




What is ICLUSIG®

Medicine Name	Description
Ponatinib	15 mg, 30 mg, and 45 mg pills: white, round 

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. 15 mg pills and/or 30 mg pills, and/or 45 mg pills, 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 or without 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

Once a day, at a set time, with or without 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 counts, liver and pancreas function tests, blood glucose and cholesterol level), as well as clinical condition monitoring (blood 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 ICLUSIG® 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 ICLUSIG®, it is necessary to avoid using Saint John's wort and grapefruit. Avoid taking medications for hyperacidity.

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: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and loss of appetite</p> <p>General disorders: water retention, dizziness, fatigue</p> <p>Abnormal lab results: low thrombocyte count (thrombocytopenia) and/or multinuclear neutrophil count (neutropenia), low hemoglobin level (anemia), abnormal liver and/or pancreas function test</p> <p>Pain: pain in bones, muscles, and joints, headaches</p> <p>Skin problems: skin rash, itching</p> <p>Respiratory problems: infection, cough, breathing problems</p> <p>Cardiac problems, including high blood pressure</p> <p>Others: bleedings, fatigue, and sleep disorders</p>
Some patients require special attention	<p>Patients – carriers of hepatitis B virus</p> <p>Patients with diabetes (risk of hyperglycemia)</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 > 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>Symptoms suggestive of infection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Temperature > 38.5 °C > Cough, throat pain, pain on urination, diarrhea with fever <p>Symptoms suggestive of hemorrhage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Blood in stool or in vomit > Hematomas (bruises), nose bleedings <p>Respiratory problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Increasing constant cough or problems breathing <p>Pain that prevents you from doing your normal activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Headaches and/or joint pain <p>Symptoms suggestive of water retention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast and unexpected weight gain <p>Symptoms suggestive of heart or vessels disorder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Headaches, buzzing in the ears, and/or dizziness > Blood pressure increase Shortness of breath, high palpitations, or chest pain or tightness > Red, warm to the touch, and painful calf <p>Symptoms suggestive of neurological disorder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Weakness in one side of the body, severe headaches, convulsions, confusion, problems speaking, vision changes, or severe dizziness
HOW TO PREVENT SIDE EFFECTS?	
Skin care	<p>Opt for mild soap and moisturizer, pat skin dry. Avoid using any skin irritating products.</p> <p><i>For sun protection use</i> broad spectrum sunscreen and avoid sun exposure.</p>
Weight	Regularly check your weight in case of digestive problems or water retention.
Water retention (limb swellings)	Avoid wearing tight clothing, socks, and shoes. Put your feet in an elevated position.
Infection	<p>Don't forget the antibiotic prescribed by your doctor.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
Fatigue / joint pain / constipation	<p>Opt for activities contributing to well-being, in particular adjusted and regular physical activities: walking, work in the garden, swimming, biking, sports...</p> <p>Alternate periods of activity and rest..</p>
Bleedings	<p>Avoid taking anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen, aspirin...)</p> <p>Notify your doctor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > if you take <i>blood thinners or thrombocytic antiaggregants</i>: careful monitoring is needed > about <i>surgical or dental intervention</i>.
HOW TO ADAPT YOUR DIET?	
Diarrhea	<p>Opt for a low fiber diet. It is preferable to consume starchy products, carrots, and bananas.</p> <p>Avoid using raw fruit and vegetables, dairy products, coffee, or alcohol.</p> <p>Drink more water.</p>
Nausea	<p>Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes.</p> <p>Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods.</p>
Water retention	Opt for a low salt diet.
Constipation	Opt for a high fiber diet. Drink more water.

