Entrektinib

for Lungcancer

Regimen schedule

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Entrektinib	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Day	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Entrektinib	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

About your treatment

Entrektinib (Rozlytrek) blocks proteins that regulate the growth and division of cancer cells, slowing them down. The capsules are taken continuously once a day, without interruption. During treatment, your blood tests and any side effects will be monitored.

How to take the medicines

Swallow the capsules whole with water. Take the capsules with or without food. If you vomit right after your dose, take another dose. You must not eat or drink grapefruit or preparations containing grapefruit or pomegranate during treatment as this may affect the effect of Entrektinib. 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.

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.

Cognitive changes

Cognitive changes are common and you often have mild symptoms. You may become confused, irritable, depressed and experience impaired memory. You may also experience brain fatigue, lack of initiative and find it difficult to multitask. Headache, dizziness and altered sensation also occur.

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.

Pain in muscles and joints

Pain in muscles and joints is common.

Headache

Headaches are common.

Eye problems

You may experience visual disturbances with double vision and flashes of light. You may also get blurred vision and become more sensitive to light. Contact your doctor if you have any symptoms.

Tip: If your eyes sting and feel dry, use lubricating eye drops available from pharmacies.

Problems with stomach and intestines

Constipation is common. You may also get diarrhoea.

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

Nausea and taste changes

There is a risk that the treatment will make you feel unwell. If necessary, you will be given anti-nausea medication.

Tips: Sometimes it feels better to eat lighter food and small portions. For example, try skim milk, yoghurt, omelettes, sandwiches and hot or cold soups. Drinking a little extra between meals can reduce nausea.

Contact your clinic immediately at:

Acute

Call 112 in case of persistent acute chest pain, pressure on the chest or difficulty breathing/shortness of breath

Call your clinic immediately at:

Sudden deterioration regardless of symptoms

Severe diarrhea that does not decrease with stopping drugs

New skin rashes over large parts of the body

Painful skin redness/rash/nail changes

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