

Niraparib/Abiraterone and Prednisone

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of prostate cancer, but it may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a certain type of BRCA gene to make sure this treatment is right for you.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for until it no longer works or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Niraparib (nih-RA-puh-rib) and Abiraterone (A-bih-RA-teh-rone): Akeega (uh-KEE-guh)	Niraparib slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive. Abiraterone slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by lowering levels of certain hormones in the body.	Tablets taken by mouth.
Prednisone (PRED-nih-sone)	Prevents side effects like high blood pressure, low potassium, and fluid retention that can result from abiraterone blocking the body's natural hormones.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your niraparib/abiraterone and prednisone dosing instructions:

- Do not change or stop taking any of your treatment without talking with your care team first.
- Swallow tablets whole. Do NOT chew, crush, dissolve, or divide the tablets.
- If you take more than your prescribed dose, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued):

Niraparib/Abiraterone

- The combination of niraparib and abiraterone comes in 2 tablet strengths: 50-500 mg and 100-500 mg.
- Take niraparib/abiraterone by mouth 1 time a day **on an empty stomach**. Do NOT eat food 2 hours before and 1 hour after taking niraparib/abiraterone.
 - Taking niraparib/abiraterone with food may cause more of the medicine to be absorbed by the body than is needed, and this may cause side effects.
- Take niraparib/abiraterone with water.
- If you miss a dose of niraparib/abiraterone and it has been less than 12 hours since your usual time, take it as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, skip the missed dose. Do NOT take 2 doses at the same time.
- Your dose may differ, but the usual dose of niraparib/abiraterone is two 100-500 mg tablets (total dose: 200 mg of niraparib and 1,000 mg of abiraterone) by mouth 1 time a day.

Prednisone

- Take prednisone **with food** and a glass of water.
- If possible, take your evening dose of prednisone before 6 P.M. This can help prevent problems with falling asleep.
- Your dose may differ, but the usual prednisone dose is 5 mg by mouth 2 times a day.

Storage and Handling of Niraparib/Abiraterone and Prednisone

- Store niraparib/abiraterone and prednisone at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep niraparib/abiraterone, prednisone, and all medicine out of the reach of children and pets.
- Wash your hands with soap and water before and after handling the medicine.
- Abiraterone can cause harm to an unborn baby and loss of pregnancy (miscarriage). People who are or may become pregnant should wear gloves when handling abiraterone
- People who are or may be pregnant should wear gloves when handling the medicine
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused niraparib/abiraterone.

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	<p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash your hands and bathe regularly. Avoid crowded places. Stay away from people who are sick. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher Chills Cough Sore throat Painful urination Tiredness that is worse than normal Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)
Low Platelet Count	<p>Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at a higher risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene. Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. Avoid over-the-counter medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as NSAIDs. Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures, as you may need to pause your treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure Cut that continues to bleed Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing Severe headaches Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after a cough
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)	<p>Description: RBCs and Hgb help bring oxygen to your body's tissues and take away carbon dioxide. If you have low RBC counts or Hgb, you may feel weak, tired, or look pale.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Avoid operating heavy machinery when tired. Balance work and rest, staying active but resting when needed. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortness of breath Dizziness Fast or abnormal heartbeats Severe headache

Fatigue	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you. • Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good. • Make a regular sleep schedule and limit naps during the day so you can sleep better at night, aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep. • Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiredness that affects your daily life • Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest • Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired
High blood pressure, low blood potassium levels, fluid retention, and heart problems	<p>Description: Abiraterone stops your body from making certain hormones. This can cause some side effects, like high blood pressure, low potassium, or swelling. To help prevent these, you will also take prednisone. Prednisone helps replace the hormones your body needs.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take prednisone with niraparib/abiraterone exactly as your care team tells you. • Your care team will check your blood pressure, do blood tests to check your potassium levels, and check for any signs and symptoms of fluid retention during your treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dizziness • Confusion • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Muscle weakness • Feel faint or lightheaded • Pain in your legs • Headache • Swelling in your legs or feet
Nausea and Vomiting	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. This may or may not cause vomiting.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods. • Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids. • If you vomit, start with small amounts of water, broth, or other clear liquids when you are ready to eat again. If that stays down, then try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal). Slowly work up to eating solid food. • Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Vomiting that's nonstop • Signs of dehydration (like feeling very thirsty, having a dry mouth, feeling dizzy, or having dark urine) • Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit • Bad stomach pain that doesn't go away after vomiting

Constipation	<p>Description: Constipation means having a hard time passing stools or not going to the bathroom often. Your stools might feel hard and dry, which can make you uncomfortable or hurt.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep track of how many times you move your bowels every day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Exercise regularly. • Eat high-fiber foods like raw fruits and vegetables. • Your care team may recommend medicine (such as polyethylene glycol 3350 or senna) for constipation. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation that lasts 3 or more days • Constipation after 48 hours, even after using a laxative
Liver Problems	<p>Description: Treatment can harm your liver. This may cause nausea, stomach pain, and bleeding or bruising. It can also turn your skin and eyes yellow and make your urine dark. Lab tests may be performed to monitor liver function.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes • Severe nausea or vomiting • Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark urine (tea colored) • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
Kidney Problems	<p>Description: Treatment can cause kidney problems, including damage to the kidneys and decreased kidney function. Your care team will monitor your kidney function during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine • Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite

Muscle or Joint Pain	<p>Description: Muscle pain feels like soreness, aches, cramps, or stiffness in one or more muscles. It may also include tenderness or weakness. Joint pain happens where two bones come together and can feel sharp, dull, throbbing, or burning. It often causes stiffness, swelling, and difficulty moving.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms. • Engage in gentle exercises like walking, stretching, or yoga to maintain mobility and strength, but consult your care team before starting any new exercise routine. • Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas. • Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain • Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints • Weakness • Difficulty walking or moving
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effects	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Adrenal Problems	<p>Adrenal problems may happen if you stop taking prednisone, get an infection, or are under stress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatigue Muscle weakness Weight loss Decreased appetite Low blood pressure Dizziness Salt craving Nausea Vomiting Changes in mood Darkening of the skin Stomach-area (abdominal) pain 	
Low Blood Sugar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dizziness Confusion Difficulty concentrating Sweating Shaking Hunger Fatigue 	
Brain Swelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headache Vision changes Confusion Seizure 	
Blood Clots in Your Veins or Arteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chest pain or pressure Swelling or pain in your arms, back, neck, or jaw Shortness of breath Numbness or weakness on one side of your body Trouble talking Headache Vision changes 	
Bone Marrow Problems Called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)	<p>Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment, but can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML. Symptoms may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakness Weight loss Fever Frequent infections Blood in urine or stool Shortness of breath Feeling very tired Bruising or bleeding more easily 	

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Fertility, and Pregnancy

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment can affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**. If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **If you are receiving gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analog therapy, you should continue with this treatment** during your treatment with niraparib/abiraterone and prednisone unless you have had a surgery to remove both of your testicles to lower the amount of testosterone in your body.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, 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.

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