

KEYTRUDA[®]
(pembrolizumab) Injection 100 mg

**For certain patients,
KEYTRUDA may help
prevent kidney cancer
from coming back
after surgery**

IT'S TRU. KEYTRUDA.



KEYTRUDA is a prescription medicine that may be used alone if you are at intermediate-high or high risk of your kidney cancer (RCC) coming back after surgery to:

- remove all or part of your kidney, **or**
- remove all or part of your kidney and also surgery to remove cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic lesions).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

KEYTRUDA is a medicine that may treat certain cancers by working with your immune system. KEYTRUDA can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in any area of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become severe or life-threatening and can lead to death. You can have more than one of these problems at the same time. These problems may happen any time during treatment or even after your treatment has ended.

Please read the [Medication Guide](#) for KEYTRUDA and discuss it with your doctor. The physician [Prescribing Information](#) also is available. You can find additional Important Safety Information about KEYTRUDA on pages 4 to 8.

If you are at intermediate-high or high risk of your kidney cancer coming back after surgery

Why you may want to consider treatment after surgery to remove kidney cancer

After surgery to remove kidney cancer, your doctor may recommend observation, also known as “watch and wait.” But some patients are at intermediate-high or high risk of their kidney cancer (RCC) coming back even after surgery. That’s why it’s important to talk to your doctor about a potential next step in treatment, known as adjuvant therapy. Adjuvant therapy is an additional cancer treatment given after surgery and may help lower the chance of cancer returning.

KEYTRUDA is not chemotherapy—it’s the first immunotherapy approved for appropriate patients at intermediate-high or high risk of their kidney cancer coming back after surgery to remove it

What you can expect when taking KEYTRUDA

How do I take KEYTRUDA?

Your doctor will give you KEYTRUDA into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line over 30 minutes.

How often do I take KEYTRUDA?

In adults, KEYTRUDA is usually given **every 3 weeks or every 6 weeks** depending on the dose that you are receiving.

How long will I stay on KEYTRUDA?

Your doctor will decide how many treatments you need, based on your experience with KEYTRUDA.

RCC = renal cell carcinoma.

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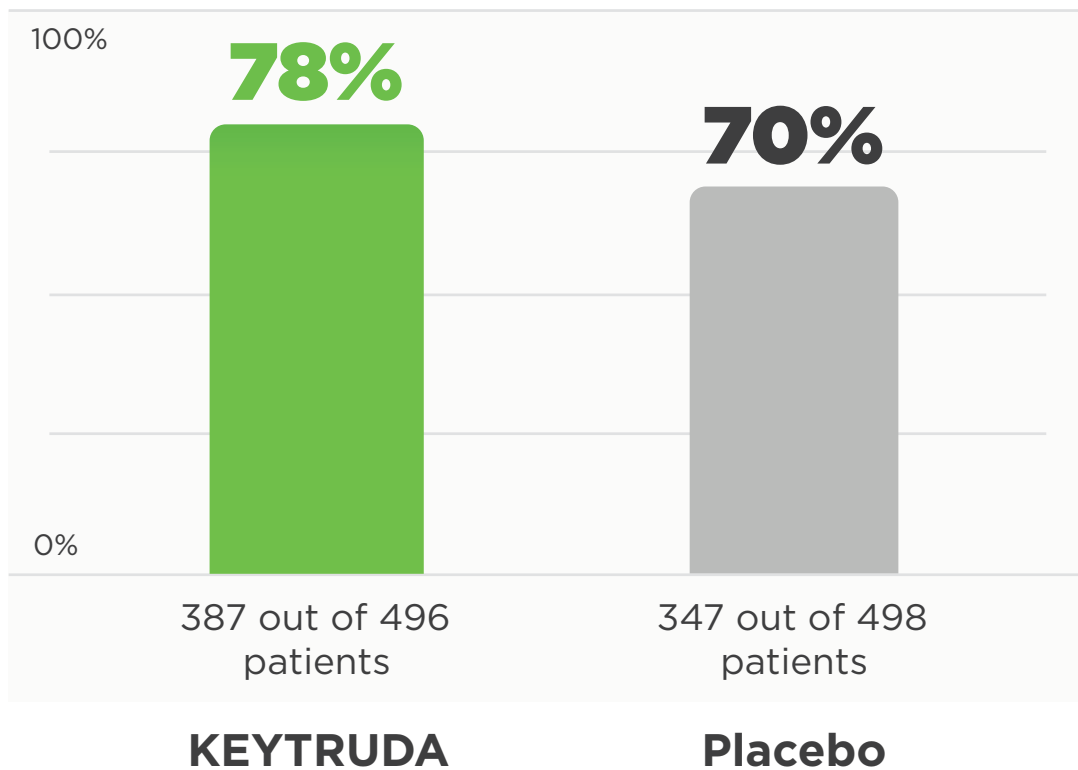
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Results from a clinical trial with **KEYTRUDA**

In a clinical trial of patients with kidney cancer who were at intermediate-high or high risk of having their kidney cancer come back after surgery, 496 patients who received 200 mg of KEYTRUDA every 3 weeks were compared to 498 patients who received placebo.*

*Placebo = an inactive treatment given instead of an active treatment.

At the time of follow-up, more patients receiving KEYTRUDA did not have their kidney cancer return or spread compared to placebo



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Side effects with KEYTRUDA

During treatment with KEYTRUDA, side effects can occur and should be treated as early as possible. In clinical trials, some patients stopped using KEYTRUDA due to side effects. Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

Call or see your health care provider right away if you develop any signs or symptoms of the following problems or if they get worse. These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with KEYTRUDA:

Lung problems

- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain

Intestinal problems

- Diarrhea (loose stools) or more frequent bowel movements than usual
- Stools that are black, tarry, sticky, or have blood or mucus
- Severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain or tenderness

Liver problems

- Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes
- Severe nausea or vomiting
- Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- Dark urine (tea colored)
- Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Hormone gland problems

- Headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches
- Eye sensitivity to light
- Eye problems
- Rapid heartbeat
- Increased sweating
- Extreme tiredness
- Weight gain or weight loss
- Feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual
- Urinating more often than usual
- Hair loss
- Feeling cold
- Constipation
- Your voice gets deeper
- Dizziness or fainting
- Changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness

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Kidney problems

- Decrease in your amount of urine
- Blood in your urine
- Swelling of your ankles
- Loss of appetite

Skin problems

- Rash
- Itching
- Skin blistering or peeling
- Painful sores or ulcers in your mouth or in your nose, throat, or genital area
- Fever or flu-like symptoms
- Swollen lymph nodes

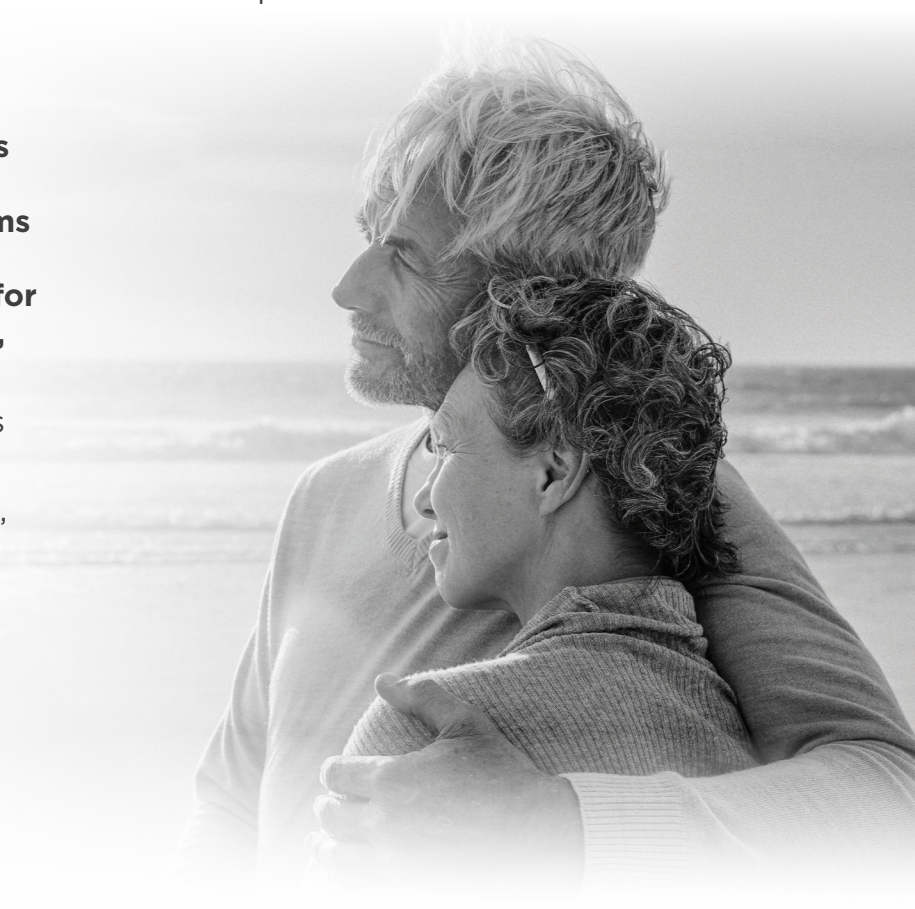
Problems can also happen in other organs and tissues. These are not all of the signs and symptoms of immune system problems that can happen with KEYTRUDA. Call or see your health care provider right away for any new or worsening signs or symptoms, which may include:

- Chest pain, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, swelling of ankles
- Confusion, sleepiness, memory problems, changes in mood or behavior, stiff neck, balance problems, tingling or numbness of the arms or legs
- Double vision, blurry vision, sensitivity to light, eye pain, changes in eyesight
- Persistent or severe muscle pain or weakness, muscle cramps
- Low red blood cells, bruising

Infusion reactions that can sometimes be severe or life-threatening.

Signs and symptoms of infusion reactions may include:

- Chills or shaking
- Itching or rash
- Flushing
- Shortness of breath or wheezing
- Dizziness
- Feeling like passing out
- Fever
- Back pain



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (*continued*)

Rejection of a transplanted organ. Your health care provider should tell you what signs and symptoms you should report and they will monitor you, depending on the type of organ transplant that you have had.

Complications, including graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), in people who have received a bone marrow (stem cell) transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic). These complications can be serious and can lead to death. These complications may happen if you underwent transplantation either before or after being treated with KEYTRUDA. Your health care provider will monitor you for these complications.

Getting medical treatment right away may help keep these problems from becoming more serious. Your health care provider will check you for these problems during treatment with KEYTRUDA. They may treat you with corticosteroid or hormone replacement medicines. They may also need to delay or completely stop treatment with KEYTRUDA if you have severe side effects.

Before you receive KEYTRUDA, tell your health care provider if you:

- Have immune system problems such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or lupus
- Have received an organ transplant
- Have received or plan to receive a stem cell transplant that uses donor stem cells (allogeneic)
- Have received radiation treatment to your chest area
- Have a condition that affects your nervous system, such as myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome

If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant, tell your health care provider. KEYTRUDA can harm your unborn baby. If you are able to become pregnant, you will be given a pregnancy test before you start treatment. Use effective birth control during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of KEYTRUDA. Tell them right away if you think you may be pregnant or you become pregnant during treatment with KEYTRUDA.

Tell your health care provider if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if KEYTRUDA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with KEYTRUDA and for 4 months after your last dose of KEYTRUDA.

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Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Common side effects of KEYTRUDA when used alone include

- Feeling tired
- Pain, including pain in muscles
- Rash
- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Cough
- Decreased appetite
- Itching
- Shortness of breath
- Constipation
- Bones or joints and stomach-area (abdominal) pain
- Nausea
- Low levels of thyroid hormone

These are not all the possible side effects of KEYTRUDA. Talk to your health care provider for medical advice about side effects.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call **1-800-FDA-1088**.

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Talk to your doctor about kidney cancer (RCC) treatment options after surgery

When facing a kidney cancer diagnosis, it's important to take an active role in your treatment plan. For patients at intermediate-high to high risk of their kidney cancer coming back after surgery, treatment after surgery, also known as adjuvant therapy, may help lower the chance of your kidney cancer coming back.

Start the conversation with your doctor by asking:

- What is the risk of my kidney cancer coming back?
- If the cancer was removed by surgery, why would it come back?
- Is treatment after surgery right for me?
- What are my treatment options after surgery to help lower that risk?

To learn more, ask your doctor if KEYTRUDA is right for you and [visit **keytruda.com/kidney-cancer**](https://www.keytruda.com/kidney-cancer)

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