

## Medication Information Sheet

**daSATinib** (da-SAT-in-ib)

*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:** Sprycel®

**Appearance:** tablet In various strengths

**What is this medication for?**

- For treating a certain type of chronic myeloid leukemia or acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

**What should I do before I have this medication?**

- Tell your doctor and pharmacist if you have or had significant medical condition(s), especially if you have or had liver disease (including hepatitis) or heart problems (including irregular heartbeat), or any allergies.
- This drug contains a small amount of lactose. If you cannot tolerate lactose, talk to your doctor.
- 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?**

- Do not use this drug if you are pregnant. 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 taking this drug: Keep using birth control until **6 months** after the last dose (general recommendation). Discuss with your healthcare team.
- Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant.
- Do not breastfeed while taking this drug.
- Effects on Fertility: Unknown

**How is this medication given?**

- Swallow whole with a glass of water, with or without food.
- Do not crush or chew the tablets.
- Dasatinib is usually taken once a day by mouth; take the dose at about the same time each day.
- If you miss a dose, skip this and take your next dose as scheduled. Do not double the dose to

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make up for the forgotten one.

## 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 or fever:**
  - If you feel unwell, take your temperature before taking any medications for pain or fever. They may hide a fever.
  - 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.
  - **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.
- Antacids should be avoided; if required, it should be taken at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after taking dasatinib.

## 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?

Common side effects usually occur in more than 1 out of every 10 patients. Other side effects are less common, but may be severe. You may not have all of the side effects below. You may have side effects that are not listed.

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Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
<b>More Common Side Effects</b>	
<p><b><i>Headache; mild joint, muscle pain or cramps</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take painkiller(s) as directed, if given to you by your doctor.</li> <li>• Otherwise, take acetaminophen (Tylenol®) tablets as needed for mild aches and pains. Ask your doctor or pharmacist about the right dose for you.</li> <li>• Rest often, but may try light exercise.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b><i>Diarrhea</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of clear fluids. Limit hot, spicy, fried foods, foods/drinks with caffeine, orange or prune juice. Try a low-fiber BRAT diet (Bananas, white Rice, Apple sauce, Toast made with white bread).</li> <li>• Take anti-diarrhea drug(s) if given to you by your doctor.</li> <li>• Also see Diarrhea pamphlet.*</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b><i>Unusual bleeding or bruising</i></b></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><b><i>Fever, chills, infection</i></b></p> <p>You have a fever if your temperature taken in your mouth (oral temperature) is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>38.3°C (100.9°F) or higher at any time OR</b></li> <li>• <b>38.0°C (100.4°F) or higher for at least one hour.</b></li> </ul> <p>While you are getting chemotherapy treatments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a digital thermometer at home and take your temperature if you feel hot or unwell (for example, chills).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Do not eat or drink anything hot or cold right before taking your temperature.</li> <li>• Wash your hands often.</li> <li>• Check with your doctor before getting any vaccines, surgeries or visiting your dentist.</li> </ul> <p><b>If you have a fever, talk to your health care team or go to the closest emergency room.</b></p> <p>See our <a href="#">Neutropenia (Low white blood cell count)</a> pamphlet for more information.</p>	Get emergency medical help right away

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<b>More Common Side Effects</b>	
<p><b>Tiredness; Feeling dizzy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If tired, rest often; take naps if needed. Eat well-balanced meals and drink plenty of fluids. Light exercise may help.</li> <li>• Move slowly when getting up.</li> <li>• Do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery when feeling tired or dizzy.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Mild swelling in arms and legs; puffiness</b> (may be severe in some cases)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep your feet up when sitting. Eat a low-salt diet.</li> <li>• Avoid tight fitting clothing.</li> <li>• If severe (for example, chest pain with difficulty breathing, very swollen belly), get emergency medical help right away.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Cough; Feeling short of breath</b> (may be severe)</p>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Rash; dry, itchy skin</b> (may be severe in some cases)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stay out of the sun; wear sunblock, a hat and cover exposed skin.</li> <li>• Use daily moisturizer.</li> <li>• <i>Severe rash may occur on the body/limbs with blistering or peeling of skin:</i> Get emergency medical help right away if this occurs.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Nausea and vomiting</b> (generally mild)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink clear fluids and avoid large meals. Get fresh air and rest.</li> <li>• Limit spicy, fried foods or foods with a strong smell.</li> <li>• Take anti-nausea drug(s) exactly as directed by your doctor. It is easier to prevent nausea than to treat it.</li> <li>• Contact your doctor if nausea lasts more than 48 hours or vomiting for more than 24 hours.</li> <li>• Also see Nausea &amp; Vomiting pamphlet.*</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Pains or cramps in the belly</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treat constipation or diarrhea.</li> <li>• May be due to other causes; check with your doctor or nurse if pain is severe, does not go away or worsens.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe

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<b>More Common Side Effects</b>	
<p><b>Constipation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eat a balanced diet with fibres such whole grains, fruit and raw vegetables.</li> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids. Try light exercise regularly.</li> <li>• Speak to your doctor if no bowel movement for 3 or more days.</li> <li>• Also see Constipation Pamphlet.*</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Tingling, numb fingers and toes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May slowly return to normal after treatment ends.</li> <li>• Contact your doctor or nurse if you have trouble doing up buttons, writing, picking up small objects, have pain or trouble with movement.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Salt imbalances</b> (muscle twitching, severe weakness or cramping, confusion, irregular heartbeat)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><b>Mouth sores</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain good mouth hygiene. Regular teeth brushing with a soft toothbrush or Toothette®, and regular use of alcohol-free mouthwashes.</li> <li>• Instead, try a homemade mouthwash:</li> <li>• Mix 1 teaspoonful of baking soda and 1 teaspoonful of salt in 4 cups (1L) of water.</li> <li>• Avoid hot, spicy, acidic, hard or crunchy foods.</li> <li>• Check with your doctor or nurse as soon as you notice sores in mouth/lips or pain with swallowing. Your doctor may prescribe a prescription mouthwash to relieve mouth sores and prevent infection.</li> <li>• Also see Mouth Care pamphlet.*</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team as soon as possible

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
<b>Less Common Side Effects, but may be Severe</b>	
<p><b>Heart problems</b> (irregular heartbeat, chest pain, fainting, swelling in legs/ankles/belly, shortness of breath)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><b>Seizures</b></p>	Get emergency medical help right

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<b>Less Common Side Effects, but may be Severe</b>	
	away
<b>Blood clot</b> (limb pain or swelling, hardened vein in limb), may occur in lungs (sudden start of coughing, breathing problems, chest pain, coughing blood)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Kidney problems</b> (lower back pain, body swelling, passing little or no urine, or recent unusual weight gain)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Allergic reaction</b> (severe rash, itchiness, swollen face, lip or tongue, chest or throat tightness; may occur during or shortly after the drug is given)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Lung problems</b> (increased cough, breathing problems, chest pain, coughing blood)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Blockage of an artery</b> (blood vessel) in your heart, brain, chest, belly, or limbs; this may result in <b>stroke</b> (sudden loss of vision, speech, or the use of your limb(s)) or <b>heart attack</b> (chest pain, shortness of breath), or pain in chest, belly or limb	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Bleeding/clotting disorder</b> (may include bleeding from more than 1 site, bruising, signs of blood clots, kidney/liver/lung problems, fever, confusion)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Pancreas problems</b> (increased pain in centre of belly and may extend to the back, appetite or weight loss)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Increased pressure in the lung's blood vessels</b> (chest pain, shortness of breath (worsens with activities), leg swelling)	Contact your health care team as soon as possible
<b>Breakdown of muscle cells, may lead to kidney problems</b> (severe muscle pain or weakness, dark urine)	Get emergency medical help right away
<b>Rapid killing of cancer cells when you start treatment may lead to build up of cell waste products</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If mild, this may cause gout, with joint pains, but if severe, may cause fevers, kidney failure, confusion and be life-threatening.</li> <li>• You <b>MUST</b> take the preventive medicines given by your doctor AND</li> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids (6-8 glasses per day) and void (urinate) frequently.</li> </ul>	Get emergency medical help right away

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
<b>Less Common Side Effects, but may be Severe</b>	
<p><b>Abnormal liver lab tests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your doctor will monitor these regularly. Call your doctor if you have yellowish skin or eyes, or unusual dark urine.</li> </ul>	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><b>Effects on the brain, may or may not be due to high blood pressure</b> (severe headache, loss of consciousness, seizures, confusion, vision loss)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><b>Sudden, severe anemia</b> (bone marrow cannot make red blood cells)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watch for sudden, severe tiredness, shortness of breath during mild exertion.</li> </ul>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><b>Recurrence of Hepatitis B infection</b> (yellowing of white of the eyes or skin, upper right belly discomfort, fatigue, appetite loss, dark urine)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away

For more links on how to manage your symptoms go to [www.cancercareontario.ca/symptoms](http://www.cancercareontario.ca/symptoms).

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