient started treatment in this study.

Data cutoff was March 1, 2024.

20% of patients in the study who were on IMFINZI + IMJUDO saw their tumors shrink



The study included 393 people taking IMFINZI + IMJUDO and 389 people taking sorafenib. 79 people taking IMFINZI + IMJUDO and 20 people taking sorafenib saw their tumors shrink.

Based on the limits of the analysis, results are descriptive only, and your experience may differ.

Data cutoff was August, 27, 2021.

It is not known if IMFINZI and IMJUDO are safe and effective in children.

M A K E

S P A C E
for more than cancer

➤
**Support for
your treatment
journey**

In the next section, you'll find tips to help you prepare for infusion days, ways to connect with community, and financial support resources.

How do I prepare for treatment?

A little planning can go a long way to help improve your treatment experience. Here are a few suggestions to help get you ready.

Before treatment, make sure to:



Drink plenty of water and eat a small meal. You may also want to pack a water bottle & snacks in case you get hungry



Dress comfortably in loose-fitting clothing



Write down questions you may have

During treatment, bring:



Your identification/ insurance card



A list of medications you are currently taking



Activities to keep you occupied, such as reading materials, puzzles, and mobile devices



A sweater or blanket, as it can get cold in the treatment center



Lip balm, lotion, and hard candy to help soothe dry skin and lips

Don't forget: Be sure to schedule your next infusion appointment before leaving the treatment center. If possible, try to take it easy for the rest of the day.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:

Problems can also happen in other organs and tissues. These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with IMFINZI and IMJUDO. Call or see your healthcare provider right away for any new or worsening signs or symptoms, which may include: Chest pain, irregular heartbeats, shortness of breath or swelling of ankles; confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems; tingling, numbness or weakness of the arms or legs; double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eye sight; persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps, joint pain, joint stiffness or swelling; and low red blood cells and bruising

For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).



Notes

Use the space below to write down any additional questions you may have, or to jot down notes during your appointment.

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Finding support

Every person living with uHCC has their unique challenges and needs for different kinds of support. The resources listed on these pages are great places to find:

- Practical information about uHCC, a type of liver cancer
- Helpful tips for treatment
- Emotional support resources



Blue Faery's mission is to prevent, treat, and cure primary liver cancer, especially hepatocellular carcinoma, through research, education, and advocacy. With a variety of tools and resources, Blue Faery aims to improve the quality of life for people with HCC and caregivers. Visit [BlueFaery.org](https://www.BlueFaery.org).



Air Charity Network

Provides free air transportation to medical facilities for patients who are financially distressed or unable to travel on public transportation. Visit aircharitynetwork.org.



American Cancer Society Road To Recovery®

Coordinates rides with an American Cancer Society volunteer driver or with a local transportation partner to provide transportation to and from treatment for patients. Visit [cancer.org](https://www.cancer.org).



“Support is what a person that's diagnosed with cancer needs to give them a positive outlook on life.”
-Mickey, diagnosed with uHCC

AstraZeneca wants you to have support options available



The AstraZeneca Access 360™ program can help you get started with IMFINZI. For more information, call 1-844-ASK-A360 (1-844-275-2360), Monday-Friday from 8 AM-6 PM ET, or visit MyAccess360.com.

The IMFINZI Patient Savings Program is available to assist with out-of-pocket costs for IMFINZI for eligible commercially insured patients. For more information, please visit www.azpatientsupport.com.

➤ Key terms to know

It's normal to have questions about medical terms. The list of terms below can help you better understand words you might hear from your doctor or see in this brochure.

Albumin	A protein made by the liver that helps carry important substances in the blood. Low levels can be a sign of liver problems	Computed tomography (CT)	An imaging test that takes detailed pictures of the inside of the body using X-rays and a computer
ALBI grade (albumin-bilirubin grade)	A grade based on 2 blood tests (albumin and bilirubin) that helps doctors understand liver health	Hepatitis B and hepatitis C	Viral infections that can cause inflammation in the liver . Over time, they may lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer if not treated
Bilirubin	A substance that forms when red blood cells break down. If there's too much in the blood , it may mean the liver isn't working well	Immunotherapy	A type of treatment that works with the immune system to find and attack hidden cancer cells . Immunotherapy may also affect healthy cells
Biopsy	A procedure where a small sample of tissue is removed from the body and looked at under a microscope to check for cancer or other diseases	Infusion therapy	A type of medicine or treatment given through a needle or a catheter , most likely into a vein
Child-Pugh score	A way doctors check how well the liver is working . It uses lab tests and symptoms to give the liver's health a grade (A, B, or C)	International normalized ratio (INR)	A blood test that shows how well your blood clots . It helps doctors understand how your liver is working
Cirrhosis	Severe scarring of the liver that happens over time from liver disease or damage	Intravenous (IV)	A type of injection or infusion where medicine is delivered directly into a vein
		Liver cancer	Cancer that starts in the liver. uHCC is a type of liver cancer called unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma

➤ Key terms to know (continued)

It's normal to have questions about medical terms. The list of terms below can help you better understand words you might hear from your doctor or see on this website.

Medical oncologist A doctor who **specializes in treating cancer** with medicines like chemotherapy, targeted therapy, or immunotherapy

Metabolic conditions Health problems that **affect how the body uses energy**, such as Type 2 diabetes and metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH)

Metabolic dysfunction–associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) A condition where fat builds up in the liver that **isn't due to drinking alcohol**. Formerly known as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)

Metabolic dysfunction–associated steatohepatitis (MASH) The more severe form of MASLD, or fatty liver disease, where **fat builds up in the liver**, causing inflammation and scarring. Formerly known as non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)

Multidisciplinary team (MDT) **A group of healthcare professionals** from different specialties who work together to plan and manage a patient's care

Obesity Having too much body fat, which can **increase the risk of liver diseases** like MASLD, MASH, and liver cancer

Programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) A protein that **disguises cancer cells** from your immune system

Type 2 diabetes (T2D) A condition where the **body doesn't use insulin properly**, leading to high blood sugar levels

Ultrasound An imaging test that uses **sound waves to look at organs inside the body**

Unresectable A tumor that **cannot be removed with surgery** because of its size or location, or because it has spread to other parts of the body

Unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (uHCC) The **most common type of primary liver cancer**. It starts in the main cells of the liver called hepatocytes. Hepatocellular carcinoma is considered unresectable when the tumor can't be removed with surgery. This may be due to several reasons. The cancer may be too large to be removed without leaving behind enough of the liver to still work. The cancer cannot be removed in order to keep a safe amount of blood flow coming in and out of the liver. The cancer has spread to other parts of the body

Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about IMFINZI® (durvalumab) and IMJUDO® (tremelimumab-actl)?

IMFINZI and IMJUDO are medicines that may treat certain cancers by working with your immune system. IMFINZI and IMJUDO can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen anytime during treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening signs or symptoms, including:



Lung problems: cough, shortness of breath, and chest pain



Intestinal problems: diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual; stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus; and severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness



Liver problems: yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark urine (tea colored), and bleeding or bruising more easily than normal



Hormone gland problems: headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches; eye sensitivity to light; eye problems; rapid heartbeat; increased sweating; extreme tiredness; weight gain or weight loss; feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual; urinating more often than usual; hair loss; feeling cold; constipation; your voice gets deeper; dizziness or fainting; and changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness



Kidney problems: decrease in your amount of urine, blood in your urine, swelling of your ankles, and loss of appetite



Skin problems: rash; itching; skin blistering or peeling; painful sores or ulcers in mouth or nose, throat, or genital area; fever or flu-like symptoms; and swollen lymph nodes



Pancreas problems: pain in your upper stomach area (abdomen), severe nausea or vomiting, and loss of appetite



Problems can also happen in other organs and tissues. These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with IMFINZI and IMJUDO. Call or see your healthcare provider right away for any new or worsening signs or symptoms, which may include: Chest pain, irregular heartbeats, shortness of breath or swelling of ankles; confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems; tingling, numbness or weakness of the arms or legs; double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eye sight; persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps, joint pain, joint stiffness or swelling; and low red blood cells and bruising



Infusion reactions that can sometimes be severe or life-threatening. Signs and symptoms of infusion reactions may include: chills or shaking, itching or rash, flushing, shortness of breath or wheezing, dizziness, feel like passing out, fever, and back or neck pain



Rejection of a transplanted organ or tissue. Your healthcare provider should tell you what signs and symptoms you should report and monitor you depending on the type of organ or tissue transplant that you have had



Complications, including graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic). These complications can be serious and can lead to death. These complications may happen if you underwent transplantation either before or after being treated with IMFINZI. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for these complications

Getting medical treatment right away may help keep these problems from becoming more serious. Your healthcare provider will check you for these problems during your treatment with IMFINZI and IMJUDO. Your healthcare provider may treat you with corticosteroid or hormone replacement medicines. Your healthcare provider may also need to delay or completely stop treatment with IMFINZI and IMJUDO if you have severe side effects

For additional Important Safety Information, [click here](#).

➤ Important Safety Information (continued)

Before you receive IMFINZI and IMJUDO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have immune system problems such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus
- have received an organ or tissue transplant, including corneal transplant
- have received or plan to receive a stem cell transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic)
- have received radiation treatment to your chest area
- have a condition that affects your nervous system, such as myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. IMFINZI and IMJUDO can harm your unborn baby

Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will give you a pregnancy test before you start treatment with IMFINZI and IMJUDO.
- You should use an effective method of birth control during your treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of IMFINZI and IMJUDO. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that you can use during this time.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you may be pregnant during treatment with IMFINZI and IMJUDO.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if IMFINZI and IMJUDO pass into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of IMFINZI and IMJUDO.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects of IMFINZI and IMJUDO?

IMFINZI and IMJUDO can cause serious side effects (see pages 34-35).

The most common side effects of IMFINZI and IMJUDO in adults with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (uHCC) include rash, diarrhea, feeling tired, itchiness, muscle or bone pain, and stomach (abdominal) pain.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of IMFINZI and IMJUDO. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for more information.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects related to AstraZeneca products [\[2\]](#). If you prefer to report these to the FDA, either visit www.FDA.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

What are IMFINZI and IMJUDO?

IMFINZI is a prescription medicine used in combination with IMJUDO to treat adults with **a type of liver cancer that cannot be removed by surgery (unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma or uHCC)**.

It is not known if IMFINZI and IMJUDO are safe and effective in children.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 34-36 and click the following for Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for IMFINZI and IMJUDO.



LEARN MORE ABOUT IMFINZI + IMJUDO

Get started at IMFINZI.com/hepatocellular-carcinoma

Or call AstraZeneca at 1-800-236-9933

Monday-Friday, 8 AM–6 PM ET, excluding holidays



Please see additional Important Safety Information on [pages 34-37](#) and click the following for Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for [IMFINZI](#) and [IMJUDO](#).



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