

For the Patient: **HNOTLEN**

Treatment for Locally Recurrent or Metastatic, RAI-refractory Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Using Lenvatinib

HN = Head and Neck (tumour group)

OT = Other (includes Thyroid)

LEN = LENVatinib

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

What are these drugs used for?

- Lenvatinib (len VA ti nib) is an oral drug used to treat a type of thyroid cancer that can no longer be treated with radioactive iodine.

How do these drugs work?

- Lenvatinib blocks the proteins that make new blood vessels in cancer cells. This slows or prevents the growth of cancer cells.

INTENDED BENEFITS

- Lenvatinib is given to destroy and/or limit the growth of cancer cells.
- This treatment may improve your current symptoms, and delay or prevent the onset of new symptoms.

TREATMENT SUMMARY

How is this drug given?

- Lenvatinib is a capsule swallowed whole once a day. For specific instructions, see the “Instructions for the Patient” section.

What will happen when I get my drugs?

- A blood test is done on or before each treatment cycle.
- Your oncologist will assess whether you are to proceed with treatment, then write a prescription for the pharmacy.
- The dose and timing of your chemotherapy may change based on your blood counts and / or other side effects.

Treatment Protocol

Lenvatinib 24 mg orally once daily for 28 days.

This 28-day cycle will repeat until intolerable side effects or disease progression.

Are there any risks?

- You may develop worsening of your blood pressure. This may occur about two weeks into starting lenvatinib. Take your blood pressure weekly for the first two months of treatment. Your doctor may prescribe additional medicine to treat your high blood pressure.
- Your thyroid hormone level may change during treatment. Your doctor may prescribe a change in your thyroid dose.

- You may develop an increase in protein in your urine. This is tested regularly. If you develop protein in your urine, your doctor may decrease your dose of lenvatinib or stop your treatment.
- Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines. There are many interactions that may occur that may not be aware of.
- Tell your oncologist about any prior surgeries or radiotherapy treatment within the last 6 months. There is a risk of bleeding or developing a tear in the stomach or intestines.
- Avoid becoming pregnant or breastfeeding while taking lenvatinib.

What are the side effects of Lenvatinib, how often do they occur and how do I manage them?

Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any drug treatment. The ones listed below are particularly important for you to be aware of as they are directly related to the common actions of the drug in your treatment plan.

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?	MANAGEMENT
Signs of a blood clot including tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf tenderness, warmth, or swelling, sudden onset of chest pain or shortness of breath.	rare	Call your oncologist and go to emergency.
Signs of jaundice (eye or skin yellowing), pain on right side of stomach area, nausea, loss of appetite.	very rare	Your dose may be adjusted.
Bleeding problems such as nosebleeds, bruising on your skin, black, tarry or bloody stools.	uncommon	Call your oncologist and go to emergency.
Signs of kidney problems such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.	rare	Your dose may be adjusted.

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS	How common is it?	MANAGEMENT
High blood pressure may occur.	common	Your blood pressure will be checked during your visits to your doctor. It is advisable for you to record your blood pressure every 1 to 2 weeks for the first 2 months.
Nausea and vomiting may occur after your treatment.	common	It is easier to prevent nausea than to treat it once it has occurred. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids • Eat and drink often in small quantities • Take anti-nauseants regularly. • Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Help Control Nausea</i>.*
Diarrhea may occur.	very common	If diarrhea is a problem: <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 Ideas to Help with Diarrhea During Chemotherapy</i>.*
Loss of appetite and weight loss may occur.	common	Try the ideas in <i>High Energy High Protein Ideas</i> and <i>Healthy Eating Using High Energy High Protein Foods</i> .*
You may have changes in thyroid hormone levels .	very common	Your TSH is monitored monthly and your doctor will adjust your thyroid dose as needed.
Irregular heartbeats may occur. Symptoms include feeling faint, lightheaded, dizzy or fast heartbeat.	rare	Call your oncologist and go to emergency.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PATIENT

How should I take this drug?

Lenvatinib capsules are swallowed whole with a glass of water. It is taken with or without food, about the same time every day. Do not open, chew, crush, or split the capsules. Your daily dose may be more than one capsule. The pharmacy provides daily doses on cards to help you take the right dose.

What if I miss a dose?

If you miss a dose within 12 hours, then take it as soon as you remember. If it has been beyond 12 hours, then skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your regular time. Do not double the dose.

How should I store this drug?

Lenvatinib is stored at room temperature, out of the reach and sight of children.

What other drugs can interact with Lenvatinib?

Many prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, minerals, and natural health supplements may interact with lenvatinib and cause unwanted side effects. The pharmacist will check for interactions prior to you starting lenvatinib. Inform your doctor and pharmacist when you start a new medicine.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS VERY IMPORTANT

STOP TAKING LENVATINIB 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 face, arm or leg.
- Signs of a **blood clot** such as tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf tenderness, warmth, or swelling, sudden onset of chest pain or shortness of breath.
- Signs of an **allergic reaction** (rare) soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heartbeat, face swelling, or breathing problems.
- Signs of **heart problems** such as chest pain, headache that does not resolve, visual changes, nausea, vomiting, unusually high blood pressure.
- Worsening **abdominal pain, diarrhea, or blood or mucus in stools.**
- Any **bleeding** such as black, tarry, or bloody stools, nosebleeds that do not resolve.
- **Seizures, or loss of consciousness** with or without **confusion, headache, or changes in eye sight.**

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

- Extreme tiredness, weight change, headache
- Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach upset
- Changes in your vision, confusion, or problems thinking
- Changes in your the colour of your urine or stool

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

- Nausea, diarrhea, stomach pain
- Headache not controlled with acetaminophen
- Skin rash, redness, itching, or peeling of skin on hands and feet
- Decreased appetite

If you experience symptoms or changes in your body that have not been described above but worry you, or in any symptoms are severe, contact:

_____ at telephone
number: _____