

**Epkoritamab veckovis, kur 2-3**

for Haematological malignancy

**Regimen schedule**

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

**Next course of treatment, day 29**

Day	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Epkoritamab	X						

**About your treatment**

Epkoritamab is an antibody that activates your immune system to attack cancer cells. You will receive an injection once a week for the first 2-3 months and then an injection every other week. During treatment, your blood tests and any side effects will be monitored. You may also receive medicines to prevent side effects, such as antibiotics and herpes infection drugs.

**Side effects - symptoms and tips**

**Side effects - cytokine release syndrome (CRS)** The side effects can be serious and are due to the medicine activating immune cells that can produce cytokines, cytokine release syndrome (CRS). The greatest risk of side effects is during the first treatments. The first times you receive treatment, you will have to stay in hospital for observation overnight. Symptoms of CRS are low blood pressure, dizziness and feeling unsteady, fever and chills, headache, nausea and vomiting. In addition to the acute side effects, you may experience other side effects. The ones we list here are the most common and important. They can vary greatly between different people. Tell your doctor or nurse if you have side effects. Often the symptoms can be prevented or alleviated. Side effects can come late, several months after the treatment has ended. In that case, contact your clinic anyway!

**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.

**Problems with stomach and intestines**

Diarrhoea and nausea are common, but you may also become constipated.

You can also get inflammation of the intestines (colitis). It can cause severe diarrhoea, stomach pain, blood in your stools or dark and smelly stools.

## 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.

## Skin problems

Dry skin and rashes with or without itching are common. Some skin conditions can be made worse by treatment, such as psoriasis and rosacea. You may also get inflammation of the skin (dermatitis), which in rare cases can lead to a severe skin reaction with watery sores.

**Tip for mild itching:** When washing your skin, be gentle and use unscented soap or shower oil. Lubricate with moisturiser.

## Headache

Headaches are common.

## 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

### Contact your reception immediately at:

- Fever (temp above 38 degrees) or at a temperature below 36 degrees
- Sudden deterioration regardless of symptom
- Increased number of stools/diarrhea with or without stomach pain, bloody or black stools
- New onset dry cough and shortness of breath
- Severe itching, blisters, oozing sores and peeling skin.
- If you or your relatives feel that you are changed, confused or that consciousness is affected.
- Headache, unusual fatigue, pain behind the eyes and visual disturbances.
- Dark foamy urine or very cloudy urine.
- Severe muscle or joint pain or an effect on strength or feeling in the arms and legs
- Yellow skin color

## Contact your clinic before vaccination

If you need to be vaccinated, talk to your doctor or nurse beforehand.

## 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

---

---

