



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: Zolbetuximab

Other names: VYLOY®

- **Zolbetuximab** (ZOL-beh-TUK-sih-mab) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a monoclonal antibody, a type of protein designed to target and interfere with the growth of cancer cells. It is a clear liquid that is injected into a vein.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to zolbetuximab before receiving zolbetuximab.
- A **blood test** may be taken before each treatment. The timing of your treatment may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- Other drugs may **interact** with zolbetuximab. 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 zolbetuximab.
- Zolbetuximab may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with zolbetuximab. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and 8 months after your treatment has ended.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with zolbetuximab before you receive any treatment from them.

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
Pain or tenderness may occur where the needle was placed.	Apply cool compresses or soak in cool water for 15-20 minutes several times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Allergic reactions may sometimes occur. Signs of an allergic reaction may include hives, itching, cough, breathing problems, throat tightness, change in voice, chills, fever, increased saliva.</p> <p>This can occur immediately or several hours after receiving zolbetuximab and usually only with the first or second dose.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving zolbetuximab or contact your healthcare team immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p>
<p>Nausea and vomiting may occur after your treatment. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p> <p>This usually occurs with the first or second dose and may improve with later doses.</p>	<p>You will be given a prescription for antinausea drug(s) to take before your treatment. 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>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>.* <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. <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Your white blood cells may decrease after your 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.	To help prevent infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people who are sick. 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.
High blood pressure may sometimes occur.	Your blood pressure may be checked by your healthcare team during your visit. <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.
Muscle or back pain may sometimes occur.	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.
Swelling of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.	If swelling is a problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate your feet when sitting. Avoid tight clothing.
Loss of appetite and weight loss may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i>.*
Tiredness and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	<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> .*
Hair loss does not occur with zolbetuximab.	

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

