

**Pralsetinib**

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
Pralsetinib	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
Pralsetinib	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**How to take the medicine**

Pralsetinib blocks proteins that regulate the growth and division of cancer cells so that it is slowed down. The capsules are taken once a day. During the treatment, your blood samples and any side effects are monitored.

**How to take the medicine**

Swallow the capsules whole with water on an empty stomach. Do not eat for at least 2 hours before and at least 1 hour after taking the capsules. If you miss a dose, take it only if it is more than 12 hours until the next scheduled dose. You must not eat or drink preparations with grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment. Read more in the package insert.

**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**

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.

**Headache**

Headaches are common.

**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 bones**

Pain, tenderness and weakness in the muscles are common.

**Tips:** Can be relieved with common painkillers.

## **Cough and shortness of breath**

You may experience coughing and shortness of breath. Tell your doctor or nurse if you have trouble breathing.

## **Hypertension**

High blood pressure is common. Your blood pressure will be monitored during treatment, and you may need medication.

## **Nausea and taste changes**

You may feel unwell from the treatment. You will therefore be given anti-nausea medication in conjunction with the treatment. The medicines may cause constipation. You can get different varieties depending on how you feel. The taste of food and drink may be altered by the treatment.

**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.

## **Fatigue**

Fatigue is common. You may feel low in energy and never rested. Your memory may deteriorate, and you may find it harder to concentrate and solve problems. It can make you feel down, stressed and anxious. You may also find it difficult to socialise. Fatigue may persist for a long time after treatment.

**Tips:** Try to exercise and move around. It's the only thing known to help with fatigue.

## **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](http://www.1177.se)

[www.cancerfonden.se](http://www.cancerfonden.se)

## **Notes**

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