

## For the Patient: PROTOCOL LUMMIPNI

**Other Names:** Treatment of Malignant Mesothelioma using Ipilimumab and Nivolumab

**LU** = LUng

**MM** = Malignant Mesothelioma

**IP** = IPilimumab

**NI** = Nivolumab

### ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

#### What is this drug used for?

- Ipilimumab (ip" i lim' ue mab) and Nivolumab (nye vol' ue mab) is an immunotherapy drug combination that is used to treat a type of lung cancer called malignant mesothelioma, that has spread to other parts of the body or cannot be removed by surgery.

#### How does this drug work?

- Ipilimumab and nivolumab are a type of therapy called immunotherapy. They are antibodies designed to help your own body's immune system target cancer cells to stop them from growing.

### INTENDED BENEFITS

- Ipilimumab and nivolumab are being given to destroy and/or limit the growth of cancer cells. It may improve your current symptoms, delay or prevent the onset of new ones and prolong your life expectancy
- It may take several treatments before your doctor can judge whether or not this treatment is helping. Treatment is continued as long as there is benefit and side effects are tolerable.

### TREATMENT SUMMARY

#### How is this drug given?

- Your treatment consists of cycles which last 6 weeks (42 days). You will receive treatment every 2 weeks (on days 1, 15, and 29).
- On day 1, you will receive ipilimumab and nivolumab.
- On days 15 and 29, you will receive nivolumab only.
- Ipilimumab will be given as an infusion (a drip) into a vein (intravenously) over a period of **30 minutes**. The nivolumab infusion will be given over 30 minutes.

### What will happen while I am being treated?

- A blood test (lab work) and other tests are done before starting each treatment day.
- Treatment may be interrupted based on your test results and/or side effects.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PATIENT

- ***It is very important to report side effects immediately to your doctor. Do not manage side effects at home without speaking with your doctor. Be aware that symptoms may be delayed and can develop months after your last dose. If other doctors are involved in your care it is important they know you are on these treatments and the autoimmune side effects they can cause. Early treatment of side effects is critical.***

### What other drugs or foods can interact with ipilimumab and nivolumab?

- Other drugs may interact with ipilimumab and nivolumab. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs including all prescription and non-prescription medicines, steroids or other medicines that lower your immune response, vitamins and herbal supplements.
- The drinking of alcohol (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of ipilimumab or nivolumab.

### Other important things to know:

- **Before you are given ipilimumab or nivolumab**, talk to your doctor if you:
  - have an active condition where your immune system attacks your body (autoimmune disease), such as ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, lupus or sarcoidosis
  - take other medicines that make your immune system weak. Examples of these may include steroids, such as prednisone
  - had an organ transplant, such as a kidney transplant
  - have liver damage from diseases or drugs
  - have any other medical conditions
- In some cases your tumour may grow before it shrinks.
- Ipilimumab and nivolumab may cause fetal harm if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with ipilimumab and nivolumab and for at least **5 months** after the last dose. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant.
- Ipilimumab and nivolumab may pass into your breast milk. **Do not breastfeed** during treatment.
- **Tell** doctors or dentists that you are being treated with ipilimumab and nivolumab before you receive any treatment from them. You should carry the BC Cancer **wallet card** for ipilimumab and nivolumab to alert health providers.
- **Do not receive any immunizations before discussing with your doctor**

## **SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM**

**Ipilimumab and nivolumab may cause serious immune reactions against your own body (autoimmune) affecting many parts.**

### **Are there any risks?**

Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any drug treatment. The ones listed below are particularly important for you to be aware of as they are directly related to the common actions of the drugs in your treatment plan.

### **What is the most important information I should know about SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS?**

- Ipilimumab and nivolumab can cause serious side effects in many parts of your body. These side effects are most likely to begin during treatment; however, side effects can show up months after your last treatment.
- **Tell your doctor** as soon as possible if you have any of serious side effects listed in the table below or your symptoms get worse.
- **Do not try to treat or diagnose symptoms yourself.** Getting medical treatment right away may keep the problem from becoming more serious.

The following side effects were most frequently reported:

#### **Very common (more than 1 in 10 people)**

- diarrhea
- itching, rash
- joint pain
- feeling tired
- feeling less hungry
- feeling nauseous
- fever

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?
<p><b>Inflammation of the INTESTINES (colitis)</b>  <i>Symptoms may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diarrhea (loose stools) or more bowel movements than usual. <b>Do not treat the diarrhea yourself.</b></li> <li>• blood in stools or dark, tarry, sticky stools</li> <li>• stomach pain (abdominal pain) or tenderness</li> <li>• fever</li> </ul>	<p>Very Common  (more than 1 in 10)</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of the THYROID GLAND (hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism)</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rapid heart beat</li> <li>• weight loss or gain</li> <li>• increased sweating</li> <li>• hair loss</li> <li>• feeling cold</li> <li>• constipation or diarrhea</li> <li>• your voice gets deeper</li> <li>• muscle aches</li> <li>• changes in sleep patterns</li> </ul>	<p>Very Common  (more than 1 in 10)</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of the SKIN</b>  <i>Symptoms may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rash on your skin, mouth blisters, dry or peeling skin</li> </ul>	<p>Very Common  (more than 1 in 10)</p>
<p><b>Depigmentation of the SKIN (vitiligo)</b></p>	<p>Common</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of the LUNGS (pneumonitis)</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shortness of breath</li> <li>• chest pain</li> <li>• coughing</li> </ul>	<p>Very Common  (more than 1 in 10)</p>

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?
<p><b>Problems with MUSCLES</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• back pain</li> <li>• spasms</li> <li>• weakness</li> <li>• muscle pain</li> </ul>	<p>Very Common            (more than 1 in 10)</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of the NERVES</b>  <i>Symptoms may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weakness of legs, arms or face</li> <li>• numbness or tingling in hands or feet</li> <li>• lack of energy or dizziness</li> </ul>	<p>Common            (less than 1 in 10 but more than 1 in 100)</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of certain GLANDS (pituitary, adrenal glands so they do not make enough hormone.</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weight loss</li> <li>• increased sweating, hot flashes</li> <li>• hair loss (includes facial and pubic)</li> <li>• feeling cold</li> <li>• headaches that will not go away or unusual headache</li> <li>• changes in behavior such as less sex drive, being irritable or forgetful</li> <li>• vision problems, dizziness or fainting</li> <li>• excessive thirst and urination</li> <li>• unusual tiredness or sleepiness</li> </ul>	<p>Common            (less than 1 in 10 but more than 1 in 100)</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of the EYES</b>  <i>Symptoms may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changes in eyesight, blurry vision, double vision, or other vision problems</li> <li>• eye pain or redness</li> </ul>	<p>Common            (less than 1 in 10 but more than 1 in 100)</p>

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?
<p><b>Inflammation of the KIDNEYS (nephritis)</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changes in the amount or colour of your urine</li> </ul>	<p>Common            (less than 1 in 10 but more than 1 in 100)</p>
<p><b>Infusion reaction.</b>  <i>Symptoms may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing, cough, chest tightness</li> <li>• dizziness, fainting, rapid or weak heartbeat</li> <li>• itching, rash, hives, or feeling warm or flushed</li> <li>• swelling of the throat, tongue, or face</li> <li>• hoarse voice, throat tightness or trouble swallowing</li> </ul>	<p>Common            (less than 1 in 10 but more than 1 in 100)</p>
<p><b>Inflammation of the LIVER (hepatitis)</b>  <i>Symptoms may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes,</li> <li>• dark urine, tiredness, nausea or vomiting, loss of appetite, pain on the right side of your stomach, or bruise easily</li> </ul>	<p>Uncommon            (less than 1 in 100 but more than 1 in 1000)</p>
<p><b>Problems in the PANCREAS</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• abdominal pain</li> <li>• nausea and vomiting</li> </ul>	<p>Rare            (less than 1 in 1000 but more than 1 in 10000)</p>
<p><b>Blood sugar problems (type 1 diabetes mellitus)</b>  <i>Symptoms may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hunger or thirst</li> <li>• a need to urinate more often</li> <li>• weight loss</li> </ul>	<p>Rare            (less than 1 in 1000 but more than 1 in 10000)</p>

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?	MANAGEMENT
<b>Pain or tenderness</b> may occur where the needle was placed.	Rare	Apply cool compresses or soak in cool water for 15-20 minutes several times a day.
<b>Nausea</b> does not usually occur.	Rare	
<b>Fever</b> may sometimes occur.	Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> <li>• If you have other symptoms of <b>colitis</b>, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects)</li> </ul>
<b>Tiredness</b> and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	Very Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Your Bank to Energy Savings: Helping People with Cancer Handle Fatigue</i>.*</li> <li>• If tiredness is persistent and you have other symptoms of <b>hepatitis or inflammation of glands</b>, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects)</li> </ul>
<b>Headache</b> may sometimes occur.	Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> <li>• If headache is persistent and you have other symptoms of <b>inflammation of glands or Inflammation of the nerves</b>, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects)</li> </ul>

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?	MANAGEMENT
<b>Constipation</b> may sometimes occur.	Rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise if you can.</li> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Try ideas in <i>Suggestions for Dealing with Constipation</i>.*</li> <li>• If you have other symptoms of <b>colitis</b>, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects)</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of appetite</b> and <b>weight loss</b> sometimes occur.	Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i>.</li> <li>• If loss of appetite is persistent and you have other symptoms of <b>hepatitis</b>, tell your doctor as soon as possible. (see the table above for serious side effects)</li> </ul>
<b>Hair loss</b> is rare with ipilimumab and nivolumab.	Uncommon	If hair loss is a problem, refer to <i>For the Patient: Hair Loss Due to Chemotherapy</i> .*

**\*Please ask your chemotherapy nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

**If you experience symptoms or changes in your body that have not been described above but worry you, or if any symptoms are severe, contact:**

\_\_\_\_\_ at telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_





Provincial Health Services Authority

# MEDICAL ALERT

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

has received

**CHECKPOINT INHIBITOR IMMUNOTHERAPY:**

**Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions**

**ALWAYS CARRY THIS CARD AND SHOW TO PHYSICIANS INCLUDING ANESTHETISTS**

**SEVERE IMMUNE-MEDIATED ADVERSE REACTIONS**  
Including enterocolitis, intestinal perforation, hepatitis, dermatitis (including toxic epidermal necrolysis), neuropathy, endocrinopathy, pneumonitis, myositis, myocarditis and toxicities in other organ systems. Duration of risk after treatment is unknown.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

- BC Cancer - Abbotsford .....604-851-4710
- BC Cancer - Kelowna .....250-712-3900
- BC Cancer - Prince George.....250-645-7300
- BC Cancer - Surrey .....604-930-4055
- BC Cancer - Vancouver.....604-877-6000
- BC Cancer - Victoria.....250-519-5500

[www.bccancer.bc.ca/cdm](http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/cdm)

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To Whom It May Concern:

RE: \_\_\_\_\_

Medical Oncologist \_\_\_\_\_  
Immunotherapy Regimen \_\_\_\_\_

This patient is receiving **immunotherapy** at the BC Cancer and is at risk of **immune-related toxicities** which may be life threatening and require urgent management.

Immunotherapy toxicities are different from those encountered with standard chemotherapy or targeted therapies. The immune system may become dysregulated during immunotherapy treatment, leading to symptoms and findings which mimic autoimmune disorders. Adverse events can occur during or following treatment and can be life threatening. Any organ system in the body is at risk including, but not limited to:

- Lungs (pneumonitis, pleuritis, sarcoidosis)
- Gastrointestinal (colitis, ileitis, pancreatitis)
- Liver (hepatitis)
- Skin (rash, Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- Endocrine (hypophysitis, adrenal insufficiency, hypo/hyperthyroidism, type 1 diabetes mellitus)
- Renal (interstitial nephritis)
- Blood (hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia)
- Neurologic (encephalitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, meningitis, myasthenia gravis, neuropathy)
- Musculoskeletal (myositis, arthritis)
- Cardiovascular (pericarditis, myocarditis, vasculitis)
- Ophthalmologic (uveitis, scleritis, episcleritis, conjunctivitis, retinitis)

Management of immune-related toxicities necessitates prompt coordination with a medical oncologist with **initiation of high dose corticosteroids**, and may require referral to the appropriate subspecialty. If you suspect your patient is presenting with immune-related toxicity, **please contact the patient's medical oncologist** directly or if after hours contact the on-call physician. Additional information on immunotherapy toxicity treatment algorithms is located at the end of the above posted protocol at [www.bccancer.bc.ca](http://www.bccancer.bc.ca).

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Provincial Systemic Therapy Program  
Developed: 28 Nov 2017    Revised: