An elderly couple is shown from the waist up, embracing each other on a sandy beach. The man, on the left, has grey hair and is wearing a dark blue sweater over a collared shirt and blue jeans. The woman, on the right, has short grey hair and is wearing a light-colored cardigan over a dark top and dark polka-dot boots. They are both smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a vast, flat beach leading to a calm sea under a soft, hazy sunset sky with warm orange and yellow tones.

YOUR GUIDE TO TECENTRIQ[®]

(atezolizumab)

For previously-
treated advanced
non-small cell lung
cancer (NSCLC)



ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

This booklet is for people with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who have previously been treated with chemotherapy and are now being treated with TECENTRIQ (atezolizumab).

The booklet is designed to help you understand more about NSCLC and the role of TECENTRIQ in your treatment.

You'll find answers to some of the common questions about TECENTRIQ, including what it is, how it works, and how it's given.

This booklet also contains important safety and side effect information, along with a list of useful resources for further information and support.

Please keep in mind that the booklet isn't designed to replace specific medical advice from your doctor or other healthcare professionals.

WHAT'S INSIDE?

| | |
|---|----|
| What is TECENTRIQ? | 4 |
| How does TECENTRIQ work? | 5 |
| How is TECENTRIQ given? | 7 |
| Important safety and side effect information | 8 |
| What are the most common side effects of TECENTRIQ? | 10 |



WHAT IS TECENTRIQ?

TECENTRIQ is a prescription medicine used to treat previously treated advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

TECENTRIQ contains the active ingredient atezolizumab.

Your doctor may prescribe TECENTRIQ when your lung cancer:

- Has come back after previous chemotherapy treatment, **and**
- Has spread to other parts of the body.

If your cancer contains particular types of abnormal genes (called *EGFR* or *ALK*), TECENTRIQ should be used if previous treatment for these tumour types has not worked, or is no longer working.

HOW DOES TECENTRIQ WORK?

TECENTRIQ belongs to a group of medicines called immunotherapies which work with your body's own immune system to fight cancer cells.

TECENTRIQ works by attaching to a specific protein in your body called PD-L1. This protein makes the immune system in the body work less well.

By attaching to the PD-L1 protein, TECENTRIQ helps your immune system to recognise and fight cancer cells.

| WITHOUT TECENTRIQ | WITH TECENTRIQ |
|---|---|
| Cancer cells can produce a protein called PD-L1 which helps them 'hide' from the cells of your immune system, so they can multiply and grow | By blocking the PD-L1 protein, TECENTRIQ allows your immune system to recognise and attack the cancer cells |

HOW IS TECENTRIQ DIFFERENT FROM CHEMOTHERAPY?

| CHEMOTHERAPY | TECENTRIQ |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will have previously been treated with chemotherapy for your lung cancer. Chemotherapy medicines kill or damage rapidly dividing cells anywhere in the body, including cancer cells, but also healthy cells. Common side effects of chemotherapy include nausea (feeling sick in the stomach), hair loss, feeling tired, or an increased risk of infections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TECENTRIQ is an <i>immunotherapy</i>, so it helps your body's own immune system recognise and fight cancer cells. Because immunotherapy works in a different way than chemotherapy it doesn't commonly cause the chemotherapy related side effects, such as the increased risk of infections. However, like all medicines, TECENTRIQ can have side effects |

HOW IS TECENTRIQ GIVEN?

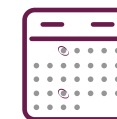
TECENTRIQ is given by a drip into a vein (called an *intravenous infusion*, or *IV*) in a hospital or clinic. The recommended dose of TECENTRIQ is 1200 milligrams (mg) every 3 weeks.

Your first TECENTRIQ treatment will be given over 60 minutes. You'll be closely monitored and if you don't experience any problems during the first treatment, later treatments may be given over 30 minutes, every 3 weeks.

Your 1st TECENTRIQ treatment



Later TECENTRIQ treatments



Every 3 weeks

How long will I be treated with TECENTRIQ?

The number of TECENTRIQ treatments you receive will depend on how you respond. Your doctor will keep giving you TECENTRIQ until you no longer benefit from it. However, TECENTRIQ may be stopped if side effects become a problem.

IMPORTANT SAFETY AND SIDE EFFECT INFORMATION

Before you start taking TECENTRIQ, it's important to let your doctor know if you:

- Have immune system problems or an autoimmune disease, such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune thyroid disease, Sjogren's syndrome, multiple sclerosis, vasculitis, glomerulonephritis, or lupus
- Have shortness of breath, a new or worsening cough, or chest pain due to inflammation of the lungs (called *pneumonitis*)
- Have liver problems, such as hepatitis
- Have thyroid problems
- Have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives, or dyes
- Are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from a pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop
- Are pregnant or planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed
 - TECENTRIQ should not be taken if you are pregnant or breastfeeding
 - Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant during treatment with TECENTRIQ.

What else I should do while being treated with TECENTRIQ?

If you develop any of the following side effects please contact your medical team;



If you're about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor or pharmacist that you're taking TECENTRIQ.



Tell any other doctors, dentists or pharmacists who treat you that you are taking TECENTRIQ.



Remember to keep all your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked.



Your doctor may do some tests from time to time (e.g. blood tests) to make sure TECENTRIQ is working, and to prevent or manage unwanted side effects.



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.

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON SIDE EFFECTS OF TECENTRIQ?

All medicines can have side effects. Not everyone will experience the same side effects, and some people may have no side effects. Sometimes they are serious, but most of the time they are not. You may need medical treatment if you get side effects.

The most common side effects of TECENTRIQ for the treatment of lung cancer include:

- Feeling tired
- Decreased appetite
- Shortness of breath
- Cough
- Nausea (feeling sick in the stomach) or vomiting
- Diarrhoea

Some side effects can only be found when your doctor does tests to check on your progress (e.g. blood tests).¹

Tell your doctor *as soon as possible* if you notice any of the following symptoms, or if they get worse:

- Joint pain
- Loss of appetite
- Diarrhoea
- Shortness of breath
- Feeling tired with no energy (fatigue)
- Itchy skin or a rash
- Fever
- Nausea or vomiting
- Difficulty swallowing
- Flu-like symptoms
- Stuffy nose
- Stomach pain
- Pain in muscles or bones



Contact your medical team *immediately* or go to your nearest emergency department if you experience any of the following symptoms:

- Shortness of breath, new or worsening cough, or chest pain
- Yellowing of the skin or eyes, nausea or vomiting, bleeding or bruising, dark urine, or stomach pain
- Diarrhoea (watery or soft stools), blood in the stools, or stomach pain
- Tiredness, weight loss, weight gain, changes in mood or behaviour, hair loss, constipation, headache, or dizziness
- Feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, needing to urinate more often, weight loss, or feeling tired
- Mucous in stools
- Stiff neck, headache, fever, chills, vomiting, eye sensitivity to light, confusion, or sleepiness
- Visual disturbances, increased sensitivity to cold or heat, slow or rapid heart rate
- Muscle weakness, numbness or tingling in the hands or feet
- Pain in the abdomen, nausea or vomiting
- Shortness of breath, feeling tired, irregular heartbeat, or chest pain
- Severe reactions when TECENTRIQ is given into your vein (or within 1 day of treatment), like fever, chills, shortness of breath, or flushing

This list of side effects includes some which are very serious and which may require urgent medical attention or admission to hospital. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell.



This booklet is an educational initiative proudly sponsored by Roche

This guide is intended as a resource for patients receiving treatment with TECENTRIQ. It is not intended as a substitute for advice from a qualified medical professional, nor is it considered a comprehensive and exhaustive source of information.

For further information on TECENTRIQ, please refer to the Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) at www.cancerinfo.co.nz/tecentriq.

If you have any questions about your diagnosis or treatments, please speak to your healthcare professional.

We are grateful to Cancer Council Australia for permission to use content from their website.

TECENTRIQ Consumer Panel

Tecentriq® (atezolizumab), 1200mg/20mL, is a **Prescription Medicine** used for advanced or metastatic (spreading) non-small cell lung cancer, and advanced or spreading urothelial cancer (a type of cancer that affects the bladder and urinary system). **Do not use Tecentriq if:** you have had an allergic reaction to Tecentriq or any of the ingredients in the vial. **Tell your doctor if:** you have immune system problems such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus; you have inflammation of the lungs (called 'pneumonitis'); you have liver problems, such as hepatitis; you have thyroid problems; you are taking other medicines; you are pregnant or breast-feeding, or plan to become pregnant or breast-feed. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant during treatment with Tecentriq. **Tell your doctor immediately or go to your nearest accident and emergency centre if you notice any of the following:** 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 and adrenal glands (hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, or adrenal insufficiency): symptoms may include tiredness, weight loss, weight gain, changes in mood or behaviour, 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; severe reactions associated with infusion (events occurring during or within one day of having the infusion) may include fever, chills, shortness of breath and flushing.

Possible common side effects may also include: joint pain; loss of appetite; diarrhoea; shortness of breath; feeling tired with no energy (fatigue); itching of the skin; nausea; fever; rash; vomiting; difficulty swallowing; flu-like symptoms; nasal congestion; stomach pain; pain in the muscles and bones.

Tecentriq has risks and benefits. Ask your doctor if Tecentriq is right for you. Use strictly as directed. If symptoms continue or you have side effects, see your healthcare professional. For further information on Tecentriq, please talk to your health professional or visit www.medsafe.govt.nz for Tecentriq Consumer Medicine Information.

Tecentriq is not funded by PHARMAC. You will need to pay the full cost of this medicine. A prescription charge and normal oncologist fees may apply.

Consumer Panel based on CMI dated 07 April 2017.
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