



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: Entrectinib
Other names: ROZLYTREK®

- **Entrectinib** (en trek' ti nib) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a capsule that you take by mouth. The capsule contains lactose.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to entrectinib before taking entrectinib.
- **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** entrectinib exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- You may **take** entrectinib with food or on an empty stomach.
- If you **miss a dose** of entrectinib, take it as soon as you can if it is within 12 hours of the missed dose. If it is more than 12 hours since your missed dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing time. Do NOT take a double dose to make up for the missed dose.
- If you **vomit** the dose of entrectinib right after taking it, repeat the dose. Let your [healthcare team](#) know as a medication to prevent nausea may be required for future doses.
- Other drugs such as itraconazole (SPORANOX®) and rifampin (RIFADIN®) may **interact** with entrectinib. 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.
- **Avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice** for the duration of your treatment, as these may interact with entrectinib.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of entrectinib.
- Entrectinib may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with entrectinib. Ask your doctor how long you should continue using birth control after your treatment has ended. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 14 days after your last dose.

- **Store** entrectinib capsules out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light, and moisture.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with entrectinib 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
<p>Nausea and vomiting may occur after your treatment. 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 anti-nausea 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 anti-nausea drug(s).</p>
<p>Fever may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day. • If you have fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer) plus another sign of infection, call your healthcare team immediately. Other signs of infection include chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.
<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 capsule may be causing your diarrhea. Take LACTAID® tablets just before your entrectinib dose. <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Constipation may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise if you can. • Drink plenty of fluids. • Try ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*
Skin rashes may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If itching is very irritating, call your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.
Your white blood cells may decrease after 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>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. • Stop taking entrectinib and call your healthcare team immediately at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.
Headache may sometimes occur.	Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.
Muscle or joint 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.
Numbness or tingling of the fingers or toes may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be careful when handling items that are sharp, hot, or cold. • Be careful when walking on uneven surfaces or doing activities that need you to balance or be steady. <p>Tell your healthcare team at your next visit, if you have trouble with buttons, writing, picking up small objects, walking, or have fallen.</p>
Tiredness and lack of energy may commonly occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. <p>Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
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.
Taste alteration may sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Cope with Taste and Smell Changes</i> .*
Loss of appetite may sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> .*
Eye problems , such as blurry or double vision, flashes of light or increased sensitivity to light sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use caution when driving or operating machinery. Tell your healthcare team at your next visit, especially if the changes do not go away or get worse.
Abnormal heart rhythm (QT prolongation) rarely occurs.	Minimize your risk of abnormal heart rhythm by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> always checking with your pharmacist or doctor about drug interactions when starting a new medication, herbal product, or supplement. avoiding grapefruit and grapefruit juice. Get emergency help immediately if your heart is beating irregularly or fast OR if you feel faint, lightheaded, or dizzy.
Sugar control may rarely be affected in patients with diabetes .	Check your blood sugar regularly if you have diabetes .
Hair loss does not occur with entrectinib.	

*Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.

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

- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 100°F or 38°C 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 or lung problems** such as fast or uneven heartbeat, chest pain, cough, chest pressure, shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing, swelling of feet or lower legs, or fainting.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.
- Signs of **liver problems** such as yellow eyes or skin, white or clay-coloured stools.
- Signs of **bladder problems** such as changes in urination, painful burning sensation, presence of blood, or abdominal pain.
- Signs of **gout** such as joint pain.
- **Muscle weakness**, loss of balance, trouble walking, or falls.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:

- Dizziness.
- Trouble sleeping.
- Burning, prickling or aching feeling in your arms, legs, or feet.
- Memory loss or confusion, or seeing or hearing things that are not real.
- Anxiety (nervousness or worry) or changes in mood that are not normal for you.
- Slurring or changes in speech.
- Difficulty swallowing.
- Weight gain.
- Changes in taste.
- **For patients with diabetes:** uncontrolled blood sugars.

REPORT ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS TO YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM
