

# Tecentriq®

atezolizumab

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## Consumer Medicine Information

### What is in this leaflet

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This leaflet answers some common questions about Tecentriq. It does not contain all 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 taking Tecentriq against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

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

**Keep this leaflet with the medicine.**

You may need to read it again.

### What Tecentriq is used for

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Tecentriq contains the active ingredient atezolizumab.

Tecentriq works by attaching to a specific protein in your body called 'PD-L1'. Cancer cells with high levels of PD-L1 are hidden from your immune system. By attaching to PD-L1 Tecentriq makes your cancer visible again so your immune system can fight your cancer.

By attaching to the protein, Tecentriq helps your immune system to fight your cancer.

Tecentriq is used to treat:

- A cancer that affects the lungs, called non-small cell lung cancer. Tecentriq is used together with other medicines (paclitaxel and carboplatin with or without bevacizumab; nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel and

carboplatin) when the cancer has spread to other parts of the body. Tecentriq can also be used by itself (monotherapy), either as initial treatment for patients who have high levels of PD-L1 in their tumour, or if the cancer is advanced or spread to other parts of the body and has come back after previous treatment with a different type of medicine.

- A cancer that affects the lungs, called small cell lung cancer (SCLC). Tecentriq is used if you have not received any prior treatment for extensive-stage SCLC. In the initial phase of treatment, Tecentriq will be given to you together with the chemotherapy medicines etoposide and carboplatin. This will be followed by Tecentriq given by itself.
- A cancer that affects the bladder and the urinary system, called urothelial carcinoma. Tecentriq is used when the cancer is advanced, or spread to other parts of the body. It is used if you cannot receive cisplatin or any other platinum treatment or when the cancer has come back after previous treatment.
- A cancer that affects the breasts called triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). Tecentriq is used when the cancer is advanced or has spread to other parts of the body and if you have not received prior chemotherapy for this type of cancer. Tecentriq will be given to you together with a chemotherapy medicine called nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel, commonly referred to as nab-paclitaxel.

- A cancer that affects the liver called hepatocellular carcinoma. Tecentriq is used together with a medicine called bevacizumab when the liver cancer is unable to be removed by surgery or has spread to other parts of the body.

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

Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason.

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

If you are given Tecentriq together with other medicines, it is important that you also read the Consumer Medicine Information for these medicines. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about these medicines.

### Before you are given Tecentriq

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**If you are not sure whether you should receive Tecentriq, talk to your doctor.**

**When you must not take it**

**Do not take Tecentriq if you have an allergy to:**

- atezolizumab or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- 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

### **Before you start to take it**

#### **Tell your doctor:**

- **if you have immune system problems such as Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus**
- **if you have inflammation of the lungs (called ‘pneumonitis’)**
- **if you have liver problems, such as hepatitis**
- **if you have thyroid problems**
- **if you have experienced a severe skin reaction after taking other anticancer medicines similar to Tecentriq**
- **if are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.**

Tecentriq may impair the ability of women to fall pregnant during treatment.

Tecentriq can harm your unborn baby.

If you are a woman who is able to become pregnant, you should use an effective method of birth control during your treatment with Tecentriq and for at least 5 months after your last dose of Tecentriq. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that you can use during this time.

#### **Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant during treatment with Tecentriq.**

- **Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.**  
It is not known if Tecentriq passes into your breastmilk.  
**Do not breastfeed during treatment with Tecentriq.**
- **Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.**

**If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you start taking Tecentriq.**

### **Taking other medicines**

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.**

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while receiving Tecentriq.

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### **How Tecentriq is given**

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**Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or nurse carefully.**

They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet.

Tecentriq must be prepared by a healthcare professional and will be given in a hospital or clinic by a doctor or nurse.

Tecentriq is given by a drip into a vein (called an “intravenous infusion” or “IV”).

Depending on the type of cancer Tecentriq is being used to treat, and the stage of treatment, it may be given every two weeks, every three weeks or every four weeks.

If you are given other medicines with Tecentriq, your doctor will determine how much of these to give to you.

Your first infusion of Tecentriq will be given over 60 minutes.

Your doctor will monitor you carefully during the first infusion. If you do not have an infusion reaction during the first infusion, the next infusions will be given to you over a period of 30 minutes.

The number of infusions you will be given depends on how you respond to treatment.

Your doctor will keep giving you Tecentriq until you no longer benefit from it. However, it may be stopped if the side effects become too much of a problem.

### **If you miss a dose**

As Tecentriq is given under the supervision of your doctor, you are unlikely to miss a dose. However, if you forget or miss your appointment to receive Tecentriq, make another appointment as soon as possible.

### **If you are given too much (overdose)**

As Tecentriq is given 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 Tecentriq, tell your doctor immediately.

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### **While you are being treated with Tecentriq**

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#### **Things you must do**

**If you are about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking Tecentriq.**

**Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who treat you that you are taking this medicine.**

**Keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked.**

Your doctor may do some tests from time to time to make sure Tecentriq is working and to prevent unwanted side effects.

**Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant.**

**Do not have Tecentriq if you are pregnant unless your doctor has told you to.**

This is because the effect of Tecentriq in pregnant women is not known - it is possible that it could harm your unborn baby.

**If you are a woman who is able to become pregnant, you must use effective contraception while you**

are being treated with Tecentriq and for at least 5 months after the last dose.

If you become pregnant while you are being treated with Tecentriq tell your doctor.

Ask your doctor if you should stop breast-feeding or if you should stop treatment with Tecentriq.

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

### **Things to be careful of**

**Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how Tecentriq affects you.**

It is not known whether Tecentriq may impair your ability to drive or operate machinery.

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## **Side effects**

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**Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Tecentriq.**

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get some of the side effects.

When Tecentriq is given with other medicines to treat cancer it may be difficult for your doctor to tell whether the side effects are due to Tecentriq or due to other medicines.

**Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.**

**Tell your doctor straight away if you notice any of the side effects listed below or if they get worse. They may happen weeks or months after your last dose. Do not try to treat yourself with other medicines.**

- loss of appetite
- diarrhoea
- shortness of breath

- feeling tired with no energy (fatigue)
- rash, itching of the skin, dry skin
- red, itchy scaly patches of skin, including dry and cracked skin
- nausea
- fever, chills
- headache
- vomiting
- difficulty swallowing
- flu-like symptoms
- nasal congestion
- stomach, back, muscle, bone, joint or throat pain
- infection of the urinary tract
- infection of the lung
- cough
- common cold
- dizziness, light-headedness or fainting
- bleeding or bruising
- dizziness
- looking pale
- fever, severe chills, sore throat or mouth ulcers
- Difficulty passing a bowel motion (constipation)
- sore mouth, mouth ulcers and cold sores
- numbness or weakness of the arms and legs
- hoarse or rough voice
- high blood pressure
- hair loss
- a change in the way things taste
- swelling to arms and legs (peripheral oedema).

**If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately:**

- inflammation of the lung (pneumonitis): symptoms may include new or worsening cough, shortness of breath, and chest pain
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis): symptoms may include yellowing of skin or eyes,

nausea, vomiting, bleeding or bruising, dark urine, and stomach pain

- inflammation of the intestines (colitis): symptoms may include diarrhoea (watery, loose or soft stools), blood in stools, and stomach pain
- inflammation of the thyroid, pituitary and adrenal glands (hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, hypophysitis or adrenal insufficiency): symptoms may include tiredness, weight loss, weight gain, changes in mood or behaviour, visual disturbances, increased sensitivity to cold or heat, slow or rapid heart rate, hair loss, constipation, headache, and dizziness
- type 1 diabetes mellitus, including acid in the blood produced from diabetes (diabetic ketoacidosis): symptoms may include feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, need to urinate more often, weight loss, and feeling tired
- inflammation of the brain (encephalitis) or inflammation of the membrane around the spinal cord and brain (meningitis): symptoms may include neck stiffness, headache, fever, chills, vomiting, eye sensitivity to light, confusion and sleepiness
- inflammation or problems of the nerves (neuropathy): symptoms may include muscle weakness, numbness or tingling in hands and feet
- inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis): symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting
- inflammation of the heart muscle (myocarditis) characterised by shortness of breath, feeling tired, irregular heart beat or chest pain
- inflammation of the kidneys (nephritis): symptoms may include dark and/or frothy urine, high blood pressure, swelling to

- face, feet, legs and hands (oedema)
- inflammation of muscles (myositis): symptoms may include muscle pain or stiffness, or skin rash
  - severe reactions associated with infusion (events occurring during or within one day of having the infusion) may include fever, chills, shortness of breath and hot flushes.
  - severe skin reactions: symptoms may include, rash, swelling of the skin, burning pain of the skin, ulcers and lesions in the mouth, lips, genital or anal areas, flat red-purple spots on the skin, large skin blisters, peeling of the skin.

The above list includes very serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell.**

Other side effects not listed above may also occur in some people.

Some side effects can only be found when your doctor does blood tests from time to time to check your progress.

### ***What Tecentriq looks like***

Tecentriq is a colourless to slightly yellow solution.

### ***Ingredients***

Each vial of Tecentriq contains 840 mg or 1200 mg of the active ingredient atezolizumab.

It also contains:

- glacial acetic acid
- histidine
- sucrose
- polysorbate 20
- water for injections.

This medicine does not contain lactose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

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## **Manufacturer**

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Roche Products (New Zealand) Limited  
PO Box 109113  
Newmarket, Auckland 1149  
NEW ZEALAND  
Medical enquiries: 0800 276 243

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## **Product description**

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### ***Storage***

Tecentriq will be stored in the pharmacy or on the hospital ward in a refrigerator at a temperature between 2°C and 8°C.

### ***Availability***

Tecentriq is supplied as a single-dose glass vial in two strengths:

- 840 mg of atezolizumab in 14 mL solution
- 1200 mg of atezolizumab in 20 mL solution.

It is diluted before infusion into a vein.