




What is COTELLIC®

| Medicine Name | Description |
|---------------|--|
| Cobimetinib | 20 mg pill: 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.20 mg pill(s) once a day for 3 weeks, every 4 weeks (gap of 7 days).

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 |  |  |  | | | |
| D1 - D21, resume on D29 |  | ... |  |  | ... |  |
| | D1 | | D21 | D22 | | 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 function, creatine phosphokinase), as well as clinical condition monitoring (regular follow-up with an ophthalmologist and dermatologist, cardiac scintigraphy, 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 COTELLIC® 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 COTELLIC®, it is necessary to avoid using Saint John's wort and grapefruit.

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 | <p>Digestive problems: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting Eye problems: vision change, blurred vision, retinal detachment Abnormal blood tests: low red blood cell count (anemia), abnormal liver tests and creatine phosphokinase Skin problems: skin rash, acne, sun sensitivity Others: high blood pressure, bleedings, fever, chills</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 hemorrhage > Blood in stool or in vomit > Hematomas (bruises), nose bleedings Digestive problems > Significant and/or rapid weight loss > Very frequent diarrhea, bowel movement over 4 times a day > Severe abdominal pain Eye problems > Vision decrease Pain in the eyes, tearing or redness, blurred vision, or light sensitivity Respiratory disorders Increasing constant cough or problems breathing Muscle problems > Pain or unusual, inexplicable muscle contractions (elevated creatine phosphokinase) Cardiac problems > Shortness of breath, high palpitations, chest pain or tightness > Loss of consciousness, high palpitations > Leg swelling Hypertension symptoms > Headaches, buzzing in the ears, and/or dizziness Blood pressure increase Symptoms suggestive of infection > Temperature > 38.5 °C > Cough, throat pain, pain on urination, diarrhea with fever</p> |
| HOW TO PREVENT SIDE EFFECTS? | |
| Skin care | Opt for mild soap and moisturizer, pat skin dry. Avoid using any skin irritating products. |
| Protection from the sun | ESSENTIAL. Apply broad spectrum sunscreen (SPF 50) and avoid sun exposure. Opt for long-sleeve clothing with a collar, long trousers, and hats. |
| 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. |
| 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> . |
| 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. |
| Infection | 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. |
| Nausea | Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes. Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods. |

