Capivasertib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for breast cancer and prostate cancer.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team may perform a test for a specific type of abnormal human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2), phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha (PIK3CA), AKT, or PTEN gene to make sure capivasertib is right for you.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Capivasertib (ka-PEE-vah-SER-tib) Truqap (TROO-kap)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every week. Capivasertib is often given in combination with other treatments. Talk with your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.

Your capivasertib dosing instructions:

_____

_____

_____

- Capivasertib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 160 mg and 200 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but capivasertib is typically taken as two 200 mg tablets (400 mg total dose) by mouth twice a day for 4 days in a row, followed by 3 days not taking capivasertib each week.
- Take capivasertib 2 times each day (about 12 hours apart) in the morning and evening, at about the same times each day.
- Take capivasertib with or without food.
- Swallow capivasertib tablets whole with water. Do not chew, crush, or split the tablets.
- Do not take any tablets that are broken, cracked, or that look damaged.

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Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- Do not change your dose or stop taking capivasertib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking capivasertib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of capivasertib, you may still take it within 4 hours from the time you usually take it. If it has been more than 4 hours after you usually take your dose, skip that dose. Take the next dose at your usual time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of capivasertib, do not take an additional dose. Take your next dose at your usual time.
- For women who have not reached menopause or are just starting menopause, your care team will prescribe a medicine called a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist to take with capivasertib and fulvestrant. For men, your care team may prescribe a LHRH agonist to take with capivasertib and fulvestrant.
- For men who have not had surgery to remove both testicles (bilateral orchiectomy), your care team will prescribe a gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) to take with capivasertib along with abiraterone and prednisone.
- If you take too much capivasertib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

	Week 1							Next Week
Treatment Name	**Day 1**	**Day 2**	**Day 3**	**Day 4**	**Day 5**	**Day 6**	**Day 7**	**Day 1**
Capivasertib AM dose	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Capivasertib PM dose	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

Storage and Handling of Capivasertib

- Store capivasertib in original packaging at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Throw away (discard) capivasertib after 45 days if the tablets are not kept in the original packaging.
- Capivasertib comes in child resistant packaging.
- Keep capivasertib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused capivasertib.

Appointments

Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Taken at Home
Supportive care used to treat or prevent side effects	

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Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection. Recommendations: • Wash your hands often and bathe regularly. • Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick. • Follow food safety and wound care advice from your care team. • Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover. Talk to your care team if you have: • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Chills • New or worsening cough or sore throat • Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection • Feeling much more tired than usual • Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: Red blood cells carry oxygen throughout your body. Low levels can make you feel tired, weak, dizzy, or short of breath. Recommendations: • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired. • Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed. • Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache
High Triglyceride Levels (Hypertriglyceridemia)	Description: Triglycerides are a type of fat found in your blood. High triglycerides usually do not cause symptoms, but very high levels may increase your risk for pancreatic or heart problems over time. Recommendations: • Adopt a diet low in saturated and trans fats, increase fiber intake, and engage in regular physical activity. • Maintain a healthy weight. • Get regular triglyceride tests and inform the care team of any significant changes. • Do not smoke and limit alcohol consumption. Talk to your care team if you have: • Symptoms of heart attack or stroke, such as sudden numbness, weakness, or chest pain

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<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.

Recommendations:
• Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you.
• Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support.
• Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being.
• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night.
• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired.

Talk to your care team if you have:
• Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities
• Tiredness that does not get better with rest
• Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mouth Sores or Irritation (Mucositis or Stomatitis)</td>
<td>Description: Treatment can irritate the lining of the mouth. In some cases, this can cause redness, sores, pain, and swelling.

Recommendations:
• Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime; rinse more often if sores develop.
• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush or use a cotton swab after meals.
• Use a mild, non-alcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times daily (after meals and at bedtime). Example: 1/8 teaspoon salt + 1/4 teaspoon baking soda in 8 oz warm water.
• Avoid acidic, hot, spicy, rough, or crunchy foods and drinks that can irritate your mouth.
• Avoid tobacco, alcohol, and alcohol-based mouthwash.
• Your care team may prescribe medicines or mouth treatments to help with pain and healing.

Talk to your care team if you have:
• Painful mouth sores or throat pain
• Trouble eating or significant weight loss</td>
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<tr><td>Nausea and Vomiting</td><td>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit.

Recommendations:
Eat smaller, more frequent meals.
Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods.
Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids.
If you vomit, start with small sips of water, broth, or other clear liquids. If these stay down, try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal) and gradually return to solid foods.
Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms.
Talk to your care team if you have:
Vomiting for more than 24 hours
Nonstop vomiting
Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)
Blood in your vomit or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liver Problems</td><td>Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment.

Talk to your care team if you have:
Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)
Severe nausea or vomiting
Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
Dark, tea-colored urine
Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diarrhea</td><td>Description: Diarrhea means having bowel movements more often than usual. Your stools may also be loose or watery.

If you have diarrhea:
Keep track of how often you have diarrhea.
Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or fluids each day. Do this unless your care team tells you otherwise.
Eat small meals with low-fiber foods. Try bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, or toast.
Avoid high-fiber foods. These include raw vegetables, fruit, and whole grains.
Avoid foods that may cause gas. These include broccoli and beans.
Avoid milk, yogurt, and other dairy foods.
Avoid spicy, fried, or greasy foods.
Your care team may recommend medicine for diarrhea. One example is loperamide (Imodium).
Talk to your care team if you have:
An increase of 4 or more bowel movements than usual in one day
Dizziness or lightheadedness while you have diarrhea
Signs of dehydration, such as feeling very thirsty, dizzy, or having dark urine
Blood in your stool</td></tr>
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Kidney Problems	Description: Treatment can cause kidney problems, including damage to the kidneys and decreased kidney function. Your care team will monitor your kidney function during treatment. Recommendations: • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine • Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite
High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team may perform blood tests to check for these changes and treat you if needed. Recommendations: • Eat a well-balanced diet. • Limit sugary drinks and foods. • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days. • Your care team may ask you to check your blood sugar at home. If you are already doing this, they may ask you to do it more frequently. Talk to your care team if you have: • Frequent urination • Drowsiness • Increased thirst • Loss of appetite • Blurred vision • Fruity smell on your breath • Confusion • Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain • It becomes harder to control your blood sugar
Skin Problems	Description: Treatment can cause a rash with itchy, dry, red, or puffy skin. Recommendations: • Bathe or shower daily with warm (not hot) water and mild, unscented soap or body wash. • Pat your skin dry with a towel instead of rubbing. • Apply unscented lotion or moisturizing cream right after bathing to prevent dryness and cracking. • Use lip balm for dry or chapped lips. • Avoid direct sun when you can. Use a broad-spectrum sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher and reapply every 2 hours when outdoors. • Use unscented, gentle laundry detergent to reduce skin irritation. • Your care team may recommend medicine for skin problems. Talk to your care team if you have: • Skin rash • Raised red bumps • Redness of the skin • Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)

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Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of sodium and potassium in your blood. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Seizures • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking • Difficulty breathing • New or worsening muscle weakness or cramps • Irregular, fast, or pounding heartbeat, or chest pain • Severe dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness • Severe constipation or stomach-area (abdominal) pain

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body.** However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
  - If you are able to become pregnant:
    - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
    - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of capivasertib.
    - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
  - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of capivasertib.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment with capivasertib.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take**.
  This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit during treatment with capivasertib**. Grapefruit may increase the amount of capivasertib in your blood.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
  Call your care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

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Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.

Important Notice:
The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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