



Chemotherapy: Lenvatinib (Lenvima®)

Pronounced: *"len-VA-ti-nib"*

How drug is given: By mouth

Purpose: To treat thyroid cancer or other cancers

How to take the drug by mouth:

- This medicine can be taken with or without food.
- Swallow each capsule whole. Do not open or chew. If you have trouble swallowing the capsule, 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.**
- Lenvatinib can interfere with many drugs, which may change how this works in your body. Talk with your cancer care team before starting any new drugs, including over-the-counter drugs, natural products, herbal supplements, and vitamins.

Storage and disposal:

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

Things that may occur during treatment:

- Your blood pressure may go up. If this happens, you may be given medication to help with this. If you have headaches or dizziness, tell your cancer care team right away.
- 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. In some cases, fatigue may be a sign of hypothyroidism. This is a condition in which your thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone. If you feel fatigued and have symptoms such as an unusual sensitivity to cold or modest weight gain, talk with your cancer care team.
- 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. Be sure to also drink more fluids (water, juice, sports drinks). If these do not help within 24 hours, **call your cancer care team**.

- Your body may not be able to get rid of extra fluid. This is called edema. You may notice some swelling in your arms or legs
- You may have a fast or unusual heartbeat. If you feel any changes in your heartbeat, tell your cancer care team **right away**.
- You may be at increased risk for bleeding. Call your cancer care team if you:
 - have blood in your urine or stool
 - feel dizzy or faint
 - have a nosebleed that does not stop after 10-15 minutes
 - If you have a nosebleed, sit with your head tipped slightly forward. Use your thumb and forefinger to lightly pinch the soft part of your nose for a full 10 minutes. Apply ice to the bridge of the nose.
- You may feel pain or weakness in your joints or muscles. If this bothers you, ask your cancer care team what type of drugs you may use to help with this pain.
- The palms of your hands or the soles of your feet may become red and painful. This is called hand-foot syndrome. Tingling and peeling of the skin may occur. Avoid tight fitting shoes. Use thick (moisturizing) creams on hands and feet.
- You may get a headache. Please talk to your cancer care team about what you can take for this.
- Mild constipation may occur after treatment begins. Please increase your fluid intake and increase fiber in your diet 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 cancer care team. Do not use bulk forming laxatives such as Metamucil[®] without first talking with your cancer care team.
- 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.
- If you develop a new or worsening cough or shortness of breath, tell your cancer care team.
- You may have hoarseness or other changes in your voice.
- Loss of appetite may occur. This may lead to weight loss. Talk to your cancer care team if you have questions or concerns.
- Mild to moderate nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite may occur. You may be given medicine to help with this.

- You may get mouth pain or sores. You may have a burning feeling and redness inside the mouth or on the lips. Mouth rinses may be ordered by your doctor. Check with your cancer care team before having any dental work done.
- In rare cases, a special problem with nerves called reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS) may occur. Patients may have symptoms such as: headache, nausea, feeling sleepy or confused, a change in eyesight, seizures, or other problems. This can happen 16 hours to one year after starting Lenvatinib. Early treatment can help, but delayed treatment can result in more permanent damage. Call your cancer care team if you have any of these symptoms.

Sexual health and fertility

- 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 **1 month 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 and for at least 1 week after you stop treatment

Men

- It is very important to use birth control if you are having sex with a woman of child-bearing age, because this drug could harm an unborn baby.

Managing your oral chemotherapy schedule at home can be challenging. To help 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

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>