

## Cabozantinib (tablet) (Cabometyx)

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### About This Drug

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

### Possible Side Effects

- Nausea and vomiting (throwing up)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation
- Tiredness
- Changes in your voice
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Weight loss
- Hand-foot syndrome. The palms of your hands or soles of your feet may tingle, become numb, painful, swollen, or red.
- High blood pressure

**Note:** Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of patients treated with cabozantinib (Cabometyx) alone. Your side effects may be different if you are taking cabozantinib (Cabometyx) in combination with other treatments. Not all possible side effects are included above.

### Warnings and Precautions

- Abnormal bleeding which can be life-threatening – 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.
- Perforation or fistula- an abnormal hole in your stomach, intestine, esophagus, or other organ, which can be life-threatening.
- Blood clots and events such as stroke and heart attack. A blood clot in your leg may cause your leg to swell, appear red and warm, and/or cause pain. A blood clot in your lungs may cause trouble breathing, pain when breathing, and/or chest pain.
- Slow wound healing
- Changes in your central nervous system can happen. The central nervous system is made up of your brain and spinal cord. You could feel extreme tiredness, agitation, confusion, hallucinations (see or hear things that are not there), trouble understanding or speaking, loss of control of your

bowels or bladder, eyesight changes, numbness, or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body, and coma. **If you start to have any of these symptoms let your doctor know right away.**

- Severe high blood pressure
- Severe diarrhea
- Severe hand-foot syndrome
- Increased protein in your urine, which can affect how your kidneys work
- Osteonecrosis of the jaw. This is a breakdown of the jawbone. It is a serious but rare health problem.
- Changes in your liver function, which can be severe, when cabozantinib (Cabometyx) is given in combination with nivolumab.
- Changes to the adrenal glands that may affect hormone production, when cabozantinib (Cabometyx) is given in combination with nivolumab.

**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

- Do not substitute cabozantinib tablets for the capsules or the capsules for the tablets.
- Cabozantinib (Cabometyx) may cause slow wound healing. It should not be given within at least 3 weeks of planned surgery or any major dental work and for at least 2 weeks following major surgery and until adequate wound healing. If you must have planned/emergency surgery, dental work or have an accident that results in a wound, tell the doctor that you are on cabozantinib (Cabometyx).

## How to Take Your Medication

- Swallow the medicine whole. Do not crush tablets.
- Take this drug on an empty stomach. Take at least 1 hour before eating or at least 2 hours after eating.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose, and it is less than 12 hours until your next dose, then skip the missed dose and go back to your normal schedule. If you miss a dose, and it is more than 12 hours until your next dose, take the missed dose. Do not take 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.
- **Handling:** Wash your hands after handling your medicine; your caretakers should not handle your medicine with bare hands and should wear latex gloves.
- This drug may be present in the saliva, tears, sweat, urine, stool, vomit, semen, and vaginal secretions. Talk to your doctor and/or your nurse about the necessary precautions to take during this time.
- **Storage:** Store this medicine in the original container at room temperature.
- **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 medication 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

- Drink plenty of fluids (a minimum of eight glasses per day is recommended).
- 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.
- 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. If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your doctor or nurse before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Ask your doctor or nurse about medicines that are available to help stop or lessen diarrhea, constipation, and/or nausea.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Eat foods high in calories and protein, such as meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, tofu, eggs, nuts, milk, yogurt, cheese, ice cream, pudding, and nutritional supplements.
- Consider using sauces and spices to increase taste. Daily exercise, with your doctor's approval, may increase your appetite.
- Drink fluids that contribute calories (whole milk, juice, soft drinks, sweetened beverages, milkshakes, and nutritional supplements) instead of water.
- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day. Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Tell your dentist and/or oral surgeon that you are taking this drug. You should not have major dental surgery while on this drug. Talk to your doctor about any dental problems you may have before starting this drug. You may need to see your dentist to have a dental exam and fix any dental problems before starting this drug. Take good care of your teeth. Make sure you see your dentist for regular follow-up appointments.
- Avoid sun exposure and apply sunscreen routinely when outdoors.
- If you get a rash do not put anything on it unless your doctor or nurse says you may. Keep the area around the rash clean and dry. Ask your doctor for medicine if your rash bothers you.

## Food and Drug Interactions

- Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice while taking this medicine as it may raise the levels of cabozantinib (Cabometyx) 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 drug interactions with cabozantinib (Cabometyx). 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.
- Avoid the use of St. John's Wort while taking cabozantinib (Cabometyx) as this may lower the levels of the drug in your body, which can make it less effective.

## When to Call the Doctor



Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of the following symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Tiredness that interferes with your daily activities
- Headache that does not go away
- Hallucinations
- Trouble understanding or speaking
- Symptoms of a seizure such as confusion, blacking out, passing out, loss of hearing or vision, blurred vision, unusual smells or tastes (such as burning rubber), trouble talking, tremors or shaking in parts or all of the body, repeated body movements, tense muscles that do not relax, and loss of control of urine and bowels. **If you or your family member suspects you are having a seizure, call 911 right away.**
- Loss of control of bowels or bladder
- Easy bleeding or bruising
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Blurred vision or other changes in eyesight
- Confusion or agitation
- Coughing up blood
- Wheezing or trouble breathing
- Chest pain or symptoms of a heart attack. Most heart attacks involve pain in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes. The pain may go away and come back. It can feel like pressure, squeezing, fullness, or pain. Sometimes pain is felt in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw, or stomach. **If any of these symptoms last 2 minutes, call 911.**
- Symptoms of a stroke such as sudden numbness or weakness of your face, arm, or leg, mostly on one side of your body; sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding; sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes; sudden trouble walking, feeling dizzy, loss of balance or coordination; or sudden, bad headache with no known cause. **If you have any of these symptoms for 2 minutes, call 911.**
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Difficulty swallowing
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Severe abdominal pain that does not go away
- Signs of possible 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
- Blood in your urine, vomit (bright red or coffee-ground) and/or stools (bright red, or black/tarry)
- Foamy or bubbly-looking urine
- Abnormally heavy menstrual flow
- Painful, red, or swollen areas on your hands or feet
- Numbness and/or tingling of your hands and/or feet



- Your leg or arm is swollen, red, warm, or painful
- Signs of osteonecrosis of the jaw such as pain, swelling or infection of the gums, loose teeth, poor healing of the gums, numbness, or the feeling that your jaw is heavy
- If you think you may be pregnant

## Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This drug 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 4 months after treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Women should not breastfeed during treatment and for 4 months after treatment because this drug could enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby.
- **Fertility warning:** In men and women both, this drug may affect your ability to have children in the future. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking.

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