

ORAL CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS
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SONIDEGIB

Name of your medication

Generic name — sonidegib (soh-NIH-deh-gib)

Brand name — Odomzo® (oh-DOM-zoh)

Common uses

Sonidegib is used to treat patients with basal cell carcinoma.

Sonidegib may also be used for other treatments.

Dose and schedule

Taking sonidegib 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 sonidegib is 200 milligrams (200 mg) to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time once a day.
- ☐ Sonidegib should be taken on an empty stomach (1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal or snack) and at the same time each day.
- ☐ Sonidegib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow sonidegib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- ☐ If you miss a dose of sonidegib, **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

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

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Storage and handling

Handle sonidegib 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 sonidegib at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- ☐ Keep sonidegib out of reach of children and pets.
- ☐ Leave sonidegib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
- ☐ Whenever possible, give sonidegib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give sonidegib 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 sonidegib 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 sonidegib, **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 sonidegib.
- ☐ If you are traveling, put sonidegib's packaging in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

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Side Effects of Sonidegib

Below are common side effects that have been known to happen in about one third or more of patients taking sonidegib 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
Muscle spasms and pain, joint pain, or weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a diary of your pain or spasms, including a description of when and where the pain is occurring, what it feels like, and how long it lasts. Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too. Tell your care provider if pain or spasms interfere with your activity. <p>If the pain, spasms, or weakness bother 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.</p>
Changes in kidney function	<p>Your kidney (renal) function should be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased amount of urination Swelling in your legs and feet
Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High creatine phosphokinase levels High glucose levels High lipase levels 	<p>Changes in some laboratory values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may not feel any symptoms if the changes are mild, and they usually are not a sign of a serious problem. More severe changes may occur, which can be a sign of a serious problem. <p>Notify your healthcare provider if you have any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortness of breath Chest discomfort Weakness or fatigue New aches and pains Headaches Dizziness Swelling of your legs or feet Red- or brown-colored urine
Hair loss (alopecia)	<p>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.</p>

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Possible Side Effect	Management
Taste changes	<p>Some people experience a metallic or bitter taste in their mouth. To help with taste changes, try the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose and prepare foods that look and smell good to you. • Use plastic utensils if food tastes like metal. • Flavor foods with spices to change taste. • Suck on mints or chew gum to mask taste. • Brush teeth with a soft bristle toothbrush before and after eating. • Avoid smoking. <p>Notify your doctor if you are having trouble eating or are losing weight.</p>
Fatigue	<p>You may be more tired than usual or have less energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 lie down immediately after eating. • Avoid strong odors. <p>Let your provider know if you experience nausea or vomiting. Your provider may prescribe medication that can help.</p>
Diarrhea (loose and/or urgent bowel movements)	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, low-fiber foods (e.g., bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast). • Avoid high-fiber foods (e.g., raw vegetables, raw fruits, whole grains). • Avoid foods that cause gas (e.g., broccoli, beans). • Avoid lactose-containing foods (e.g., yogurt, milk). • Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. <p>Contact your provider if any of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by four or more. • You feel dizzy or lightheaded. <p>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.</p>

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Possible Side Effect	Management
Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• You might notice that you are more pale than usual. <p>Let your healthcare provider know right away if you experience any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shortness of breath• Dizziness• Palpitations
Weight loss	<p>Talk to your care provider if you notice a sudden decrease in weight while taking this medication.</p> <p>When you do not feel like eating, try the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eat small frequent meals instead of 3 large meals each day.• Keep snacks nearby so you can eat when you feel hungry.• Take liquid nutritional supplements.• Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day, especially if you are not eating, unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.

Serious side effects of sonidegib

- ❑ Sonidegib can cause serious birth defects. Do not take sonidegib if you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant. Women should use effective contraception. Men should always use a condom (even if you have had a vasectomy) during sex with female partners who are pregnant or are able to become pregnant. *See pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception section for more details.*

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

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

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Handling body fluids and waste

Because sonidegib 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 sonidegib, it is important to follow the instructions below 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.
- ☐ 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 sonidegib 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 sonidegib. Men and women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 8 months for men and 20 months for women after the last dose of sonidegib.
 - Men should not donate semen during treatment with sonidegib and for at least 8 months after the last dose.
- ☐ Effective contraception could include 1 or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- ☐ Do not breastfeed while taking sonidegib and for 20 months after the last dose of sonidegib.
- ☐ Inform your care provider if you become pregnant.
- ☐ It is safe to hug and kiss. Special precautions may be needed for sexual activity while taking oral chemotherapy, and you are encouraged to ask your care provider.

Blood product donation

- ☐ Do not donate blood while taking sonidegib and for at least 20 months after your last dose.

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Obtaining medication

- ☐ Talk with your care provider about the process for obtaining your sonidegib.

(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)

Additional resources

Product website: www.odomzo.com

Product prescribing information: www.odomzo.com/themes/custom/odomzo/global/pdfs/pi.pdf

Product resources: www.odomzo.com/support-you-need

Updated – November 21, 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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