



Talking to a doctor about resectable Stage 2A-3B non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and IMFINZI

IMFINZI may be used in combination with chemotherapy that contains platinum prior to surgery and alone after surgery when your NSCLC is able to be removed by surgery, and your tumor does not have an abnormal “EGFR” or “ALK” gene.

When a tumor is able to be removed by surgery, it is called a **resectable tumor**. Whether a tumor is resectable or not depends on different factors that your doctor can help you understand.

About
30%

Did you know about 30% of people with NSCLC are diagnosed early enough that their tumor is able to be removed with surgery?

Questions to understand your cancer

▼ *Below are some questions you can ask at your next doctor’s appointment to better understand the treatment options available to you.*

- What are the most important things I should know about my cancer?
- What should I know about the stage of my cancer?
- Is my tumor able to be removed by surgery?
- What kinds of treatment options are available to me?
- 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?
- What are the next steps for treatment? Should I expect more lab tests?

Notes

See the next page for questions about IMFINZI and more space to take notes.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about IMFINZI?

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.

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

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 6-7 and Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for IMFINZI.

Talking about IMFINZI for resectable Stage 2A-3B NSCLC

IMFINZI may be used in combination with chemotherapy that contains platinum prior to surgery and alone after surgery when your NSCLC is able to be removed by surgery, and your tumor does not have an abnormal “EGFR” or “ALK” gene.



IMFINZI is an immunotherapy, which means that it works with the immune system to help it find and treat cancer cells. IMFINZI may also attack healthy cells, which can lead to side effects. Together with chemotherapy, IMFINZI is used to treat people with resectable Stage 2A-3B NSCLC **before surgery**. It is also used alone **after surgery**.

Questions to understand IMFINZI’s role in treatment

- What is the goal of treatment with IMFINZI and chemotherapy before surgery?
- What is the goal of treatment with IMFINZI alone after surgery?
- Based on where I am with my cancer and treatment, why might IMFINZI be right for me?
- What is the difference between an immunotherapy and a chemotherapy medicine?
- What are the side effects of IMFINZI?
- What are the clinical trial results for IMFINZI?
- What should I expect from treatment? How will we track my progress?
- How is IMFINZI given? How often and for how long is it given?
- How long will I be on treatment with IMFINZI before surgery?
- How long will I be on treatment with IMFINZI after surgery?
- Are there any activities, foods, or medications I should avoid during treatment?

Notes

See the next page for more space to take notes.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop 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

Please see additional Important Safety Information on [pages 6-7](#) and Full Prescribing Information including Medication Guide for [IMFINZI](#).

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

IMFINZI®
durvalumab
Injection for Intravenous Use 50 mg/mL

Key terms to know

You may come across some new or unfamiliar terms while learning more about your treatment plan. Here are **some common terms used by healthcare professionals**:

Adjuvant therapy

Treatment given after surgery to help prevent your cancer from coming back

Chemotherapy (chemo)

A type of cancer treatment that attacks rapidly growing cells, including cancer cells. Chemotherapy also affects healthy cells

Event-free survival (EFS)

In a clinical trial, **the amount of time after treatment started that people had without their cancer coming back**

Immunotherapy

A type of **treatment that works with the immune system to find and attack hidden cancer cells**. Immunotherapy may also affect healthy cells

Infusion therapy

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

Intravenous

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

Major pathologic response (mPR)

In a clinical trial, **the presence of 10% or fewer cancer cells in the lungs or lymph nodes after treatment**

Request a patient starter kit 

Sign up now to get **a free patient starter kit** delivered to your door.

Neoadjuvant therapy

Treatment given before surgery to help make it more effective

Oncologist

A doctor who **specializes in diagnosing and treating cancer**

Pathologic complete response (pCR):

In a clinical trial when there is **no evidence of cancer cells in the lungs or lymph nodes after surgery**

Programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1)

A protein that **disguises cancer cells from your immune system**

Perioperative therapy

Treatment **before and after surgery**

Placebo

A **treatment that doesn't contain any medicine**. Scientists use it in clinical studies to compare results with another treatment

Resectable lung cancer

Lung cancer that **can be removed through surgery**

Staging

The process of **finding out how much cancer is in a person's body and where it is located**. Different types of cancer use different staging systems

Looking for more support? Visit the community support page at <https://www.imfinzi.com/resectable-nsclc/resources/community-support> for more helpful resources.

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop 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

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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. This can be 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: _____

SELECT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you develop 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

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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
-  **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 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 above):

The most common side effects of IMFINZI when used with platinum-containing chemotherapy in adults with NSCLC that can be removed by surgery include low red blood cells (anemia), nausea, constipation, feeling tired, rash, muscle or bone 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. 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.](#)

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