

# Lenvatinib

Lenvima®

Cancer-directed targeted therapy in capsules

## Understanding your treatment

What is targeted therapy?

This treatment targets specific molecules, which are inside or on the surface of cancer cells. By targeting cancer cells, the targeted therapy limits damage to healthy cells. This type of treatment can be used alone or in combination with other treatments such as chemotherapy.

How can a targeted therapy help you?

Depending on your type of cancer and the stage of the disease, a targeted therapy can be used to :

- **Destroy** cancer cells
- **Stop** the cancer from spreading
- **Slow** the growth of cancer cells

How will you feel while on a targeted therapy?

Even though those treatments target cancer cells and limit damage to healthy cells, side effects can still arise.

Not everyone has side effects and each person's experience may differ. Side effects and their severity are not representative of the treatment's effect or lack thereof.

This document presents the most frequent side effects that your targeted therapy causes.

### Medication

#### **Lenvatinib**

Capsules to take by mouth

### Administration

To be taken once a day

To be taken with or without food

**On a continuous basis**



A **blood test** and **urine test** will be done throughout your treatment. Depending on the results and side effects, the dose of the medication might be adjusted or the treatment might be interrupted if necessary.

## How to take your medication ?

- Take your lenvatinib capsules, as prescribed once a day, at the same time everyday. You may take your capsules with or without food with a large glass of water. If you have difficulty tolerating it, for example, if it causes a stomach ache, take it while you eat.
- Capsules must be taken whole. Do not open the capsules.
- **If you forget a dose**, you may take it as soon as you remember if less than 12 hours have passed since the missed dose. Do not double your next dose. Try, however, to take your capsules at the same time every day and in the same way (with or without food).

## Storing and handling your medicines



- Wash your hands immediately after handling your capsules.
- Keep your medication at room temperature, out of the reach of children and pets as well as protected from light, heat or moisture. Do not keep medicines in the bathroom.
- Don't throw away unused medication at home. Bring it back to your pharmacy to be destroyed safely. You may dispose of the empty containers in your home garbage can.
- If the pills inadvertently comes in contact with the surrounding surface, wash and rub the surface with water and soap.
- Caregivers should wear disposable gloves if they prepare medication for you. You can find disposable gloves at your local community pharmacy.
- Keep your medications in their original container and do not mix them with other drugs.

## How can this treatment affect your daily life?

### Fatigue and appetite



- You may experience **fatigue** during your treatments. This is usually temporary and may be related to different reasons (medication, stress, the disease). Maintain a good level of activity but rest when you feel the need to.
- Your **appetite may diminish**. Eat more often, in smaller quantities.
- Your **sense of taste may be altered**. Enhance foods with *fines herbes* or lemon juice. Eating fruits and unsweetened candies, chewing non-sugared gums, etc., may mask the metallic taste.
- **Alcohol** in small quantities is **allowed** and will not affect the efficacy of the treatments.



## Sex life and birth control



- You can have an **active sexual** life during your treatments. However, a decrease in your sexual drive may occur during this period. This may also be influenced by different factors (fatigue, stress, etc.).
- It's safe to kiss, to touch, to hold hands, to sleep in the same bed and to cuddle.
- The effect of the drug on male or female fertility is unknown. This medication may have an effect on the menstrual cycle as well as spermatozoid production. However, this does not prevent erection or sexual activity and as such, you can have an active sexual life during your treatments. Pregnancy is possible and this medication could be harmful to the fetus. The use of an effective method of contraception is highly recommended for both men and women while on treatment and up to a month after the end of treatment for women. Breast-feeding is contraindicated during treatment.

## Tips and precautions



- **Sit down to urinate and fold down the toilet lid**

Women as well as men should sit down to urinate and fold down the toilet lid before flushing in order to avoid splashing. Flush twice to make sure everything has been flushed away. Follow these precautions during your treatment (or according to instructions from your cancer center).

- **Bodily fluids**

During your treatment, it's possible that a certain quantity of the medication is found in some bodily fluids or secretions that you produce, such as urine, stools, vomit, sperm and vaginal discharge. In order to protect the environment and those living with you, follow the instructions given by your cancer center about the right way to handle and dispose of the bodily fluids.

- **Drink plenty of fluids**

It is very important to drink plenty of fluids during your treatment. This will prevent dehydration and protect your kidneys.



- **Over the counter medicines, natural health products and vaccines**

Consult your healthcare team:

- if you intend to take any other medication (with or without a prescription) or natural health products.
- if you need to receive a vaccine.

This could decrease your treatment's efficacy or increase its side effects.

- **Always have on hand the complete list of your medications**

Be sure to always have on hand the complete list of your medications, dietary supplements, vitamins and other natural health products. Give it to you doctor and your pharmacist. It is important to make them aware of any change.

- Notify your dentist or physician that you are receiving lenvatinib if you have to undergo **surgery** while on treatment.

# What are the side effects of your treatment?

This fact sheet aims to let you know the side effects most commonly seen following the administration of your treatment. Please note that when you take any medication, there is a possibility that it causes rare side effects and it is difficult to predict which patients will be affected.

## ADVERSE EFFECTS

## MANAGEMENT

### High blood pressure

High blood pressure might occur.

- Your blood pressure will be checked during your visit with your doctor.
- A member of your healthcare team might ask you to measure your blood pressure regularly and record it in a diary.
- If you experience high blood pressure, medication can be prescribed to control it.
- ✔ **Continue your treatment if:** your resting blood pressure is below 140/90 mmHg.
- ⚠ **Continue your treatment and call your healthcare team as soon as possible if:** your blood pressure is above 140/90 mmHg over a short period of time or less than 24 hours.
- ✖ **Stop your treatment and call your healthcare team as quickly as possible if:** your blood pressure is above 160/100 mmHg all or most of the time over a period of 24 hours. **Head to the Emergency Room** if your blood pressure is above 200/120 mmHg or if you have a headache or are confused.

### Diarrhea

You may sometimes experience diarrhea.

- Drink lots of liquids (8 to 10 glasses a day) unless otherwise instructed by your doctor.
- Eat and drink often but in small quantities.
- ✔ **Continue your treatment if:** you have light diarrhea (2 to 3 additional loose stools per day compared to usual before starting your treatment). Start loperamide (Imodium®) by taking 2 tablets first followed by one tablet after each loose stool for a maximum of 8 tablets per 24 hours period. Contact a member of your healthcare team if the diarrhea does not improve after taking loperamide for 24 hours.
- ⚠ **Continue your treatment and call your healthcare team as soon as possible if:** you experience more than 4 to 6 additional loose stools per day compared to usual before starting your treatment. Start loperamide (Imodium®) by taking 2 tablets first followed by one tablet after each loose stool for a maximum of 8 tablets per 24 hours period.
- ✖ **Stop your treatment and call your healthcare team as quickly as possible or go to the Emergency Room if:** you

have 7 or more additional loose stools per day compared to usual before starting your treatment, if you are not able to hold it in (incontinence) or if you have diarrhea with a fever.

### Nausea

Nausea, usually light, may occur while you are taking your treatment.

- You will be prescribed medication to be taken as needed if you have nausea.
- ✔ **Continue your treatment if:** you have light nausea that does not prevent you entirely from eating. Make sure to continue your medication prescribed for your nausea.
- ⚠ **Continue your treatment and call your healthcare team as soon as possible if:** you have significant nausea, experience vomiting that is partially preventing you from eating. Make sure to continue your medication prescribed for your nausea.
- ✖ **Stop your treatment and call your healthcare team as quickly as possible or go to the Emergency Room if:** you have severe nausea or repeated vomiting that prevents you completely from eating.

### Ulcers in the mouth

Ulcers in the mouth may appear approximately 7 to 10 days following the start of your treatment. These ulcers can also appear in the throat.

- Gently and regularly brush your teeth after each meal and at bedtime.
- To prevent this effect, rinse your mouth with a solution of water and salt with or without baking soda or mouthwash **without** alcohol found in stores. Gargle 4 times a day – after every meal and at bedtime. Do not drink or eat for one hour after you gargle.
- ✔ **Continue your treatment if:** you have mild discomfort (ulcer, sensitivity, redness, irritation) that does not prevent you from eating. Continue your mouthwash.
- ⚠ **Continue your treatment and call your healthcare team as soon as possible if:** you have moderate discomfort (redness and painful lesions) that prevents you from eating, but not completely. Continue your mouthwash.
- ✖ **Stop your treatment and call your healthcare team as quickly as possible or go to the Emergency Room if:** you have severe discomfort and pain that is bothersome enough that it prevents you almost completely from eating.

### Blood sugar

Your blood sugar may increase during

- If you are diabetic, check your blood sugar levels more often. If the values are higher than usual, communicate

your treatment.

with a member of your healthcare team.

- For everyone, if you feel very thirsty and if you urinate in greater amounts and more often, communicate with a member of your healthcare team quickly.

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### Headaches

You may experience headaches.

- If this happens and is bothering you, talk to a member of your healthcare team who will recommend a medication for pain.

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### Hand and foot problems

**Hand and foot syndrome** may appear during your treatment. You may experience numbness, tingling, swelling, redness on the palms your hands and underneath your feet. Pain, blisters, peeling of the skin may accompany these symptoms.

#### To prevent this syndrome:

- Avoid wearing tight clothes or shoes. Wear absorbent sponge rubber soles, and/or gel pads to relieve pressure points.
- Pat dry your hands and feet rather than rubbing them.
- Wear light clothing or keep skin free of clothing to avoid perspiring.
- Wear rubber gloves while washing dishes
- Wash your hands and feet in lukewarm water; avoid hot water.
- Moisturize your skin regularly using a non-perfumed emollient and thick cream.
- Avoid activities that require applying pressure and repetitive friction on your hands and feet.

#### If symptoms occur:

- ✓ **Continue your treatment but contact your healthcare team if:** you have numbness, redness, or tingling on your hands and feet, but it's not painful.
- ⚠ **Continue your treatment and call your healthcare team as soon as possible if:** you have redness, swelling or peeling of the skin with pain to the hands and feet, but it does not prevent you from doing your daily activities.
- ✗ **Stop your treatment and call your healthcare team as quickly as possible or go to the Emergency Room if:** you have redness, swelling and lesions (ulcers) to the hands and feet with pain, and if it prevents you from doing your daily activities.

## ADVERSE EFFECTS

## MANAGEMENT

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### Abdominal pain

Abdominal pain may occur.

- If this happens and is bothering you, contact a member of your healthcare team.

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### Constipation

You may experience constipation.

- Exercise if possible.
- Drink lots of liquids (at least 8 glasses a day) (unless otherwise instructed by your doctor).
- Eat foods that are rich in fiber (cereals, fruits and vegetables).
- Communicate with a member of your healthcare team who, if necessary, will recommend appropriate laxatives.

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### Voice changes

A voice change may happen during your treatment.

- If it bothers you, contact a member of your healthcare team.

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### Muscle and bone pain

You may experience muscle, bone and joint pain and cramps that may occur during your treatment.

- If you present with bone or muscle pain, speak with a member of your healthcare team who will recommend an appropriate pain reliever.

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### Bleeding

Bleeding such as nose bleeds may occur.

If a nosebleed occurs:

- Sit down straight with you head slightly bent forward.
- Apply a continuous pressure on your nostrils for a few minutes then check if the bleeding has stopped.
- Avoid blowing your nose for 12 hours after the bleeding episode.

**⊘ Stop your treatment and call your healthcare team or go to the Emergency Room if:** you have prolonged bleeding (more than 20 minutes), or if it's not possible to stop it, or if you have blood in your stools or urine or if you cough up blood.

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### Decrease in platelets

A decrease in platelets may occur during your treatment. You may bruise or bleed more easily than you normally do.

- Use a tooth brush with soft bristles.
- Consult your pharmacist before taking over the counter medications containing Aspirin® or other anti-inflammatory medication (e.g. Advil®, Motrin®, Aleve®, etc.).
- Contact a member of your healthcare team if you bruise more easily than you normally do or if you have a tendency

to bleed easily from the nose or the gums.

### Decrease in white blood cells

A decrease in **white blood cells** is unlikely during your treatment. Nevertheless, you could be at higher risk to contract infections during this period.

- Wash your hands often.
- During this period, avoid coming into contact with people who have contagious diseases.
- Contact a member of your healthcare team quickly if you notice any signs of infection (chills, cough, sore throat, pain while urinating, etc.)
- If you have a fever, do not take acetaminophen (Ex: Tylenol®, Atasol®) and anti-inflammatory medication (Ex : Motrin®, Advil®, Aleve®, etc.).

**⊖ Stop your treatment and go to the Emergency Room if:**

- you have a fever of 38,3 °C (101°F) or above or
- you have a fever of 38 °C (100,4 °F) twice an hour apart.

### Hair loss

Usually there is **no hair loss** with this treatment.

## RARE ADVERSE EFFECTS THAT CAN BE SEVERE OR SERIOUS

**If the following side effects occur, stop your treatment and call your healthcare team as quickly as possible or go to the Emergency Room:**

- Severe headache, visual problems, difficulty talking, loss of coordination, weakness or numbness, chest pain or chest tightness
- Significant abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, fever and chills.
- Irregular or fast heartbeat

PHARMACIST : \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE : \_\_\_\_\_

FROM \_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_ (MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

This fact sheet has been prepared by a sub-committee of the Comité national de l'évolution de la pratique des soins pharmaceutiques of the Programme québécois de cancérologie of the Ministry of Health and Social Services in consultation with the Comité de l'évolution de la pratique en oncologie of the Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux.




DEVELOPED NOVEMBER 2019









# Treatment Diary | Lenvatinib 30 days








CYCLE START DATE :

## LEGEND

-  Continue your treatment.
-  Continue your treatment and contact your healthcare team as soon as possible.
-  Stop your treatment and contact your healthcare team without delay or go to the Emergency Room.

Refer to the information sheet for more details.

		DAYS OF CYCLE																													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(Record the dose taken) <b>mg</b>																															
Date (dd-mm)																															
<b>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</b>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Resting blood pressure below 140/90 mmHg.																														
	Blood pressure above 140/90 mmHg over a short period of time or less than 24 hours.																														
	Blood pressure above 160/100 mmHg all or most of the time over a period of 24 hours.																														
<b>DIARRHEA</b>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Light diarrhea: you have 2 to 3 additional loose stools per day compared to usual.																														
	Moderate diarrhea : you have 4 to 6 additional loose stools per day compared to usual.																														
	Severe diarrhea : you have 7 or more additional loose stools per day compared to usual before starting your treatment or you are not able to hold it in (incontinence).																														

NAUSEA AND VOMITING		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Light nausea that does not prevent you entirely from eating.																														
	Significant nausea or if you experience vomiting that is partially preventing you from eating.																														
	Severe nausea or repeated vomiting that prevents you completely from eating.																														
ULCERS IN THE MOUTH		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Mild discomfort (ulcer, sensitivity, redness, irritation) that does not prevent you from eating.																														
	Moderate discomfort (redness and painful lesions) that prevents you from eating, but not completely.																														
	Severe discomfort and pain that is bothersome enough that it prevents you almost completely from eating.																														
HAND AND FOOT PROBLEMS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Numbness, redness, or tingling on your hands and feet, but it's not painful.																														
	Redness, swelling or peeling of the skin with pain to the hands and feet, but it does not prevent you from doing your daily activities.																														
	Redness, swelling and lesions (ulcers) to the hands and feet with pain, and if it prevents you from doing your daily activities.																														



BLEEDING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Prolonged bleeding (more than 20 minutes), or if it's not possible to stop it, or blood in the stools or urine or cough up blood.																														