

# Medical Oncology

## Drug Information Sheet

***Eculizumab (Soliris)***: a drug to treat your cancer that also works with your immune system to kill the cancer cells. It may also affect the healthy and normal cells within your body even after treatment has stopped. This medicine is only available through a restricted program. We will help you through the enrollment process.

**How will you get this drug?** A Cancer Center nurse will give this drug to you through an IV or your port.

<b>What should I avoid while receiving <i>Eculizumab (Soliris)</i>?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do NOT use Echinacea.</li> </ul>

You **MAY OR MAY NOT** experience the side effects listed below

Possible Side Effects:	What to do:
<b>High Blood Pressure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Let your primary care doctor know that you are taking <i>Eculizumab (Soliris)</i>.</li> <li>Your blood pressure will be checked.</li> <li>Contact your doctor if you have:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>headaches</li> <li>shortness of breath</li> <li>nosebleeds</li> <li>dizziness or passing out</li> <li>change in eyesight</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Diarrhea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep well hydrated with water or fluids.</li> <li>Take over the counter anti-diarrhea medicine (Immodium A-D™ or loperamide HCL). Use the “<i>Helpful Tips for Diarrhea after Chemotherapy or Radiation Therapy</i>” instruction sheet.</li> <li>Call your doctor if you have:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 4 loose stools in 24 hours</li> <li>A fever of 100.4° or higher</li> <li>bad stomach pain or cramps</li> <li>dizziness or feel faint</li> <li>bloody stools (dark, tarry or sticky)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Nausea/vomiting Decreased appetite</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take nausea medicine as instructed. Let your doctor know if it is not working for you.</li> <li>Eat smaller, frequent meals.</li> <li>Try liquid nutrition supplements (Boost, Ensure).</li> <li>A dietitian is available to talk with you.</li> </ul>

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<b>Possible Side Effects:</b>	<b>What to do:</b>
<b>Belly pain and gas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following can cause more gas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Common gas-causing foods include beans, peas, lentils, cabbage, onions, broccoli, cauliflower, whole-grain foods, mushrooms, certain fruits, and beer and other carbonated drinks. Try removing one food at a time to see if your gas improves.</li> <li>○ Dairy. Reducing dairy products from your diet can lessen symptoms. You also may try dairy products that are lactose-free or take milk products supplemented with lactase to help with digestion.</li> <li>○ Sugar substitutes.</li> <li>○ Fried or fatty foods.</li> <li>○ Carbonated beverages</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regular exercise may help decrease gas</li> <li>• Call your doctor if you have:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ severe abdominal pain</li> <li>○ bloody stools (dark, tarry or sticky)</li> <li>○ nausea</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Urinary tract infection</b>	<p>Call your doctor if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a frequent need to urinate</li> <li>○ burning while urinating</li> <li>○ pain in your lower back</li> <li>○ blood in your urine</li> <li>○ a fever (temperature 100.4° or higher) or chills</li> <li>○ difficulty urinating</li> <li>○ urgency (I have to pee right now)</li> <li>○ a change in how much urine is passed</li> <li>○ not able to pass any urine</li> </ul>
<b>Respiratory Tract Infection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom.</li> <li>• Maintain good personal hygiene.</li> <li>• Avoid contact with people who have infections, colds or flu.</li> <li>• Report chills or a fever of 100.4° or higher to your doctor right away, day or night.</li> <li>• Call your doctor for any signs or symptoms of infection               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cough</li> <li>○ Sneezing</li> <li>○ runny nose</li> <li>○ fever</li> <li>○ scratchy or sore throat.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Call your doctor before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.</li> </ul>

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<b>Possible Side Effects:</b>	<b>What to do:</b>
<p><b>Lower than normal red blood cells</b> Anemia</p>	<p>Call you doctor if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ shortness of breath with activity</li> <li>○ fatigue</li> <li>○ dizziness</li> <li>○ fast heartbeat or a heartbeat that does not feel normal</li> <li>○ headache</li> </ul>
<p><b>Headache</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Can begin during treatment and lasts 24-72 hours.</li> <li>● Usually decreases after first few infusions.</li> <li>● Use pain medicine as prescribed. Call your doctor if the pain is not under control. Do not take Aspirin.</li> <li>● Call your doctor if your headache               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Follows a head injury</li> <li>○ lasts more than 48 hours</li> <li>○ is severe or starts suddenly</li> <li>○ is associated with vomiting, visual disturbance, neck stiffness, drowsiness, confusion, rash, weakness in arm or leg, or numbness; or is made worse by coughing or lowering the head.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Increased risk of infection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Avoid people who have infections, colds or flu</li> <li>● Wash your hands often</li> <li>● Your doctor may prescribe medicine to help prevent viral, bacterial or fungal infections.</li> <li>● Call your doctor right away for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a temperature of 100.4° F or higher, chills</li> <li>○ skin that looks red/swollen or is hot/tender to touch</li> <li>○ very bad sore throat</li> <li>○ ear or sinus pain</li> <li>○ cough</li> <li>○ shortness of breath</li> <li>○ more phlegm or change in color of phlegm</li> <li>○ severe abdominal pain</li> <li>○ pain with passing urine</li> <li>○ mouth sores</li> <li>○ a wound that will not heal</li> <li>○ anal itching or pain</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Possible Side Effects:</b>	<b>What to do:</b>
<b><i>Eculizumab (Soliris)</i> will be in urine and stool for 48 hours.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caregivers will need to handle soiled linens and clothing wearing gloves or using a bag as a barrier.</li> <li>• Keep your soiled items separate from others' dirty laundry and wash right away.</li> <li>• Women who are pregnant should not handle your soiled clothing or linens.</li> <li>• Wash any skin that body waste has touched with soap and water.</li> <li>• You may use the same toilet that you normally use.</li> <li>• If the toilet or toilet seat becomes dirty with urine, stool or vomit, clean the surfaces before other people use the toilet</li> <li>• Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet.</li> <li>• <b>It is safe to hug and kiss.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Avoid pregnancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This drug may cause harm to the unborn baby if you take it while you are pregnant. If you are pregnant or you get pregnant while taking this drug, call your doctor right away.</li> <li>• Use birth control that you can trust to prevent pregnancy while taking this drug.</li> <li>• If you or your sex partner gets pregnant while taking this drug, call your doctor right away.</li> <li>• May cause fertility problems.</li> </ul>

### Less common side effects that may happen

<b>Less common side effects</b>	<b>What to do:</b>
<b>Serious allergic reactions</b> Up to 24 hours after infusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call the nurse right away for unusual feelings, such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ hot or flushed face and neck</li> <li>○ fever</li> <li>○ chills</li> <li>○ pain in the abdomen or back</li> <li>○ trouble breathing or wheezing</li> <li>○ chest tightness</li> <li>○ swelling of your face, lips, or tongue</li> <li>○ a rash</li> <li>○ itching</li> <li>○ hives</li> <li>○ cough</li> <li>○ runny or stuffy nose</li> </ul> </li> <li>• You will be observed for one hour after your treatment is done.</li> <li>• Call 911 and go to the Emergency Department right away if you have any symptoms after you return home.</li> </ul>

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Less common side effects	What to do:
<p><b>Meningitis risk increased</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your doctor will have you get a meningitis vaccine 2 weeks prior to starting <i>Eculizumab (Soliris)</i>.</li> <li>• Call your doctor right away or go to the emergency room if you have:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Severe headache that seems different</li> <li>○ Sudden high fever with temperature higher than 100.4° F</li> <li>○ Headache with a stiff neck or stiff back</li> <li>○ Fever and a rash</li> <li>○ Headache with nausea or vomiting</li> <li>○ Eyes are sensitive to light</li> <li>○ Confusion</li> <li>○ Muscle aches with flu-like symptoms</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To help prevent meningitis you should:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wash your hands often</li> <li>○ Practice good hygiene. Don't share drinks, foods, straws, eating utensils, lip balms or toothbrushes with anyone else.</li> <li>○ Cover your mouth when you need to cough or sneeze</li> <li>○ Get plenty of rest</li> <li>○ Try to do some activity every day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your doctor may prescribe antibiotics for you</li> <li>• Keep the <i>Eculizumab (Soliris)</i> Patient Safety Information Card with you for three months after the last dose. The risk of meningitis will continue for several weeks after you last dose of <i>Eculizumab (Soliris)</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your doctor.</b></p>	