



Chemotherapy: Afatinib (Gilotrif®)

Pronounced: "a-FA-ti-nib"

How drug is given: By mouth

Purpose: Treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and other cancers.

How to take this drug

- Take this medication on an empty stomach (at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after food).
- Do not change your dose or stop taking this medicine before speaking with your cancer care team.
- Swallow each tablet whole; do not crush or chew. If you have trouble swallowing the tablet, the pharmacist will give you specific instructions.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. **Do not double dose.**
- Take each dose at the same time every day.
- Wash your hands after taking the medication. Avoid handling crushed or broken tablets.

Storage and Disposal

- Store at room temperature, away from heat and moisture.
- Keep this medicine in its original container, out of reach of children and pets.
- If you have unused oral chemotherapy pills (tablets or capsules), please return them to the pharmacy where the prescription was filled. Do not flush them down the toilet, dump in the sink, or throw away in the trash.

Things that may occur during treatment

- Loose stools or diarrhea may occur within a few days after the drug is started. You may take loperamide (Imodium A-DR) to help control diarrhea. You can buy this at most drug stores. Be sure to drink more fluids (water, juice, sports drinks). If these do not help within 24 hours, **call your cancer care team.**
- Skin changes may occur, such as redness or a rash (sometimes looks like acne). This will most likely appear on your face, chest, or back. It may be itchy, inflamed, and could become infected. If any skin changes occur, please discuss what creams or lotions can be used with your cancer care team. There are drugs that can be given to help with this. Stay out of the sun and do not use over-the-counter acne products.
- Some patients have experienced nosebleeds. If you have a nosebleed, sit with your head

tipped slightly forward and lightly pinch the soft part of your nose between the thumb and forefinger for 10 minutes. Applying ice to the bridge of the nose can also help. Contact your cancer care team if the bleeding does not stop or worsens.

- Nail changes can occur where the nail and skin meet; this is called paronychia. This can lead to an infection. Please tell your cancer care team if you notice these changes.
- You may get mouth pain. You may have a burning feeling and redness inside the mouth or on the lips. Mouth rinses may be ordered by your cancer care team. Check with your cancer care team before having any dental work done.
- Mild to moderate vomiting and loss of appetite may occur. You may be given medicine to help with this.
- If you develop a new or worsening cough or shortness of breath, report this to your cancer care team.
- Eyes may get itchy and watery and bright light may bother you. Natural tears or saline eye drops may help with these symptoms.
- Your liver may be affected by this medicine. On occasion, blood work will be taken to monitor your liver function.
- Your kidneys may be affected by this medicine. On occasion, blood work will be taken to monitor your kidney function.

Sexual health and reproductive concerns

If you are concerned about any of this, please talk with your cancer care team. It is not safe to take this medicine during pregnancy. It could harm an unborn baby.

Women:

- To keep from getting pregnant, use a barrier form of effective birth control and keep using it for at least 2 weeks after you stop treatment.
- Barrier methods of birth control prevent the sperm from reaching the egg. Discuss with your cancer team which type of barrier method is best for you. Some barrier methods are cervical caps, female/male condoms, and diaphragms with spermicides. Some are available over the counter; others must be prescribed.
- Women should not breast-feed while receiving this medicine.

Managing your oral chemotherapy schedule at home can be challenging. To help you with this, there are tools to help you keep track of your schedule and any side effects you may have. You can find these at www.dana-farber.org/OralChemoDiary.

The information in this document includes some, but not necessarily all, of the possible side effects of this medication. The side effects listed here may not be the same ones you experience. Your side effects may be different, depending on how often you receive treatment (your schedule) and how much you receive each time (your dosage). Side effects may also vary if you are taking other medications. Please speak with your cancer care team if you have questions about possible side effects you may experience. This document should not take the place of conversations with members of your cancer care team.

If you experience any significant change in your health during or after treatment, contact a member of your cancer care team right away.



Oral chemotherapy medicines are given by mouth in the form of capsules, tablets, or liquid. These safety tips will help you understand what to do when you are taking oral chemotherapy. **Please note:** If you are on a clinical trial, you may be given special instructions.

How to take this drug

- Swallow each tablet or capsule whole. Do not break, crush, or chew.
- Prepare your drug away from food and food prep areas.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule.
- Do not double the dose.
- If you are on a clinical trial, you will be given special instructions if you miss a dose.
- If you are unable to swallow the pill, speak with your nurse or pharmacist about other ways to take your medication.
- If you vomit or throw up your medication, call your physician for further instructions.
- Wash your hands after taking the medication. Avoid handling crushed or broken pills (tablets or capsules).

Storage

- Most oral chemotherapy medicine is stored at room temperature, away from excess heat and moisture. You will be told if the medication you are taking needs special storage or handling.
- Keep this medicine in its original container, in a safe place, away from other family medications. All medications need to be kept out of the reach of children and pets.

Disposal

- If you have unused oral chemotherapy pills (tablets or capsules), please return them to the pharmacy where the prescription was filled. Do not flush down the toilet, dump in the sink, or throw away in the trash.

Safe handling of body waste in the home after chemotherapy

- Chemotherapy stays in the body for hours or even days, and is found in vomit, urine, stool, and sweat (body wastes). Special care must be taken to prevent the patient's body waste from coming into accidental contact with the patient or caregiver.

Body wastes

Patient and caregiver:

- You can use the toilet (septic tank or city sewage) as usual. There is no research to support double flushing to prevent accidental contact (although this may be suggested for certain medications). Ask your doctor or nurse what they suggest for your medication.
- Wash your hands well with soap and water after using the toilet. If urine, vomit, or stool gets on your body, wash with soap and water. Always wear gloves when cleaning equipment or disposing waste from a urinal or commode.
- Pregnant caregivers should **not** handle patient body waste.
- It is safe for family and friends to use the same toilet, as long as all body waste is cleaned from the toilet.
- To absorb urine or stool, use a disposable, plastic-backed pad, diaper, or sheet. Change it immediately when soiled. Then wash skin with soap and water.
- If you have an ostomy, you or your caregiver may want to wear gloves when emptying or changing appliances.

Laundry

- Always wear disposable gloves when handling sheets or clothes that have been soiled with body waste.
- Soiled items should be kept and washed separately from the other laundry.

Oral chemotherapy is a serious drug that requires extra caution. If you have questions or concerns about your oral chemotherapy, do not hesitate to call your clinician. For more tips, tools and short videos to help you manage oral chemotherapy visit our web page at <http://www.dana-farber.org/oralchemo>