

Nivolumab and relatlimab-rmbw (Opdualag)

About This Drug

Nivolumab and relatlimab-rmbw is used to treat cancer. It is given in the vein (IV).

Possible Side Effects

- Decrease in white blood cells and red blood cells. This may raise your risk of infection and make you feel more tired and weak.
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Tiredness
- Changes in your liver function
- Decreased level of sodium in your blood
- Muscle and bone pain
- Rash and itching

Note: Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of patients treated with nivolumab and relatlimab-rmbw. All possible side effects are not included. Your side effects may be different depending on your cancer diagnosis, condition, or if you are receiving other drugs in combination. Please discuss any concerns or questions with your medical team.

Warnings and Precautions

- This drug works with your immune system and can cause inflammation (swelling) in any of your organs and tissues and can change how they work. This may put you at risk for developing serious medical problems which can be life-threatening. These side effects may require treatment with steroids at the discretion of your doctor.
- Inflammation of the lungs which can be life-threatening. You may have a dry cough or trouble breathing.
- Colitis, which is inflammation in the colon. The symptoms are loose bowel movements (diarrhea), stomach cramping, and sometimes blood in the bowel movements.
- Changes in your central nervous system can happen. The central nervous system is made up of your brain and spinal cord. You could feel extreme tiredness, agitation, confusion, hallucinations (see or hear things that are not there), trouble understanding or speaking, loss of control of your bowels or bladder, eyesight changes, numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body, and coma. **If you start to have any of these symptoms let your doctor know right away.**
- Severe changes in your liver function, which can cause liver failure and be life-threatening.

- Inflammation in the tissue of the heart
- This drug may affect some of your hormone glands (especially the thyroid, adrenals, pituitary, and pancreas).
- Blood sugar levels may change, and you may develop diabetes. If you already have diabetes, changes may need to be made to your diabetes medication.
- Changes in your kidney function
- Allergic skin reaction, which can very rarely be life-threatening. You may develop blisters on your skin that are filled with fluid or a severe red rash all over your body that may be painful.
- While you are getting this drug in your vein (IV), you may have a reaction to the drug. Sometimes you may be given medication to stop or lessen these side effects. Your nurse will check you closely for these signs: fever or shaking chills, flushing, facial swelling, feeling dizzy, headache, trouble breathing, rash, itching, chest tightness, or chest pain. These reactions may happen after your infusion. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- Increased risk of serious complications that can be life-threatening, such as graft versus host disease (GVHD), in patients who undergo a stem cell transplant before or after receiving nivolumab and relatlimab-rmbw.
- Increased risk of organ rejection in patients who have received donor organs.

Note: Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your medical team.

Important Information

- This drug may be present in the saliva, tears, sweat, urine, stool, vomit, semen, and vaginal secretions. Talk to your doctor and/or your nurse about the necessary precautions to take during this time.

Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Get regular exercise, with your doctor's approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your doctor or nurse tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- Drink plenty of fluids (a minimum of eight glasses per day is recommended).
- If you have diarrhea, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid). Eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- Ask your doctor or nurse about medicine that is available to help stop or lessen diarrhea.
- If you have diabetes, keep good control of your blood sugar level. Tell your nurse or your doctor if your glucose levels are higher or lower than normal.



- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are experiencing pain.
- If you get a rash do not put anything on it unless your doctor or nurse says you may. Keep the area around the rash clean and dry. Ask your doctor for medicine if your rash bothers you.
- To help with itching, moisturize your skin several times a day.
- Avoid sun exposure and apply sunscreen routinely when outdoors.
- If you have numbness and tingling in your hands and feet, be careful when cooking, walking, and handling sharp objects and hot liquids.
- Infusion reactions may happen after your infusion. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**

Food and Drug Interactions

- There are no known interactions of nivolumab and relatlimab-rmbw with food.
- This drug may interact with other medicines. Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) that you are taking at this time. Also, check with your doctor or pharmacist before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.

When to Call the Doctor

Not all possible side effects are included. Some of these side effects, although rare, can be life-threatening.

Lung problems:

- Inflammation of the lungs
- Cough
- Trouble breathing
- Upper respiratory tract infection

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Wheezing or trouble breathing
- New or worsening cough
- Chest pain
- Coughing up yellow, green, or bloody mucus

Stomach problems:



- Nausea
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation (unable to move bowels)
- Pain in your abdomen
- Inflammation of your colon
- Blood in your stool

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- No bowel movement for 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Pain in your abdomen that does not go away
- Blood in your stool (bright red or black/tarry)

Liver problems:

- Changes in your liver function

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Yellowing of the eyes or skin
- Dark urine
- Pale bowel movements
- Pain on the right side of your abdomen that does not go away
- Feeling very tired and weak
- Unusual itching
- Easy bleeding or bruising

Hormone gland problems:

- Changes in some of your hormone glands (especially the thyroid, adrenals, pituitary, and pancreas)
- Blood sugar levels may change, and you may develop diabetes



Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Headache that does not go away
- Tiredness and weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Changes in mood or behavior such as irritability and/or feeling forgetful
- Shakiness
- Weight loss or weight gain
- Nausea
- Abnormal blood sugar
- Unusual thirst or passing urine often
- Feeling cold

Kidney problems:

- Changes in your kidney function

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Decreased or very dark urine

Skin problems:

- Rash and itching
- Allergic skin reaction

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- New rash and/or itching
- Fluid-filled bumps/blisters
- Rash that is not relieved by prescribed medicines

Inflammation of the brain:

- Changes in your brain and spinal cord
- Headache



- Effects on the nerves

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Headache that does not go away
- Extreme tiredness, agitation, or confusion
- Seizures
- Hallucinations
- Trouble understanding or speaking
- Loss of control of bowels or bladder
- Numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body
- Numbness, tingling, pins, and needles, or pain in your arms, hands, legs, or feet

Other problems:

- Low red blood cells, and platelets
- Fever
- Inflammation of your eye and/or other changes in vision
- Allergic reaction to the drug
- Heart problems
- Electrolyte changes
- Muscle, bone, and joint pain

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills, flushing
- Easy bleeding or bruising
- Blurred vision or other changes in eyesight
- Sensitivity to light
- Feeling that your heart is beating fast or in a not normal way (palpitations)
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Signs of infusion reaction: fever or shaking chills, flushing, facial swelling, feeling dizzy, headache, trouble breathing, rash, itching, chest tightness, or chest pain. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- Pain that does not go away, or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Extreme muscle weakness



Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This drug can have harmful effects on the unborn baby. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment and for at least 5 months after stopping treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** It is not known if this drug passes into breast milk. For this reason, women should not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 5 months after stopping treatment because this drug could enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby.
- **Fertility warning:** Fertility studies have not been done with this drug. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking.

Revised May 2023

