

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



VANDETANIB

Name of your medication

Generic name — vandetanib (van-DEH-tuh-nib)
Brand name — Caprelsa® (ka-PREL-suh)

Common uses

Vandetanib is used to treat thyroid cancer.
Vandetanib may be used for other treatments.

Dose and schedule

Taking vandetanib 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 vandetanib is 300 milligrams (300 mg) to be taken by mouth once daily. The dose may be adjusted by your care provider based on your individual needs.
- Vandetanib can be taken with or without food, but at the same time each day.
- Vandetanib should be taken whole and not crushed or cut. If unable to swallow whole or if nasogastric or gastrostomy tube administration is necessary, disperse tablet(s) in 2 ounces of water (noncarbonated only) and stir for 10 minutes to disperse (will not dissolve completely), and administer immediately. Rinse residue in glass with an additional 4 ounces of water (noncarbonated only) and administer.
- If you miss a dose of vandetanib:
 - 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 two doses at one time.
- Be sure to write down if you miss a dose and let your care team know about any missed doses.

Drug and food interactions

- Vandetanib has many drug interactions, please inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

Storage and handling

Handle vandetanib 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 vandetanib at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep vandetanib out of reach of children and pets.

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



VANDETANIB

- ❑ Leave vandetanib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
- ❑ Whenever possible, you should give vandetanib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give the vandetanib 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 vandetanib 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.
- ❑ If a daily pill box or pill reminder will be used, contact your care team before using:
 - 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 vandetanib, **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 vandetanib.
- ❑ If you are traveling, put your vandetanib's packaging in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

Side Effects of Vandetanib

Below are common side effects that have been known to happen in about one third or more of patients taking vandetanib 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
Increased blood pressure	Routinely take your blood pressure. Record your blood pressure in a journal or diary and report this information to your physician. Contact your healthcare provider for high blood pressure or if symptoms such as the following occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headache• Dizziness• Chest pain• Shortness of breath• Fluid retention, weight gain, or swelling

Continued on the next page

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



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VANDETANIB

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 because of some other health problem. • 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>Nausea or vomiting</p>	<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>
<p>Changes in liver function</p>	<p>Your liver function should 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 • Unusual bleeding or bruising

Continued on the next page

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



VANDETANIB

Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Changes in liver function</p>	<p>Your liver function should 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 • Unusual bleeding or bruising
<p>Acne-like rash or itchy skin</p>	<p>A rash that looks like acne may appear on your face, chest, and upper back while taking this medication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your doctor may prescribe medication to help prevent or manage the rash. • If you do get a rash, keep the area around the rash clean and dry. • Check with your care provider before using anything to treat it. • Do not use over-the-counter acne treatments, such as benzoyl peroxide and salicylic acid, and soaps containing alcohol. • Oatmeal baths and unscented moisturizers may help with itching. • Sunlight can make symptoms worse. • Avoid sun exposure as much as possible to decrease the risk of sunburn. The highest exposure to UV (ultraviolet) radiation occurs from 10 am–4 pm. • Wear long-sleeved clothing, with UV protection if possible. • Wear broad-brimmed hats. • Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with at least SPF 30 as often as directed on the bottle. • Use lip balm with at least SPF 30.
<p>Rash</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep your skin moisturized with creams and moisturizing lotions to decrease the risk of rash or itchiness, and wear loose-fitting clothing. • Avoid using perfumes and cologne as these products may increase rash symptoms. • Avoid being in the heat for long periods of time. • Your provider may recommend an over-the-counter antihistamine or a topical cream. <p>Sunlight can make symptoms worse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid sun exposure as much as possible to decrease the risk of sunburn. The highest exposure to UV (ultraviolet) radiation occurs between 10 am–4 pm. • Wear long-sleeved clothing, with UV protection if possible. • Wear broad-brimmed hats. • Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with at least SPF 30 as often as directed on the bottle. • Use lip balm with at least SPF 30. <p>If your rash or itching continues to worsen, contact your care provider.</p>

Continued on the next page

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
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VANDETANIB

Possible Side Effect	Management
Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low calcium levels	<p>Changes in some laboratory values may occur and should 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 of vandetanib

- ❑ Vandetanib may cause a condition called QT or QTc prolongation, which is a heart rhythm that can cause fast, irregular heartbeats. These fast heartbeats may cause you to faint or have a seizure. In rare cases, this could be life-threatening. Tell your care team right away if you feel faint, lightheaded, or dizzy, or if you feel your heart beating irregularly or fast, while taking vandetanib.
- ❑ Serious skin reactions have been reported, even up to four months after stopping treatment. Limit sun exposure, and report any serious skin reaction to your care provider.
- ❑ Vandetanib may cause your lung tissue to scar, which is called interstitial lung disease. Call your care team if you are feeling short of breath, have a fever, or have a lasting dry cough.
- ❑ Vandetanib can increase your risk of having a stroke. It is important to know the signs and symptoms of a stroke. Pay attention to when the signs and symptoms begin, and call 911 immediately at the first sign of a stroke.
- ❑ You may be at a higher risk of bleeding while taking vandetanib. Contact your care team if you notice frequent nose bleeds, blood in your stool, bleeding that occurs by itself without injury, or bleeding that will not stop after five minutes of pressure.
- ❑ Vandetanib can cause heart failure. Report symptoms related to swelling and shortness of breath to your healthcare provider.
- ❑ Vandetanib may cause problems with your thyroid. Speak to your care team to know when you need to have blood tests to monitor your thyroid. Your provider may prescribe medication to keep your thyroid working properly.
- ❑ There is a low risk that you may develop a rare condition called posterior reversible leukoencephalopathy syndrome (PRES) while taking vandetanib. Seek care immediately if you have severe headaches, seizures, confusion, or changes in vision.
- ❑ Vandetanib may be harmful to your kidneys. Speak to your care team to know when you need to have blood tests to monitor your kidneys. Contact your care team if you notice swelling in your legs and feet or decreased amount of urination.

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
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VANDETANIB

- Vandetinib can cause cuts or wounds to heal more slowly. Tell your care team if you have a wound that doesn't heal properly. Also tell your care team if you have a planned surgery or dental procedure, as vandetinib should be stopped prior to your surgery. Your doctor may restart vandetinib after your surgical wound has healed.

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

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

Handling body fluids and waste

Vandetinib remains in your body for several days after it is taken, so some of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. Once you have started to take vandetinib, it is important to follow the instructions below every day 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 vandetinib 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 vandetinib. Men and women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 4 months after the last dose of vandetinib.
- Effective contraception could include one or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- Do not breastfeed while taking vandetinib and for 4 month after the last dose of vandetinib.
- 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.

ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
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VANDETANIB

Obtaining medication

- Talk with your care provider about how to obtain your vandetanib.
- Vandetanib is only available through a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program, and prescribers and pharmacies must be certified with this REMS program.

(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)

Additional resources

Product website: www.caprelsa.com

Product prescribing information: www.caprelsa.com/files/caprelsa-pi.pdf

Product resources: www.caprelsa.com/pt_resources_and_support.asp

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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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