

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

### Name of your medication

Generic name — adagrasib (a-DAH-GRA-sib)

Brand name — KRAZATI®

### Common uses

Adagrasib is used to treat patients with non-small cell lung cancer that have a genetic variant called *KRAS G12C*.

Adagrasib may also be used for other treatments.

### Dose and schedule

---

---

---

Taking adagrasib as instructed is important to allow your treatment to be as effective as possible, so here are some key points to remember.

- Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of adagrasib is 600 milligram (600 mg) to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time twice daily.
- Adagrasib can be taken with or without food, but at the same time each day.
- Adagrasib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow adagrasib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- If you miss a dose of adagrasib:
  - Only take the missed dose if it has been less than 4 hours since you were supposed to take it. Then take the next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
  - Do not take two doses at one time.
  - Be sure to write down if you miss a dose and let your care provider know about any missed doses.

### Drug and food interactions

- Adagrasib has many drug interactions, please inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with adagrasib; avoid eating or drinking these during treatment with adagrasib.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

### Storage and handling

Handle adagrasib with care. Just like when chemotherapy is given into the vein, this drug can be toxic, and exposure of the drug to others should be limited.

- Store adagrasib at room temperature (68°F to 77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep adagrasib out of reach of children and pets.
- Leave adagrasib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
- Whenever possible, you should give adagrasib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give the adagrasib to you, they also need to follow these steps.
  1. Wash hands with soap and water.
  2. Put on gloves to avoid touching the medication. (Gloves are not necessary if you give the drug to yourself.)
  3. Gently transfer the adagrasib from its package to a small medicine or other disposable cup.
  4. Administer the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
  5. Remove gloves and do not use them for anything else.
  6. Throw gloves and medicine cup in household trash.
  7. Wash hands with soap and water.
- A daily pill box or pill reminder is **NOT** recommended to be used with adagrasib.
- If you have any unused adagrasib, **do not** throw it in the trash and **do not** flush it down the sink or toilet. Talk to your care provider or pharmacist about proper disposal of adagrasib.
- If you are traveling, put your adagrasib's packaging in a separate sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

### Side Effects of Adagrasib

Below are common side effects that have been known to happen in about one-third or more of patients taking adagrasib; these are listed on the left side of this table. You **MAY NOT** experience these side effects. Options to help manage any side effects that do occur are included on the right side of this table. These should be discussed with your care provider. If you experience any side effect you cannot manage or that is not listed here, contact your care provider.

Possible Side Effect	Management
<b>Diarrhea</b>	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.</li> <li>• Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals.</li> <li>• Eat bland, low-fiber foods (e.g., bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast).</li> <li>• Avoid high fiber foods, such as raw vegetables, raw fruits, and whole grains.</li> <li>• Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans.</li> <li>• Avoid lactose-containing foods, such as yogurt and milk.</li> <li>• Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.</li> </ul> <p>Contact your provider if any of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more.</li> <li>• You feel dizzy or lightheaded.</li> </ul> <p>Your care provider may recommend an over-the-counter medication called loperamide (Imodium®) to help with your diarrhea, but talk to your care provider before starting this medication.</p>
<b>Nausea or vomiting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eat and drink slowly.</li> <li>• Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.</li> <li>• Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals.</li> <li>• Eat bland foods; avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.</li> <li>• Avoid vigorous exercise immediately after eating.</li> <li>• Don't lay down immediately after eating.</li> <li>• Avoid strong odors.</li> </ul> <p>Let your provider know if you experience nausea or vomiting.</p> <p>Your provider may prescribe medication to help with the nausea or vomiting.</p>

*Continued on the next page*

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

Possible Side Effect	Management
<p><b>Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection</b></p>	<p>Your WBCs should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your WBCs are low, you are at a greater risk of having an infection. Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom.</li> <li>• Avoid crowds and people with fevers, flu, or other infections.</li> <li>• Bathe regularly to keep good personal hygiene.</li> </ul> <p>Contact your care provider if you experience any of the following signs or symptoms of an infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever (temperature more than 100.4°F or 38°C)</li> <li>• Chills</li> <li>• Sore throat</li> <li>• Burning with urination</li> <li>• Unusual tiredness</li> <li>• A sore that becomes red, is draining, or does not heal</li> </ul> <p>Check with your care provider before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.</p>
<p><b>Fatigue</b></p>	<p>You may be more tired than usual or have less energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed.</li> <li>• Try to do some activity every day.</li> <li>• Plan your activities, and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic.</li> <li>• Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too.</li> <li>• Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased sodium</li> <li>• Decreased albumin</li> <li>• Increased lipase</li> </ul>	<p>Changes in some lab values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You may not feel any symptoms if the changes are mild, and they usually are not a sign of a serious problem.</li> <li>• More severe changes may occur, which can be a sign of a serious problem.</li> </ul> <p>Notify your care provider if you experience any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Chest discomfort</li> <li>• Weakness or fatigue</li> <li>• New aches and pains</li> <li>• Headaches</li> <li>• Dizziness</li> <li>• Swelling of your legs or feet</li> <li>• Red or brown colored urine</li> </ul>

*Continued on the next page*

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



## ADAGRASIB

Possible Side Effect	Management
<b>Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen</b>	<p>Your hemoglobin should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night.</li> <li>• Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired.</li> <li>• Find a balance between “work” and “rest.”</li> <li>• Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too.</li> <li>• You might notice that you are more pale than usual.</li> </ul> <p>Let your care provider know right away if you experience the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Dizziness</li> <li>• Palpitations</li> </ul>
<b>Muscle or joint pain or weakness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a diary of your pain, including a description of when and where the pain is occurring, what it feels like, and how long it lasts.</li> <li>• Stay as active as possible, but know that it is OK to rest as needed, too.</li> <li>• Tell your care provider if pain interferes with your activity.</li> </ul> <p>If the pain or weakness bothers you, ask your provider what you may use to help with this discomfort. Take only pain medication that has been prescribed or recommended by your care provider.</p>
<b>Changes in liver function</b>	<p>Your liver function will be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes</li> <li>• Dark or brown urine</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising</li> </ul>
<b>Changes in kidney function</b>	<p>Your kidney (renal) function will be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice either of the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased amount of urination</li> <li>• Unusual swelling in your legs and feet</li> </ul>
<b>Cough or shortness of breath</b>	<p>A cough that does not produce any mucous or congestion relief (i.e., dry cough) may occur while taking this medication. If you experience any breathing problems or shortness of breath, notify your care provider immediately. This may be a serious side effect of the medication.</p>

*Continued on the next page*

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

Possible Side Effect	Management
<b>Fluid retention or swelling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do not stand for long periods of time.</li><li>Keep your legs elevated when sitting or lying down.</li><li>Try to not eat salty foods, which can increase swelling.</li><li>Avoid tight-fitting clothing and shoes.</li><li>Weigh yourself daily.</li></ul> <p>Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Swelling in the hands, feet, or legs</li><li>You are short of breath</li><li>You have gained 5 pounds or more in one week</li></ul>
<b>Decreased appetite or weight loss</b>	<p>Talk to your care provider if you notice a decrease in weight when taking this medication.</p> <p>When you do not feel like eating, try the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals.</li><li>Keep snacks nearby so you can eat when you feel hungry.</li><li>Use liquid nutritional supplements.</li><li>Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day, particularly if you are not eating, unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.</li></ul>

### Serious side effects

- ❑ Adagrasib may cause your lung tissue to scar, which is called interstitial lung disease. Call your care team if you are feeling short of breath, have a fever, or have a lasting dry cough.
- ❑ Adagrasib may cause a condition called QT or QTc prolongation, which is a heart rhythm that can cause fast, irregular heartbeats. These fast heartbeats may cause you to faint or have a seizure. In rare cases, this could be life-threatening. Tell your care team right away if you feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy, or if you feel your heart beating irregularly or fast, when taking adagrasib.

If you experience ANY uncontrolled side effect, call your physician or healthcare center immediately:

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

### Handling body fluids and waste

Because adagrasib remains in your body for several days after it is taken, some of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. Once you have started to take adagrasib, it is important to adhere to the following instructions every day for as long as your treatment lasts. This is to keep yourself, loved ones, and the environment as safe as possible.

- Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- Toilet and septic systems:
  - You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. If you have a low-flow toilet, close the lid and flush twice to ensure that all waste has been discarded.
  - If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surfaces before other people use the toilet.
  - Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with cleanup and to wash the bedpan with soap and water every day.
- If you do not have good control of bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb body waste.
- Wash any skin that has been exposed to body waste or adagrasib with soap and water.
- Linens or clothing that are soiled with body fluids or body waste should be washed separately from other linens and clothing. If you do not have a washer, place the soiled linens in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

### Pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception

- Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking adagrasib. Males and females of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 1 month after the last dose of adagrasib.
- Effective contraception could include one or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- Do not breastfeed while taking adagrasib and for 1 week after the last dose of adagrasib.
- Please inform your care provider if you become pregnant.
- It is safe to hug and kiss. Special precautions may be needed for sexual activity while on oral chemotherapy, and you are encouraged to ask your care team for assistance.

### Obtaining medication

- Talk with your care provider about the process for obtaining your adagrasib.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)

# ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY EDUCATION



PASSION FOR PATIENTS  
NCODA.ORG



## ADAGRASIB

### Additional resources

**Product website:** <https://www.mirati.com>

**Product prescribing information:** [https://www.mirati.com/krazati\\_uspi](https://www.mirati.com/krazati_uspi)

**Product resources:** <https://www.mirati.com/responsibility/sponsorships-grants>

Updated – July 10, 2023

### Additional instructions

---

---

---

---

---

**Important notice:** The Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), National Community Oncology Dispensing Association, 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. This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. The collaborators are not making any representations with respect to the medications whatsoever, and any and all decisions, with respect to such medications, are at the sole risk of the individual consuming the medication. All decisions related to taking this medication should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

**Permission:** Oral Chemotherapy Education (OCE) sheets are provided as a free educational resource for patients with cancer in need of concise, easy-to-understand information about oral cancer drugs. Healthcare providers are permitted to copy and distribute the sheets to patients as well as direct patients to the OCE website for information. However, commercial reproduction or reuse, as well as rebranding or reposting of any type, are strictly prohibited without permission of the copyright holder. Please email permission requests and licensing inquiries to [Contact@NCODA.org](mailto:Contact@NCODA.org).

Copyright © 2023 by Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association. All rights reserved.