

LUNG AND BREATHING PROBLEMS

OPDIVO® (nivolumab)/YERVOY® (ipilimumab)
Combination for Melanoma

Report immediately to your oncologist's office

What are the symptoms?

- Changes in breathing
- Worsening of existing breathing symptoms
- Dry cough
- Shortness of breath when you exercise
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath when you are resting

What you should tell your oncology team member:

- When you first noticed the changes in your breathing or cough.
- If you are feeling very tired, are wheezing (making a whistling sound when you breathe), or have a fever.
- If the symptoms are interfering with your daily activities.
- If you've ever had breathing problems before.
- If you have respiratory allergies to pollen, trees, pets, or other things or food allergies and if you've recently been exposed to these allergens.
- If you think you've been exposed to cold or flu viruses.
- Interventions you've tried at home (eg, inhaler, cough medicine, etc).

Red flags – Call your oncologist's office immediately – if they are not available, go directly to the Emergency Room.

- If you are having any trouble breathing, and particularly if symptoms come on suddenly.
- Any chest pain.

Taking care of your lungs:

- Avoid environments that can irritate your lungs or make it hard to breathe. For instance, if you work outdoors, pollen or chemicals may affect you. If you have a hobby like painting, use of certain chemicals might be a problem.
- Wear a pollen mask or a respirator when you are around things that may irritate your lungs.
- Adhere to any pre-existing asthma or allergy treatment plans during your cancer therapy.