

## Pazopanib (Votrient)

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### About This Drug

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

### Possible Side Effects

- Nausea and vomiting (throwing up)
- Pain in your abdomen
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Tiredness
- Weight loss
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Changes in the way food and drinks taste
- Joint, bone, and/or muscle pain
- Headache
- Trouble breathing
- Changes in your hair color
- High blood pressure
- Tumor flare phenomenon. During the first few weeks, typical signs and symptoms of your cancer may worsen.

**Note:** Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of patients treated with pazopanib. Not all possible side effects are included above.

### Warnings and Precautions

- Severe infections, including viral, bacterial and fungal, which can be life-threatening
- Changes in the tissue of the heart, which can cause your heart to have less ability to pump blood or cause heart attack. You may have abnormal heartbeats which may be severe.
- Abnormal bleeding, which may 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.
- Blood clots and events such as stroke and heart attack, which may be life-threatening. 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.

- Changes to small blood vessels resulting in blood clots or bleeding. These changes can affect your kidneys and brain.
- Abnormal opening in stomach, intestine or esophagus called perforations or fistulas, which may be life-threatening; symptoms of a perforation or fistula, may be severe abdominal pain or difficulty swallowing
- Scarring of the lungs that causes stiffness in the lungs and/or inflammation (swelling) of the lungs, which may be life-threatening. You may have a dry cough or trouble breathing.
- Changes in your central nervous system can happen, which may be life-threatening. The central nervous system is made up of your brain and spinal cord. You could feel extreme tiredness, agitation, confusion, have hallucinations (see or hear things that are not there), have 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, seizures or coma. **If you start to have any of these symptoms let your doctor know right away.**
- Severe high blood pressure
- Changes in your thyroid function
- Changes in your liver function, which can cause liver failure and be life-threatening
- Increased protein in your urine, which can affect how your kidneys work
- Tumor lysis syndrome: This drug may act on the cancer cells very quickly. This may affect how your kidneys work and can be life-threatening.

**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

- Pazopanib may cause slow wound healing. It should be stopped at least 7 days prior to surgery and resumed only with doctor's advice. If you must have emergency surgery or have an accident that results in a wound, tell the doctor that you are on pazopanib.

## How to Take Your Medication

- Take this medicine by mouth without food, at least 1 hour before you eat or 2 hours after you eat. Do not crush it.
- **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 for a missed dose, instead contact your doctor for instructions.
- **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 loose bowel movements, 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. Ask your nurse or doctor about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- 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.
- Ask your nurse or doctor about medicine that can lessen or stop your diarrhea.
- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- To help with weight loss, drink fluids that contribute calories (whole milk, juice, soft drinks, sweetened beverages, milkshakes, and nutritional supplements) instead of water.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Include a source of protein at every meal and snack, 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.
- Taking good care of your mouth may help food taste better and improve your appetite.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are experiencing pain.
- Get regular exercise. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.

## Food and Drug Interactions

- Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice while taking this medicine. Grapefruit and grapefruit juice may raise the levels of pazopanib in your body. This 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 pazopanib. 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 pazopanib as this may lower the levels of the drug in your body, which can make it less effective.
- Drugs that treat heartburn and stomach upset may lower the effect of your cancer treatment if taken with pazopanib. Check with your doctor or pharmacist to find out what drug you may take with pazopanib to help with heartburn or stomach upset.

## When to Call the Doctor



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

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Confusion and/or agitation
- 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.**
- Hallucinations
- Trouble understanding or speaking
- A headache that does not go away
- Blurry vision or changes in your eyesight
- Numbness or lack of strength to your arms, legs, face, or body
- Pain in your chest
- Dry cough
- Coughing up blood
- Wheezing and/or trouble breathing
- Feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way (palpitations)
- Your leg or arm is swollen, red, warm and/or painful
- 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.**
- Blood in your urine, vomit (bright red or coffee-ground) and/or stools (bright red or black/tarry)
- Easy bleeding or bruising
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Tiredness or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Pain in your abdomen that does not go away
- Difficulty swallowing
- Foamy or bubbly-looking urine
- 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
- Signs of possible liver problems: dark urine, pale bowel movements, bad stomach pain, feeling very tired and weak, unusual itching, or yellowing of the eyes or skin
- Swelling of legs, ankles, or feet



- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Signs of tumor lysis: Confusion or agitation, decreased urine, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, muscle cramping, numbness and/or tingling, seizures.
- Pain that does not go away, or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- If you think you may be pregnant or may have impregnated your partner

## 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 at least 2 weeks after treatment. Men with female partners of childbearing potential should use condoms during your cancer treatment and for at least 2 weeks after your cancer treatment. Men should use condoms even after a successful vasectomy. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant or may have impregnated your partner.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Women should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks 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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