







## **FUTIBATINIB**

#### Name of your medication

Generic name — futibatinib (FYOO-tih-BA-tih-nib) Brand name — Lytgobi® (lite-GOH-bee)

#### Common uses

Does and echodule

Futibatinib is used to treat intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma that has spread or cannot be removed by surgery and has a fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2) gene fusion or other rearrangement.

Futibatinib may also be used for other treatments.

ose and schedule	

Taking futibatinib as instructed is important to allow your treatment to be as effective as possible, so here are some key points to remember.

- ☐ Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of futibatinib is 20 milligrams (20 mg) to be taken by mouth once daily.
- ☐ Futibatinib can be taken with or without food, but at the same time each day.
- Futibatinib should be taken whole and not crushed, chewed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow futibatinib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- ☐ If you miss a dose of futibatinib:
  - Do not take the missed dose if it has been more than 12 hours since you should have taken it or if vomiting occurs. Simply take the next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
  - Do not take two doses at one time.
  - Be sure to write down if you miss a dose and let your care provider know about any missed doses.

#### **Drug and food interactions**

- □ Futibatinib has many drug interactions, please inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with futibatinib; avoid eating or drinking these during treatment with futibatinib.
- ☐ Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements or receiving any vaccines.









## **FUTIBATINIB**

#### Storage and handling

Handle futibatinib with care. Just like when chemotherapy is given into the vein, this drug can be toxic, and exposure of the drug to others should be limited.

- ☐ Store futibatinib at room temperature (68 to 77 F) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep futibatinib out of reach of children and pets.
- Leave futibatinib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
- Whenever possible, you should give futibatinib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give the futibatinib to you, they also need to follow these steps.
  - 1. Wash hands with soap and water.
  - 2. Put on gloves to avoid touching the medication. (Gloves are not necessary if you give the drug to yourself.)
  - 3. Gently transfer the futibatinib from its package to a small medicine or other disposable cup.
  - 4. Administer the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
  - 5. Remove gloves and do not use them for anything else.
  - 6. Throw gloves and medicine cup in household trash.
  - 7. Wash hands with soap and water.
- ☐ If a daily pill box or pill reminder will be used, contact your care team before using:
  - The person filling the box or reminder should wear gloves (gloves are not necessary if you are filling the box or reminder).
  - When empty, the box or reminder should be washed with soap and water before refilling. Be sure to wash hands with soap and water after the task is complete, whether or not gloves are worn.
- If you have any unused futibatinib, **do not** throw it in the trash and **do not** flush it down the sink or toilet. Talk to your care provider or pharmacist about proper disposal of futibatinib.
- ☐ If you are traveling, put your futibatinib's packaging in a separate sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.









## **FUTIBATINIB**

#### **Side Effects of Futibatinib**

Common side effects that have been known to happen in about one third or more of patients taking futibatinib are listed on the left side of this table. You **MAY NOT** experience these side effects. Options to help manage any side effects that do occur are included on the right side of this table. These should be discussed with your care provider. If you experience any side effect you cannot manage or that is not listed here, contact your care provider.

Possible Side Effect	Management
Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values • High or low phosphate level • High or low glucose level • High calcium level • Low sodium level	<ul> <li>Changes in some lab values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.</li> <li>You may not feel any symptoms if the changes are mild and they usually are not a sign of a serious problem.</li> <li>More severe changes may occur which can be a sign of a serious problem.</li> <li>Notify your care provider if you have any of the following:</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> <li>Chest discomfort</li> <li>Weakness or fatigue</li> <li>New aches and pains</li> <li>Headaches</li> <li>Dizziness</li> <li>Swelling of your legs or feet</li> <li>Red or brown colored urine</li> </ul>
Changes in kidney function	Your kidney (renal) function will be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following:  Decreased amount of urination  Unusual swelling in your legs and feet
Changes in liver function	Your liver function will be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following:  • Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes  • Dark or brown urine  • Bleeding or bruising









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Possible Side Effect	Management
Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen	Your hemoglobin should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily.  Try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night.  Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired.  Find a balance between "work" and "rest."  Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too.  You might notice that you are more pale than usual.  Let your care provider know right away if you experience:  Shortness of breath  Dizziness  Palpitations
Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection	Your WBCs should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your WBCs are low, you are at a greater risk of having an infection. Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection.  Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom.  Avoid crowds and people with fevers, flu, or other infection.  Bathe regularly to keep good personal hygiene.  Contact your care provider if you experience any signs or symptoms of an infection such as:  Fever (temperature more than 100.4°F or 38°C)  Chills  Sore throat  Burning with urination  Unusual tiredness  A sore that becomes red, is draining, or does not heal  Check with your care provider before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.









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Possible Side Effect	Management			
Decreased platelet count and increased risk of bleeding	Your platelets should be monitored by a simple blood test. When they are low, you may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.  Use caution to avoid bruises, cuts, or burns.  Blow your nose gently and do not pick your nose.  Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene.  When shaving use an electronic razor instead of razor blades.  Use a nail file instead of nail clippers.  Call your care provider if you have bleeding that won't stop. Examples include:  A bloody nose that bleeds for more than 5 minutes despite pressure  A cut that continues to ooze despite pressure  Gums that bleed excessively when you floss or brush  Seek medical help immediately if you experience any severe headaches, blood in your urine or stool, coughing up blood, or prolonged and uncontrollable bleeding.  You may need to take a break or "hold" your medication for medical or dental procedures.  Talk to your care provider or dentist before any scheduled procedures.			
Nail changes	Usually this change starts at the cuticle and may affect the skin around the nail.  Biting, chewing, or picking at your nails can increase the risk of getting an infection  Talk to your care provider if you notice any changes in your nails			
Muscle or joint pain or weakness	<ul> <li>Keep a diary of your pain including a description of when and where the pain is occurring, what it feels like, and how long it lasts.</li> <li>Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too.</li> <li>Tell your care provider if pain interferes with your activity.</li> <li>If the pain or weakness bothers you, ask your provider what you may use to help with this discomfort. Take only pain medication that has been prescribed or recommended by your care provider.</li> </ul>			









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Possible Side Effect	Management			
	Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.			
Constipation	<ul> <li>Drink 8–10 glasses of water/fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.</li> <li>Stay active and exercise, if possible.</li> <li>Eat foods high in fiber like raw fruits and vegetables.</li> </ul> Contact your care provider if you have not had a bowel movement in 3 or more days.  Your care provider may recommend over-the-counter medications to help with your constipation. A daily stool softener such as docusate (Colace®) and/or laxative such as senna			
	(Senakot®) may be helpful. If these do not help within 48 hours, tell your provider.			
Diarrhea (loose and/ or urgent bowel movement)	<ul> <li>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</li> <li>Drink 8-10 glasses of water/fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.</li> <li>Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals.</li> <li>Eat bland, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast).</li> <li>Avoid high fiber foods, such as raw vegetables, raw fruits, and whole grains.</li> <li>Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans.</li> <li>Avoid lactose-containing foods, such as yogurt and milk.</li> <li>Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.</li> <li>Contact your provider if any of the following occur:</li> <li>The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more.</li> <li>You feel dizzy or lightheaded.</li> </ul>			
	Your care provider may recommend an over-the-counter medication called loperamide (Imodium®) to help with your diarrhea, but talk to your care provider before starting this medication.			









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Possible Side Effect	Management
Fatigue	You may be more tired than usual or have less energy.  • Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed.  • Try to do some activity every day.  □ Plan your activities, and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic.  □ Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired.
Hair loss (alopecia)	Your hair will grow back after treatment is over. Some people choose to wear scarves, caps, or wigs. A short haircut prior to treatment may help with stress of hair loss.
Dry mouth  Mouth irritation or sores	<ul> <li>Practice good mouth care.</li> <li>Rinse your mouth frequently.</li> <li>Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush or cotton swab after meals.</li> <li>Use a mild non-alcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times a day (after eating and at bedtime). One example is a mixture of 1/8 teaspoon of salt and 1/4 teaspoon of baking soda in 8 ounces of warm (not hot) water.</li> <li>If you have sores in your mouth, avoid using tobacco products, alcohol, and mouthwashes that contain alcohol.</li> <li>Call your care provider if you experience pain or sores in your mouth or throat.</li> </ul>
Abdominal pain	Abdominal pain/discomfort may occur. Report any serious pain or symptoms to your care provider immediately.

#### Serious side effects

- □ Futibatinib may be harmful to your eyes. Call your care team if you have any issue with your vision, or if you have pain in your eyes.
- Your phosphate levels may be higher while taking futibatinib. Your provider may prescribe a medication to lower your phosphate level. Speak to your care team to know when you need to have blood tests done to monitor your phosphate level.

If you experience ANY uncontrolled side effect, call your physician or healthcare center immediately:

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

#### Handling body fluids and waste

Since futibatinib remains in your body for several days after it is taken, some of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. Once you have started to take futibatinib, it is important to know the following instructions every day for as long as your treatment lasts. This is to keep yourself, loved ones, and the environment as safe as possible.

Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.









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	Toilet	and	septic	S١	ystems:
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- You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. If you have a low-flow toilet, close the lid
  and flush twice to ensure that all waste has been discarded.
- If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surfaces before other people use the toilet.
- Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet.
- ☐ If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with cleanup and to wash the bedpan with soap and water every day.
- If you do not have good control of bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb body waste.
- ☐ Wash any skin that has been exposed to body waste or futibatinib with soap and water.
- Linens or clothing that are soiled with body fluids or body waste should be washed separately from other linens and clothing. If you do not have a washer, place the soiled linens in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- ☐ Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

### Pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception

- □ Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking futibatinib. Males and females of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 1 week after the last dose of futibatinib.
- ☐ Effective contraception could include 1 or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- □ Do not breastfeed while taking futibatinib and 1 week after the last dose of futibatinib.
- Please inform your care provider if you become pregnant.
- □ It is safe to hug and kiss. Special precautions may be needed for sexual activity while on oral chemotherapy and you are encouraged to ask your care team for assistance.

#### Obtaining medication

☐ Talk with your care provider about the process for obtaining your futibatinib.				
	(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)			
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### **FUTIBATINIB**

#### **Additional resources**

Product website: www.lytgobi.com

Product prescribing information: https://taihocorp-media-release.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/documents/

LYTGOBI\_Prescribing\_Information.pdf

Product resources: https://www.taihopatientsupport.com

Additional instructions		

Important notice: The Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), National Community Oncology Dispensing Association, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources. This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. The collaborators are not making any representations with respect to the medications whatsoever, and any and all decisions, with respect to such medications, are at the sole risk of the individual consuming the medication. All decisions related to taking this medication should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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