IMFINZI®
durvalumab
Injection for Intravenous Use 50 mg/mL

Understanding your treatment with durvalumab

You have received this booklet because your doctor has prescribed durvalumab to treat your muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC).

This patient booklet has been created to help you understand your diagnosis and the treatment you've been prescribed.

This booklet does not replace the patient information leaflet that your doctor or pharmacist has given you. That leaflet has full details about your treatment with durvalumab. If anything is unclear or you have questions, your healthcare team is here to help.

Licensed therapeutic indication for MIBC in the United Kingdom:
Durvalumab is used to treat a type of bladder cancer called muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC). This means the cancer has spread into the muscle layer of the bladder but not to other parts of the body. Durvalumab is used when your MIBC can be removed by surgery. It is given with chemotherapy before surgery and on its own after surgery.[1]

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in the package leaflet. You can report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at **www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard**. Side effects can also be reported to AstraZeneca by visiting **https://contactazmedical.astrazeneca.com** or by calling **0800 783 0033**. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

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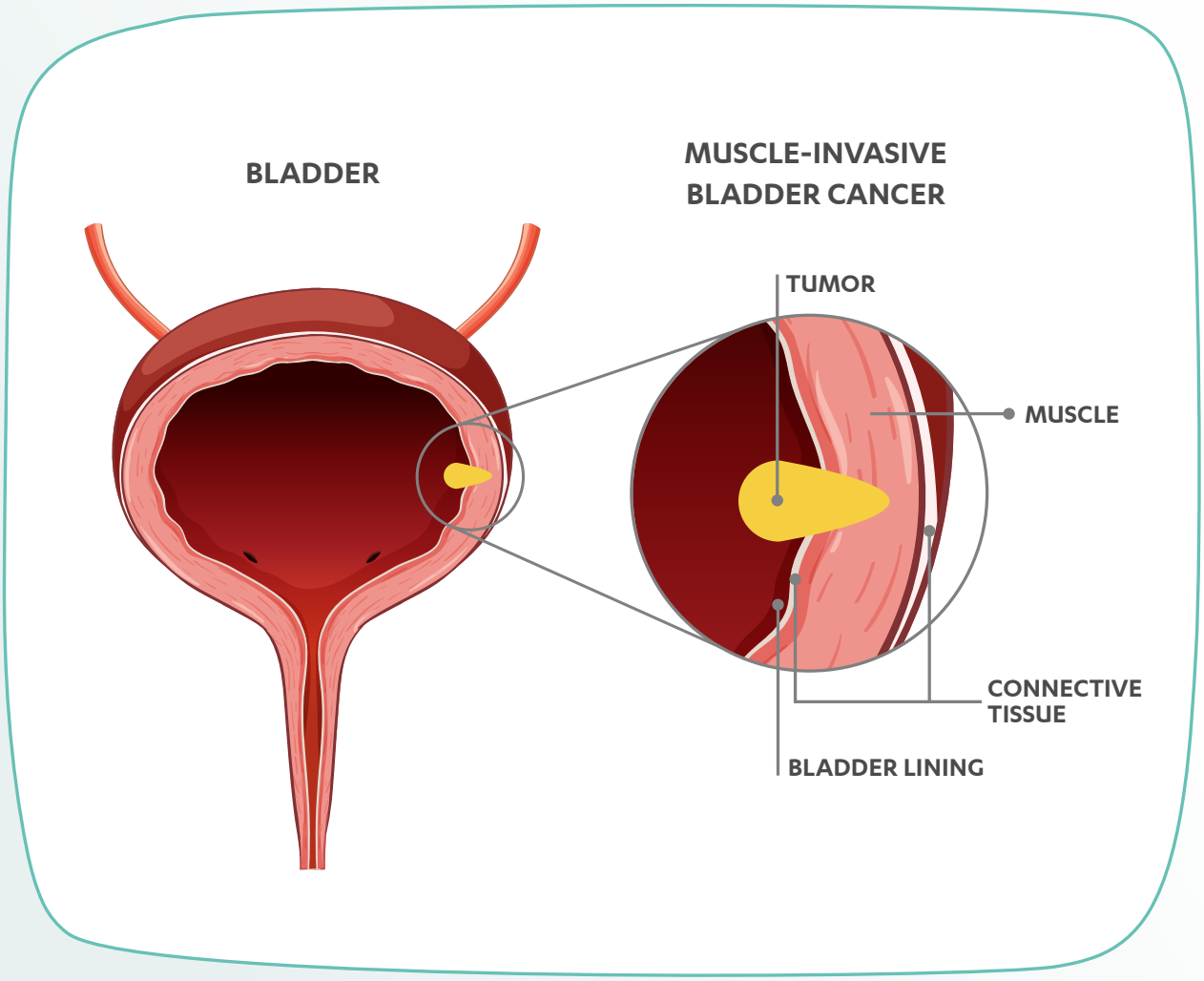
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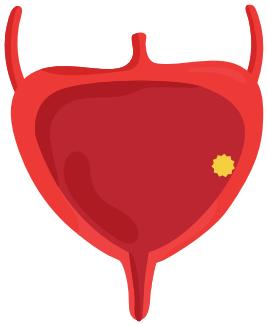
What is muscle-invasive bladder cancer?

Muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) is a type of bladder cancer that has reached the muscle layer of the bladder wall but has not spread past this.[2]

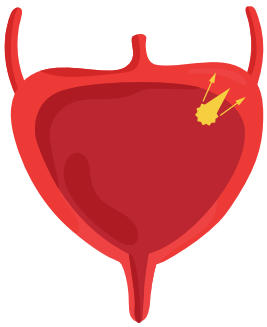


The bladder has several layers. Your doctor will check to see which layers the cancer has reached.

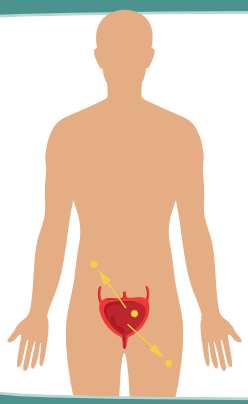
There are 3 main types of bladder cancer. These types depend on how big the tumour is and if it has spread from where it started:[2]



Non–muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) means the cancer is only in the inner lining of the bladder. It has not spread to the muscle layer or other parts of the body.



Muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) means the cancer has spread into the bladder wall but has not spread outside the bladder.



Metastatic bladder cancer means the cancer has spread form the bladder to other parts of the body

This may be your first bladder cancer diagnosis, or your previously diagnosed NMIBC may have spread.

While the aim of surgery is to get rid of the tumour, there could be cancer cells left over. Read on to find out how durvalumab may help.

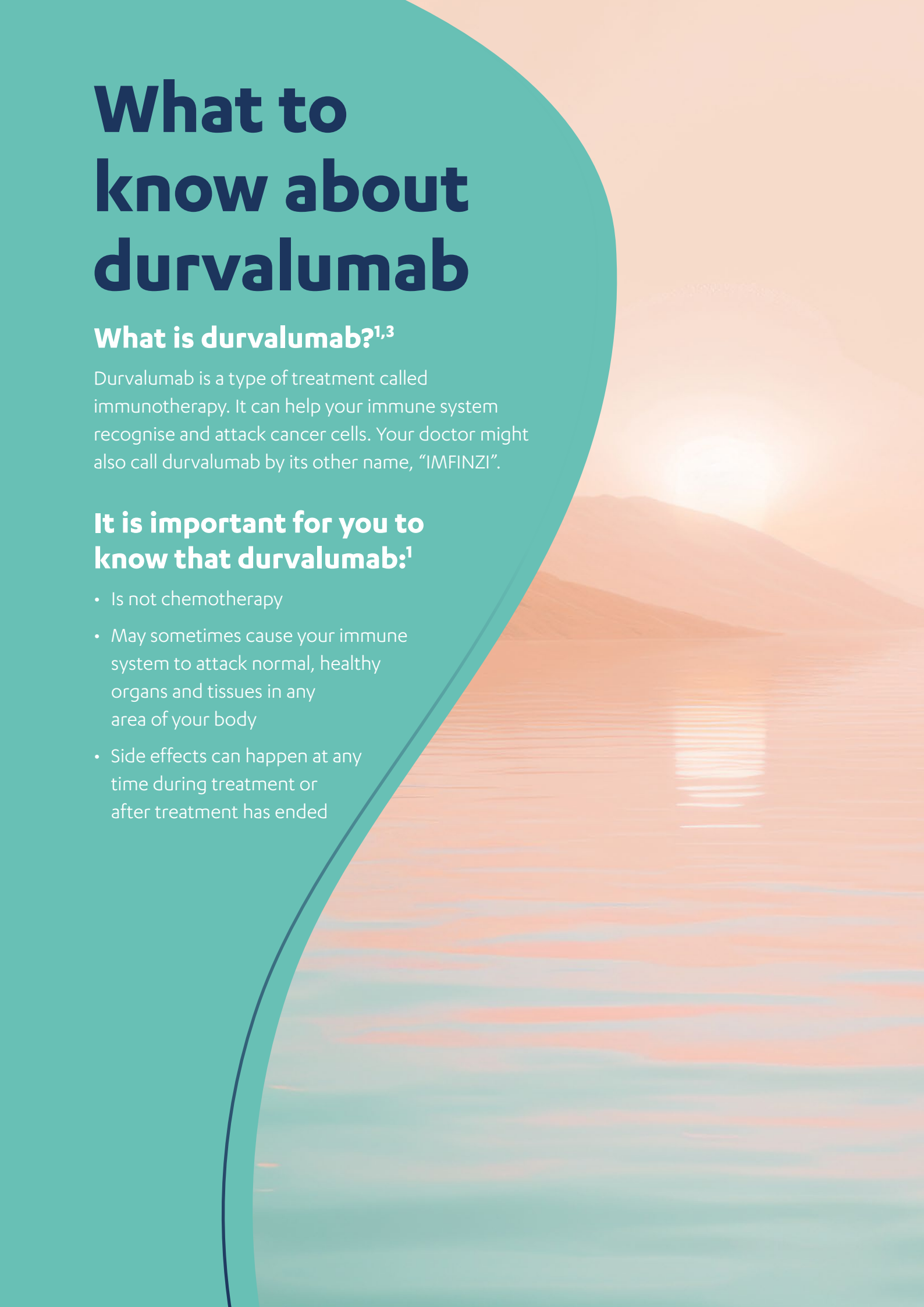
What to know about durvalumab

What is durvalumab?[1,3]

Durvalumab is a type of treatment called immunotherapy. It can help your immune system recognise and attack cancer cells. Your doctor might also call durvalumab by its other name, "IMFINZI".

It is important for you to know that durvalumab:[1]

- Is not chemotherapy
- May sometimes cause your immune system to attack normal, healthy organs and tissues in any area of your body
- Side effects can happen at any time during treatment or after treatment has ended



How does durvalumab work?[4]

PD-L1 is a protein that **disguises cancer cells** from the immune system.

Durvalumab blocks PD-L1, removing the disguise so your immune system can **find and attack cancer cells** more easily.

Your treatment plan combines durvalumab with chemotherapy and surgery[4-8]

BEFORE surgery (sometimes called neoadjuvant treatment), **durvalumab and two chemotherapy** medicines called gemcitabine and cisplatin work together to help shrink tumors and kill cancer cells.

AFTER surgery (sometimes called adjuvant treatment) you will keep having **durvalumab on its own.** This helps your immune system keep finding and attacking any cancer cells that may be left behind.

How is durvalumab given?

Durvalumab is given as an intravenous (IV) infusion. Durvalumab will be given to you in a hospital or clinic under the supervision of an experienced doctor. Your doctor will give you durvalumab through an infusion (drip) into your vein for about 1 hour.[1]



1 HOUR

Durvalumab[1]

The infusion with durvalumab is given before chemotherapy and usually lasts **1 hour.**



2 HOURS

Chemotherapy[9,10]

After your durvalumab infusion is done, chemotherapy infusion will take **around 2 hours,** but the actual treatment time may vary.

These times show how long the infusion itself may take. Your full visit might be longer to include premedication, IV hydration, and monitoring.

What does the full course of treatment look like?[4]

BEFORE SURGERY:
durvalumab + chemotherapy

- Every 3 weeks
- Planned for 4 infusions

→ **SURGERY** →

AFTER SURGERY:
durvalumab alone

- Every 4 weeks
- Planned for 8 infusions

Your doctor will work with you to decide how many times you'll receive durvalumab.

Time between each treatment phase may vary.

Preparing for your treatment

Before treatment

These few easy steps before treatment may help improve your overall experience:

- Drink plenty of water[11]
- Dress comfortably and in loose-fitting clothing[12]
- Have something to eat and drink before your appointment[11]
- Write down any questions you may have[12]

During treatment

Here are some things to bring with you that may be useful on the treatment day:

- List of medications you are currently taking[13]
- Water bottle and snacks in case you get hungry[12]
- You may sit in a chair for a few hours, so bring something to keep you occupied, like as a book, newspaper, or electronic device[13]
- A jumper or blanket, as it can get cold in the treatment centre[12]

After treatment

And when you're done, don't forget:

- Tell your doctor or nurse about any problems or side effects that you have. The nurse will give you telephone numbers to call if you have any problems at home[13]
- Arrange a ride home, as you should not drive a car after your infusion[11]
- Listen to your body and rest when you need to[11]

What are the potential side effects of durvalumab?[1]

Like all medicines, durvalumab can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

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

- infections of the upper respiratory tract
- underactive thyroid gland that can cause tiredness or weight gain
- cough
- diarrhoea
- stomach pain
- skin rash or itchiness
- joint pain (arthralgia)
- fever

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- serious lung infections (pneumonia)
- flu-like illness
- fungal infection in the mouth
- tooth and mouth soft tissue infections
- overactive thyroid gland that can cause fast heart rate or weight loss
- inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis)
- hoarse voice (dysphonia)
- inflammation of the liver that can cause nausea or feeling less hungry (hepatitis)
- abnormal liver tests (aspartate aminotransferase increased; alanine aminotransferase increased)
- night sweats
- muscle pain (myalgia)
- abnormal kidney function tests (blood creatinine increased)
- painful urination (dysuria)
- swelling of the legs (oedema peripheral)
- reaction to the infusion of the medicine that can cause fever or flushing



Please note that this is not a full list of side effects. For a full list of side effects, please read the Patient Information Leaflet your doctor or nurse has given you. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you notice any side effects.

It is very important to let your healthcare provider know right away if you notice any of the following:[1]

LUNG



New or worsening cough, shortness of breath or chest pain.

LIVER



Nausea or vomiting, feeling less hungry, pain on the right side of your stomach, yellowing of skin or whites of eyes, drowsiness, dark urine or bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

INTESTINAL



Diarrhoea or more bowel movements than usual, or stools that are black, tarry or sticky with blood or mucus, severe stomach pain or tenderness, or any additional symptoms.

GLANDS



Fast heart rate, extreme tiredness, weight gain or weight loss, dizziness or fainting, hair loss, feeling cold, constipation, headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting.

KIDNEY



Decrease in the amount of urine you pass

SKIN



Rash, itching, skin blistering or ulcers in the mouth or on other moist surfaces.

CARDIOVASCARULAR



Chest pain, shortness of breath, or irregular heartbeat.

MUSCULAR



Muscle pain, stiffness or weakness or rapid fatigue of the muscles

Please note that this is not a full list of side effects. For a full list of side effects, please read the Patient Information Leaflet your doctor or nurse has given you. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you notice any side effects.

Finding support

Your healthcare team is here to support you

Use this page to write down any information or questions you want to share with your doctor:

"When is my next infusion?" "How will my treatment affect my day-to-day health?" "How will my progress be monitored throughout treatment?"

The specialists on your healthcare team may include:[14,15]



Urologist
A doctor who treats problems with the kidneys, bladder and male reproductive system.



Radiologist
A doctor who looks at scans and x-rays to diagnose problems.



Oncologist
A doctor who treats people who have cancer.



Clinical nurse specialist (CNS)
A nurse who gives information about cancer, and support during treatment.



Pharmacist
Pharmacists work with patients and the healthcare team to provide medications. They tell people how to take medications and about medication side effects.

In the boxes below, write down the contact information for each member of your healthcare team so you can quickly find it if you need to reach out:

Name	Role
Address	
Phone	Email

Name	Role
Address	
Phone	Email

Name	Role
Address	
Phone	Email

Name	Role
Address	
Phone	Email

Name	Role
Address	
Phone	Email

Bladder cancer resources and support organisations[16]

You don't have to face bladder cancer alone. There are many organisations and support groups that can help you. They can offer:

- Additional information about your diagnosis and treatment journey
- Helpful tips managing day-to-day life
- Emotional support by connecting you with other people who have cancer

Fight Bladder Cancer:

A charity run by bladder cancer survivors and their families. You can join a support network and a private online forum. You can also find information about how treatments might affect you.

www.fightbladdercancer.co.uk

Bladder and bowel community:

A charity that supports people living with bladder and bowel disorders and has a private helpline. They can also give you information about stoma products and have a 'Just Can't Wait' card which allows holders access to toilets in shops and when you are out. It's free to order on their website.

www.bladderandbowel.org

Action Bladder Cancer UK:

A UK based charity that supports anyone affected by bladder cancer. They can give you details of support groups in your local area.

www.actionbladdercanceruk.org

Urostomy Association:

A UK-based group providing support that helps people live their best lives before, during and after urinary diversion surgery. They run support networks across the country and can arrange for someone who has had a urostomy to visit you before and after your surgery. They also offer booklets about what a urostomy is, guidance on diet and exercise, travel and sex life after a urostomy.

www.urostomyassociation.org.uk

Words you might hear

You'll hear many terms while discussing your treatment plan. Here are some of the more common terms that may be helpful to know when speaking to healthcare professionals:

Adjuvant therapy:
Treatment given after surgery to help prevent your cancer from coming back

Chemotherapy:
A type of cancer treatment that attacks rapidly growing cells, including cancer and some healthy cells

Cisplatin:
A type of chemotherapy

IMFINZI:
Another name for durvalumab, an immunotherapy

Gemcitabine:
A type of chemotherapy

Immunotherapy:
A type of treatment that helps the immune system to recognise and attack cancer cells. Immunotherapy may also affect healthy cells

Infusion reactions:
Infusion reactions are symptoms or side effects that can happen if your immune system overreacts to cancer treatment given through an IV

Intravenous (IV):
A type of injection or infusion where medicine is delivered directly into a vein

Neoadjuvant therapy:
Treatment given before surgery to help make it more effective

Oncologist:
A doctor who treats people who have cancer

Perioperative therapy:
Treatment before and after surgery

Programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1):
A protein that disguises cancer cells from your immune system

Radical cystectomy:
A surgery to remove the bladder as well as nearby tissues and organs

Radiologist:
A doctor who looks at scans and x-rays to diagnose problems

Staging:
The process of finding out how much cancer is in a person's body and where it is located. Different types of cancer use different staging systems

Urologist:
A doctor who treats problems with the kidneys, bladder and male reproductive system

Urostomy:
An opening on your tummy (abdomen) made during surgery. It lets urine (pee) drain out of the body from the kidneys if your bladder has been removed

Summary of durvalumab as part of your muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) treatment



MIBC is a type of bladder cancer that has spread into the bladder wall, but not beyond the bladder[2]



Durvalumab helps your **immune system find and attack cancer cells**[3]



Durvalumab is given as an IV infusion with chemotherapy every 3 weeks, planned for 4 infusions before surgery, and then by itself every 4 weeks, planned for 8 infusions after surgery[4]

If you're receiving this information, your doctor has prescribed you durvalumab in combination with chemotherapy and surgery for muscle-invasive bladder cancer (cancer that has reached the muscle layer of the bladder).[1]

Your healthcare team is always available to provide you with the support you need throughout your treatment journey. Use the cards on page 12 to write down your healthcare providers' contact details.

References: 1.IMFINZI (durvalumab), Patient Information Leaflet; **2.** City of Hope (2022) Bladder cancer types. Available at: https://www.cancercenter.com/cancer-types/bladder-cancer/types (Accessed: November 2025); **3.** Cancer Research UK (2024) What is immunotherapy? Available at: https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/treatment/targeted-cancer-drugs-immunotherapy/what-is-immunotherapy (Accessed: November 2025); **4.** IMFINZI (durvalumab), Summary of Product Characteristics; **5.** Versluis JM, Long GV, Blank CU. Nat Med. 2020;26(4):475-484; **6.** Lao CD et al. Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book. 2022;42:738-744; **7.** Janjigian YY, Wolchok JD, Ariyan CE. Cancer Cell. 2021;39(6):738-742; **8.** Aaes TL, Vandenabeele P. Cell Death Differ. 2021;28(3):843-860; **9.** ChemoExperts Foundation (2018) Treatment name: Gemcitabine (Gemzar®) + Cisplatin. Available at: https://www.chemoexperts.com/gemcitabine-gemzar-cisplatin-bladder-cancer.html (Accessed: November 2025); **10.** NHS Kent and Medway Cancer Collaborative (2023) Guidelines for Cisplatin Hydration. Available at: www.kmcc.nhs.uk/s3/assets/cisplatin-hydration-guidelines-v4-1688558672.pdf (Accessed: November 2025); **11.** NHS. The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital (2022) Chemotherapy. Available at: https://www.sath.nhs.uk/wards-services/az-services/oncology/chemo/ (Accessed: November 2025); **12.** City of Hope (2022) 13 items to bring to your chemotherapy infusion treatment. Available at: https://www.cancercenter.com/community/blog/2022/11/what-to-bring-to-chemo (Accessed: November 2025); **13.** Cancer Research UK (2025) Chemotherapy for bladder cancer. Available at: https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/bladder-cancer/treatment/invasive/chemotherapy-treatment (Accessed: November 2025); **14.** Macmillan (2022) Multidisciplinary team (MDT) for bladder cancer. Available at: https://www.macmillan.org.uk/cancer-information-and-support/bladder-cancer/multidisciplinary-team-mdt-for-bladder-cancer (Accessed: November 2025); **15.** Macmillan (2023) Multidisciplinary team (MDT). Available at: https://www.macmillan.org.uk/cancer-information-and-support/treatment/your-treatment-options/your-multidisciplinary-team-mdt (Accessed: November 2025); **16.** Cancer Research UK (2025) Bladder cancer resources and support organisations. Available at: https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/bladder-cancer/living-with/resources (Accessed: November 2025).


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