




ACALABRUTINIB - CALQUENCE®

What is CALQUENCE

| Medicine Name | Description |
|---------------|--|
| Acalabrutinib | <p>100 mg pills: pink</p>  |

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 pill(s), twice a day, every day.

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

Take at the same time, with or without meals.

If you forgot to take a dose, it can be taken within 3 hours; however, 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 the same time, with or without meals |    |
| Continuously |  |

How to get the medicine supply?

This medicine is available from 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), as well as clinical condition monitoring (ECG, dermatological observation.)

Using contraceptives

This drug may harm an unborn baby. During the entire treatment and one month after its cessation, you and your partner need to use effective contraception methods (condoms, birth control pills combined with another method.)

Interactions with other medications and/or food

The occurrence of interactions between CALQUENCE® 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 CALQUENCE®, it is necessary to avoid taking Saint John's wort and grapefruit.

What are possible side effects?

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 | |
|--|---|
| The most common ones | <p>Infections: fever, respiratory infections (pharyngitis, laryngitis, sinusitis, rhinitis, pneumonia) etc.)</p> <p>Pain: headaches, joint pain, muscle pain, muscular spasms</p> <p>Digestive problems: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, constipation, inflammations inside the mouth (ulcers), loss of appetite</p> <p>Vascular problems: unusual bleeding, spots on the skin, hematomas, hypertension</p> <p>General problems: fatigue, legs and/or arms swelling, dizziness</p> <p>Skin problems: skin rash</p> <p>Abnormal lab results: decreased multinuclear neutrophil count (neutropenia), low hemoglobin level (anemia) and/or decreased platelet count (thrombocytopenia)</p> <p>Cardiac problems</p> |
| Patients requiring special attention | <p>Patients with impaired cardiac function</p> <p>Patients with a history of hepatitis B</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>Symptoms suggestive of infection</p> <p>Temperature > 38.5 °C</p> <p>Cough, throat pain, pain on urination, diarrhea with fever</p> <p>Digestive problems</p> <p>Significant and/or rapid weight loss</p> <p>Very frequent diarrhea, bowel movement over 4 times a day</p> <p>Pain inside the mouth or ulcers that prevent normal eating</p> <p>Severe abdominal pain</p> <p>Inability to drink for 24 hours and/or eat for about 48 hours</p> <p>Bowel movements fewer than 3 times a week</p> <p>Skin condition worsening</p> <p>Pain or inflammation in hands and feet</p> <p>Respiratory problems</p> <p>Increasing constant cough or problems breathing</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of hemorrhage</p> <p>Blood in stool or in vomit</p> <p>Hematomas (bruises), nose bleedings</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of cerebral edema</p> <p>Headaches, confusion, convulsions</p> <p>Vision problems</p> <p>Pain that prevents you from doing your normal activities</p> <p>Headaches</p> <p>Joint pain</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of cardiac problems</p> <p>Shortness of breath, high palpitations, or chest pain or tightness</p> <p>Skin problems</p> <p>Wart generation</p> <p>Skin tenderness or a reddish bump on the skin that bleeds or does not heal</p> <p>Mole size or color change</p> |
| How to prevent side effects? | |
| Infection | <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> |



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| Skin care | <u><i>On hands and feet:</i></u> Apply moisturizing cream or lotion and/or healing cream on hands and feet (without rubbing hard). Avoid exposing hands and feet to heat (hot water). Avoid activities that cause rubbing or injury. Avoid wearing overly tight clothing, socks, or shoes. <u><i>Body:</i></u> For washing, opt for a mild soap and moisturizer, pat skin dry. Avoid using any 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 (swelling of legs and/or arms). |
| Bleedings, hemorrhage | 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> . |
| Oral hygiene | Use a soft toothbrush; use oral rinses containing baking soda. Avoid oral rinses that contain menthol or alcohol. |
| Fatigue | Opt for activities contributing to well-being, in particular adjusted and regular physical activities: walking, swimming, biking, sports... Alternate periods of activity and rest. |
| Swelling | Avoid wearing tight clothing, socks, and shoes. Put your feet in an elevated position. |
| 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. |
| 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 plenty of water. |
| Constipation | Opt for a high fiber diet. Drink plenty of water. |
| Nausea | Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes. Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods. |
| Weight loss | Opt for a higher calorie diet and "pleasure diet". |
| Inflammation inside mouth (ulcers) | Avoid sour, sticky, or very salty foods. |
| Swellings | Opt for a low salt diet. |

