

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

Name of your medication

Generic name — panobinostat (PA-noh-BIH-noh-stat)
Brand name — Farydak® (FAYR-ah-dak)

Approved uses

Panobinostat is used to treat multiple myeloma (MM), and is used in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone.

Dose and schedule

Taking panobinostat as instructed is important to allow your treatment to be as effective as possible, so here are some key points to remember.

- Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of panobinostat is 20 milligram (20 mg) to be taken by mouth once every other day for 3 doses per week (on days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 12) on weeks 1 and 2 of each 21-day cycle.
- Panobinostat can be taken with or without food, but at the same time on dosing days.
- Panobinostat should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow panobinostat, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- If you miss a dose of panobinostat:
 - Only take the missed dose if it has been less than 12 hours since you were supposed to take it. Then take the next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
 - **Do not** take the missed dose if it has been more than 12 hours since you should have taken it. Simply take the next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
 - **Do not** take two doses at one time.
 - Be sure to write down if you miss a dose and let your care provider know about any missed doses.

Storage and handling

Handle panobinostat with care. Just like when chemotherapy is given into the vein, this drug can be toxic, and exposure of the drug to others should be limited.

- Store panobinostat at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep panobinostat out of reach of children and pets.
- Leave panobinostat in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
- Whenever possible, you should give panobinostat to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give the panobinostat to you, they also need to follow these steps:
 1. Wash hands with soap and water.
 2. Put on gloves to avoid touching the medication. (Gloves are not necessary if you give the drug to yourself.)
 3. Gently transfer the panobinostat from its package to a small medicine or other disposable cup.

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

4. Administer the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
 5. Remove gloves and do not use them for anything else.
 6. Throw gloves and medicine cup in household trash.
 7. Wash hands with soap and water.
- A daily pill box or pill reminder is not recommended to be used with panobinostat.
 - If you have any unused panobinostat, **do not** throw it in the trash and **do not** flush it down the sink or toilet. Talk to your care provider or pharmacist about proper disposal of panobinostat.
 - If you are traveling, put your panobinostat in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

Handling body fluids and waste

Since panobinostat remains in your body for several days after it is taken, some of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. Once you have started to take panobinostat, it is important to know the following instructions every day for as long as your treatment lasts. This is to keep yourself, loved ones, and the environment as safe as possible.

- Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- Toilet and septic systems
 - You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. If you have a low-flow toilet, close the lid and flush twice to ensure all waste has been discarded.
 - If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surfaces before other people use the toilet.
 - Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with cleanup and to wash the bedpan with soap and water every day.
- If you do not have good control of bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb body waste.
- Wash any skin that has been exposed to body waste or panobinostat with soap and water.
- Linens or clothing that are soiled with body fluids or body waste should be washed separately from other linens and clothing. If you do not have a washer, place the soiled linens in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

Drug and food interactions

- Panobinostat has many drug interactions, please inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- Grapefruit, grapefruit juice, star fruit, pomegranate, and pomegranate juice may interact with panobinostat; avoid eating or drinking these during treatment with panobinostat.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

Serious side effects of panobinostat

- Panobinostat can cause severe diarrhea.
- Panobinostat can cause severe and fatal cardiac events. Notify your care provider immediately if you have any of the following symptoms: chest pain, faster or slower heartbeat, palpitations (feel like your heart is racing), feel lightheaded or faint, dizziness, blue-colored lips, shortness of breath, or swelling in your legs.

Side Effects of Panobinostat

The common side effects that have been known to happen in more than 30% of patients taking panobinostat are listed in the left side of this table. You **MAY NOT** experience these side effects. Options to help manage any side effects that do occur are included on the right side of this table. These should be discussed with your care provider. If you experience any side effect you cannot manage or that is not listed here, contact your care provider.

Possible Side Effect	Management
Decreased platelet count and increased risk of bleeding	<p>Your platelets should be monitored by a simple blood test. When they are low, you may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use caution to avoid bruises, cuts, or burns.• Blow your nose gently, and do not pick your nose.• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush, and maintain good oral hygiene.• When shaving, use an electronic razor instead of razor blades.• Use a nail file instead of nail clippers. <p>Call your care provider if you have bleeding that won't stop. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A bloody nose that bleeds for more than 5 minutes despite pressure• A cut that continues to ooze despite pressure• Gums that bleed excessively when you floss or brush <p>Seek medical help immediately if you experience any severe headaches, observe blood in your urine or stool, cough up blood, or experience prolonged and uncontrollable bleeding.</p> <p>You may need to take a break or hold your medication for medical or dental procedures. Talk to your care provider or dentist before any scheduled procedures.</p>

Continued on the next page

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection</p>	<p>Your WBCs should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your WBCs are low, you are at a greater risk of having an infection. Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people with fevers, flu, or other infection. • Bathe regularly to keep good personal hygiene. <p>Contact your care provider if you experience any signs or symptoms of an infection such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever (temperature more than 100.4°F or 38°C) • Chills • Sore throat • Burning with urination • Unusual tiredness • A sore that becomes red, is draining, or does not heal <p>Check with your care provider before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.</p>
<p>Diarrhea (loose and/or urgent bowel movements)</p>	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. • Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. • Eat bland, low-fiber foods, such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast. • Avoid high-fiber foods, such as raw vegetables, raw fruits, and whole grains. • Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans. • Avoid lactose-containing foods, such as yogurt and milk. • Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. <p>Contact your provider if any of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more. • You feel dizzy or lightheaded. <p>Your care provider may recommend an over-the-counter medication called loperamide (Imodium®) to help with your diarrhea, but talk to your care provider before starting this medication.</p>

Continued on the next page

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low calcium levels • Low phosphorous levels • Low albumin levels • Low potassium levels • Low sodium levels 	<p>Changes in some laboratory values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may not feel any symptoms if the changes are mild, and they usually are not a sign of a serious problem. • More severe changes may occur, which can be a sign of a serious problem. <p>Notify your care provider if you have any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Chest discomfort • Weakness or fatigue • New aches and pains • Headaches • Dizziness • Swelling of your legs or feet • Red- or brown-colored urine
<p>Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen</p>	<p>Your hemoglobin should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to get 7–8 hours of sleep per night. • Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired. • Find a balance between work and rest. • Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed. • You might notice that you are more pale than usual. <p>Let your care provider know right away if you experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Palpitations
<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>You may be more tired than usual or have less energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed. • Try to do some activity every day. • Plan your activities, and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic. • Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired.
<p>Changes in kidney function</p>	<p>Your kidney (renal) function will be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased amount of urination • Unusual swelling in your legs and feet

Continued on the next page

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

Possible Side Effect	Management
Nausea or vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eat and drink slowly.• Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.• Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals.• Eat bland foods. Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.• Avoid vigorous exercise immediately after eating.• Don't lie down immediately after eating.• Avoid strong odors. <p>Let your provider know if you experience nausea or vomiting. Your provider may prescribe medication to help with the nausea or vomiting.</p>

If you experience ANY uncontrolled side effect, call your physician or healthcare center immediately:

_____ (INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

Pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception

- Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking panobinostat. Women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 3 months after the last dose of panobinostat. Sexually active men should use condoms while on treatment and for at least 6 months after their last dose of panobinostat.
- Do not breastfeed while taking panobinostat and for 1 month after the last dose of panobinostat.
- Please inform your care provider if you become pregnant.
- It is safe to hug and kiss. Special precautions may be needed for sexual activity while on oral chemotherapy, and you are encouraged to ask your care provider.

Obtaining medication

Talk with your care provider about the process for obtaining your panobinostat.

_____ (PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
NCODA.ORG



PANOBINOSTAT

Additional resources

Product website: <http://www.us.farydak.com>

Product prescribing information: <https://www.pharma.us.novartis.com/sites/www.pharma.us.novartis.com/files/farydak.pdf>

Product resources: <https://www.hcp.novartis.com/products/farydak/multiple-myeloma/patient-resources>

Updated — June 20, 2022

Additional instructions

Important notice: The Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), National Community Oncology Dispensing Association, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources. This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. The collaborators are not making any representations with respect to the medications whatsoever, and any and all decisions, with respect to such medications, are at the sole risk of the individual consuming the medication. All decisions related to taking this medication should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

Permission: Oral Chemotherapy Education (OCE) sheets are provided as a free educational resource for patients with cancer in need of concise, easy-to-understand information about oral cancer drugs. Healthcare providers are permitted to copy and distribute the sheets to patients as well as direct patients to the OCE website for information. However, commercial reproduction or reuse, as well as rebranding or reposting of any type, are strictly prohibited without permission of the copyright holder. Please email permission requests and licensing inquiries to Contact@NCODA.org.

Copyright © 2022 by Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association. All rights reserved.