How drug is given: By mouth

Purpose: To stop the growth of cancer cells in lung cancer.

How to take this drug

1. Take dose at least 2 hours before food or 2 hours after food. Take this drug on an empty stomach with a glass of water. Swallow each capsule whole; do not open or chew them. If you have trouble swallowing the capsule, the pharmacist will give you specific instructions.

2. 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.

3. Do not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit. Also, do not take St John’s Wort. Consuming these may increase the amount of medication in your body and worsen side effects.

Storage and disposal

1. Store at room temperature, away from heat and moisture.

2. Keep this medicine in its original container, out of reach of children and pets.

3. If you have unused oral chemotherapy 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

1. Ceritinib may cause an allergic reaction. If you have a rash, facial flushing (warmth or redness of the face), or itching during or after getting this drug, please tell your health care team right away.

2. Loose stools or diarrhea may occur within a few days after the drug is started. 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 (water, juice, sports drinks). If these do not help, tell your health care team.

3. Mild to moderate nausea and/or stomach pain may occur. Drugs to help with this may be given to you.
4. Mild constipation may occur after treatment begins. Increase your fluid intake and fiber by eating fresh fruits and vegetables. 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 doctor or nurse. Do not use bulk forming laxatives such as Metamucil® without talking with your health care team.

5. You may feel very tired, also known as fatigue. You may need to rest or take naps more often. Mild to moderate exercise can also be helpful in maintaining your energy. Talk with your health care team to learn more.

6. This drug can cause changes in your blood sugar and/or cholesterol levels. Your cancer care team will check your blood levels regularly.

7. Your liver may be affected by this drug. Labs may be drawn to monitor your liver function.

8. In rare cases, you may have changes in your heartbeat or heart rhythm. Your cancer care team will request regular electrocardiograms called EKGs. An irregular heart beat may feel like an extra strong beat or a fluttering in your chest. Call your doctor and go to the emergency room if you have chest pain, shortness of breath, or sweating.

9. In rare cases, you could develop inflammation to the lungs. Talk to your cancer care team if you have shortness of breath, a dry cough, fatigue, and loss of appetite.

10. Fertility and Related Precautions:
   - It is very important to use birth control if you are having sex, because this drug could be harmful to an unborn baby.
   - Women should not become pregnant for up to 2 weeks after stopping this drug.
   - Women should not breast-feed while receiving this drug.
   - If you are concerned about any of this, please talk with your health care team.

The above information includes some, but not necessarily all, of the possible side effects of this medication. The side effects listed 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 are taking other medications. Please speak with your doctor or nurse if you have questions about possible side effects. This document should not take the place of conversations with members of your health care team.

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

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

The materials included on this page are for informational purposes only. The content is not intended as a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always seek the advice of your physician or other qualified health provider with any questions you may have regarding a medical condition.