



What is Alecensa®

Medicine Name	Description
Alectinib	150 mg gelatin capsule: white

How should you take your medicine?

Your doctor has determined your medicine dosage.

In your case, the dosage is as follows:..... mg/day, i.e. 150 mg gelatin capsules, to be taken twice a day, every day.

Swallow whole with a glass of water, without opening, chewing, or diluting the capsules. At a set time, with meals.

If you forgot to take a dose or in case of vomiting, do not take an additional dose but wait for the time to take the next dose.

Dosage – therapy regimen

Twice a day, at a set time, with meals									
With no gaps									
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	...	D28

How to get the medicine supply?

This medicine is available in local pharmacies.

Getting this medicine might take time. Be careful and order the medicine in advance. Store this product in its original packaging, away from sources of heat and moisture.

What else do you need to know?

Precautions and monitoring

Laboratory tests are necessary while taking your medication (blood test to monitor blood count, liver function, and creatine phosphokinase), as well as clinical condition monitoring (arterial pressure, ECG).

Interactions with other medications and/or food

The occurrence of interactions between Alecensa® and your other treatments may have harmful consequences (reduced drug efficacy and tolerance). It is important to tell your pharmacist and doctor about all medications and/or other substances (foods, plants, probiotics, essential oils, nutritional supplements, etc.) that you are taking.

Example: While taking ALECENSA®, it is necessary to avoid using grapefruit juice, Saint John's wort, or red yeast rice.

What are possible side effects?

Only the most common side effects are listed below. There might be some other side effects. For additional information, refer to your medicine leaflet or seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist.

SIDE EFFECTS	
Most common ones	<p>Digestive problems: constipation, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, inflammations inside the mouth (stomatitis), taste perception disorder, weight gain</p> <p>Pain: in muscles (myalgia)</p> <p>Swelling: limb swelling</p> <p>Abnormal lab results: increased creatine phosphokinase, decreased hemoglobin level (anemia), abnormal liver function tests</p> <p>Skin problems: sun sensitivity, rash</p> <p>Eye problems: blurred vision, decreased vision</p> <p>Cardiac problems</p> <p>Respiratory problems</p>
WHEN TO ALERT THE MEDICAL TEAM?	



Tell medical personnel if the following conditions are present and in the absence of specific medical advice	<p>Digestive problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A significant and/or rapid weight loss > Very frequent diarrhea, bowel movement over 4 times a day > Mouth pain or ulcers that prevent normal eating > Severe abdominal pain > Inability to drink for 24 hours and/or eat for about 48 hours > Bowel movements fewer than 3 times a week <p>Muscular problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Unusual and inexplicable muscular pain <p>Pulmonary problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Increasing constant cough or problems breathing <p>Symptoms suggestive of slow heart rate (bradycardia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Loss of consciousness, dizziness > Decreased blood pressure <p>Eye problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Pain in the eyes, tearing or redness, blurred vision, or sun sensitivity
HOW TO PREVENT SIDE EFFECTS?	
Weight	Regularly check your weight in case of digestive problems or swelling of the limbs.
Skin care	Opt for mild soap and moisturizer; pat skin dry. Avoid using any skin irritating products. <i>For sun protection, use</i> broad spectrum sunscreen and avoid sun exposure.
Oral hygiene	Use a soft toothbrush, use oral rinses containing baking soda. Avoid oral rinses that contain menthol or alcohol.
Eyes	Avoid wearing contact lenses. Avoid driving in low light.
Swelling	Avoid wearing tight clothing, socks, and shoes. Put your feet in an elevated position. Check your weight regularly.
Fatigue	Opt for activities contributing to well-being, in particular adjusted and regular physical activities: walking, work in the garden, swimming, biking, sports... Alternate periods of activity and rest.
HOW TO ADAPT YOUR DIET?	
Nausea	Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes. Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods.
Constipation	Opt for a high fiber diet. Drink more water.
Diarrhea	Opt for a low fiber diet. It is preferable to consume starchy products, carrots, and bananas. Avoid using raw fruit and vegetables, dairy products, coffee, or alcohol. Drink more water.
Taste perception disorders	Opt for several small meals of warm and cold food per day. Avoid using metal kitchen utensils.
Inflammation inside mouth (ulcers)	Avoid sour, sticky, or very salty foods.
Swelling	Opt for a low salt diet.

