

Rituximab and Hyaluronidase

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of leukemia and lymphoma, but it may also be used for other diagnoses.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, 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
Rituximab and Hyaluronidase (rih-TUK-sih-mab ... HY-al-yoo-RAH-nih-days): Rituxan Hycela (rih-TUK-sun hy-SEL-uh)	Helps your immune system find and attack cancer cells by targeting a specific protein on their surface.	Injection under the skin, in the stomach-area (abdomen) over 5 to 7 minutes.

Treatment Administration and Schedule: Rituximab and hyaluronidase can be used alone or with other treatments. Talk with your care team about your treatment schedule.

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, 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 Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help prevent injection site reactions	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Other	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection. Recommendations: - Wash your hands and bathe regularly. - Avoid crowded places. - Stay away from people who are sick. - Your care team may prescribe a drug that promotes the growth of WBCs. Talk to your care team if you have: - Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher - Chills - Cough - Sore throat - Painful urination - Tiredness that is worse than normal
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)	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. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - Shortness of breath - Dizziness - Fast or abnormal heartbeats - Severe headache
Low Platelet Count	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. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - 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
Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - 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

Select Rare or Serious Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Severe Skin and Mouth Reactions (Boxed Warning)	- Painful sores or ulcers on your skin, lips, or in your mouth - Blisters - Peeling skin - Rash - Pustules	
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation (Boxed Warning)	Before you start treatment, your care team will do blood tests to check for HBV infection. If you have had hepatitis B or are a carrier of hepatitis B virus, receiving rituximab could cause the virus to become an active infection again. Hepatitis B reactivation may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure and death. You should not receive rituximab if you have active hepatitis B liver disease. Your care team will monitor you for hepatitis B infection during and for several months after you stop receiving rituximab. - Worsening tiredness - Yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes	
Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML) (Boxed Warning)	PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus that can happen in people who receive rituximab. People with weakened immune systems can get PML. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML. - Confusion - Dizziness or loss of balance - Difficulty walking or talking - Decreased strength or weakness on one side of your body - Vision problems	
Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	Tumor lysis happens when cancer cells break apart and flood your bloodstream with chemicals and toxins faster than your body can get rid of them. TLS is a group of conditions that affect your heart, kidneys, and muscles. - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - Chills - Nausea - Vomiting - Confusion - Shortness of breath - Seizures - Irregular heartbeat - Dark or cloudy urine - Unusual tiredness - Muscle or joint pain	
Heart Problems	Chest pain	Irregular heartbeats
Kidney Problems	- Decrease in your amount of urine - Blood in your urine	- Swelling of your ankles - Loss of appetite
Stomach and Serious Bowel Problems	Severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain	Repeated vomiting during treatment
Injection Site Reactions	- Itching - Swelling - Bruising or bleeding	- Pain - Rash or redness of the skin

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, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- 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 may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 12 months after your last dose.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 6 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.
- **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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