

## Imatinib (Gleevec)

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### About This Medicine

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

### Possible Side Effects

- Nausea and vomiting (throwing up)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Pain in your abdomen
- Tiredness
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Bone and/or muscle pain
- Muscle cramps
- Rash

**Note:** Each of the side effects above was reported in 30% or greater of patients treated with imatinib. 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

- Severe swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body. Fluid may build-up around your lungs and/or heart.
- Severe bone marrow suppression. This is a decrease in the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets. This may raise your risk of infection, make you tired and weak, and raise your risk of bleeding.
- Abnormal bleeding – 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.
- Congestive heart failure – your heart isn't pumping blood as well as it should be, and fluid can build up in your body
- Changes in your liver function, which can cause liver failure and can be life-threatening.
- Stomach problems such as indigestion, bloating (distention), stomach ulcers and perforation - an abnormal hole in your stomach, intestine, esophagus, or other organ, which can be life-threatening.

- Severe allergic skin reaction. You may develop blisters on your skin that are filled with fluid or a severe red rash all over your body that may be painful.
- Tumor lysis syndrome. This medicine may act on your cancer cells very quickly. This may affect how your kidneys work and can be life-threatening.
- Changes in your thyroid function if you have had your thyroid removed
- Changes in your kidney function

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

## Important Information

- This medicine may impair your ability to drive or use machinery. Use caution and talk your doctor and/or nurse about any precautions you may need to take.

## How to Take Your Medicine

- Swallow the medicine whole, with food and a large glass of water to avoid an upset stomach. Do not crush it.
- If you have difficulty swallowing the tablets, the tablets can be dissolved in a glass of water or apple juice. The required number of tablets should be placed in the correct amount of liquid (approximately 50 mL for a 100 mg tablet, and 200 mL for a 400 mg tablet). Stir the mixture with a spoon and drink immediately after complete disintegration of the tablet(s).
- **Missed dose:** If you miss 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.
- If any of the tablets are broken, do not touch them with bare hands. If you get any of the content of a broken tablets on your skin, you should wash the area of the skin well with soap and water right away. Call your doctor if you get a skin reaction.
- 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. Keep tightly closed. Protect from moisture.
- **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.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your doctor or nurse tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- To help decrease the risk of bleeding, use a soft toothbrush. Check with your nurse before using dental floss.
- Be very careful when using knives or tools.
- Use an electric shaver instead of a razor.
- 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.
- Ask your nurse or doctor about medicine that can lessen or stop your diarrhea.
- 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 areas around the rash clean and dry. Ask your doctor for medicine if your rash bothers you.

## Food and Medicine Interactions

- Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice while taking this medicine as it may raise the levels of imatinib in your body which could make side effects worse.
- Check with your doctor or pharmacist about all other prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) you are taking before starting this medicine as there are known medicine interactions with imatinib. 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.
- There are known interactions of imatinib with other medicines and products like acetaminophen, aspirin, ibuprofen. Ask your doctor what over-the-counter (OTC) medicines you can take for fever, headache and muscle and joint pain.
- There are known interactions of imatinib with blood thinning medicine such as warfarin. Ask your doctor what precautions you should take.
- Avoid the use of St. John's Wort while taking imatinib as this may lower the levels of the medicine in your body, which can make it less effective.
- Let your doctor know if you are taking or plan to take iron supplements.

## 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
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Tiredness and/or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way (palpitations)
- Wheezing and/or trouble breathing
- Pain in your chest, especially when you lean forward or take deep breaths
- Cough
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Difficulty swallowing
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with weakness or lightheadedness
- Severe abdominal pain that does not go away
- 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
- Decreased or very dark urine
- New rash and/or itching or a rash that is not relieved by prescribed medicine
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Unexplained weight gain
- Pain that does not go away or is not relieved by prescribed medicine
- Signs of 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
- Signs of tumor lysis: confusion or agitation, decreased urine, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, muscle cramping, numbness and/or tingling, seizures
- Flu-like symptoms: fever, headache, muscle and joint aches, and fatigue (low energy, feeling weak)
- If you think you may be pregnant

## Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy:** 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 14 days after stopping treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding:** Women should not breastfeed during treatment and for 1 month after stopping treatment because this medicine could enter the breast milk and badly harm 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.



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