



Provincial Health Services Authority

**For the Patient: Pazopanib tablets**

Other names: VOTRIENT®

- **Pazopanib** (paz oh' pa nib) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a tablet that you take by mouth.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to sunitinib, sorafenib, or pazopanib before taking pazopanib.
- **Blood tests** and blood pressure measurements may be taken regularly during treatment. The dose of pazopanib may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- It is important to **take** pazopanib exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- **Take** pazopanib on an **empty stomach**.
- Do not split, chew or crush pazopanib tablets. **Swallow whole**.
- If you **miss a dose** of pazopanib, 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 times.
- If you **vomit** the dose of pazopanib within 30 minutes of taking it, repeat the dose. Let your doctor know as a medication to prevent nausea may be required for future doses.
- Other drugs such as calcium carbonate (TUMS®), esomeprazole (NEXIUM®), ranitidine (ZANTAC®), ketoconazole (NIZORAL®), and lapatinib (TYKERB®) may **interact** with pazopanib. 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 pazopanib.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of pazopanib.
- Pazopanib may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with pazopanib. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment.

- **Store** pazopanib tablets out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light, and moisture.
- **Tell** doctors, dentists, and other health professionals that you are being treated with pazopanib before you receive any treatment from them.
- If you are planning to have **surgery**, you should stop pazopanib 1 week before surgery and not restart pazopanib until 4 weeks after surgery and only if the surgical wound is fully healed. This helps to lower the risk of bleeding and may prevent problems with wound healing after surgery.

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><b>Nausea</b> and <b>vomiting</b> may occur with pazopanib. Most people have little or no nausea.</p>	<p>You may be given a prescription for antinausea drug(s) to take at home. <b>It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred</b>, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <a href="#">Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</a>.*</li> </ul>
<p><b>Diarrhea</b> may commonly occur.</p>	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>• Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <a href="#">Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</a>.*</li> </ul>
<p><b>High blood pressure</b> may sometimes occur. This can happen very quickly after starting treatment.</p>	<p>Your blood pressure will be checked during your visits to your doctor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You may be asked to check your blood pressure frequently between visits.</li> <li>• Your doctor may give you medication if your blood pressure is high.</li> <li>• Tell your doctor if you are already on blood pressure medication. Your doctor may have to adjust your dose.</li> </ul>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Your <b>white blood cells</b> may decrease during your treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, <b>you are at greater risk of having an infection.</b>	To help prevent infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom.</li> <li>• Avoid crowds and people who are sick.</li> </ul> Stop taking pazopanib and call your doctor <b>immediately</b> 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.
Your <b>platelets</b> may decrease during your treatment. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. <b>You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</b>	To help prevent bleeding problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself.</li> <li>• Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose.</li> <li>• Avoid constipation.</li> <li>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. Maintain good oral hygiene.</li> </ul> Some medications such as ASA (e.g., ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed by your doctor (e.g., <b>ASA for your heart</b>).</li> <li>• For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) first, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day, but occasional use of ibuprofen may be acceptable.</li> </ul>
<b>Headache</b> may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> </ul>
<b>Sugar control</b> may sometimes be affected in diabetic patients.	Check your blood sugar regularly if you are diabetic.
<b>Loss of appetite</b> and <b>weight loss</b> may sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> .*
<b>Tiredness</b> and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i> OR <i>Your Bank to Energy Savings: Helping People with Cancer Handle Fatigue</i>.*</li> </ul>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Hair loss</b> is rare with pazopanib. If you lose hair, it will grow back once you stop treatment with pazopanib. <b>Colour and texture may change.</b> Hair colour will slowly return to normal once you stop treatment with pazopanib.</p>	<p>If hair loss is a problem, refer to <a href="#">Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</a>.*</p>
<p><b>Hand-foot skin reaction</b> may occur during pazopanib 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"> <li>• Avoid tight-fitting shoes or rubbing pressure to hands and feet, such as that caused by heavy activity.</li> <li>• Avoid tight-fitting jewellery.</li> <li>• Clean hands and feet with lukewarm water and gently pat to dry; avoid hot water.</li> <li>• Apply a sunscreen with an SPF (sun protection factor) of at least 30.</li> <li>• Apply lanolin-containing creams (e.g., BAG BALM®, UDDERLY SMOOTH®) to hands and feet, liberally and often.</li> <li>• Tell your cancer doctor or your nurse at the next visit if you have any signs of hand-foot skin reaction as your dose may need to be changed.</li> </ul>

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

### STOP TAKING PAZOPANIB AND SEE YOUR DOCTOR OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of a **stroke** such as sudden onset of severe headache, eyesight changes, slurred speech, loss of coordination, weakness or numbness in arm or leg.
- Signs of **heart problems** such as slow or uneven heartbeat, chest pain, chest pressure, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- Signs of **liver problems** such as yellow eyes or skin, white or clay-coloured stools
- 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 **bleeding problems** such as black, tarry stools; blood in urine; pinpoint red spots on skin; extensive bruising; nosebleeds; vomiting blood.

### SEE YOUR DOCTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- Unusual **tiredness**
- **Numbness or tingling** in feet or hands
- **Abdominal pain**
- **Headache** not controlled with acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®)

