

Patient Information Leaflet Nilotinib – TASIGNA®

What is TASIGNA®

Medicine Name	Description
	150 mg gelatin capsule: red
	200 mg gelatin capsule: yellow
Nilotinib	NUR DER

How should you take your medicine?

Your doctor has determined your medicine dosage.

At a set time, with a time interval between taking the medicine and eating (1 hour before a meal or 2 hours after a meal).

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



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 counts, level of electrolytes such as potassium, blood glucose, cholesterol, liver and pancreas function), as well as clinical condition monitoring (arterial pressure, ECG).

Using contraceptives

This drug may harm an unborn baby. During the entire treatment, you and your partner need to use effective contraception methods (condoms combined with another method).

Interactions with other medications and/or food

The occurrence of interactions between TASIGNA® 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 TASIGNA®, it is necessary to avoid using Saint John's wort, grapefruit, boldo, fucus, Asian ginseng, and passionflower.

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



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Most common ones	Digestive problems: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pain General disorders: limb and/or face swelling Abnormal lab results: low platelet count (thrombocytopenia), low multinuclear neutrophil count (neutropenia), low hemoglobin level (anemia), abnormal liver and pancreas function tests, high level of cholesterol and triglycerides Pain: muscle and joint pain, headaches Skin problems: skin rash, dryness, itching, hair loss Cardiac problems: high palpitations, fast or irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, chest pain Fatigue
Some patients require special	Patients – carriers of hepatitis B virus Patients with a history of arrythmia
attention	
WHEN TO ALERT THE MEDIC	
Tell medical personnel if the following conditions are present and in the absence of specific medical advice	Digestive problems > Significant and/or rapid weight loss > Very frequent diarrhea, bowel movement over 4 times a day > Severe abdominal pain > Inability to drink for 24 hours and/or eat for about 48 hours > Bowel movements fewer than 3 times a week Symptoms suggestive of infection > Temperature > 38.5 °C > Cough, throat pain, pain on urination, diarrhea with fever Pain that prevents you from doing your normal activities > Headaches > Joint pain Symptoms suggestive of water retention Rapid and unexpected weight gain Symptoms suggestive of cardiac problems > Shortness of breath, high palpitations, chest pain or tightness
HOW TO PREVENT SIDE EFF	
Skin care	Opt for mild soap and moisturizer, pat skin dry. Avoid using any skin irritating products. For sun protection use broad spectrum sunscreen and avoid sun exposure.
Weight	Regularly check your weight in case of digestive problems or swelling of the limbs.
Water retention, limb swelling	Avoid wearing tight clothing, socks, and shoes. Put your feet in an elevated position.
Infection	Avoid visiting high risk areas (crowds, contact with sick people,). A flu and pneumococcal infection vaccine might be recommended for you: it will protect you.
Constipation	To stimulate intestinal transit, engage in adjusted and regular physical activities.
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.
Joint pain	Engage in adjusted types of physical activity.
Hair loss	Use a small amount of mild shampoo (for babies). Opt for a soft brush. Avoid washing your hair too often Avoid heat sources (hairdryer, heated curlers, hot smoothing iron), dyes, highlights, or perm.
HOW TO ADAPT YOUR DIET?	
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.
Nausea	Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes. Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods.
Water retention	Opt for a low salt diet.
Water retention Constipation	Opt for a low salt diet. Opt for a high fiber diet. Drink more water.



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