

ORAL CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



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DACOMITINIB

Name of your medication

Generic name — Dacomitinib (DA-koh-MIH-tih-nib)
Brand name — Vizimpro® (vih-ZIM-pro)

Common uses

Dacomitinib is used to treat non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that has a genetic variant called epidermal growth factor (EGFR).

Dacomitinib may also be used for other treatments.

Dose and schedule

Taking dacomitinib 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 dacomitinib is 45 milligrams (45 mg) to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time once a day.
- Dacomitinib can be taken with or without food, but at the same time each day.
- Dacomitinib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow dacomitinib, talk to your care provider or pharmacist for possible options.
- If you miss a dose of dacomitinib, **do not** take an extra dose or two doses at one time. Simply take your next dose at the regularly scheduled 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

- Dacomitinib has many drug interactions, so inform your care providers of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
- This should not be taken with a type of acid reducing medicine called a proton pump inhibitor.
- If you take an H2 blocker medicine during treatment, take your dose of dacomitinib at least 6 hours before or 10 hours after taking the H2 blocker medicine.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

Storage and handling

Handle dacomitinib 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 dacomitinib at room temperature (68°F–77°F) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep dacomitinib out of reach of children and pets.
- Leave dacomitinib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.

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- Whenever possible, you should give dacomitinib to yourself and follow the steps below. If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give the dacomitinib 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 dacomitinib 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.
- If a daily pill box or pill reminder will be used, contact your care team before using:
 - The person filling the box or reminder should wear gloves (gloves are not necessary if you are filling the box or reminder).
 - When empty, the box or reminder should be washed with soap and water before refilling. Be sure to wash hands with soap and water after the task is complete, whether or not gloves are worn
- If you have any unused dacomitinib, **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 dacomitinib.
- If you are traveling, put your dacomitinib's packaging in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if additional travel precautions are needed.

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Side Effects of Dacomitinib

Below are common side effects that have been known to happen in about one third or more of patients taking dacomitinib 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
Diarrhea (loose and/or urgent bowel movements)	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. • Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. • Eat bland, low-fiber foods, such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast. • Avoid high-fiber foods, such as raw vegetables, raw fruits, and whole grains. • Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans. • Avoid lactose-containing foods, such as yogurt and milk. • Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. <p>Contact your provider if either of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more. • You feel dizzy or lightheaded. <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>
Acne-like rash	<p>A rash that looks like acne may happen on your face, chest, and upper back while taking this medication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your doctor may prescribe medication to help prevent or manage the rash. • If you do get a rash, keep the area around the rash clean and dry. • Check with your care provider before using anything to treat it. • Do not use over-the-counter acne treatments such as benzoyl peroxide or salicylic acid and soaps containing alcohol. • Oatmeal baths and unscented moisturizers may help with itching. • Sunlight can make symptoms worse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Avoid sun exposure as much as possible to decrease the risk of sunburn. The highest exposure to UV (ultraviolet) radiation occurs between the hours of 10 am and 4 pm. ☐ Wear long-sleeved clothing, with UV protection if possible. ☐ Wear broad-brimmed hats. ☐ Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with at least SPF 30 as often as directed on the bottle. ☐ Use lip balm with at least SPF 30.

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Possible Side Effect	Management
Nail changes	<p>Usually this change starts at the cuticle and may affect the skin around the nail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biting, chewing, or picking at your nails can increase the risk of getting an infection. • Talk to your care provider if you notice any changes in your nails.
Mouth irritation or sores	<p>Practice good mouth care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rinse your mouth frequently. • Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush or cotton swab after meals. • Use a mild nonalcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times a day (after eating and at bedtime). One example is a mixture of 1/8 teaspoon of salt and 1/4 teaspoon of baking soda in 8 ounces of warm (not hot) water. • If you have sores in your mouth, avoid using tobacco products, alcohol, and mouthwashes that contain alcohol. <p>Call your care provider if you experience pain or sores in your mouth or throat.</p>
Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen	<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"> • Try to get 7–8 hours of sleep per night. • Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired. • Find a balance between work and rest. • Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed. • You might notice that you are more pale than usual. <p>Let your care provider know right away if you experience any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Palpitations
Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection	<p>Your WBCs should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your WBCs are low, you are at a greater risk of an infection. Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people with fevers, flu, or other infection. • Bathe regularly to keep good personal hygiene. <p>Contact your care provider if you experience the following signs or symptoms of an infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever (temperature more than 100.4°F or 38°C) • Chills • Sore throat • Burning with urination • Unusual tiredness • A sore that becomes red, is draining, or does not heal <p>Check with your care provider before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.</p>

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Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low albumin levels • Low calcium levels • High glucose levels 	<p>Changes in some laboratory values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may not feel any symptoms if the changes are mild, and they usually are not a sign of a serious problem. • More severe changes may occur, which can be a sign of a serious problem. <p>Notify your care provider if you have any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Chest discomfort • Weakness or fatigue • New aches and pains • Headaches • Dizziness • Swelling of your legs and feet • Red- or brown-colored urine
<p>Changes in liver function</p>	<p>Your liver function will be checked periodically by a simple blood test. Contact your care provider if you notice any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes • Dark or brown urine • Bleeding or bruising
<p>Decreased appetite or weight loss</p>	<p>Talk to your care provider if you notice a decrease in weight while taking this medication. When you do not feel like eating, try:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small frequent meals instead of 3 large meals each day • Keep snacks nearby so you can eat when you feel hungry. • Liquid nutritional supplements • Drink 8–10 glasses of water/fluid each day, especially if you are not eating, unless your care provider has instructed you to limit your fluid intake.

Serious side effects of dacomitinib

- Dacomitinib 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.

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

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

Handling body fluids and waste

Since dacomitinib 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 dacomitinib, 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.

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- 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 dacomitinib 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

- Dacomitinib can cause serious birth defects. Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking dacomitinib. Men and women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 17 days after the last dose of dacomitinib.
- Effective contraception could include 1 or more of the following: oral contraceptive, barrier methods, etc.
- Do not breastfeed while taking dacomitinib and for 17 days after the last dose of dacomitinib.
- 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 provider.

Obtaining medication

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

(PHARMACY OR SPECIALTY PHARMACY CONTACT INFO)

Additional resources

Product website: www.vizimpro.com

Product prescribing information: <https://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?id=11019>

Product resources: www.vizimpro.com/support-resources#financial-assistance

Updated – February 2, 2024

Additional instructions

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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.

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