

Selpercatinib (Retevmo)

About This Drug

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

Possible Side Effects

- Decrease in the number of white blood cells and platelets. This may raise your risk of infection and bleeding.
- Dry mouth
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Changes in your liver function
- Tiredness
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Blood sugar levels may change
- Increase in your cholesterol level
- Decrease in a blood protein called albumin
- Electrolyte changes
- Changes in your kidney function
- Rash
- High blood pressure

Note: Each of the side effects above was reported in 25% or greater of patients treated with selpercatinib. Not all possible side effects are included above.

Warnings and Precautions

- Severe high blood pressure
- Severe changes to your liver function
- Abnormal electrocardiogram (EKG/ECG)/heartbeat
- 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.
- Allergic reactions. Signs of allergic reaction to this drug may be rash, fever, muscle pain/aching or pain the joints. **If this happens, let your doctor know right away.**



- Tumor lysis syndrome: This drug may act on the cancer cells very quickly. This may affect how your kidneys work.
- Slow wound healing

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

- Selpercatinib may cause slow wound healing. It should not be given within at least 7 days of surgery and for at least 2 weeks after major surgical procedures and until the wound is fully healed. If you must have emergency surgery or have an accident that results in a wound, tell the doctor that you are on selpercatinib.

How to Take Your Medication

- Swallow the medicine whole with or without food. Take this medicine approximately 12 hours apart, at the same time each day.
- Do not crush or chew capsules.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose, and it is less than 6 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 6 hours until your next dose, take the missed dose. Do not take 2 doses at the same time or extra doses. Do not replace a vomited dose. If you vomit a dose or miss a dose, contact your doctor.
- **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

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your doctor or nurse tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- To help decrease the risk of bleeding, use a soft toothbrush. Check with your nurse before using dental floss.



- Be very careful when using knives or tools.
- Use an electric shaver instead of a razor.
- Drink plenty of fluids (a minimum of eight glasses per day is recommended).
- If you 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). Eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- Sugar-free hard candies and chewing gum can keep your mouth moist.
- 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 constipation and/or diarrhea.
- If you have diabetes, keep good control of your blood sugar level. Tell your nurse or your doctor if your glucose levels are higher or lower than normal.
- 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

- This drug may interact with grapefruit and grapefruit juice. Talk to your doctor as 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 selpercatinib. 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 selpercatinib as this may lower the levels of the drug in your body, which can make it less effective.
- Medicines that treat heartburn and stomach upset affect the way selpercatinib works and how it should be taken. Speak to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist for specific directions if you are taking any medicines to treat heartburn or upset stomach.

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
- Tiredness and weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- A headache that does not go away
- Blurry vision or other changes in eyesight
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Feeling that your heart is beating fast or in a not normal way (palpitations)
- Difficulty eating/swallowing
- Sore mouth/throat



- 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
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Abnormal blood sugar
- Unusual thirst, passing urine often, headache, sweating, shakiness, irritability
- Signs of abnormal bleeding such as coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), easy bleeding or bruising, red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds, or any other unusual bleeding
- Decreased or very dark urine
- Signs of tumor lysis: confusion or agitation, decreased urine, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, muscle cramping, numbness and/or tingling, seizures.
- 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
- Signs of allergic reaction: rash, muscle pain/aching, pain in the joints, fever
- New rash and/or itching
- Rash that 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 cancer treatment and for at least 1 week after stopping treatment. Men with female partners of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment and for 1 week after stopping treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** It is not known if this drug passes into breast milk. It is recommended that women do not breastfeed during cancer treatment and for 1 week after stopping treatment.
- **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 and egg banking.

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