







TALAZOPARIB

Name of your medication

Generic name — talazoparib (TA-luh-ZOH-puh-rib) Brand name — Talzenna® (Tal-ZEN-ah)

Common uses

Talazoparib is used to treat HER2-negative breast cancer that has a genetic variant in the *BRCA* gene. Talazoparib is used to treat prostate cancer in combination with another medication, enzalutamide.

Talazaparib may also be used for other treatments

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Dose and sche	C	lu	ı	е
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Taking talazoparib as instructed is important to allow your treatment to be as effective as possible, so here are some key points to remember.

- □ Talazoparib is to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time once daily. Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of talazoparib, depending on cancer type, is:
 - 1 milligram (1 mg) for breast cancer
 - 0.5 milligram (0.5 mg) for prostate cancer
- ☐ Talazoparib can be taken with or without food, but at the same time each day.
- □ Talazoparib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow talazoparib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- ☐ If you miss a dose of talazoparib or vomit after taking talazoparib, **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 or vomited doses.

Drug and food interactions

- □ Talazoparib has many drug interactions. Please inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- ☐ Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

Storage and handling

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









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- Whenever possible, you should give talazoparib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give the talazoparib 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 talazoparib 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 is used, a separate one should be used for talazoparib. Do not mix other medications into the box with talazoparib. 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 talazoparib, **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 talazoparib.
- ☐ If you are traveling, put your talazoparib in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

Side Effects of Talazoparib

The common side effects that have been known to happen in more than 30% of patients taking talazoparib are listed in 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

Fatique

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.









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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, notice blood in your urine or stool, cough up blood, or have 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.
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 seven to eight 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. Let your care provider know right away if you experience any of the following: Shortness of breath Dizziness Palpitations

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Possible Side Effect	Management
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 lie down immediately after eating. Avoid strong odors. Let your provider know if you experience nausea or vomiting. Your provider may prescribe
Changes in liver function	medication that can help. Your liver function should 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
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: 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.
Headache	Ask your provider what you may use to help with this discomfort. Contact your care provider right away if your headache has any of the following characteristics: Follows a head injury Is severe or starts suddenly Does not go away after three days Is associated with vomiting, visual disturbance, neck stiffness, drowsiness, confusion, rash, weakness in an arm or leg, or numbness, or is made worse by coughing or lowering the head

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Possible Side Effect

Management

Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values

High alucose levels

Changes in some lab values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.

- 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.

Notify your care provider if you have any of the following:

- · Shortness of breath
- · Weakness or fatigue
- Excessive hunger or thirst
- Excessive urination

Serious side effects

There is a small risk of developing a second cancer years or months after taking talazoparib. Talk to your care team about this risk.

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

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

Handling body fluids and waste

Since talazoparib 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 talazoparib, 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.
- 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 talazoparib 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.



Additional instructions







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☐ Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

Pregnancy, sexual	l activitv. and	contraception
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	In women who can become pregnant, a pregnancy test is recommended prior to starting talazoparib.
	Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking talazoparib. Women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 7 months after the last dose of talazoparib. Men of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 4 months after the last dose of talazoparib.
	Do not breastfeed while taking talazoparib and for 1 month after the last dose of talazoparib.
	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 provider.
Obt	aining medication
	Talk with your care provider about the process for obtaining your talazoparib.
	(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)
Add	itional resources
F	Product website: https://www.talzenna.com/ Product prescribing information: https://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?id=11046 Product resources: https://www.pfizeroncologytogether.com/patient
	Updated – September 30, 202

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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