



Provincial Health Services Authority

## For the Patient: Amivantamab

Other names: RYBREVANT®

- Amivantamab (A-mih-VAN-tuh-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 amivantamab before receiving amivantamab.
- A **blood test** may be taken before each treatment. The dose and timing of your treatment may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of amivantamab.
- Amivantamab may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with amivantamab and for 3 months after your treatment has ended. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 3 months after your treatment has ended.
- **Do not donate semen** while you are taking amivantamab, and for 3 months after your treatment has ended.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with amivantamab 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
<b>Allergic reactions</b> may occur. Signs of an allergic reaction may include chills, fever, flushing, dizziness, or breathing problems. This can occur immediately or several hours after receiving amivantamab and usually only with the first or second dose.	Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving amivantamab or contact your oncologist <b>immediately</b> if this happens after you leave the clinic.
<b>Pain or tenderness</b> may occur where the needle was placed.	Apply cool compresses for 15-20 minutes several times a day.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Nausea</b> and <b>vomiting</b> 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 before your treatment and/or 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 <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.*</li> </ul> <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s).</p>
<p><b>Skin reactions</b> such as rash, redness, dryness, or itchiness commonly occur.</p>	<p>To help prevent skin reactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply moisturizer (e.g., CeraVe®) to face and whole body liberally and often.</li> <li>• Avoid direct sunlight and tanning salons during treatment and for 2 months following treatment.</li> <li>• Wear a hat, long sleeves, and long pants outside on sunny days.</li> <li>• Wear a sunscreen that blocks both UVA and UVB and has a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 30. Apply liberally, 30 minutes before exposure. Reapply every 2 hours and after swimming.</li> <li>• Refer to <i>Your Medication Sun Sensitivity and Sunscreens*</i> or the <i>BC Health Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>If skin reaction persists or gets worse, call your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.</p>
<p><b>Nail changes</b> may commonly occur. The skin around the nails may become painful, red, or swollen. Nails may rarely loosen or fall off.</p>	<p>To help prevent nail problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not cut your nails too short.</li> <li>• Avoid biting your nails.</li> <li>• Limit use of nail polish and nail polish remover.</li> </ul> <p>If nails are painful, you may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day. Tell your healthcare team at your next visit.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Diarrhea</b> 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"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>• Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* </li></ul> <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>
<p><b>Constipation</b> may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise if you can.</li> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*</li> </ul>
<p>Your <b>white blood cells</b> may decrease after 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></p>	<p>To help prevent infection:</p> <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> <p>Call your healthcare team <b>immediately</b> 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>
<p>Your <b>platelets</b> may decrease after your treatment. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. <b>You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</b></p>	<p>To help prevent bleeding problems:</p> <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> <p>Some medications such as ASA (e.g., ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <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> </ul> <p>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.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Minor bleeding, such as <b>nosebleeds</b> , may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sit up straight and tip your head slightly forward. Tilting your head back may cause blood to run down your throat.</li> <li>• Pinch your nostrils shut between your thumb and forefinger or apply firm pressure against the bleeding nostril for 10 full minutes.</li> <li>• After 10 minutes, check to see if your nose is still bleeding. If it is, hold it for 10 more minutes.</li> <li>• Stay quiet for a few hours and do not blow your nose for at least 12 hours after the bleeding has stopped.</li> </ul> <p>Get emergency help if a nosebleed lasts longer than 20 minutes.</p>
<b>Sore mouth</b> may sometimes occur a few days after treatment. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth, or in the throat. <b>Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Make a mouthwash with ¼ teaspoon baking soda AND ¼ teaspoon salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Try with a Sore Mouth</i>.*</li> </ul>
<b>Headache</b> may sometimes occur.	Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.
<b>Muscle or joint pain</b> may sometimes occur a few days after your treatment.	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.
<b>Sugar control</b> is commonly affected in patients with diabetes.	Check your blood sugar regularly if you have diabetes.
<b>Swelling</b> of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.	<p>If swelling is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevate your feet when sitting.</li> <li>• Avoid tight clothing.</li> </ul>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<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>.*</li> </ul>
<b>Hair loss</b> is rare with amivantamab. Colour and texture may change.	If hair loss is a problem, refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</i> .*
<b>Blood clots</b> may rarely occur. This is more likely to happen if you have had blood clots before. Signs to watch for include tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf tenderness, sudden onset of cough, chest pain, or shortness of breath.	<p>To help prevent blood clots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep active.</li> <li>Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>Avoid tight clothing.</li> <li>Do not sit with your legs crossed at the knees.</li> </ul>
<b>Numbness</b> or <b>tingling of the fingers or toes</b> may sometimes occur. This will slowly return to normal once your treatments are over. This may take several months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be careful when handling items that are sharp, hot, or cold.</li> <li>Be careful when walking on uneven surfaces or doing activities that need you to balance or be steady.</li> <li>Tell your healthcare team at your next visit if you have trouble with buttons, writing, picking up small objects, walking, or have fallen.</li> </ul>

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

### **CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:**

- Signs of an **allergic reaction** soon after a treatment including chills, fever, flushing, dizziness, 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).
- Signs of a **blood clot** such as tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf swelling and tenderness, sudden onset of cough, chest pain, or shortness of breath.
- Signs of **lung problems** such as shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing.

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

- Changes in eyesight**, blurry vision, eye pain, or sensitivity to light.
- Skin rash** that blisters, peels, or is painful.
- Cough** that doesn't go away or gets worse.

