




What is VOTRIENT®

Medicine Name	Description
Pazopanib	200 mg pill: pink, oval 400 mg pill: white, oval 

How should you take your medicine?

Your doctor has determined your medicine dosage.

















In your case, the dosage is as follows:..... mg per day, i.e.200 mg pill(s) and/or 400 mg pill(s), to be taken once a day, every day.

Swallow whole with a glass of water; do not crush, cut, chew, or dilute the pills.

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

Once a day, at a set time, 1 hour before meal or 2 hours after meal		< 1h		2h >		< 1h		2h >		< 1h		2h >
With no gaps										...		D28
	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, kidney, and thyroid gland function; potassium level; albumin urine test), as well as clinical condition monitoring (ECG, blood pressure, ultrasound of the heart).

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 VOTRIENT® 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 VOTRIENT®, it is necessary to avoid using Saint John's wort and grapefruit juice.

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: diarrhea, nausea, weight loss, vomiting, taste perception disorder, inflammations inside the mouth (ulcers), abdominal pain, loss of appetite</p> <p>Skin problem: hair and skin color change, skin rash, inflammation of palms, soles of the feet, and areas of friction, hair loss (moderate)</p> <p>Pain: headaches and other pain</p> <p>Abnormal lab results: abnormal liver function test results, low leucocyte count (leucopenia), multinuclear neutrophil count (neutropenia), and platelet count (thrombocytopenia), and presence of protein in urine</p> <p>Vascular disorders: bleedings, high blood pressure</p> <p>Others: fatigue, sleep disorder, vision 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"> > 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 > Discharge, abscess, or pain in the anus <p>Hypertension symptoms Headaches, buzzing in the ears, and/or dizziness Blood pressure increase</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of infection Temperature > 38.5 °C Cough, throat pain, pain on urination, diarrhea with fever</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of hemorrhage Blood in stool or in vomit Hematomas (bruises), nose bleedings</p> <p>Symptoms of cardiac disorder or phlebitis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Shortness of breath, high palpitations, or chest pain or tightness, loss of consciousness, leg swelling > Weakness in one side of the body, severe headaches, convulsions, confusion, problems speaking, vision changes, or severe dizziness > Red, warm, and painful calf <p>Symptoms suggestive of cerebral edema Headaches, confusion, convulsions, or vision problems</p> <p>Respiratory problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Increasing constant cough or problems breathing
--	---

HOW TO PREVENT SIDE EFFECTS?

Blood pressure control	Elevated blood pressure needs to be corrected. Taking arterial pressure regularly is recommended. Pharmacists can help you take your blood pressure. You can also ask to do it by yourself using an automatic blood pressure monitor.
Weight	Regularly check your weight in case of digestive problems or swelling.
Skin and hair care	<p>On hands and feet: Apply moisturizing cream or milk and/or healing cream on hands and feet (without rubbing hard).</p> <p>Avoid exposing hands and feet to heat (hot water). Avoid activities that cause rubbing or injury.</p> <p>Avoid wearing overly tight clothing, socks, or shoes</p> <p>Body: Opt for soft soap and moisturizer, pat skin dry. Avoid using any irritating products. For sun protection use broad spectrum sunscreen and avoid sun exposure.</p> <p>Hair: 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.</p>
Oral hygiene	Use a soft toothbrush; use oral rinses containing baking soda. Avoid oral rinses that contain menthol or alcohol.
Bleedings / hemorrhages	Avoid taking anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen, aspirin...) Notify your doctor: > if you take <i>blood thinners or thrombocytic antiaggregants</i> : careful monitoring is needed > about <i>surgical or dental intervention</i>
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.

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.
Weight loss	Opt for a higher calorie diet and "pleasure diet".
Nausea	Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes. Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods.
Inflammation inside mouth (ulcers)	Avoid sour, sticky, or very salty foods.
Taste perception disorders	Opt for several small meals of warm and cold food per day. Avoid using metal kitchen utensils.

