

## Binimetinib (Mektovi)

---

### About This Medicine

Binimetinib is used to treat cancer. It is given orally (by mouth).

### Possible Side Effects

- Blurred vision or other changes in eyesight
- Nausea and vomiting (throwing up)
- Pain in your abdomen
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Tiredness
- Muscle and bone pain
- Cough
- Trouble breathing
- Rash

**Note:** Each of the side effects above was reported in 25% or greater of patients treated with binimetinib. All possible side effects are not included. Your side effects may be different depending on your cancer diagnosis, condition, or if you are receiving other medicines in combination. Please discuss any concerns or questions with your medical team.

### Warnings and Precautions

- This medicine may raise your risk of getting a second cancer. It may raise the risk of skin lesions that may or may not be cancer.
- Congestive heart failure - your heart is not pumping blood as well as it should be, and fluid can build up in your body.
- Blood clots: A blood clot in your arm and/or leg may cause your leg to swell, appear red and warm, and/or cause pain. A blood clot in your lungs may cause trouble breathing, pain when breathing, and/or chest pain.
- Abnormal bleeding, which may be life-threatening – symptoms may be coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds or any other unusual bleeding.
- Rare, but serious reaction causing swelling in the eye, blockage of the small veins in the retina, accumulation of fluid under the retina, and/or retinal detachment (thin membrane in the back of eye)

detaches from the eyeball). This may rarely cause loss of vision and/or blindness. **Call your doctor and/or nurse right away if you have any changes in your eyesight such as flashes of light and/or dark areas in your field of vision.**

- Changes in your liver function
- Inflammation (swelling) and/or scarring of the lungs. You may have a dry cough or trouble breathing.
- Rhabdomyolysis - damage to your muscles which may release proteins in your blood and affect how your kidneys work. You may have severe muscle weakness and/or pain, or dark urine.

**Note:** Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your medical team.

## How to Take Your Medicine

- Swallow the medicine whole with or without food, approximately 12 hours apart.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you think about it **ONLY** if your next dose is due in more than 6 hours. If your next dose is due in **LESS** than 6 hours, then skip the missed dose, and take your next dose at the regular time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time and do not double up on the next dose.
- If you vomit a dose, take your next dose at the regular time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time and do not double up on the next dose.
- **Handling:** Wash your hands with soap and water, before, and after handling your medicine, your caretakers should not handle your medicine with bare hands and should wear latex gloves.
- Cytotoxic medicines leave the body through urine and stool, but they can also be present in other body fluids such as blood, vomit, semen, and vaginal fluids. Take precautions to prevent others from coming in contact with your medicine or your body fluids. Follow safety precautions during your treatment and for as long as directed by your health care provider after your treatment. If you take a cytotoxic pill each day, follow these precautions every day.
- **Storage:** Store this medicine in the original container at room temperature.
- **Disposal of unused medicine:** Do not flush any expired and/or unused medicine down the toilet or drain unless you are specifically instructed to do so on the medicine label. Some facilities have take-back programs and/or other options. If you do not have a take-back program in your area, then please discuss with your nurse or your doctor how to dispose of unused medicine.

## Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Get regular exercise, with your doctor's approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- Drink enough fluids to keep your urine pale yellow.
- If you throw up or have diarrhea, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid).



- To help with nausea and vomiting, eat small, frequent meals instead of three large meals a day. Choose foods and drinks that are at room temperature. Ask your nurse or doctor about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- If you have diarrhea, eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your doctor or nurse before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Ask your nurse or doctor about medicine that can lessen or stop your diarrhea and/or constipation.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are experiencing pain.
- If you get a rash do not put anything on it unless your doctor or nurse says you may. Keep the area around the rash clean and dry. Ask your doctor for medicine if your rash bothers you.

## Food and Medicine Interactions

- There are no known interactions of binimetinib with food.
- This medicine may interact with other medicines. Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) that you are taking at this time. Also, check with your doctor or pharmacist before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.

## When to Call the Doctor

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Blurred vision or other changes in eyesight
- Eye pain, swelling, or redness
- Flashes of light and/or dark areas in your field of vision, colored dots, or halos
- Tiredness and/or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Pain in your chest
- Wheezing and/or trouble breathing
- Dry cough and/or a cough that is bothersome
- Feeling that your heart is beating fast or in a not normal way (palpitations)
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Pain in your abdomen that does not go away
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable

- Signs of abnormal bleeding such as coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), easy bleeding or bruising, red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds, or any other unusual bleeding
- Signs of rhabdomyolysis such as decreased or very dark urine, muscle pain in the shoulders, thighs, or lower back; muscle weakness or trouble moving arms and legs
- Swelling of the legs, feet, or ankles
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Your arm and/or leg is swollen, red, warm and/or painful
- Pain that does not go away, or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Signs of possible liver problems: dark urine, pale bowel movements, pain in your abdomen, feeling very tired and weak, unusual itching, or yellowing of the eyes or skin
- New skin lesions
- New wart
- Skin sore or reddish bump that bleeds or does not heal
- Change in size or color of a mole
- A new rash or a rash that is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- If you think you may be pregnant

## Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine can have harmful effects on the unborn baby. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment and for at least 30 days after stopping treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Women should not breastfeed during treatment and for 3 days after stopping treatment because this medicine could enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby.
- **Fertility warning:** Fertility studies have not been done with this medicine. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking.

Revised October 2023

