



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: Ripretinib
Other names: QINLOCK®

- **Ripretinib** (rip re' tin ib) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a tablet that you take by mouth. The tablet contains lactose.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to ripretinib before taking ripretinib.
- **Blood tests** may be taken regularly during treatment. The dose and timing of your treatment may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- It is important to **take** ripretinib exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- You may **take** ripretinib with food or on an empty stomach.
- If you **miss a dose** of ripretinib, take it as soon as you can if it is within 8 hours of the missed dose. If it is more than 8 hours since your missed dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times.
- If you **vomit** the dose of ripretinib, do not take a second dose. Call your healthcare team during office hours for advice as a medication to prevent nausea may be required for future doses.
- Other drugs such as itraconazole (SPORANOX®) and rifampin (RIFADIN®) may **interact** with ripretinib. Tell your doctor if you are taking these or any other drugs as you may need extra blood tests or your dose may need to be changed. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of ripretinib.
- Ripretinib may affect **fertility** in men. If you plan to have children, discuss this with your doctor before being treated with ripretinib.
- Ripretinib may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with ripretinib, starting two weeks before treatment and continuing for at least one full menstrual cycle after the last dose. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for two weeks after your last dose.

- **Store** ripretinib tablets out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light, and moisture. Keep in the original bottle and do not remove the desiccant.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with ripretinib before you receive any treatment from them.
- Check with your doctor, if you are planning to have **surgery**. Your doctor may ask you to stop taking ripretinib 1 week *before* your surgery and not restart it until 2 weeks *after* your surgery or once your surgical wound has healed. This will help lower your risk of bleeding. Always check with your doctor before stopping or restarting ripretinib.

Side effects are listed in the following table in the order in which they may occur. Tips to help manage the side effects are included.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Nausea and vomiting may occur. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated. Most people have little or no nausea.</p>	<p>You may be given a prescription for antinausea drug(s) to take at home. It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s).</p>
<p>Skin rash, dry skin, and itchiness may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>If itching is very irritating, call your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.</p>
<p>Your white blood cells may decrease during your treatment. They usually return to normal after your last treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, you are at greater risk of having an infection.</p>	<p>To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people who are sick. <p>Stop taking ripretinib and call your healthcare team immediately at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Diarrhea may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* • Note: If lactose in milk usually gives you diarrhea, the lactose in the tablet may be causing your diarrhea. Take LACTAID® tablets just before your ripretinib dose. <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>
<p>Constipation may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise if you can. • Drink plenty of fluids. • Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*
<p>Sore mouth may sometimes occur a few days after treatment. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth, or in the throat. Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brush your teeth gently after eating and at bedtime with a very soft toothbrush. If your gums bleed, use gauze instead of a brush. Use baking soda instead of toothpaste. • Make a mouthwash with ¼ teaspoon baking soda AND ¼ teaspoon salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day. • Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Try with a Sore Mouth</i>.*
<p>High blood pressure may sometimes occur. This can happen very quickly after starting treatment.</p>	<p>Your blood pressure may be checked by your healthcare team during your visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may be asked to check your blood pressure frequently between visits. • Your doctor may give you a prescription for blood pressure medication if your blood pressure is high. • Tell your doctor if you are already on blood pressure medication as they may need to adjust your dose.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Hand-foot skin reaction may sometimes occur during ripretinib treatment. The palms of your hands and soles of your feet may tingle, become red, numb, painful, or swollen. Skin may also become dry or itchy. You may not be able to do your normal daily activities if blisters, severe pain, or ulcers occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid tight-fitting shoes or rubbing pressure to hands and feet, such as that caused by heavy activity. • Avoid tight-fitting jewellery. • Clean hands and feet with lukewarm water and gently pat to dry; avoid hot water. • Apply a sunscreen with an SPF (sun protection factor) of at least 30. • Apply lanolin-containing creams (e.g., BAG BALM®, UDDERLY SMOOTH®) to hands and feet, liberally and often. <p>Tell your healthcare team at your next visit if you have any signs of hand-foot skin reaction as your dose may need to be changed.</p>
<p>Headache may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</p>
<p>Muscle pain, joint pain, or muscle spasms may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>You may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) for mild to moderate pain. Tell your healthcare team if the pain interferes with your activity.</p>
<p>Sugar control may rarely be affected in patients with diabetes.</p>	<p>Check your blood sugar regularly if you have diabetes.</p>
<p>Swelling of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.</p>	<p>If swelling is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate your feet when sitting. • Avoid tight clothing.
<p>Loss of appetite and weight loss may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i>.*</p>
<p>Tiredness and lack of energy may commonly occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Hair loss is common and may begin within a few days or weeks of treatment. Hair will grow back once your treatments are over and sometimes between treatments. Colour and texture may change.</p>	<p>Refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</i>.*</p> <p>You may also want to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply mineral oil to your scalp to reduce itching. • If you lose your eyelashes and eyebrows, protect your eyes from dust and grit with a broad-brimmed hat and glasses.
<p>Your skin may sunburn more easily than usual.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell your healthcare team if you have a severe sunburn or skin reaction such as itching, rash, or swelling after sun exposure. • Refer to <i>Your Medication Sun Sensitivity and Sunscreens*</i> or the <i>BC Health Guide</i> for more information.
<p>A type of skin cancer called cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma may rarely occur.</p>	<p>Check your skin and tell your healthcare team right away if you notice any skin changes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new wart, • a sore or reddish bump that bleeds or does not heal, or • a change in size or color of a mole. <p>Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma is usually managed with simple removal (excision).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the <i>BC Health Guide</i> for information about protecting your skin from sun exposure.

*Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.

STOP TAKING RIPRETINIB AND CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of an **allergic reaction** (rare) soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heartbeat, face swelling, or breathing problems.
- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum); cloudy or foul smelling urine; painful, tender, or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- Signs of **heart problems** such as fast or uneven heartbeat, chest pain, chest pressure, shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing, swelling of feet or lower legs.

