

# OPDIVO<sup>®</sup>

(op-DEE-voh)

Nivolumab (nee-vol-u-mab)

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## Consumer Medicine Information

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### WHAT IS IN THIS LEAFLET

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This leaflet answers some common questions about OPDIVO. It does not contain all of the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you receiving OPDIVO against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

**If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor.**

**You should read this leaflet carefully and keep it in a safe place to refer to it later.**

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### WHAT IS OPDIVO USED FOR

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OPDIVO contains the active substance nivolumab, a protein which helps your immune system to attack and destroy cancer cells.

#### ***Treatment with OPDIVO***

OPDIVO is used to treat advanced melanoma (unresectable or metastatic). OPDIVO is also used to treat skin cancer (melanoma) after surgical removal of the cancer.

OPDIVO is used to treat a type of lung cancer (advanced squamous and non squamous non-small cell lung

cancer), a type of kidney cancer (clear cell renal cell carcinoma) and a type of head and neck cancer (squamous cell cancer of the head and neck), a type of blood cancer called classical Hodgkin lymphoma, a type of bladder cancer (urothelial carcinoma), a type of liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma) and a type of food pipe cancer (oesophageal squamous cell cancer), if your cancer has not responded, or if it has stopped responding, to earlier treatment.

OPDIVO may be used after chemoradiotherapy followed by surgical removal of cancer in your oesophagus (food pipe) or gastro-oesophageal junction (area which connects your food pipe and stomach).

OPDIVO is also used to treat bladder cancer (urothelial carcinoma) after surgical removal of the cancer.

#### ***Treatment with OPDIVO in combination with ipilimumab***

OPDIVO in combination with ipilimumab is used to treat advanced melanoma, (unresectable or metastatic melanoma) a type of advanced kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma), malignant pleural mesothelioma (a type of cancer that affects the lining of the lung), a type of cancer of the colon or rectum, together referred to as colorectal cancer or bowel cancer, that is shown by a laboratory test to have certain biological markers (microsatellite instability-high [MSI-H] or mismatch repair deficient [dMMR]) and a type

of liver cancer (unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma).

#### ***Treatment with OPDIVO in combination with ipilimumab and chemotherapy***

OPDIVO in combination with ipilimumab and chemotherapy is used to treat advanced lung cancer.

#### ***Treatment with OPDIVO in combination with cabozantinib***

OPDIVO in combination with cabozantinib is used to treat advanced kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma).

#### ***Treatment with OPDIVO in combination with chemotherapy***

OPDIVO in combination with chemotherapy is used to treat cancer of the stomach (gastric adenocarcinoma), the connection between the stomach and food pipe (gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma) or the food pipe (oesophageal adenocarcinoma or oesophageal squamous cell cancer).

OPDIVO, in combination with chemotherapy, is used to treat a type of lung cancer (non-small cell lung cancer) before you have surgery.

OPDIVO, in combination with chemotherapy, is indicated for the treatment of bladder cancer (urothelial carcinoma).

This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

OPDIVO will be given to you in hospital under the supervision of an experienced doctor.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why OPDIVO has been prescribed for you.

Your doctor will continue giving you OPDIVO for as long as you keep benefitting from it or until you no longer tolerate the treatment.

Patients receiving OPDIVO after surgical removal of melanoma may require treatment for no longer than one year.

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## BEFORE YOU ARE GIVEN OPDIVO

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### *You should not be given OPDIVO*

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to nivolumab or any of the other ingredients of OPDIVO. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor.

### **Check with your doctor or nurse before you are given OPDIVO if:**

- you have an autoimmune disease (a condition where the body attacks its own cells) like Crohn's, ulcerative colitis or lupus
- you have any history of inflammation of the lungs
- you have been told your cancer has spread to your brain
- you have melanoma of the eye
- you were previously given ipilimumab, another medicine for the treatment of advanced melanoma, and experienced side effects because of this medicine.
- you are taking any medicines that suppress your immune system, such as corticosteroids, since these medicines may interfere with the effect of OPDIVO. However, once you are treated with OPDIVO, your doctor may give you corticosteroids to reduce any possible side effects that you may have during your treatment,

and this will not impact the effect of the medicine.

### **OPDIVO may cause:**

- Problems with your lungs such as breathing difficulties, or cough. These may be signs of inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis or interstitial lung disease).
- Diarrhoea (watery, loose or soft stools) or any symptoms of inflammation of the intestines (colitis), such as stomach pain and mucus or blood in the stool.
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis). Signs and symptoms of hepatitis may include abnormal liver function tests, eye or skin yellowing (jaundice), pain on the right side of your stomach area, or tiredness.
- Inflammation or problems with your kidneys. Signs and symptoms may include abnormal kidney function tests decreased volume of urine, and kidney failure.
- Problems with your hormone producing gland (including the thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, and adrenal glands) that may affect how these glands work. Signs and symptoms that your glands are not working properly may include fatigue (extreme tiredness), weight change or headache, muscle aches or cramps and visual disturbances.
- Diabetes (symptoms include excessive thirst, the passing of a greatly increased amount of urine, increase in appetite with a loss of weight, feeling tired, drowsy, weak, depressed, irritable, and generally unwell) or diabetic ketoacidosis (acid in the blood produced from diabetes).
- Inflammation of the skin that can lead to rash and itching. Severe and possibly fatal peeling of the skin (toxic epidermal necrolysis, Steven-Johnson syndrome).

- Loss of the covering around the nerves (demyelination), inflammation of the nerves caused by the body attacking itself, causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain.
- A condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily (myasthenic syndrome).
- A temporary inflammation of the nerves that causes pain, weakness and paralysis in the extremities (Guillain-Barré syndrome).
- Inflammation of the brain
- Inflammation of muscles causing pain or stiffness
- Inflammation of the heart (myocarditis) characterised by shortness of breath, fatigue, palpitations or chest pain.
- Muscle breakdown/injury (rhabdomyolysis) characterised by muscle pain, weakness, nausea or vomiting.
- Solid organ transplant rejection

### **Tell your doctor immediately if you have any signs or symptoms of the possible side effects listed above or if your symptoms get worse.**

Do not try to treat your symptoms with other medicines.

Complications of stem cell transplant that uses donor cells (allogeneic) may occur after treatment with OPDIVO.

These complications can be severe and can lead to death. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for signs of complications if you have an allogeneic stem cell transplant.

### **Using other medicines**

Please tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription. Ask your doctor for advice before taking any medicine during your treatment.

## **Children**

It is not recommended to use this medicine in children or an adolescent (below 18 years) until further information becomes available.

## **Take special care with OPDIVO**

OPDIVO is a medicine that influences your immune system and may cause inflammation in parts of your body. Inflammation can cause serious damage to your body and some inflammatory conditions may be life-threatening and need treatment or withdrawal of OPDIVO. Tell your doctor immediately if you have any of the symptoms of inflammation listed in "Possible Side Effects".

## **Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

**You must not use OPDIVO if you are pregnant unless your doctor specifically recommends it.**

The effects of OPDIVO in pregnant women are not known, but it is possible that the active substance, nivolumab, could harm an unborn baby.

- You must use effective contraception while you are being treated with OPDIVO, and for at least 5 months following the last dose of OPDIVO, if you are a woman who could become pregnant.
- If you become pregnant while using OPDIVO, tell your doctor.

**You should stop breast-feeding if you are being treated with OPDIVO.**

It is not known whether nivolumab gets into breast milk. A risk to the breast-fed infant cannot be excluded.

## **Driving and using machines**

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. OPDIVO is unlikely to affect your ability to drive or use machines; however, use caution when performing these activities until you are sure that OPDIVO does not adversely affect you.

## **Important information about some of the ingredients of OPDIVO**

Tell your doctor if you are on a low-sodium (low-salt) diet before you are given OPDIVO. This medicine contains 2.5 mg sodium per mL of concentrate.

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## **HOW OPDIVO IS GIVEN**

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OPDIVO will be given to you in hospital or clinic under the supervision of an experienced doctor.

It will be given to you as an infusion (a drip) into a vein (intravenously). Your doctor will decide how many treatments you need.

## **Dosage and frequency of administration**

The recommended dose and frequency of OPDIVO can be different depending on the type of cancer it is being used to treat.

Some types of cancer are treated with OPDIVO in combination with other prescription anti-cancer medicines. Your doctor will advise you which treatments you will be given and will tell you about the dose and frequency of these treatments.

Please refer to the Consumer Medicine Information in order to understand the use of these other prescription anti-cancer medicines. If you have questions about these medicines, please ask your doctor.

## **If you miss a dose of OPDIVO**

It is very important for you to keep all appointments to receive OPDIVO. If you miss an appointment, ask your doctor when to schedule your next dose.

## **If you stop using OPDIVO**

Stopping your treatment may stop the effect of the medicine. Do not stop treatment with OPDIVO unless you have discussed this with your doctor.

If you have any further questions about your treatment or the use of this medicine, ask your doctor.

## **If you are given too much OPDIVO**

As OPDIVO is given to you under the supervision of your doctor, it is unlikely that you will be given too much. However, if you experience any side effects after being given OPDIVO, tell your doctor immediately.

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## **WHILE YOU ARE BEING TREATED WITH OPDIVO**

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### **Things you must do**

**Tell your doctor immediately if you have any signs or symptoms of possible adverse effects or if they get worse. See Possible Side Effects.**

**Do not try to treat your symptoms with other medicines on your own. Your doctor may**

- Give you other medicines in order to prevent complications and reduce your symptoms
- Withhold the next dose of OPDIVO
- Or stop your treatment with OPDIVO altogether.

**Please note that these signs and symptoms are sometimes delayed and may develop weeks or months**

after your last dose. Before treatment, your doctor will check your general health. You will also have blood tests during treatment.

Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who are treating you that you are being given OPDIVO.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, tell your doctor, dentist or pharmacist that you are being given OPDIVO.

Tell your doctor immediately if you develop symptoms of an allergic reaction.

These symptoms may be:

- shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- rash, itching or hives on the skin

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## POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

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Like all medicines, OPDIVO can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Your doctor will discuss these with you and will explain the risks and benefits of your treatment.

**Do not try to treat your symptoms with other medicines.**

**Do not be alarmed by possible side effects.**

You may not experience any of them.

Ask your doctor to answer any questions you may have.

**The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials when OPDIVO has been given alone:**

**Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)**

- Diarrhoea (watery, loose or soft stools), nausea
- Skin rash, itching
- Feeling tired or weak

**Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**

- Infections of the upper respiratory tract
- Underactive thyroid gland, which can cause tiredness or weight gain, overactive thyroid gland, which can cause rapid heart rate, sweating and weight loss
- Decreased appetite
- Inflammation of the nerves causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain of the arms and legs, headaches, dizziness
- Inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis), characterised by coughing and difficulty breathing
- Coughing shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Inflammation of the intestines (colitis)
- Stomach pain, constipation
- Mouth ulcers and cold sores (stomatitis), vomiting, dry mouth
- Skin colour changes in patches (vitiligo), dry skin, hair loss or thinning
- Pain in the muscles, bones and joints
- Fever, oedema (swelling)
- Allergic reaction, reaction related to the infusion of the medicine
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Decrease in some white blood cells

**Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)**

- Serious lung infection (pneumonia), bronchitis
- Decreased secretion of hormones produced by adrenal glands (glands situated above the kidneys), underactive function (hypopituitarism) or inflammation (hypophysitis) of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain, swelling of the thyroid gland, diabetes

- Inflammation of the pancreas, inflammation of the stomach (gastritis)
- Dehydration
- Increased acid level in the blood
- Increase in some white blood cells
- Inflammation of the eye, which causes pain and redness, blurred vision, dry eyes
- Inflammation in the kidney, kidney failure
- Fast heart rate, abnormal heart rhythm
- Arthritis
- Damage to nerves causing numbness and weakness (polyneuropathy), inflammation of the nerves caused by the body attacking itself, causing numbness, weakness, tingling and burning pain
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Fluid around the lungs
- Severe condition of the skin that causes red, often itchy spots, similar to rash of measles, which starts on the limbs and sometimes on the face and the rest of the body (erythema multiforme), skin disease with thickened patches of red skin, often silvery scales (psoriasis), hives (itchy, bumpy rash)
- Pain, chest pain

**Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)**

- Life threatening allergic reaction
- Severe and possibly fatal peeling of the skin (toxic epidermal necrolysis, Steven-Johnson Syndrome), skin condition of the face where the nose and cheeks are unusually red (rosacea)
- Loss of the covering around the nerves (demyelination)
- A condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily (myasthenic syndrome)

- A temporary inflammation of the nerves that causes pain, weakness and paralysis in the extremities (Guillain-Barré syndrome)
- Inflammation of the brain
- Ulcer of the small intestine
- Blockage of the bile ducts
- Fluid in lungs
- Acid in the blood produced from diabetes (diabetic ketoacidosis)
- A disease causing inflammation or enlargement of a lymph node (Kikuchi lymphadenitis)
- Changes in the rhythm or rate of the heart, abnormal heart rhythm
- Inflammation of the heart (myocarditis) characterised by shortness of breath, fatigue, palpitations or chest pain.
- Inflammation of muscles causing pain or stiffness
- Muscle breakdown/injury (rhabdomyolysis) characterised by muscle pain, weakness, nausea or vomiting.
- Myopathy (aching muscles, muscle tenderness or weakness, not caused by exercise)
- Inflammatory disease of blood vessels
- Disease in which the immune system attacks the glands that make moisture for the body, such as tears and saliva (Sjogren's syndrome)
- decrease in parathyroid hormone
- blood disorder caused by overactive immune cells
- A condition where a combination of the heart, muscles, and nerves can become inflamed and weak – can cause chest pain, irregular heartbeats, severe muscle weakness or pain, and vision/swallowing and requires urgent medical care.

#### Unknown

- Inflammation of the spinal cord (myelitis) causing back and neck pain, weakness in the arms or

legs, loss of bladder or bowel control.

#### Changes in test results

OPDIVO may cause changes in the results of tests carried out by your doctor. These include:

- Abnormal liver function tests
- Abnormal kidney function tests
- A decreased number of red blood cells (which carry oxygen), white blood cells (which are important in fighting infection) or platelets (cells which help the blood clot)
- Abnormal levels of calcium, potassium, magnesium or sodium in your blood
- Decrease in body weight
- Higher levels of sugar in your blood (hyperglycaemia)

#### The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials when OPDIVO has been given in combination with ipilimumab:

##### Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Overactive thyroid gland, which can cause rapid heart rate, sweating and weight loss
- Underactive thyroid gland, which can cause tiredness or weight gain
- Decreased appetite
- Headache
- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Inflammation of the intestines (colitis), diarrhoea (watery, loose or soft stools), vomiting, nausea, stomach pain
- Skin rash sometimes with blisters, itching
- Pain in the joints, muscles and bones
- Feeling tired or weak, fever

##### Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Infections of the upper respiratory tract, serious lung infection (pneumonia)
- Increase in some white blood cells

- Decreased secretion of hormones produced by adrenal glands (glands situated above the kidneys); underactive function (hypopituitarism) or inflammation (hypophysitis) of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain; inflammation of the thyroid gland (hyperthyroidism); swelling of the thyroid gland, high sugar levels in the blood (hyperglycaemia)
- Dehydration
- Inflammation of the nerves causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain of the arms and legs; dizziness
- Inflammation of the eye, which causes pain and redness, blurred vision
- Fast heart rate
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis), characterised by coughing and difficulty breathing, blood clots, cough
- Mouth ulcers and cold sores (stomatitis), inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), constipation, dry mouth
- Inflammation of the liver
- Skin colour change in patches (vitiligo), dry skin, redness of the skin, unusual hair loss or thinning, hives (itchy rash)
- Pain in the muscles and bones
- Kidney failure (including abrupt loss of kidney function)
- Oedema (swelling), pain
- Allergic reaction, reactions related to the infusion of the medicine

##### Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Inflammation of the brain,
- Bronchitis
- Chronic diseases associated with a build-up of inflammatory cells in various organs and tissues,

- most commonly the lungs (sarcoidosis)
- Acid in the blood produced from diabetes (diabetic ketoacidosis), diabetes
- A temporary inflammation of the nerves that causes pain, weakness and paralysis in the extremities (Guillain-Barré syndrome); damage to nerves causing numbness and weakness (polyneuropathy); inflammation of the nerves; foot drop (peroneal nerve palsy); inflammation of the nerves caused by the body attacking itself, causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain (autoimmune neuropathy)
- Inflammation of the tissue around the brain and spinal cord (aseptic meningitis) causing headache, neck stiffness (with or without fever), light sensitivity, muscle pain and altered levels of consciousness
- Changes in the rhythm or rate of the heartbeat, abnormal heart rhythm
- Fluid around the lungs
- Intestinal perforation, inflammation of the stomach (gastritis), inflammation of the duodenum
- Skin disease with thickened patches of red skin, often with silvery scales (psoriasis)
- Chronic disease of joints (spondyloarthropathy)
- Disease in which the immune system attacks the glands that make moisture for the body, such as tears and saliva (Sjogren's syndrome)
- Inflammation of the joints (arthritis)
- Inflammation of muscles (myositis) causing pain or stiffness
- Inflammation of the kidney (nephritis)
- Chest pain

- Inflammation of the heart (myocarditis) characterised by shortness of breath, fatigue, palpitations or chest pain.
- Muscle breakdown/injury (rhabdomyolysis) characterised by muscle pain, weakness, nausea or vomiting.
- Hypovolaemic shock, causing rapid heart rate, shallow breathing, cool, clammy skin, confusion or dizziness.

#### **Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)**

- Severe and possibly fatal peeling of the skin (toxic epidermal necrolysis, Steven-Johnson syndrome)
- decrease in parathyroid hormone
- blood disorder caused by overactive immune cells
- Inflammation of the spinal cord (myelitis) causing back and neck pain, weakness in the arms or legs, loss of bladder or bowel control.
- A condition where a combination of the heart, muscles, and nerves can become inflamed and weak – can cause chest pain, irregular heartbeats, severe muscle weakness or pain, and vision/swallowing and requires urgent medical care

#### **Unknown**

- A group of metabolic complications occurring after cancer treatment characterised by high blood levels of potassium and phosphate, and low blood levels of calcium (tumour lysis syndrome).

#### **Changes in test results**

OPDIVO in combination with ipilimumab may cause changes in the results of tests carried out by your doctor. These include:

- Abnormal liver function tests
- Abnormal kidney function tests
- A decreased number of red blood cells (which carry oxygen), white

blood cells (which are important in fighting infection) or platelets (cells which help the blood to clot)

- An increased level of the enzyme that breaks down fats and of the enzyme that breaks down starch.
- Abnormal levels of calcium, potassium, magnesium or sodium in your blood
- Higher blood levels of bilirubin
- Decrease in body weight
- Higher (hyperglycaemia) or lower (hypoglycaemia) levels of sugar in your blood

**The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials when OPDIVO has been given in combination with ipilimumab and chemotherapy:**

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

- Underactive thyroid gland, which can cause tiredness or weight gain
- Decreased appetite
- diarrhoea (watery, loose or soft stools), vomiting, nausea
- Skin rash sometimes with blisters, itching
- Feeling tired or weak

#### **Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**

- Conjunctivitis
- Serious lung infection (pneumonia), infections of the upper respiratory tract
- Increase in some white blood cells
- Allergic reaction, reactions related to the infusion of the medicine
- Decreased secretion of hormones produced by adrenal glands (glands situated above the kidneys), inflammation (hypophysitis) of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain, overactive thyroid gland, which can cause rapid heart rate, sweating and weight loss, swelling of the thyroid gland

- Inflammation of the nerves causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain of the arms and legs; dizziness
- dry eyes
- headache
- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis), characterised by coughing and difficulty breathing, blood clots, cough
- Inflammation of the intestines (colitis)
- Mouth ulcers and cold sores (stomatitis), inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), constipation, dry mouth
- Inflammation of the liver
- dry skin, redness of the skin, unusual hair loss or thinning
- Pain in the joints, muscles and bones, inflammation of the joints
- Kidney failure (including abrupt loss of kidney function)
- Fever
- Oedema (swelling)

**Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)**

- underactive function (hypopituitarism) of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain, decrease in parathyroid hormone
- damage to nerves causing numbness and weakness (polyneuropathy); inflammation of the nerves caused by the body attacking itself, causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain (autoimmune neuropathy), inflammation of the brain
- blurred vision
- Changes in the rhythm or rate of the heartbeat, abnormal heart rhythm
- High blood pressure (hypertension), low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Fluid around the lungs, bronchitis

- Skin disease with thickened patches of red skin, often with silvery scales (psoriasis)
- Severe and possibly fatal peeling of the skin (Steven-Johnson syndrome)
- Inflammation of muscles (myositis) causing pain or stiffness
- Inflammation of the kidney (nephritis)
- Chest pain

**Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)**

Inflammation of the spinal cord (myelitis) causing back and neck pain, weakness in the arms or legs, loss of bladder or bowel control.

**Changes in test results**

OPDIVO in combination with ipilimumab and chemotherapy may cause changes in the results of tests carried out by your doctor. These include:

- Abnormal liver function tests
- Abnormal kidney function tests
- A decreased number of red blood cells (which carry oxygen), white blood cells (which are important in fighting infection) or platelets (cells which help the blood to clot)
- An increased level of the enzyme that breaks down fats and of the enzyme that breaks down starch.
- Abnormal levels of calcium, potassium, magnesium or sodium in your blood
- Higher levels of sugar in your blood (hyperglycaemia)
- Higher blood levels of bilirubin

**The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials when OPDIVO has been given in combination with cabozantinib:**

**Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)**

- Underactive thyroid gland, which can cause tiredness or weight gain

- Decreased appetite, altered sense of taste
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Hoarseness

Diarrhoea, nausea, mouth ulcers and cold sores (stomatitis),

- vomiting, abdominal pain, indigestion
- Blisters, pain of the hands or soles of the feet, rash or redness of the skin, rash, itching
- Feeling tired or weak

**Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**

- Infections of the upper respiratory tract
- Allergic reaction, reactions related to the infusion of the medicine
- Overactive thyroid gland, which can cause rapid heart rate, sweating and weight loss, decreased secretion of hormones produced by adrenal glands (glands situated above the kidneys)
- Dehydration
- Headache, dizziness, inflammation of the nerves causing numbness or burning pain of the arms and legs
- Dry eye
- Blood clots
- Inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis) characterised by coughing and difficulty breathing, cough, shortness of breath (dyspnoea), nose bleeds
- Dry mouth, constipation, inflammation of the stomach (gastritis), oral pain
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Dry skin, unusual hair loss or thinning, redness of the skin, hair colour change
- Pain in the joints, muscle spasm, pain in the muscles or bones, pains, inflammation in the joints

- Protein in the urine (seen in tests), Kidney failure including abrupt loss of kidney function

- oedema (swelling), fever, pain

**Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)**

- Serious lung infection (pneumonia)
- Increase in some white blood cells
- Allergic reaction, reactions related to the infusion of the medicine
- Inflammation (hypophysitis) of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain, swelling of the thyroid gland
- Inflammation of the brain, autoimmune, a temporary inflammation of the nerves that causes pain, weakness and paralysis in the extremities (Guillain-Barré syndrome), a condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily (myasthenic syndrome)
- Ringing in ears
- Inflammation of the eye, which causes pain and redness, blurred vision
- Changes in the rhythm or rate of the heart, fast heart rate, inflammation of the heart (myocarditis) characterised by shortness of breath, fatigue, palpitations or chest pain
- Fluid around the lungs
- Inflammation of the intestines (colitis), inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), intestinal perforation, a burning or stinging sensation on the tongue, haemorrhoids
- Skin disease with thickened patches of red skin, often with silvery scales (psoriasis), severe itching of skin
- Myopathy (aching muscles, muscle tenderness or weakness, not caused by exercise), bone damage in the jaw, a painful tear

or abnormal connection of the tissues in your body

- Inflammation of the kidney (nephritis)
- chest pain

**Changes in test results**

OPDIVO in combination with cabozantinib may cause changes in the results of tests carried out by your doctor. These include:

- Abnormal liver function tests
- Abnormal kidney function tests
- A decreased number of red blood cells (which carry oxygen), white blood cells (which are important in fighting infection) or platelets (cells which help the blood to clot)
- An increased level of the enzyme that breaks down fats and of the enzyme that breaks down starch.
- Abnormal levels of calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium or phosphate in your blood.
- Higher (hyperglycaemia) or lower (hypoglycaemia) levels of sugar in your blood

**The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials when OPDIVO has been given in combination with chemotherapy:**

**Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)**

- Decreased appetite
- Constipation
- Inflammation of the nerves causing numbness, weakness, tingling or burning pain of the arms and legs; dizziness
- diarrhoea (watery, loose or soft stools), vomiting, nausea
- Mouth ulcers and cold sores (stomatitis)
- Feeling tired or weak
- Skin rash sometimes with blisters, itching, tingling and tenderness developing to symmetrical redness, swelling and pain primarily on the palm of the hand

and sole of the foot (palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome)

**Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**

- Serious lung infection (pneumonia)
- Increase in some white blood cells
- Allergic reaction, reactions related to the infusion of the medicine
- Underactive thyroid gland, which can cause tiredness or weight gain. overactive thyroid gland, which can cause rapid heart rate, sweating and weight loss, swelling of the thyroid gland
- Sensations like numbness and tingling (paraesthesia), dizziness
- headache
- dry eyes
- blurred vision
- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Blood clots, low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis), characterised by coughing and difficulty breathing, blood clots, cough
- Inflammation of the intestines (colitis)
- Constipation, dry mouth
- Abdominal pain
- Dry skin, redness of the skin, unusual hair loss or thinning, skin colour change in patches, hives (itchy rash)
- Pain in the joints, muscles and bones, inflammation of the joints, muscle weakness
- Fever
- Oedema (swelling)

**Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)**

- Infections of the upper respiratory tract
- Underactive function (hypopituitarism) of the pituitary

- gland situated at the base of the brain, decreased secretion of hormones produced by adrenal glands (glands situated above the kidneys), inflammation (hypophysitis) of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain
- Diabetes
  - A temporary inflammation of the nerves that causes pain, weakness and paralysis in the extremities (Guillain-Barré syndrome)
  - Inflammation of the eye, which causes pain and redness, blurred vision
  - Rapid heart rate, inflammation of the heart (myocarditis) characterised by shortness of breath, fatigue, palpitations or chest pain
  - Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
  - Inflammation of the liver
  - Kidney failure (including abrupt loss of kidney function), inflammation of the kidney (nephritis)

#### **Changes in test results**

OPDIVO in combination with chemotherapy may cause changes in the results of tests carried out by your doctor. These include:

- Abnormal liver function tests
- Abnormal kidney function tests
- A decreased number of red blood cells (which carry oxygen), white blood cells (which are important in fighting infection) or platelets (cells which help the blood to clot)
- An increased level of the enzyme that breaks down fats and of the enzyme that breaks down starch.
- Abnormal levels of calcium, potassium or sodium in your blood
- Higher (hyperglycaemia) or lower (hypoglycaemia) levels of sugar in your blood
- Higher blood levels of bilirubin

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## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

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### ***What OPDIVO contains***

- The active substance is nivolumab.  
Each vial contains either 40 mg (in 4 mL) or 100 mg (in 10 mL) of nivolumab.
- The other ingredients are sodium citrate dihydrate, sodium chloride, mannitol, pentetic acid, polysorbate 80, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, and water for injection.

### ***What OPDIVO looks like and contents of the pack***

OPDIVO concentrate for solution for infusion is a clear to opalescent, colourless to pale yellow liquid that may contain light (few) particles.

It is available in packs containing either 1 vial of 40 mg in 4 mL or 1 vial of 100 mg in 10 mL.

### ***HOW TO STORE OPDIVO***

It is unlikely that you will be asked to store OPDIVO yourself. It will be stored in the hospital or clinic where it is given to you.

### ***Sponsored by***

Bristol-Myers Squibb (NZ) Limited  
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NEW ZEALAND

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OPDIVO® is a registered trademark of Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.