

Medication Information Sheet

bosutinib (boe-SUE-ti-nib)

This document provides general information about your medication. It does not replace the advice of your health care professional. Always discuss your therapy with your health care professional and refer to the package insert for more details.

Other Name: Bosulif®

Appearance: tablet in various strengths and colours

What is this medication for?

- For treating certain types of chronic myeloid leukemia

What should I do before I have this medication?

- Tell your doctor and pharmacist if you have/had significant medical condition(s), especially if you have or had:
 - ◊ liver disease (including hepatitis),
 - ◊ pancreas, kidney or heart problems (including irregular heartbeat),
 - ◊ bone thinning or loss,
 - ◊ medical conditions with symptoms of diarrhea or vomiting,
 - ◊ or if you have any allergies.
- People who have cancer or leukemia are at a higher risk of developing other cancers/leukemias (usually some years later) or blood clots. Some cancer medications may increase these risks, especially if used for a prolonged period of time. You should discuss any concerns with your doctor.

How will this medication affect sex, pregnancy and breastfeeding?

- Bosutinib can harm the unborn baby and should not be used by pregnant women.
- If there is ANY chance that you or your partner may become pregnant, you and your partner together must: ► **Use 2 effective forms of birth control at the same time** while receiving this drug: Keep using birth control until at least **4 weeks** after the last dose, even for male patients who have had a vasectomy. Discuss with your healthcare team.
- Do not breastfeed while using this drug.
- This medication may affect fertility (ability to get pregnant)

How is this medication given?

- This medication is usually taken once a day by mouth.
- Take this medication with a meal.
- Do not crush, chew, or dissolve the tablet(s) in liquids.
- If you miss a dose, skip this and take the next scheduled dose on the following day. Do not double the dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

What else do I need to know while on this medication?

- Do not eat or drink grapefruit, starfruit, Seville oranges or their juices (or products that contain these) while on this treatment. They may increase side effects.
- This medication can interact with other medications and can result in the treatment not working as well or cause severe side effects.
- Make sure your health care team knows about all your medications (prescription, over-the-counter, herbals and supplements). Check with your health care team before starting or stopping any of them.
- For mild aches and pain:
 - You may take acetaminophen (Tylenol®) tablets. Ask your health care team about the right dose for you.
 - Ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®), naproxen (Aleve®) or aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid, ASA), including low dose aspirin for heart conditions, may increase your chance of bleeding.
 - Talk to your health care team before you start or stop these medications.
 - If you feel unwell, take your temperature before taking any of these medications. They may hide a fever.
 - **Talk to your health care team or go to the closest emergency room right away if you have a fever.** See the [Fever](#) pamphlet for more information.
- Drinking alcohol and smoking during your treatment may increase some side effects and make your medication less effective. Speak to your health care team about smoking and drinking alcohol while on treatment.

How should I safely store this medication?

- Keep this medication in the original packaging at room temperature in a dry place, away from heat and light. Keep out of sight and reach of children and pets.
- Do not throw out any unused medications at home. Bring them to your pharmacy to be thrown

away safely.

What are the side effects of this medication?

You may not have all of the side effects below. You may have side effects that are not listed.

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
Very Common Side Effects (in 50 or more out of 100 people)	
<p>Diarrhea (may be severe)</p> <p>May happen days to weeks after your treatment begins.</p> <p>If you have diarrhea :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take anti-diarrhea medication if your health care team prescribed it. • Avoid foods or drinks with artificial sweetener (e.g. chewing gum, “diet” drinks), coffee and alcohol. • Eat many small meals and snacks instead of 2 or 3 large meals. • Drink at least 6 to 8 cups of liquids each day. Talk to your health care team if you can’t drink 6-8 cups of liquids each day when you have diarrhea. You may need special liquids with salt and sugar, called Oral Rehydration Therapy. • See the Diarrhea pamphlet for more information 	<p>Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe</p>

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
Common Side Effects (in 25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
<p>Nausea and vomiting (generally mild)</p> <p>May occur in hours to days after your treatment begins.</p> <p>If you have nausea or vomiting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take anti-nausea medication(s) as prescribed to you by your doctor. • Drink clear liquids and have small meals. Get fresh air and rest. • Do not eat spicy, fried foods or foods with a strong smell. • Limit caffeine (e.g. coffee, tea) and alcohol. • Contact your health care team if the prescribed anti-nausea medications are not helping to control your nausea and vomiting. 	<p>Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe</p>

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
Common Side Effects (in 25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also see Nausea & Vomiting pamphlet for more information. 	
<p>Pains or cramps in the belly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat constipation or diarrhea. May be due to other causes; check with your doctor or nurse if pain is severe, does not go away or worsens. 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p>Rash; dry, itchy skin (may be severe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be severe, including blisters or skin peeling; get emergency medical help right away if this occurs. Stay out of the sun; wear sunblock, a hat and cover exposed skin. Use daily moisturizer. 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
Less Common Side Effects (in 10 to 24 out of 100 people)	
<p>Unusual bleeding or bruising</p> <p>You may have black stools, cough up blood, blood in your urine, purple or red dots on your skin or bleeding that will not stop.</p> <p><i>Fever, chills, infection</i></p> <p>You have a fever if your temperature taken in your mouth (oral temperature) is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38.3°C (100.9°F) or higher at any time OR 38.0°C (100.4°F) or higher for at least one hour. <p>While you are getting chemotherapy treatments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a digital thermometer at home and take your temperature if you feel hot or unwell (for example, chills). Avoid taking medications that treat a fever before you take your temperature (for example, Tylenol®, acetaminophen, Advil® or ibuprofen) as they may hide a fever. Do not eat or drink anything hot or cold right before taking your temperature. Wash your hands often. Check with your doctor before getting any vaccines, surgeries or visiting your dentist. 	Get emergency medical help right away

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
Less Common Side Effects (in 10 to 24 out of 100 people)	
<p>If you have a fever, talk to your health care team or go to the closest emergency room. See our Neutropenia (Low white blood cell count) pamphlet for more information.</p>	
<p>Abnormal liver lab tests (may be severe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your doctor will monitor these regularly. Call your doctor if you have yellowish skin or eyes, or unusually dark urine. 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p>Tiredness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rest often; take naps if needed. Move slowly when getting up. Eat well-balanced meals and drink plenty of fluids. Light exercise may help. If you are feeling tired, avoid driving or operating machinery 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p>Poor Appetite; don't feel like eating; weight loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eat foods that you like and try to eat regular small meals. Use meal supplements if possible. See a dietitian. 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe

Other rare, but serious side effects are possible.

If you experience ANY of the following, speak to your cancer health care provider or get emergency medical help right away:

- itchiness, rash, swollen lips, face or tongue, chest and throat tightness.
- severe bone pain or are unable to move
- feel thirsty and pee more often
- irregular heartbeat, fainting spells or unusual swelling in your legs, ankles and belly
- chest pain, shortness of breath, coughing blood
- pain in arm or leg, swelling and hardening of the vein in an arm or leg.
- feel confused, have a sudden loss of vision, trouble speaking or using your arms or legs
- yellowish skin or eyes, unusually dark pee or pain on the right side of your belly
- severe belly pain, belly bloating or feeling of fullness and severe constipation
- high blood pressure

For more links on how to manage your symptoms go to www.cancercare.on.ca/symptoms.

The information set out in the medication information sheets, regimen information sheets, and symptom management

*The most updated version and more symptom control information can be found on: <http://www.cancercare.on.ca/druginfo>

Prepared with input from the Cancer Care Ontario-Medication Information Sheets Working Group.

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information (for patients) contained in the Drug Formulary (the "Formulary") is intended to be used by health professionals and patients for informational purposes only. The information is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, drug interactions or side effects of a certain drug, nor should it be used to indicate that use of a particular drug is safe, appropriate or effective for a given condition.

A patient should always consult a healthcare provider if he/she has any questions regarding the information set out in the Formulary. The information in the Formulary is not intended to act as or replace medical advice and should not be relied upon in any such regard. All uses of the Formulary are subject to clinical judgment and actual prescribing patterns may not follow the information provided in the Formulary.