Patient Guide

Your treatment with…
XALKORI® (Crizotinib)

This guide is intended for patients who have been prescribed XALKORI.

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*This patient guide is an additional risk minimisation measure as a condition of the marketing authorisation

Contents

Introduction

Your doctor has prescribed XALKORI for the treatment of your:

- lung cancer or,
- anaplastic large cell lymphoma or,
- inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour.

This guide contains information about how XALKORI works, things to look out for during treatment and how to manage or reduce side effects.

Please keep in mind that the information in this guide does not replace the advice given to you by your doctor, nurse, and pharmacist. If you have any doubts or questions, please consult a member of your healthcare team.

Please read the Package Leaflet that is supplied in every package of XALKORI. It will be updated regularly to include the most recent knowledge about XALKORI.

Please note that the word “you” is used to refer to both the adult patient and to the caregiver of the paediatric patient.

What is ALK-positive and ROS1-positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)?

Around 3-5% of NSCLC patients have what is known as the ALK-positive form of the disease, while 1-2% of NSCLC have what is known as the ROS1-positive form of the disease. ALK-positive NSCLC and ROS1-positive NSCLC rarely occur together.

What is ALK-positive Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (ALCL)?

ALCL is a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). It develops when T-cells (also called T-lymphocytes) become abnormal. T-cells are white blood cells that fight infection. Around 90-95% of paediatric patients with ALCL have what is known as the ALK-positive form of the disease.

What is ALK-positive Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumour (IMT)?

IMT is a rare type of cancer that is made up of smooth muscle cells, connective tissue cells, and certain types of immune cells. It can occur anywhere in the body, but it usually occurs in the lung, abdomen, pelvis, or back of the abdomen. Around 50-70% of patients with IMT have what is known as the ALK-positive form of the disease.

What is XALKORI?

Questions being answered in this chapter

- What is XALKORI?
- How can XALKORI help me?
- How to take XALKORI?
- What are the possible side effects of XALKORI?
- How to manage the side effects of XALKORI?
- Safety information

What is XALKORI?

XALKORI is a targeted anti-cancer medicine containing the active substance crizotinib that was specifically developed for the treatment of:

- adults with either ALK-positive or ROS1-positive advanced NSCLC.
- children and adolescents (age ≥1 to <18 years) with either ALK-positive ALCL or ALK-positive IMT.

In the European Union, XALKORI can be prescribed to you for:

- the initial treatment of adults with ALK-positive or ROS1-positive NSCLC if your disease is at an advanced stage or if your ALK-positive lung cancer is at an advanced stage and previous treatment has not helped to stop your disease.
- the treatment of children and adolescents (age ≥1 to <18 years) with ALK-positive ALCL if previous treatment has not helped to stop your disease.
- the treatment of children and adolescents (age ≥1 to <18 years) with ALK-positive IMT if surgery has not completely removed the tumour and if previous treatment has not helped to stop your disease.

How can XALKORI help me?

XALKORI may slow or stop the growth of either

- ALK-positive or ROS1-positive NSCLC in adults, or
- ALK-positive ALCL or ALK-positive IMT in children and adolescents.

Therefore, it may help shrink ALK-positive and ROS1-positive tumours.

For adult patients with ALK-positive or ROS1-positive NSCLC, XALKORI may also reduce disease-related symptoms.

XALKORI can be taken at home and may allow you to carry on with your normal daily activities.

How to take XALKORI?

How to take XALKORI?

Your doctor has prescribed XALKORI to you for the treatment of:

- lung cancer in adult patients or,
- anaplastic large cell lymphoma or, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour in children and adolescents.

Your doctor has provided you with instructions on how to take XALKORI. She or he will also closely monitor any changes in your disease and any side effects you may get from XALKORI. In some cases, adjustments of the daily dose might be necessary. **Please follow carefully all the advice and instructions that you receive from your treating physician, nurse and pharmacist.**

– **The usual dose for adults with NSCLC is one 250 mg XALKORI capsule, taken twice a day.**

– **In children and adolescents with ALCL or IMT, the recommended dose is 280 mg/m^2 taken twice daily. The recommended starting dose schedule will be calculated by your doctor and depends on your child's body surface area (BSA). The maximum daily dosage in children and adolescents should not exceed 1000 mg. XALKORI should be given to children or adolescents under adult supervision.**

- Take the recommended dose twice a day (morning and evening) at about the same time every day.
- If given XALKORI capsules: Take the capsules with water and swallow it whole without chewing, dissolving, or opening it. Take the capsules with or without food - but always avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice during the course of your treatment.
- If given XALKORI granules in capsules for opening: either open the capsule and pour the granules directly into the child's mouth or open the capsule and pour the granules onto a dry dosing aid (spoon or medicine cup), and then pour the granules from the dosing aid into the mouth. Sufficient water should be given afterward to ensure all granules are swallowed. Take the granules in capsules with or without food, but always avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice during the course of your treatment.
- For more information please read chapter 3, "How to take XALKORI", in the XALKORI Package Leaflet.

How to take XALKORI?

If you miss a dose

- If the next dose is **six or more hours away**, take the missed capsule(s) as soon as you remember. Then take the next capsule(s) at the usual time.
- If the next dose is **less than six hours away**, skip the missed capsule(s). Then take the next capsule(s) at the usual time
- Tell your doctor about any missed doses at your next visit.
- Do not take two doses at the same time to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of XALKORI, do not take an extra dose, just take the next dose at your regular time.

If you accidentally take more than the prescribed amount

- Inform your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible.

Of course, if you have any questions or concerns about your medicine, you should always seek advice from your doctor.

What are the possible side-effects of XALKORI?

As with all medicines, it is possible that some patients taking XALKORI may experience side effects. If you suffer from any of the following side effects below or other symptoms during treatment with XALKORI, please consult your doctor.

Although not all adverse reactions identified in the adult population with lung cancer have been observed in children and adolescents with ALCL or IMT, the same side effects for adult patients with lung cancer should be considered for children and adolescents with ALCL or IMT.

Potential serious side effects **(for more details please see corresponding sections below in this Guide):**

- Liver failure.
- Lung inflammation.
- Reduction in the number of white blood cells (including neutrophils).
- Light-headedness, fainting, or chest discomfort (could be signs of abnormal rhythm of the heart).
- Partial or complete loss of vision in one or both eyes.
- Severe stomach, intestine, and mouth (gastrointestinal) problems in children and adolescents with ALCL or IMT.
- Renal cysts in adult patients.

For other side effects of XALKORI in adults with NSCLC and in children and adolescents with ALCL or IMT, please read the Package Leaflet that is supplied in every package of XALKORI.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this guide.
Suspected Adverse Drug Reactions (side effects) or medication errors may be reported using the Medicines Authority ADR reporting form, which is available online at http://www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt/adrportal, and sent by post or email to;
P: Pharmacovigilance Section at Post-Licensing Directorate, Medicines Authority, Sir Temi Zammit Buildings, Malta Life Sciences Park, San Gwann SGN 3000
E: postlicensing.medicinesauthority@gov.mt
Alternatively, you may also report such events promptly to Pfizer at Pfizer Hellas S.A., 243 Messoghion Ave. N.Psychiko, Athens GR-15451, Greece. Pfizer Hellas Pharmacovigilance Department contact details: +30 210 67 85 908 and +30 210 67 85 808 (24hour line), fax: +30 210 81 99 096, or via the webportal Pfizer's Adverse Event Reporting Portal (pfizersafetyreporting.com) or contact the local representative Vivian Corporation Ltd. Tel. + 356 21344610/ +356 2258 8600.

How to manage the side effects of XALKORI?

Visual effects

You may experience some visual effects. In most cases with lung cancer, these arise within one week after starting treatment and could include:

- Flashes of light
- Blurred vision
- Double vision

These side effects are experienced by around 6 in 10 people.

Please be especially careful when driving or operating machinery. You may need to stop these activities if you feel that the changes to your vision prevent you from doing these activities safely.

Sometimes these changes get better over time. However, if you experience changes that persist, or that seem to get worse over time, you should inform your doctor, who may refer you to an eye doctor for an examination.

You may also experience partial or complete loss of vision in one or both eyes.

!Tell your doctor right away if you experience any loss of vision or any change in vision such as difficulty seeing out of one or both eyes. Your doctor may stop XALKORI treatment and refer you to an ophthalmologist.

For children and adolescents taking XALKORI to treat ALK-positive ALCL or ALK-positive IMT: Your doctor should refer you to an ophthalmologist before starting XALKORI, and within 1 month of starting XALKORI to check for vision problems. You should have an eye examination every 3 months during treatment with XALKORI and more often if there are any new vision problems.

How to manage the side effects of XALKORI?

You should immediately contact your doctor if you experience any of the following serious side effects:

Light-headedness, fainting, chest discomfort, irregular heartbeat
Tell your doctor right away if you experience these symptoms which could be signs of changes in the electrical activity (seen on electrocardiogram) or rhythm of the heart. If you have a pre-existing heart condition, your doctor will closely monitor your heart function and may adjust your XALKORI dosage. Your doctor may perform electrocardiograms to check that there are no problems with your heart during treatment with XALKORI.

Reduced heart rate.
XALKORI may cause reduced heart rate. Your doctor will monitor your heart function and may adjust your XALKORI dosage.

Reduction in the number of white blood cells (including neutrophils)
Tell your doctor right away if you experience fever or infection. Your doctor may do blood tests and if the results are abnormal, your doctor may decide to reduce the dose of XALKORI.

Heart failure
Tell your doctor right away if you any signs or symptoms of heart failure. These symptoms may include shortness of breath, swelling of the arms, legs, hands, feet or face, or rapid weight gain. Your doctor may decide to temporarily stop the dose of XALKORI, reduce the dose of XALKORI or permanently stop the dose of XALKORI, as appropriate.

Hole (perforation) in stomach or intestine
Tell your doctor right away if you experience severe stomach or abdominal pain, fever, chills, shortness of breath, fast heartbeat, or changes in bowel habits. These symptoms could be signs of hole (perforation) in stomach or intestine.

Liver damage
Regular blood tests are conducted during therapy with XALKORI. This allows monitoring the function of various organs including the liver.

! Please inform your doctor immediately: if you feel more tired than usual, your skin and whites of your eyes turn yellow, your urine turns dark or brown (tea colour), you have nausea, vomiting, or decreased appetite, you have pain on the right side of your stomach, you have itching, or if you bruise more easily than usual.

These may be signs that your liver is affected by the treatment, and your doctor may perform blood tests to check your liver function. If the results are abnormal, your doctor may decide to reduce the dose of XALKORI or stop your treatment.

If you experience any of the above symptoms, contact your doctor immediately, and do not wait for your next clinic visit.

Breathing problems

One potential side effect is inflammation of the lungs.

! After starting your XALKORI treatment for lung cancer, if you experience any new complaints such as difficulties with breathing, cough, fever, or if any existing conditions related to your lung cancer worsen, inform your doctor immediately.

How to manage the side effects of XALKORI?

Dizziness
Some people who take XALKORI may experience dizziness at some time during their course of treatment.

! This is unlikely to be severe, but you should report it to your doctor.

Tiredness
During treatment with XALKORI, you might feel weak and tired more quickly. Such tiredness, also referred to as fatigue, might be a side effect of XALKORI.

You might find this helpful:

- Be active! Engage in social activities and be outdoors
- Exercise to whatever level you feel is comfortable and appropriate for you
- Take regular, short breaks
- Relax, listen to music, or read
- Don’t hesitate to ask family, friends or neighbours to help out a bit with daily tasks if they can

How to manage the side effects of XALKORI?

Severe stomach and intestine (gastrointestinal) problems in children and adolescents with ALK-positive ALCL or ALK-positive IMT

XALKORI may cause severe diarrhoea, nausea or vomiting. Tell your doctor right away if problems with swallowing, vomiting, or diarrhoea develop during treatment with XALKORI.

Your doctor may give medicines as needed to prevent or treat diarrhoea, nausea, and vomiting. Your doctor may recommend drinking more fluids or may prescribe electrolyte supplements or other kinds of nutritional support if severe symptoms develop.

Renal cysts in adult patients with NSCLC

XALKORI may cause the development of cysts of the kidneys.

Tell your doctor right away if you experience pain in your back or sides, fever, if you need to urinate more often, and/or if you see blood in your urine. Your doctor may carry out tests during treatment to see if your kidneys are working properly.

Safety Information

XALKORI and other medications

Taking XALKORI together with some medications may change the effectiveness of both, XALKORI and of the other medications.

Such medications may include antibiotics, antifungal treatments, epilepsy treatments, medicines used to treat heart problems, medicines for high blood pressure and St. John's wort. For more information, please speak to your doctor and refer to the XALKORI Package Leaflet.

You can take XALKORI with or without food; however, you should avoid drinking grapefruit juice or eating grapefruit while on treatment with XALKORI as they may change the amount of XALKORI in your body.

Please tell all your doctors or pharmacists about any other illnesses or allergies you have and if you use other medications, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins or herbal products.

If you use oral contraceptives together with XALKORI, they may not be effective in preventing pregnancies.

Driving and operating machinery

As XALKORI may cause side-effects like changes to your vision, dizziness and tiredness, you must take care when driving and operating machinery. Discuss any concerns you may have with your doctor.

Safety Information

Pregnancy and breast feeding

XALKORI must not be used during pregnancy.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking this medicine if you are pregnant, may become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. It is recommended that women avoid becoming pregnant and that men do not father children during treatment with XALKORI because XALKORI could harm the baby.

If there is any possibility that the person taking this medicine may become pregnant or father a child, they must use adequate contraception during treatment, and for at least 90 days after stopping therapy, as oral contraceptives may be ineffective while taking XALKORI.

Do not breast-feed during treatment with XALKORI. XALKORI could harm a breast-fed baby.

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About you

Helpful Material for your treatment
• Sources of help and information • XALKORI Patient Card

Sources of help and information

Relevant organizations and patient groups in Malta that can give information on treatment and cancer in general, as well as support for you and your family:

Support group:
Hospice Malta
39 Good Shepherd Avenue
Balzan BZN 1623
Tel: 00356 2144 0085
Fax: 00356 2148 4769
Email: hospice@onvol.net
Website: www.hospicemalta.org

Aurora Support Services
Sir Anthony Mamo Oncology Centre
Mater Dei Hospital
Msida MSD2090
Tel: 25452486/79000495
Email: aurora.meh-health@gov.mt
Facebook: @aurorasupportservice

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XALKORI Patient Card

Please complete and show this card to any doctor, nurse, and pharmacist you consult outside of your healthcare professional team.

Your name: ……

Doctor's name: ……..…….

Doctor's telephone number: ……

Start date of XALKORI treatment: ……

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including herbal medicines and medicine obtained over the counter.

As with all medicines, it is possible that some patients taking XALKORI may experience side effects. If you suffer from any of the following side effects below or other symptoms during treatment with XALKORI, please consult your doctor (for more details please see corresponding sections in the Patient Guide).

- **Liver failure.**
- **Lung inflammation.**
- **Reduction in the number of white blood cells (including neutrophils).**
- **Light-headedness, fainting, or chest discomfort (could be signs of abnormal rhythm of the heart).**
- **Partial or complete loss of vision in one or both eyes.**
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