

ORAL CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



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PALBOCICLIB

Name of your medication

Generic name — palbociclib (PAL-boh-SY-klib)
Brand name — Ibrance® (I-brans)

Common uses

Palbociclib is used to treat hormone receptor–positive (HR), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2)–negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer. It is used in combination with an aromatase inhibitor or fulvestrant. Palbociclib may also be used for other treatments.

Dose and schedule

Taking palbociclib 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 palbociclib is 125 milligrams (mg) to be taken by mouth once daily for 21 consecutive days followed by 7 days off-treatment to comprise a complete cycle of 28 days. The dose may be adjusted by your care provider based on your individual needs.
- ☐ Palbociclib, in the tablet formulation, may be taken with or without food, but at the same time each day. Palbociclib in the capsule formulation, however, should be taken with food at the same time each day.
- ☐ Palbociclib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, opened, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow palbociclib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- ☐ If you miss a dose of palbociclib, **do not** take an extra dose or two doses at one time. Simply take your next dose at the regularly scheduled 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

- ☐ Palbociclib has many drug interactions. Inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products that you are taking.
- ☐ Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with palbociclib. Avoid eating or drinking these during your treatment with palbociclib.
- ☐ Talk with your care team or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

Storage and handling

Handle palbociclib 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 palbociclib at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- ☐ Keep palbociclib out of reach of children and pets.
- ☐ Leave palbociclib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.

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- ❑ Whenever possible, give palbociclib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give palbociclib 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 palbociclib 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 palbociclib, **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 palbociclib.
- ❑ If you are traveling, put your palbociclib's packaging in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

Handling body fluids and waste

Palbociclib remains in your body for several days after it is taken, so some of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. Once you have started to take palbociclib, it is important to follow the instructions below every day for as long as your treatment lasts. This will 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.
- ❑ Toilet and septic systems
 - 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 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 palbociclib 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.

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Side Effects of Palbociclib

Below are common side effects that have been known to happen in about one third or more of patients taking palbociclib 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
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.
Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen	Your hemoglobin should be monitored using a blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily. • Try to get 7–8 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 healthcare provider know right away if you experience: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Palpitations

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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 five 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.
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
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.
Nausea or vomiting	• Eat and drink slowly. • Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. • Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. • Eat bland foods; avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. • Avoid vigorous exercise immediately after eating. • Don't lay down immediately after eating. • Avoid strong odors. Let your provider know if you experience nausea or vomiting. Your provider may prescribe medication that can help.

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Possible Side Effect	Management
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 the stress of hair loss.
Mouth irritation or sores	Practice good mouth care. • Rinse your mouth frequently. • Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush or cotton swab after meals. • Use a mild mouth rinse at least four 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. • If you have sores in your mouth, avoid using tobacco products, alcohol, and mouthwashes that contain alcohol. Call your care provider if you experience pain or sores in your mouth or throat.

Serious side effects

- ❑ Palbociclib may cause your lung tissue to scar, which is called interstitial lung disease. Call your care team if you are feeling short of breath, have a fever, or have a lasting dry cough.

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

_____**(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)**

Pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception

- ❑ Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking palbociclib. Women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 3 weeks after the last dose of palbociclib.
- ❑ Effective contraception could include one or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- ❑ Do not breastfeed while taking palbociclib and for 3 weeks after the last dose of palbociclib.
- ❑ Inform your care provider if you become pregnant.
- ❑ Palbociclib can cause infertility in men of reproductive potential. Men of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 3 months after the last dose of palbociclib. Sperm preservation should be considered before taking palbociclib.
- ❑ It is safe to hug and kiss. Special precautions may be needed for sexual activity while on palbociclib, and you are encouraged to ask your care provider.

Obtaining medication

Talk with your care provider about how to obtain your palbociclib.

_____**(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)**

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Additional resources

Product website: www.ibrance.com

Product prescribing information: <http://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?id=12921>

Product resources: www.ibrance.com/patient-support/services

Updated — September 30, 2024

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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