



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: Pemigatinib

Other names: PEMAZYRE®

- **Pemigatinib** (pem" i ga' ti 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 pemigatinib before taking pemigatinib.
- **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** pemigatinib exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- You may **take** pemigatinib with food or on an empty stomach. Try to take it about the same time each day.
- If you **miss a dose** of pemigatinib, take it as soon as you can if it is within 4 hours of the missed dose. If it is more than 4 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 pemigatinib, do not take a second dose. Skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times. If vomiting continues, call your healthcare team during office hours for advice. Be sure to mention it to your healthcare team at your next visit.
- Other drugs such as rifampin (RIFADIN®) and itraconazole (SPORANOX®) may **interact** with pemigatinib. 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 pemigatinib.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of pemigatinib.
- Pemigatinib may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with pemigatinib and for 1 month

after your treatment has ended. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and 1 month after your treatment has ended.

- **Store** pemigatinib tablets 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 pemigatinib 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>The phosphate levels in your blood commonly increase with pemigatinib treatment. This usually occurs within the first few weeks of starting pemigatinib.</p> <p>Low phosphate levels in the blood may also sometimes occur while being treated with pemigatinib.</p>	<p>Your phosphate levels will be checked by your healthcare team.</p> <p>To help prevent high phosphate levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit food that is high in phosphate. Ask your healthcare team for advice. • Avoid supplements that may contain phosphate (e.g., potassium phosphate). • Check with your healthcare team before taking antacids, vitamin D supplements or using enemas. <p>Call your healthcare team during office hours if you have muscle cramps or tingling around your mouth.</p>
<p>Eye problems such as dry eyes, blurry vision, or changes in your eyesight may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>You will have regular eye exams during your treatment. You may be asked to check your vision at home between visits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may use artificial tears or other similar eye products for dry eyes. It is best to use preservative-free eye products. You can buy them at your pharmacy without a prescription. • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you have eye problems. <p>Call your healthcare team immediately if you have blurry vision, loss of vision, eye pain, or see dark spots or flashes of light.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</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 antinausea drug(s).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Make a mouthwash with ¼ teaspoon baking soda AND ¼ teaspoon salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day. <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Try with a Sore Mouth</i>.*</p>
<p>Skin rash or dry itchy skin may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>If the rash is very irritating, call your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.</p>
<p>Nail changes such as nail ridges or changes in nail colour may sometimes occur. Nails may sometimes loosen or fall off, or the skin around the nails may become painful, red, or swollen.</p>	<p>To help prevent nail problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not cut your nails too short. • Avoid biting your nails. • Limit use of nail polish and nail polish remover. <p>If your nails are painful, you may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</p> <p>Tell your healthcare team at your next visit.</p>
<p>Fever may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Minor bleeding, such as nosebleeds , may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sit up straight and tip your head slightly forward. Tilting your head back may cause blood to run down your throat. • Pinch your nostrils shut between your thumb and forefinger or apply firm pressure against the bleeding nostril for 10 full minutes. • After 10 minutes, check to see if your nose is still bleeding. If it is, hold it for 10 more minutes. • Stay quiet for a few hours and do not blow your nose for at least 12 hours after the bleeding has stopped. <p>Get emergency help if a nosebleed lasts longer than 20 minutes.</p>
Diarrhea may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.	<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>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>
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>.*
Hand-foot skin reaction may sometimes occur during pemigatinib 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid tight-fitting shoes or rubbing pressure to hands and feet, such as that caused by heavy activity. • Avoid tight-fitting jewellery. • Clean hands and feet with lukewarm water and gently pat to dry; avoid hot water. • Apply lanolin-containing creams (e.g., BAG BALM®, UDDERLY SMOOTH®) to hands and feet, liberally and often. <p>Tell your healthcare team at your next visit if you have any signs of hand-foot skin reaction as your dose may need to be changed.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
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.
Joint pain or pain in your arms, legs, or back may sometimes occur.	You may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.
Sugar control may sometimes be affected in patients with diabetes.	Check your blood sugar regularly if you have diabetes.
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 and weight loss may sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> .*
Tiredness and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*
Hair loss sometimes occurs with pemigatinib. Colour and texture may change.	If hair loss is a problem, refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</i> .*
Increased calcium in the blood may sometimes occur.	To help prevent high calcium levels, drink plenty of fluids. Check with your healthcare team before taking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antacids that may contain calcium (e.g., calcium carbonate, TUMS®). • calcium or vitamin D supplements.

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

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

- **Changes in eyesight** such as blurry vision or loss of vision; eye pain; seeing dark spots, flashes of light, or halos around objects.

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 **kidney problems** such as swelling of feet or lower legs.
- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; cloudy or foul smelling urine.

