



DOCTOR DISCUSSION GUIDE

**Talking About
Treatment** With Your
Healthcare Team

Patient
portrayal

- For people taking CABOMETYX in combination with OPDIVO® (nivolumab)
- For people taking CABOMETYX alone

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 3-5 and [tap here](#) for the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

Finding out that you or someone you care for has received a diagnosis can be overwhelming. This guide will help you keep in mind treatment questions you may want to consider discussing with your healthcare team. This information is not a substitute for medical advice: your healthcare team is your best resource to help with your treatment.



Learning about treatment

- What are the treatment options?
- What are the goals for treatment?
- What factors are important for deciding which treatment to use?
- How often will lab work need to be done?
- How often will scans be done to monitor progress?



Understanding CABOMETYX® (cabozantinib)

- What is CABOMETYX?
- What do you consider when deciding if CABOMETYX is an appropriate treatment option?
- How does CABOMETYX work?
- How does CABOMETYX treatment begin?
- What can be expected when taking CABOMETYX?
- What are the possible side effects of CABOMETYX?
- Who is the healthcare team contact for questions or issues with CABOMETYX?
- What are the clinical results for CABOMETYX?

Tip: Download a free “Treatment Journal” to help you keep track of how you’re feeling. Look under the “Resources” tab on [CABOMETYX.com](https://www.CABOMETYX.com).



Discussing lifestyle considerations

- Is it possible to maintain a daily routine?
- If I am employed, what needs should I consider?
- What impact does treatment have on diet, and will changes need to be made?
- If exercise is an option, what do you recommend?
- How can I plan for travel?

Tip: The CABOMETYX website has information, tools, and more to learn about treatment. Look under the “Resources” tab on [CABOMETYX.com](https://www.CABOMETYX.com).



Getting support

- Where can I find information about financial support options?
- How should I keep track of side effects and questions I may have?

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 3-5 and [tap here](#) for the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

INDICATIONS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- People with kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma). CABOMETYX may be used:
 - In combination with nivolumab to treat people with renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that has spread (advanced RCC), and you have not already had treatment for your advanced RCC.
 - Alone to treat people with advanced RCC.
- People with liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma) who have been previously treated with the medicine sorafenib.
- Adults and children 12 years of age and older who have a type of thyroid cancer called differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC) that has spread (locally advanced or metastatic), **and**,
 - has progressed after treatment with a VEGFR-targeted treatment, **and**
 - your DTC can no longer be treated with radioactive iodine, or you are not able to receive radioactive iodine treatment.
- Adults and children 12 years of age and older who have a type of cancer called pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNET) or extra-pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (epNET) that has been previously treated, cannot be treated by surgery, and has spread (locally advanced or metastatic).

It is not known if CABOMETYX is safe and effective in children younger than 12 years of age.

What are the possible side effects of CABOMETYX?

CABOMETYX may cause serious side effects, including:

Bleeding (hemorrhage). CABOMETYX can cause severe bleeding that may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any signs of bleeding during treatment with CABOMETYX, including:

- coughing up blood or blood clots
- vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds
- red or black (looks like tar) stools
- menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal
- any unusual or heavy bleeding

A tear in your stomach or intestinal wall (perforation) or an abnormal connection between 2 parts of your body (fistula). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get tenderness or pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe or that does not go away.

Blood clots, stroke, heart attack, and chest pain. Get emergency help right away for:

- swelling or pain in your arms or legs
- shortness of breath
- feel lightheaded or faint
- sweating more than usual
- numbness or weakness of your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of your body
- sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- sudden trouble walking
- dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- a sudden severe headache

High blood pressure (hypertension). Hypertension is common with CABOMETYX and sometimes can be severe. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure before starting CABOMETYX and regularly during treatment with CABOMETYX. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your high blood pressure. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop severe headaches, nose bleeds, tiredness or confusion, vision changes, chest pain, trouble breathing, irregular heartbeat, or blood in your urine.

Diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with CABOMETYX and can be severe. If needed, your healthcare provider may prescribe medicine to treat your diarrhea. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have frequent loose, watery bowel movements.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

A skin problem called hand-foot skin reaction. Hand-foot skin reactions are common with CABOMETYX and can be severe. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have rashes, redness, pain, swelling, or blisters on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet.

Liver problems. Liver problems may happen during treatment with CABOMETYX. When CABOMETYX is taken in combination with nivolumab, severe changes in liver function tests may happen more often than if you take CABOMETYX alone. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your liver function before and during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop symptoms of liver problems including: 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, bleeding or bruising more easily than normal.

Adrenal gland problems. Your healthcare provider will monitor you for this problem. Your healthcare provider may prescribe hormone replacement therapy or corticosteroid medicines if needed. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms: extreme tiredness, dizziness or fainting, weakness, nausea, or vomiting.

Protein in your urine and possible kidney problems. Symptoms may include swelling in your hands, arms, legs, or feet. Your healthcare provider will check you for this problem during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Severe jaw bone problems (osteonecrosis). Your healthcare provider should examine your mouth before you start and during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your dentist that you are taking CABOMETYX. It is important for you to practice good mouth care during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any symptoms of jaw problems, including: jaw pain, toothache, or sores on your gums.

Wound healing problems. Wound healing problems have happened in people who take CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with CABOMETYX.

- You should stop taking CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
- Your healthcare provider should tell you when you may start taking CABOMETYX again after surgery.

Reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS). A condition called reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome can happen during treatment with CABOMETYX. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have headaches, seizures, confusion, changes in vision, or problems thinking.

Change in thyroid function. CABOMETYX can cause changes in your thyroid function, including changes to thyroid hormone levels in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your thyroid function before and during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Decreased calcium level in your blood (hypocalcemia). CABOMETYX can cause you to have a decreased amount of calcium in your blood. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check you for this problem and give you calcium if needed. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms:**

- muscle stiffness or muscle spasms
- numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes, or around your mouth
- seizures
- sudden weight gain
- swelling of your arms, hands, legs, and ankles

Your healthcare provider may change your dose, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with CABOMETYX if you have certain side effects.

The most common side effects of CABOMETYX include:

- tiredness
- nausea and vomiting
- constipation

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- decreased appetite
- weight loss

The most common side effects of CABOMETYX when used with nivolumab include:

- tiredness
- mouth sores
- rash
- low thyroid hormone levels (hypothyroidism)
- pain in muscles, bones, and joints
- decreased appetite
- nausea
- changes in the way things taste
- stomach-area (abdominal) pain
- cough
- upper respiratory tract infection

CABOMETYX may cause fertility problems in females and males, which may affect your ability to have children. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all of the possible side effects of CABOMETYX. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

If your healthcare provider prescribes CABOMETYX in combination with nivolumab, also read the Medication Guide that comes with nivolumab.

Before you take CABOMETYX, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have had a liver problem other than liver cancer.
- have a recent history of bleeding, including coughing up or vomiting blood, or black tarry stools.
- have an open or healing wound.
- have high blood pressure.
- have a low calcium level in your blood (hypocalcemia).
- plan to have any surgery, dental procedure, or have had a recent surgery. You should stop treatment with CABOMETYX at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
- are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. CABOMETYX can harm your unborn baby.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider will check your pregnancy status before you start treatment with CABOMETYX.
 - Females who are able to become pregnant should use effective birth control (contraception) during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of CABOMETYX.
 - Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.
 - If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if CABOMETYX passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of CABOMETYX.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. CABOMETYX and certain other medicines may affect each other, causing side effects.

What should I avoid while taking CABOMETYX?

Avoid drinking grapefruit juice, eating grapefruit, or taking supplements that contain grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment with CABOMETYX.

Please [tap here](#) for the Patient Information in the full Prescribing Information.

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