

Medical Oncology

Drug Information Sheet

Ribociclib (Kisqali): a drug to treat your cancer.

What should I avoid while receiving *Ribociclib (Kisqali)*?

- Do not eat grapefruit or pomegranate while taking *Ribociclib (Kisqali)*.
- Do not drink grapefruit juice or pomegranate juice while taking *Ribociclib (Kisqali)*.
- *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* increases the effects of pain medicine. Talk to your doctor if you are taking prescription pain medicine. Your dose may need to be adjusted.
- Do not take St. John's Wort with this drug.

Dose and Schedule:

- You will take this medicine by mouth.
- *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* should be taken at the same time every day in the morning.
- *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* may be taken with or without food.
- Take *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* with food if your stomach becomes upset.
- Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* should be taken once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days off-treatment. The dose may be changed by your doctor based on your individual needs.
- Keep taking this drug as you have been told by your doctor or other health care provider, even if you feel well.
- Swallow the tablets whole with water. Do not crush, open, break, chew or dissolve the medicine in water.
- If you have any unused *Ribociclib (Kisqali)*, do not throw it in the trash and do not flush it down the sink or toilet. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about proper disposal of *Ribociclib (Kisqali)*.
- *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* has many drug interactions. Tell your doctor all the prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products you are taking.
- Your doctor may change your dose, briefly stop or completely stop treatment with *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* if you have side effects.
- **DO NOT START A NEW CYCLE WITHOUT TALKING TO YOUR DOCTOR FIRST.**

If you miss a dose of *Ribociclib (Kisqali)*:

- Skip the missed dose and return to normal schedule.
- If vomiting occurs after taking a dose, take the next dose at the scheduled time.
- Write down if you miss a dose and let your doctor know about any missed doses.

Storage and Handling:

- You will get this drug from a special pharmacy through the mail. We will help you through the process.
- The drug must be kept in a secure place out of reach of children and pets, so no one else can take this drug. Never share *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* with anyone else.
- Store *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* at room temperature in a dry place and away from light. Do not store in a bathroom.
- Keep in original bottle: do NOT place tablets in a pill box.

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- Whenever possible, give *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend or caregiver gives *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* to you, they also need to follow these steps
 - Wash hands with soap and water
 - Put on gloves to avoid touching the medicine (gloves are not needed if you give *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* to yourself).
 - Do not let women who are pregnant or who may get pregnant touch the tablets without wearing gloves.
 - Carefully remove *Ribociclib (Kisqali)* from its package to a small disposable cup.
 - Do not lay the medicine on the counter.
 - Take the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
 - Remove gloves and do not use them for anything else.
 - Throw gloves and disposable cup in household trash.
 - Wash hands with soap and water.
 - Do not touch or handle crushed or broken tablets.

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

Possible Side Effects:	What to do:
Increased risk for infection due to decreased blood counts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid contact with people who have infections, colds or flu. • Wash your hands often. • Report chills or a fever of 100.4° or higher to your doctor right away, day or night. • Report any signs or symptoms of infection, such as cough, burning with urination, skin redness or sores. • Call your doctor before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.
Hair loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk to your nurse about a wig or other options. • Ask about options to help decrease hair loss. • Hair will grow back 1-3 months after stopping chemotherapy.
Liver problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lab results will be checked. • Call your doctor if you have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dark urine (tea colored) ○ severe right sided stomach pain ○ light colored stools ○ bruising or if you start to bleed easily ○ yellowing of skin or eyes ○ severe nausea or throwing up ○ unexplained weight gain ○ your belly feels big or bloated

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Possible Side Effects:	What to do:
Diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep well hydrated with water or fluids. • 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. • Call your doctor if you have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More than 4 loose stools in 24 hours ○ A fever of 100.4° or higher ○ bad stomach pain or cramps ○ dizziness or feel faint ○ bloody stools (dark, tarry or sticky)
Nausea or vomiting Decreased appetite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take nausea medicine as instructed. Let your doctor know if it is not working for you. • Eat smaller, frequent meals. • Try liquid nutrition supplements (Boost, Ensure). • A dietitian is available to talk with you.
Urinary tract infection	<p>Call your doctor if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a frequent need to urinate ○ burning while urinating ○ pain in your lower back ○ blood in your urine ○ a fever (temperature 100.4° or higher) or chills ○ difficulty urinating ○ urgency (I have to pee right now) ○ a change in how much urine is passed ○ not able to pass any urine
Fatigue or weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 more energetic. • Avoid driving or doing other tasks that call for you to be alert.
Bone, muscle, joint pain	<p>Use pain prescription as directed. Notify your doctor if the pain is uncontrolled.</p>
Changes in kidney function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidney function can be affected. • Electrolytes and kidney function will be checked. • Dose may be held or adjusted if kidney function is decreased. • Talk to you doctor before taking NSAIDs (Ibuprofen, Motrin, Aleve). • To help maintain good kidney function stay well hydrated with water and non-caffeine liquids.

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Possible Side Effects:	What to do:
<i>Ribociclib (Kisqali)</i> will be in urine for several days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caregivers will need to handle soiled linens and clothing wearing gloves or using a bag as a barrier. Keep your soiled items separate from others' dirty laundry and wash right away. Women who are pregnant should not handle your soiled clothing or linens. Wash any skin that body waste has touched with soap and water. You may use the same toilet that you normally use. If the toilet or toilet seat becomes dirty with urine, stool or vomit, clean the surfaces before other people use the toilet Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet. It is safe to hug and kiss.
Avoid pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking <i>Ribociclib (Kisqali)</i>. 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. Use birth control that you can trust to prevent pregnancy while taking this drug and for 1 month after stopping this drug. If you or your sex partner gets pregnant while taking this drug or within 1 month after stopping this drug, call your doctor right away. May cause fertility problems.

Less common side effects that may happen

Less common side effects	What to do:
Lung or breathing problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call your doctor if you have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a new or worsening cough shortness of breath difficulty breathing low oxygen levels Your doctor may place you on steroids.
Changes in heart rhythm or increase in heart rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call your doctor right away if you have the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fast heartbeat or a heartbeat that does not feel normal Feeling dizzy or faint Your EKG will be checked. Some medicines can affect your heart beat. Your nurse will give you a list of medicines to avoid (QT prolongation). Tell your doctor if you take any heart or blood pressure medicines.
These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your doctor.	