Futibatinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for a type of bile duct cancer called cholangiocarcinoma (CCA).
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a specific abnormal type of fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2) gene to make sure futibatinib 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
Futibatinib (FYOO-tih-BA-tih-nib): Lytgobi (lite-GOH-bee)	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

Your futibatinib dosing instructions:

_____

_____

_____

- Futibatinib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 4 mg and 16 mg. Your care team will tell you which tablets to take.
- Your dose might differ, but futibatinib is typically taken as five 4 mg tablets or one 16 mg and one 4 mg tablet (20 mg total dose) by mouth once daily.
- Take futibatinib 1 time each day with or without food at about the same time each day.
- Swallow futibatinib tablets whole. Do not crush, chew, split, or dissolve futibatinib tablets. Tell your care team if you have problems swallowing futibatinib tablets whole.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking futibatinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking futibatinib if you develop certain side effects.

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Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If you miss a dose of futibatinib, you can take the missed dose within 12 hours on the same day. If more than 12 hours have passed, do not make up the dose. Take your regular dose of futibatinib the next day at the usual time. Do not take more futibatinib than prescribed to make up for the missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking futibatinib, do not take another futibatinib tablet. Take your regular dose of futibatinib the next day at the usual time.
- If you take too much futibatinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Futibatinib

- Store futibatinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep futibatinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused futibatinib.

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. 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
Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding. Recommendations: • Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and keep good oral hygiene. • Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. • Avoid over-the-counter medicines that can increase bleeding risk (for example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen). • Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure • A cut that continues to bleed • Heavy gum bleeding when brushing or flossing • Sudden or severe headache • Blood in your urine or stool • Blood in your spit after coughing
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

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Fatigue	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
Mouth Problems	Description: Mouth problems can include changes in your sense of taste, dry mouth, trouble swallowing, and mouth sores. 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
Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain	Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe abdominal pain

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Liver Problems	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
Diarrhea	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
Constipation	Description: Constipation means hard, dry stools or fewer bowel movements than normal. It can cause discomfort or pain. Recommendations: • Track how often you have bowel movements each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of fluids daily, unless your care team says otherwise. • Stay active and exercise regularly. • Eat more high-fiber foods (such as raw fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) unless advised otherwise. • Your care team may recommend laxatives such as polyethylene glycol (MiraLAX) or senna. Talk to your care team if you have: • Constipation lasting 3 or more days • No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative

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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
Muscle, Bone, or Joint Pain	Description: Muscle pain is soreness, aching, cramps, stiffness, tenderness, or weakness in one or more muscles. Joint pain is pain, stiffness, swelling, or reduced movement where two bones meet. Bone pain is a deep, aching or sharp pain in or around a bone that may worsen with movement or pressure. Recommendations: • Keep a pain diary: note pain levels, locations, and activities that make it better or worse. • Do gentle exercise (walking, stretching, yoga) to maintain mobility and strength. Check with your care team before starting a new activity. • Use a warm compress for stiff muscles or a cold pack to reduce swelling and numb pain—use what helps the area. • Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, including over-the-counter pain relievers. Talk to your care team if you have: • Pain you cannot control with usual measures • Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint • New weakness • Trouble walking or moving

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Hair Loss (Alopecia)	Description: Hair loss or thinning may begin days to weeks after treatment starts and usually grows back later. New growth can be a different color or texture and may not look the same as before. Recommendations: • Consider a short haircut before treatment and use scarves, hats, or wigs for comfort and confidence. • Keep your head covered outdoors to protect it from the sun and cold; apply sunscreen to your exposed scalp. • Use gentle haircare: mild shampoo, soft brush, and avoid heat styling and harsh treatments. • Ask your care team about wig prescriptions or resources for head coverings. Talk to your care team if you have: • No hair regrowth months after treatment ends • Concern about hair changes or need help finding a wig or support resources
Nail Changes	Description: Treatment can change how your fingernails and toenails look and feel. Nails may become discolored, ridged, brittle, thick, sore, or may lift or loosen from the nail bed. The skin around the nails can also become red, swollen, or painful. Recommendations: • Keep nails short and clean; trim carefully and file rough edges. • Wear comfortable shoes with room for your toes and soft socks. • Protect your hands and feet with gloves and closed-toe shoes when doing chores. • Avoid fake nails, gel/acrylic nails, and harsh chemicals (like strong nail polish removers). • Moisturize your hands, feet, and cuticles with fragrance-free cream. • Do not bite your nails or pick at the skin around them. Talk to your care team if you have: • Redness, swelling, warmth, or pain around a nail • Pus, drainage, or a bad smell from the nail area (signs of infection) • Nails that are very loose, lifting, or falling off • Nail changes that make it hard to walk or use your hands • Fever or chills along with nail or skin changes

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High Phosphate Levels in Your Blood (Hyperphosphatemia) and Buildup of Minerals in Different Tissues in Your Body	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of phosphate in your blood. This may lead to the buildup of minerals, such as calcium, in different tissues in your body. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed. Recommendations: • Read the Nutrition Facts on your food label. • Start a low-phosphate diet (limit dairy, cola, nuts, organ meats, processed foods). • Stay well hydrated. • Avoid phosphate-containing laxatives or supplements. • Your care team may prescribe changes in your diet or phosphate lowering therapy (such as sevelamer (Renvela) or calcium carbonate (Tums)). Talk to your care team if you have: • Muscle cramps, spasms, or numbness/tingling • Severe itching or new skin changes • Bone or joint pain • New or worsening irregular heartbeat, dizziness, or fainting • Little or no urine output
Low Phosphate Levels in Your Blood (Hypophosphatemia)	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of phosphate 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 muscle weakness, cramps, or bone pain • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Confusion, slurred speech, or severe dizziness • Severe fatigue or inability to perform daily activities
Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of calcium and low levels of sodium 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: • Extreme thirst or urinating more often than usual • Severe nausea, vomiting, or constipation • Confusion, severe tiredness, or trouble thinking • Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats, or chest pain • Severe stomach-area (abdominal) or side pain • New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps, or bone pain • Severe dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness • Severe constipation or stomach-area (abdominal) pain

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Eye Problems	• Dry or red eyes • Eye pain or swelling • Vision changes • Increased tears • Sensitivity to light • Blurred vision

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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 week after your last dose of futibatinib.
        - 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 1 week after your last dose of futibatinib.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of futibatinib.

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 futibatinib**. Grapefruit may increase the amount of futibatinib 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.

Notes

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Patient Education Sheets

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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