# For the Patient: Inavolisib

Other names: ITOVEBI®

- **Inavolisib** (in" a voe lis' ib) 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 inavolisib before taking inavolisib.
- **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** inavolisib exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- You may **take** inavolisib with food or on an empty stomach. Try to take it about the same time each day
- If you **miss a dose** of inavolisib, take it as soon as you can if it is within 9 hours of the missed dose. If it is more than 9 hours since your missed dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times. Do NOT take more than one dose to make up for the missed dose. Be sure to mention it to your healthcare team at your next visit.
- If you **vomit** the dose of inavolisib, do not take a second dose. Skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times. Let your healthcare team know as a medication to prevent nausea may be required for future doses.
- Other drugs may **interact** with inavolisib. 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 inavolisib.
- Inavolisib may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use a **non-hormonal method of birth control** while being treated with inavolisib and for 1 week after your treatment has ended. Talk to your doctor about which birth control options are best for you. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment.
- **Store** inavolisib tablets out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light, and moisture.

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- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with inavolisib 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 |
|---|---|
| **Nausea** and **vomiting** may occur. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated. Most people have little or no nausea. | You may be given a prescription for antinausea drug(s) to take at home. **It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred**, so follow directions closely.<br>• Drink plenty of fluids.<br>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.<br>• Try the ideas in *Practical Tips to Manage Nausea.**<br>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s). |
| **Sugar control** may be affected, even if you don't have diabetes. **High blood sugars** commonly occur with inavolisib treatment. | Your blood sugars will be checked by your healthcare team.<br>• You may also be asked to check your blood sugars at home. Tell your healthcare team if your blood sugars are high or not controlled.<br>• Tell your healthcare team immediately if you feel more thirsty than normal or you are urinating (going pee) more often. |
| **Sore mouth** may sometimes occur. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth, or in the throat. **Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.** | • 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.<br>• Make a mouthwash with ¼ teaspoon baking soda AND ¼ teaspoon salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day.<br>• Avoid using mouthwashes that contain alcohol, as they can irritate your mouth.<br>• Try the ideas in *Food Ideas to Try with a Sore Mouth.** |


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|---|---|
| **Diarrhea** may commonly occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated. | For mild diarrhea (up to 3 stools per day more than usual), **diarrhea may be treated with loperamide 2 mg tablets** (e.g., IMODIUM®):<br>• Take ***TWO tablets*** at the first sign of loose or more frequent stools than usual.<br>• Then take ***ONE tablet*** after every loose stool, up to a maximum of eight tablets per day AND continue until diarrhea has stopped for 12 hours or as directed by your doctor or nurse.<br>• Always keep a supply of loperamide (e.g., have 48 tablets at home). You can buy loperamide at any pharmacy without a prescription.<br><br>To help diarrhea:<br>• Drink plenty of fluids.<br>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.<br>• Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in *Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea*.*<br>• A dietitian can give you more suggestions for dealing with diarrhea.<br><br>Call your healthcare team if you have:<br>• four stools a day more than usual.<br>• have diarrhea during the night.<br>• diarrhea that does not improve 24 hours after starting loperamide.<br>• diarrhea that lasts more than 36 hours. |
| **Skin rashes, itching** or **dry skin** may sometimes occur. | • Use a gentle, fragrance-free soap.<br>• Avoid using skin products which cause dry skin or itching.<br>• If itching is very irritating or painful, call your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit. |


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| Your **platelets** may decrease during your treatment. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. **You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.** | To help prevent bleeding problems:<br>• Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself.<br>• Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose.<br>• Avoid constipation.<br>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. Maintain good oral hygiene.<br>Some medications such as ASA (e.g., ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding.<br>• Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed by your doctor (e.g., **ASA for your heart**).<br>• For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) first, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day. |
| **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. |
| **Taste alteration** may sometimes occur. | Try the ideas in *Food Ideas to Cope with Taste and Smell Changes*.* |
| **Loss of appetite** and **weight loss** may sometimes occur. | Try the ideas in *Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite.** |
| **Tiredness** and lack of energy may sometimes occur. | • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.<br>• Try the ideas in *Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout*.* |
| **Hair loss** sometimes occurs with inavolisib. Colour and texture may change. | If hair loss is a problem, refer to *Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout*.* |

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

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

- **High blood sugars** and you are confused, feel weak or tired, have stomach pain, feel like vomiting, or have fruity-smelling breath.

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

- Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.


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- Uncontrolled **diarrhea** or diarrhea that does not improve with loperamide.
- Increased **sore throat or mouth** that makes it difficult to swallow comfortably.

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

- Abdominal pain.
- Dry eyes or blurry vision.
- Indigestion.
- Skin rash or itching.

## REPORT ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS TO YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM


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