



## Belinostat (Beleodaq®)

(*“beh-LIH-noh-STAT”*)

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**How drug is given:** by vein (IV)

**Purpose:** To stop the growth of cancer cells in relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL)

### Things that may occur during treatment

1. You may have redness or burning where the drug is being given in your vein.
2. Mild to moderate nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite may occur.
3. Flu-like symptoms, such as fever, chills, headache, muscle, and/or joint aches, are common. If these occur, talk to your cancer care team.

### Things that may occur after treatment ends (even months to years later)

1. Some patients may feel very tired, also known as fatigue. You may need to rest or take naps more often. Mild to moderate exercise can also help you maintain your energy.
2. Loose stools or diarrhea may occur after the drug is given. You may take loperamide (Imodium A-D®) to help control diarrhea. You can buy this at most drug stores. It is also important to drink more fluids (such as water, juice, and sports drinks). If these do not help, tell your cancer care team.
3. Mild constipation may occur after treatment begins. Be sure to drink more fluids and eat fresh fruits and vegetables to increase fiber in your diet. A daily stool softener, such as docusate (Colace®), and/or laxatives, such as senna (Senakot®), may be helpful. If these do not help within 48 hours, tell your cancer care team. Do not use bulk forming laxatives, such as Metamucil®, without first talking with your cancer care team.
4. If you develop a new or worsening cough or shortness of breath, tell your cancer care team.
5. Your blood cell counts may drop. This is known as bone marrow suppression. This includes a decrease in your:
  - Red blood cells, which carry oxygen in your body to help give you energy
  - Platelets, which help clot the blood to stop bleeding

If you have a **fever of 100.5°F (38°C) or higher**, chills, a cough, or any bleeding problems, **call your cancer care team right away**.

6. You may notice some swelling in your arms or legs. This is called edema.
7. Skin changes, such as dryness or a rash on your body, may occur. Ask your cancer care team what lotions or creams you may use.
8. Your liver or kidneys may be affected by this drug. Labs may be drawn to monitor function.
9. In rare cases, this medicine may destroy a large amount of tumor. When these cancer cells die, they are released into the bloodstream. This can result in serious shifts of fluid and minerals, leading to kidney damage or death. This may cause nausea, vomiting, decrease in ability to void, seizures and changes in heart rate. Your team will have a specific plan that may include IV fluids, and medicines to help the body clear excess fluids and protect the kidneys.

Fertility and Related Precautions:

- It is very important to use birth control if you are having sex, because this drug could harm an unborn baby.
- Men may become sterile and may want to think about sperm banking prior to chemotherapy.
- For women, your period (menstrual cycle) may not be regular for a while or may stop completely and you may not be able to get pregnant.
- If you are concerned about any of this, please talk with your cancer care team.

*The above information includes some, but not necessarily all, of the possible side effects of this medication. The side effects in this teaching sheet 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 take other medications. Please talk 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.*

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS OR NOTES FOR THE PATIENT AND FAMILY: