

Talking to a doctor about LOCALLY ADVANCED OR METASTATIC BILE DUCT CANCER (CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA) OR GALLBLADDER CANCER AND IMFINZI + CHEMOTHERAPY*

It may not be easy to find answers about bile duct cancer (cholangiocarcinoma) or gallbladder cancer. But having a productive conversation with a doctor can help you better understand your condition and treatment options, so you can make a plan and set your sights on what's ahead. Use this guide to help you make the most out of your appointment.

*Gemcitabine and cisplatin.

TALKING ABOUT YOUR CANCER & TREATMENT

Bile duct cancer and gallbladder cancer are biliary tract cancers (BTCs). This means they start in the biliary system. Because symptoms may not show up in the early stages, these cancers are often diagnosed at a later stage. This makes working with your care team an important part of finding the best treatment approach for you.

QUESTIONS TO DISCUSS WITH THE DOCTOR:

- What are the most important things I should know about my cancer?
- What should I know about my stage of cancer?
- Who will be part of my care team? What are their roles?
- How can I keep up a healthy lifestyle during treatment?
- What types of support are available? How can I get in contact with support organizations during treatment?
- What are the next steps for treatment? Should I expect more lab tests?



NOTES:

See the next page for questions about IMFINZI + chemotherapy.*

*Gemcitabine and cisplatin.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION I SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IMFINZI® (DURVALUMAB)?

IMFINZI is a medicine that may treat certain cancers by working with your immune system. IMFINZI 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 throughout and on pages 7-8 and Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for [IMFINZI](#).



TALKING ABOUT IMFINZI + CHEMOTHERAPY*

IMFINZI is an immunotherapy. This means it works with the body's immune system to fight cancer. IMFINZI may also attack healthy cells, which can lead to side effects. IMFINZI + chemotherapy* is a combined treatment. Use the following questions to start the conversation about treatment with IMFINZI + chemotherapy.* Be sure to talk with your doctor about goals of treatment, potential side effects, and how IMFINZI + chemotherapy* may be able to help.

*Gemcitabine and cisplatin.

? QUESTIONS TO DISCUSS WITH THE DOCTOR:

- What is the goal of treatment with IMFINZI + chemotherapy?*
- Based on where I am with my cancer and treatment, why might IMFINZI + chemotherapy* be right for me?
- What are expert opinions on treatment with IMFINZI + chemotherapy?*
- What is the difference between IMFINZI and chemotherapy?* How do they work together?
- How are IMFINZI and chemotherapy* given? How often and for how long are they each given?
- What were the results of the clinical study in patients taking IMFINZI + chemotherapy?*
- What should I expect from treatment? How will we track my progress?
- How long will I be on treatment with IMFINZI + chemotherapy?*
- What are the potential side effects of treatment?
- Are there any activities, foods, or medications I should avoid during treatment?



NOTES:

IMPORTANT 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



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

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

KEY TERMS TO KNOW

You may come across some new terms while learning more about treatment. Here are some common terms used by healthcare professionals.

Bile

A fluid produced by the liver that helps to digest food

Bile ducts

A series of thin tubes in the body that transport bile from the liver to the small intestine or the gallbladder

Biliary system

A network of organs and ducts that produce, store, and transfer bile through the body

Chemotherapy

A type of cancer treatment that helps destroy cancer cells. May be used alone or with other treatments

Cholangiocarcinoma

A type of bile duct cancer that starts in the cells inside of the bile ducts

Extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

A type of cancer that starts in the bile duct branches outside of the liver

Gallbladder

A small organ located below the liver that stores bile before it's released into the intestine

Gastroenterologist

A doctor who is an expert in diseases of the digestive system

Hepatic artery

A blood vessel that supplies blood to the liver and other parts of the biliary system

Hepatitis

Inflammation of the liver that happens when tissues are injured or infected

Hepatocytes

Cells that make up the liver

Hepatologist

A doctor who specializes in diseases of the liver and bile ducts

Immunotherapy

A type of cancer treatment that works with a person's own immune system to help the body find and attack cancer

Infusion therapy

A type of medicine or treatment that is given through a needle or a catheter, most likely into a vein

Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

A type of bile duct cancer that starts in the smaller bile duct branches inside of the liver

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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



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. 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

KEY TERMS TO KNOW (continued)

You may come across some new terms while learning more about treatment. Here are some common terms used by healthcare professionals.

Intravenous

A type of infusion where medicine is delivered directly into a vein

Metastatic

Cancer that has spread from where it started to other parts of the body

Oncologist

A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating cancer

Primary liver cancer

Cancer that starts in the liver

Secondary liver cancer

Cancer that started somewhere else in the body and spread to the liver

Staging

The process of finding out how much cancer is in a person's body and where it is located

Unresectable

A tumor that can't be removed through surgery because of its size or location

Stay informed by signing up for the IMFINZI Support Program

Visit IMFINZI.com/signup

Looking for more support?

Visit the community support page at IMFINZI.com/btc/community for more helpful resources.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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

 **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

Please see additional Important Safety Information throughout and on pages 7-8 and Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for [IMFINZI](https://IMFINZI.com).

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

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE CARE TEAM

You will most likely meet with a few healthcare professionals during treatment. To help keep track of the entire care team as well as their roles and responsibilities, use the space below to write down their contact information. Use this as a reference whenever you need it throughout treatment.



Name: _____

Specialty/Role: _____

Phone/Email: _____

Location: _____



Name: _____

Specialty/Role: _____

Phone/Email: _____

Location: _____



Name: _____

Specialty/Role: _____

Phone/Email: _____

Location: _____



Name: _____

Specialty/Role: _____

Phone/Email: _____

Location: _____

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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



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

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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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. 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

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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. 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 if you have severe side effects

Before you receive IMFINZI, 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 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.
- You should use an effective method of birth control during your treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of IMFINZI. 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.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if IMFINZI passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of IMFINZI.

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?

IMFINZI can cause serious side effects (see page 7).

The most common side effects of IMFINZI when used with gemcitabine and cisplatin in adults with biliary tract cancer (BTC) include feeling tired, nausea, constipation, decreased appetite, stomach (abdominal) pain, rash, and fever.

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. 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](#). If you prefer to report these to the FDA, either visit www.FDA.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

WHAT IS IMFINZI?

IMFINZI is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with **a type of cancer called biliary tract cancer (BTC)**, including cancer of the bile ducts (cholangiocarcinoma) and gallbladder cancer. IMFINZI may be used in combination with chemotherapy medicines gemcitabine and cisplatin when your BTC has spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced), **or** has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic).

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

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