

Tbo-filgrastim (Granix)

About This Drug

Tbo-filgrastim belongs to a class of medicines called granulocyte colony-stimulating factors (G-CSF). G-CSF helps the body make more white blood cells. White blood cells help fight infection in your body. It is given as an injection under the skin (subcutaneously).

Possible Side Effects

- Bone pain

Note: *The side effect listed above was reported in 1% or greater of patients treated with tbo-filgrastim. Additional or more severe side effects may occur depending on other medications that may have been prescribed or if high doses of this medication were prescribed for stem cell collection. Not all possible side effects are included above.*

Warnings and Precautions

- Enlargement and inflammation (swelling) of your spleen, which can rupture and be life-threatening. Signs of enlargement may be left-sided pain in your abdomen and/or shoulder.
- Trouble breathing because of fluid build-up in your lungs caused by inflammation (swelling) of the lungs.
- Allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis are rare but may happen in some patients. Signs of allergic reaction to this drug may be swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, do not take another dose of this drug. You should get urgent medical treatment.**
- Sickle cell crisis which may be life-threatening may occur in sickle cell patients treated with tbo-filgrastim.
- Changes in your kidney function
- A rapid increase in your white blood cells may happen.
- A syndrome, called capillary leak syndrome, can occur which may be life-threatening. Fluid and protein can leak from your blood vessels into your tissues and/or lungs. This can cause swelling in your tissues and lungs and a severe decrease in your blood pressure.
- Inflammation of the aorta- symptoms may include fever, abdominal pain, back pain and feeling tired

- Bleeding in your lungs which may cause coughing up of blood when this medicine is used in healthy donors for stem cell mobilization.

Note: Some of the side effects above are very rare and may depend on the dose of tbo-filgrastim you are taking. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your medical team.

How to Take Your Medication

- Talk to your doctor, nurse and/or pharmacist for proper preparation, dosing, and administration if you are self-injecting this medicine.
- Do not shake the medicine. You can take it out of the refrigerator 30 minutes before use to allow it to come to room temperature. Throw away any medicine that has been left at room temperature for longer than 5 days.
- Do not substitute the vial for the pre-filled syringes.
- Do not reuse the needles, or any unused medicine left in the syringe after your dose is injected.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose, contact your physician right away.
- **Handling:** Wash your hands after before and after handling your medicine.
- If you get any of the content of a syringe or vial on your skin or in your eyes, you should wash the area of the skin well with soap and water right away. Wash your eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes and call your doctor. Call your doctor if you get a skin reaction.
- **Storage:** Store this medicine in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C). Store this medicine in the original carton to protect it from light. Do not freeze. This medication may be stored for a single 5-day period at room temperature. If not used within that 5 days, you may return to the refrigerator until the expiration date. Do not use this medicine if it has been out of the refrigerator for more than 5 days. Discuss with your nurse or your doctor how to dispose of unused medicine/ needles.

Treating Side Effects

- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are experiencing pain.

Food and Drug Interactions

- There are no known interactions of tbo-filgrastim with food.
- Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) that you are taking at this time. 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.

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
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Tiredness that interferes with your daily activities
- Cough and/or coughing up of blood
- Wheezing and/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 or it can be constant. 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.**
- Pain in your abdomen, shoulder, back and/or bones that does not go away or is not relieved by prescribed medicine
- Decreased urine, or very dark urine
- Swelling of your legs, ankles, or feet
- Signs of allergic reaction: swelling of the face, feeling like your tongue or throat are swelling, trouble breathing, rash, itching, fever, chills, feeling dizzy, and/or feeling that your heart is beating in a fast or not normal way. **If this happens, call 911 for emergency care.**
- If you think you may be pregnant

Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** It is not known if this drug may harm an unborn child. For this reason, women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** It is not known if this drug passes into breast milk. For this reason, women should talk to their doctor about the risks and benefits of breastfeeding during treatment with this drug because this drug may enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby.
- **Fertility warning:** Human fertility studies have not been done with this drug. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking.

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