

14 INDICATIONS
in MAF
- Medication Assistance Fund

26 INDICATIONS
in CDL
- Cancer Drug List

OPDIVO® IS NOW APPROVED IN THE MOH CANCER DRUG LIST

UPDATED FROM 1ST APRIL 2023

OPDIVO[®]
(nivolumab)

OPDIVO[®]
(nivolumab)
+
YERVOY[®]
(ipilimumab)


Please refer to HSA-approved Prescribing Information for details on approved indications.

Reference :

<https://www.moh.gov.sg/home/our-healthcare-system/medishield-life/what-is-medishield-life/what-medishield-life-benefits/cancer-drug-list>

Last Accessed Date : 1st April 2023

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AS OF TIME OF PRINT.

 Bristol Myers Squibb™

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For Healthcare Professionals only
1506-SG-2300010

CANCER TYPE

INDICATIONS ON CDL

GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

Upper gastrointestinal cancer



Gastric cancer and Oesophageal cancer

	Treatment of patients with unresectable locally advanced or recurrent gastric or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma after 2 or more prior systemic therapies. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for unresectable locally advanced or recurrent gastric or GEJ cancer. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks.	✓	\$1,800	\$600
	Nivolumab in combination with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for untreated, unresectable advanced or metastatic HER2 negative gastric cancer, gastroesophageal junction cancer or oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	✓	\$1,800	\$600
	Adjuvant treatment of completely resected oesophageal or gastroesophageal junction cancer with residual pathologic disease in patients who have received neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy. Maximum treatment duration: 12 months.	✓	\$1,800	\$600
	Treatment of unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma after prior fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based combination chemotherapy. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for this condition in the unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic setting.	✓	\$1,800	\$600
	Updated from 1st April 2023 Nivolumab in combination with fluoropyrimidine and platinum-based chemotherapy for untreated, unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
	Updated from 1st April 2023 Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for untreated, unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma. The doses of nivolumab and ipilimumab should not exceed: 3mg/kg nivolumab every 2 weeks and 1mg/kg ipilimumab every 6 weeks. Treatment with nivolumab and ipilimumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600

Colorectal cancer






MSI-H/dMMR mCRC










	Treatment of unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer (CRC) that has progressed following treatment with a fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR CRC. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
	Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for treatment of unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer (CRC) that has progressed following treatment with a fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR CRC. The doses of nivolumab and ipilimumab should not exceed: 3mg/kg nivolumab and 1mg/kg ipilimumab every 3 weeks for 4 doses, followed by nivolumab 240mg every 2 weeks or 480mg every 4 weeks as a single agent. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses. Re-induction with ipilimumab is not allowed.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600

**CANCER
TYPE**

INDICATIONS ON CDL

<p>Liver cancer</p>  <p>aHCC</p>		<p>Treatment of advanced unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with disease progression after 1 or more prior lines of systemic therapy, and who have adequate liver function as assessed by the Child-Pugh scoring system. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for advanced unresectable HCC. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.</p>	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
		<p>Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for treatment of advanced unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with disease progression after 1 or more prior lines of systemic therapy, and who have adequate liver function as assessed by the Child-Pugh scoring system. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for advanced unresectable HCC. The doses of nivolumab and ipilimumab should not exceed: 1mg/kg nivolumab and 3mg/kg ipilimumab every 3 weeks for 4 doses, followed by nivolumab 240mg every 2 weeks or 480mg every 4 weeks as a single agent. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses. Re-induction with ipilimumab is not allowed.</p>	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600

GENITOURINARY

<p>Renal cancer</p>  <p>aRCC</p>		<p>Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for untreated intermediate- or poor-risk advanced renal cell carcinoma. The doses of nivolumab and ipilimumab should not exceed: 3mg/kg nivolumab and 1mg/kg ipilimumab every 3 weeks for 4 doses. Re-induction with ipilimumab is not allowed.</p>	☑	\$5,200	\$600
		<p>For previously treated advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC). Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for advanced RCC. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks.</p>	☑	\$1,800	\$600
		<p>For untreated intermediate- or poor-risk advanced renal cell carcinoma, following induction treatment with nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.</p>	☑	\$1,800	\$600
		<p>Nivolumab in combination with cabozantinib for untreated advanced renal cell carcinoma. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.</p>	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
<p>Bladder cancer</p>  <p>aUC</p>  <p>MIUC</p>		<p>Treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) after receiving platinum-containing chemotherapy. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for locally advanced or metastatic UC. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.</p>	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
		<p>Updated from 1st April 2023</p> <p>Adjuvant treatment of patients with muscle invasive urothelial carcinoma (MIUC) with tumour cell PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$, who are at high risk of recurrence after undergoing radical resection of MIUC, and only if adjuvant treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy is unsuitable. Maximum duration of treatment: 12 months.</p>	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600

CANCER TYPE	INDICATIONS ON CDL	MAF	PER MONTH	PER MONTH
THORACIC Lung cancer mNSCLC Neo-Adjuvant Lung MPM Head and Neck cancer r/m SCCHN	 Treatment of patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who have disease progression during or following platinum-containing chemotherapy. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for metastatic NSCLC. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$1,800	\$600
	 Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab and 2 cycles of platinum-based chemotherapy, for untreated metastatic or recurrent non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in patients with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumour mutations. Treatment with nivolumab and ipilimumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
	 Updated from 1st April 2023 Nivolumab in combination with platinum-doublet chemotherapy for neoadjuvant treatment of resectable (tumours ≥ 4 cm or node positive) non-small cell lung cancer. Maximum duration of treatment: 3 cycles.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
	 Updated from 1st April 2023 Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM). Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for this condition. The doses of nivolumab and ipilimumab should not exceed: 3mg/kg nivolumab every 2 weeks and 1mg/kg ipilimumab every 6 weeks. Treatment with nivolumab and ipilimumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if disease progresses.	No Subsidy	\$1,800	\$600
	 For patients with recurrent or metastatic squamous cell cancer of the head and neck whose disease progressed within six months of starting platinum-based chemotherapy. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for this condition in the recurrent or metastatic setting. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$1,800	\$600
MELANOMA Skin cancer aMelanoma Adj tx of Melanoma	 Nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for the treatment of advanced unresectable or metastatic malignant melanoma. The doses of nivolumab and ipilimumab should not exceed: 1mg/kg nivolumab and 3mg/kg ipilimumab every 3 weeks for 4 doses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$7,800	\$1,200
	 Adjuvant treatment of completely resected malignant melanoma in patients with lymph node involvement. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks. Maximum duration of treatment: 12 months.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$1,800	\$600
	 Monotherapy for advanced unresectable or metastatic malignant melanoma. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1 inhibitor or ipilimumab for advanced unresectable or metastatic malignant melanoma. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$1,800	\$600
	 Treatment of advanced unresectable or metastatic malignant melanoma, following induction treatment with nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$1,800	\$600
HAEMATOLOGY Lymphoma r/r cHL	 Treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma (cHL) after an autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) and treatment with brentuximab vedotin. Patients must not have received prior treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor for this condition in the relapsed or refractory setting. Nivolumab should be given as a weight-based dose up to a maximum of 240 mg every two weeks or 480 mg every four weeks. Treatment with nivolumab should be stopped at 2 years, or earlier if the person has an allogeneic stem cell transplant or the disease progresses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$1,800	\$600

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