Venetoklax dostitrering

for Haematological malignancy

About your treatment

Venetoclax blocks proteins that regulate the growth of cancer cells, thereby slowing their growth. The treatment course lasts 35 days. Take the tablets once daily without interruption. The dose is increased weekly; your doctor or nurse will tell you how many tablets to take each day. Effects on blood counts—such as anemia (low hemoglobin), thrombocytopenia (low platelet count), and/or neutropenia (low count of neutrophil granulocytes, a type of white blood cell)—are common. Therefore, these levels are monitored regularly via blood tests during treatment. Excessively low levels may require the treatment to be paused or the dose to be reduced.

How to take the medicines

Swallow the tablets whole with water at mealtime. If you miss a dose, take it only if there are more than 8 hours left until your next scheduled dose.

You must not eat grapefruit, bitter orange or star fruit (carambola) during treatment.

Read more in the package leaflet.

Side effects - symptoms and tips

The side effects we list here are the most common and important. They can vary greatly from person to person, and even from time to time. Side effects may determine your dose or require you to stop taking the medicine.

Tell your doctor or nurse if you have any side effects. Often the symptoms can be prevented or alleviated.

Problems with stomach and intestines

Diarrhoea is common. You may also become constipated.

Tip: Drink a lot, a few glasses more than usual per day. If you have diarrhoea, avoid fatty, spicy and high-fibre foods. If you're constipated, try high-fibre foods and exercise. Talk to your doctor if you get diarrhoea or constipation - you may need medication.

Infection susceptibility

You will be susceptible to infection after treatment. This is because the level of white blood cells drops. Before each treatment, blood samples are taken to see if the blood cells have recovered. If the values are too low, the treatment must be postponed.

Tips: Try to avoid close contact with people who have a cold or stomach illness, for example. Wash your hands often with soap and water. Hand sanitizer can be useful.

Fatigue

Fatigue is common in connection with cancer and its treatment. The severity of the symptoms and their duration vary from person to person. You may continue to feel tired long after treatment has ended. This type of extreme exhaustion is known as fatigue—a tiredness that does not always improve with rest or sleep. Many describe fatigue as a total lack of energy, and it can occur even without physical exertion. Your ability to remember, concentrate, and solve problems may be impaired. Fatigue is sometimes associated with feelings of resignation, stress, anxiety, and depression. Tip: Try to stay active. Physical activity often helps alleviate tiredness and fatigue. Find a balance between activity, rest, and sleep that works for you.

Contact your clinic immediately at:

Emergency Call 112 in the event of persistent acute chest pain, chest tightness, or difficulty breathing/shortness of breath. **Call your clinic immediately in the event of:** Fever (temperature above 38℃) or temperature below 36℃ A nosebleed or other bleeding that cannot be stopped, or bruising over large areas of the body Symptoms of a urinary tract infection or cold symptoms prior to scheduled treatment Severe diarrhea that does not improve with anti-diarrheal medication Sudden deterioration, regardless of symptoms

Common advice

It is important not to get pregnant or make someone pregnant while you are being treated with cancer drugs, as the drugs can affect the foetus. Therefore, use safe contraceptives. Sometimes double protection is needed, as side effects such as diarrhoea or the direct effect of cancer drugs may mean that the contraceptive pill is not enough protection on its own.

General information about cancer

Useful information about cancer is available from both 1177 Vårdguiden and Cancerfonden:

www.1177.se

www.cancerfonden.se