



What is Pralsetinib - GAVRETO®

Medicine Name	Description
Pralsetinib	100 mg gelatin capsule: light blue

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. 100 mg gelatin capsules, to be taken once a day, every day.

Swallow whole with a glass of water, without opening, or diluting the capsules.

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, on an empty stomach								
With no gaps								

How to get the medicine supply?

This medicine is available in a hospital pharmacy.

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 and liver and kidney function), as well as clinical condition monitoring (arterial pressure).

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 Pralsetinib - GAVRETO® 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 GAVRETO®, it is necessary to avoid using grapefruit juice, Saint John's wort, ginkgo, fennel, turmeric, boldo, sage, echinacea.

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, diarrhea, dryness in the mouth</p> <p>General disorders: fatigue, fever, limb swelling</p> <p>Pain: muscle pain</p> <p>Cardiovascular system problems: hypertension</p> <p>Abnormal lab results: decreased hemoglobin level (anemia) and/or lymphocyte count (lymphopenia), decreased multinuclear neutrophil count (neutropenia), abnormal liver and/or kidney function tests, decreased calcium and sodium levels</p> <p>Respiratory problems: infection, cough</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>Hypertension symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Headaches, ringing in the ears, and/or dizziness > Blood pressure increase <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>Respiratory problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Increasing constant cough or problems breathing <p>Symptoms suggestive of hemorrhage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Paleness, significant fatigue > Blood in stool or in vomit > Hematomas (bruises), nose bleedings <p>Pain that prevents you from doing your normal activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Headaches > Muscle pain
HOW TO PREVENT SIDE EFFECTS?	
Weight	Regularly check your weight in case of digestive problems.
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	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.
Constipation	To stimulate intestinal transit, engage in adjusted and regular physical activities: walking, work in the garden, swimming, biking, sports...
Bleedings	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.
Constipation	Opt for a high fiber diet. Drink more water.
Loss of appetite	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.
Dryness in the mouth	Avoid sour, sticky, or very salty foods.

