

ORAL CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



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SOTORASIB

Name of your medication

Generic name — sotorasib (SOH-toh-RA-sib)
Brand name — Lumakras® (LOO-muh-kras)

Common uses

Sotorasib is used to treat patients with non-small cell lung cancer that have a genetic variant called *KRAS* G12C. Sotorasib may also be used for other treatments.

Dose and schedule

Taking sotorasib 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 sotorasib is 960 milligrams (960 mg) to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time each day.
- Sotorasib should be taken with or without food at the same time each day.
- Sotorasib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved.
 - If you are unable to swallow sotorasib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- If you miss a dose of sotorasib, follow these guidelines:
 - Only take the missed dose if it has been less than six hours since you were supposed to take it. Then 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.
 - If vomiting occurs after taking sotorasib, do not take an additional dose. Take the next dose at the next regularly scheduled time.

Drug and food interactions

- Sotorasib has many drug interactions. Inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- Medications that decrease stomach acid decrease sotorasib concentrations. Avoid use with proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole [Prilosec®], esomeprazole [Nexium®]) and with histamine blockers (e.g., ranitidine [Zantac®], famotidine [Pepcid®]), if possible.
- If taken with an antacid, schedule your sotorasib 4 hours before or 10 hours after taking the antacid.
- Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with sotorasib; avoid eating or drinking these during treatment with sotorasib.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

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Storage and handling

Handle sotorasib 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 sotorasib at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- ❑ Keep out of reach of children and pets.
- ❑ Leave sotorasib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
- ❑ Whenever possible, you should give sotorasib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give it 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 sotorasib from its package to a small medicine or other disposable cup.
 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 reminder may be used for sotorasib. Contact your care team before using a daily pill box.
 - The person filling the box or reminder should wear gloves (gloves are not necessary if you are filling the box or reminder).
 - When empty, the box or reminder should be washed with soap and water before refilling. Be sure to wash hands with soap and water after the task is complete, whether or not gloves are worn.
- ❑ If you have any unused sotorasib, **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 sotorasib.
- ❑ If you are traveling, put your sotorasib in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

Side Effects of Sotorasib

Below are common side effects that have been known to happen in about one-third or more of patients taking sotorasib are listed on 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

Muscle or joint pain

- Keep a diary of your pain, including a description of when and where the pain is occurring, what it feels like, and how long it lasts.
- Stay as active as possible, but know that it is OK to rest as needed, too.
- Tell your care provider if pain or a spasm interferes with your activity.
- If the pain bothers you, ask your provider what you may use to help with this discomfort. Take only pain medication that has been prescribed or recommended by your care provider.

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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 the following:</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>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 OK to rest as needed. • You might notice that you are more pale than usual. <p>Let your healthcare provider know right away if you experience any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Palpitations
<p>Changes in liver function</p>	<p>Your liver 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"> • Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes • Dark or brown urine • Bleeding or bruising

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Possible Side Effect	Management
<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 (e.g., bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast). • Avoid high-fiber foods (e.g., raw vegetables, raw fruits, whole grains). • Avoid foods that cause gas (e.g., broccoli, beans). • Avoid lactose-containing foods (e.g., yogurt, 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 four 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>
<p>Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low calcium • High alkaline phosphatase 	<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

Serious side effects

- ❑ Sotorasib may be harmful to your lungs. Inform your care provider of any new difficulty breathing, cough, or fever. Your provider may stop treatment with sotorasib if your lungs are affected.
- ❑ Sotorasib may be harmful to your liver. Seek medical attention if you notice yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes, dark or brown urine, bleeding, or bruising.

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

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

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Handling body fluids and waste

Because sotorasib 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 sotorasib, it is important to follow the instructions below 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 sotorasib 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.

Pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception

- Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking sotorasib. Males and females of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy.
- Effective contraception could include 1 or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- Do not breastfeed while taking sotorasib and for at least 1 week after the last dose of sotorasib.
- 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 sotorasib.

_____ (PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)

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Additional resources

Product website: www.lumakras.com

Product prescribing information: www.pi.amgen.com/united_states/lumakras/lumakras_pi_hcp_english.pdf

Product resources: www.lumakras.com/support

Updated – May 7, 2024

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.

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