

Ibrutinib and Obinutuzumab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).
- It may also be used for other reasons.

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
Ibrutinib (i-BROO-tih-nib): Imbruvica (im-BROO-vih-kuh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capsule(s) taken by mouth. • Tablet(s) taken by mouth. • Oral suspension taken by mouth.
Obinutuzumab (OH-bin-yoo-TOO-zoo-mab): Gazyva (guh-ZY-vuh)	Helps your immune system find and attack cancer cells by targeting a specific protein on their surface.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every 4 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

Cycle 1

- Obinutuzumab is given on Days 1, 2, 8, and 15.
- Ibrutinib is taken by mouth 1 time a day.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Treatment Given in the Clinic or Hospital																												
Obinutuzumab	✓	✓					✓							✓														
Treatment Taken at Home																												
Ibrutinib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Cycles 2 to 6

- Obinutuzumab is given on Day 1
- Ibrutinib is taken by mouth 1 time a day.

Treatment Name	Cycle 2																												Next Cycle	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	
Treatment Given in the Clinic or Hospital																														
Obinutuzumab	✓																													✓
Treatment Taken at Home																														
Ibrutinib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Cycle 7 and Beyond

- Ibrutinib is taken by mouth 1 time a day.

Your ibrutinib dosing instructions:

- Take or give ibrutinib 1 time a day at about the same time each day.
- Ibrutinib comes as capsules, tablets, and oral suspension.
- If your care team prescribes ibrutinib **capsules or tablets**:
 - Swallow ibrutinib capsules or tablets whole with a glass of water.
 - Do not open, break, or chew the capsules.
 - Do not cut, crush, or chew the tablets.
- If your care team prescribes ibrutinib **oral suspension**:
 - See the detailed Instructions for Use that comes with ibrutinib oral suspension for information about the correct way to take or give a dose. If you have questions about how to take or give ibrutinib oral suspension, talk to your care team.
 - Do not use if the carton seal is broken or missing.
- If you miss a dose of ibrutinib, take or give it as soon as you remember on the same day. Take or give the next dose of ibrutinib at the regular time on the next day. Do not take or give extra doses of ibrutinib to make up for a missed dose.
- If you take too much ibrutinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Ibrutinib

- Store ibrutinib capsules and tablets at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep ibrutinib capsules in the original container with the lid tightly closed.
- Keep ibrutinib tablets in the original carton.
- Store ibrutinib oral suspension bottle between 36°F and 77°F (2°C and 25°C). Do not freeze.
- Use ibrutinib oral suspension within 60 days after first opening the bottle. Throw away (dispose of) any unused portion 60 days after opening.
- Ibrutinib capsules and oral suspension come in a bottle with a child-resistant cap.
- Keep ibrutinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused ibrutinib.

Appointments

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

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help lower the risk of infusion-related reactions	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help lower the risk of infections	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To lower the risk of Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection</p>	<p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)</p>	<p>Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding. Your risk of bleeding may increase if you are also taking a blood thinner medicine.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red or black (looks like tar) stools • Pink or brown urine • Unexpected bleeding, or bleeding that is severe or that you cannot control • Vomiting blood, or if your vomit looks like coffee grounds • Coughing up blood or blood clots • Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal • Nose bleeds that happen often • Increased bruising, or red or purple skin marks • Dizziness or lightheadedness • Weakness • Confusion • Change in your speech • Headache that lasts a long time or severe headache • Unusual vaginal bleeding

<p>Diarrhea</p>	<p>Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast). • If you have diarrhea, avoid high-fiber foods (such as raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), gas-producing foods (such as broccoli and beans), dairy (such as milk and yogurt), and spicy, fried, or greasy foods. • Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium). <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea
-----------------	--

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation (Boxed Warning)	<p>Before you receive obinutuzumab, your care team will do blood tests to check for HBV infection. If you have had hepatitis B or are a carrier of hepatitis B virus, receiving obinutuzumab could cause the virus to become an active infection again. Hepatitis B reactivation may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure and death. Your care team will monitor you for hepatitis B infection during and for several months after you stop receiving obinutuzumab.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsening tiredness • Yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes
Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML) (Boxed Warning)	<p>PML is a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus that can happen in people who receive obinutuzumab. People with weakened immune systems can get PML. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusion • Decreased strength or weakness on one side of your body • Dizziness or loss of balance • Vision problems, such as blurred vision or loss of vision • Difficulty walking or talking
Heart Rhythm Problems (Cardiac Arrhythmia)	<p>Serious heart problems, including atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, and ventricular arrhythmias, have happened in people treated with ibrutinib and may lead to death. Your risk for heart rhythm problems may be increased if you have high blood pressure, have had heart rhythm problems in the past, or have a short-term (acute) infection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast or irregular heartbeat • Chest discomfort • Dizziness • Shortness of breath • Feeling faint
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	<p>High blood pressure usually doesn't have symptoms but can become serious.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe or new headaches • Nosebleeds that do not stop • Dizziness or lightheadedness • A pounding sensation in your chest, neck, or ears • Blurred vision • Irregular or fast heartbeats • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or pressure
Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	<p>DIC is a serious condition where clotting and bleeding happen at the same time. Small clots use up clotting factors and platelets, which can lead to uncontrolled bleeding and organ problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy or uncontrolled bleeding (such as nosebleeds and mouth bleeding) • Sudden shortness of breath, chest pain, or very fast/irregular heartbeat • Many new or worsening bruises or tiny red spots on the skin (petechiae) • Confusion, sudden weakness, trouble speaking, or vision changes • Blood in urine or stool • You urinate less than usual or not at all • Coughing up blood • Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain

Liver Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	<p>Tumor lysis happens when cancer cells break apart and flood your bloodstream with chemicals and toxins faster than your body can get rid of them. TLS is a group of conditions that affect your heart, kidneys, and muscles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea • Urinating smaller amounts or having dark-colored urine • Muscle cramps or twitching • Rapid heartbeats or chest pain • Confusion or weakness • Seizures
Infusion-Related Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling • Dizziness or feeling faint • Feeling of impending doom • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • New or severe pain in your back or neck
Risk of New Cancers	<p>There is a risk of developing new cancers during or after treatment. Talk with your care team about this risk, and ask about the signs and symptoms of new cancers.</p>

**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, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment, for 1 month after your last dose of ibrutinib, and for 6 months after your last dose of obinutuzumab.
 - 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 with ibrutinib and obinutuzumab and for 1 month after your last dose of ibrutinib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment, for 1 week after your last dose of ibrutinib, and for 6 months after your last dose of obinutuzumab.

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, eat grapefruit, or eat Seville oranges** (often used in marmalades) during treatment with ibrutinib. These products may increase the amount of ibrutinib in your blood.
- **Higher risk of bleeding with surgery.** Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before starting or during treatment. Your care team may ask you to stop taking ibrutinib for 3 to 7 days before and after your surgery, depending on the type of surgery and your risk of bleeding.
- **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

Updated Date: May 26, 2026

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 in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. All decisions related to taking this medication should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

Permission: Patient Education Sheets are provided as a free educational resource for patients with cancer and their caregivers in need of concise, easy to understand information about cancer therapy. Healthcare providers are permitted to copy and distribute the sheets to patients as well as direct patients to the Patient Education Sheets website. However, commercial reproduction or reuse, as well as rebranding or reposting of any type, are strictly prohibited without permission of the copyright holders. Permission requests, including direct linking from Electronic Health Records, and licensing inquiries should be emailed to patienteducationsheets@ncoda.org.

Copyright © 2026 by Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. All rights reserved.

PES-606