

Sonrotoclax

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).
- It may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue 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
Sonrotoclax (son-ROH-toh-klax): Beqalzi (bee-KAHL-zee)	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 sonrotoclax dosing instructions:

- Sonrotoclax comes in 4 tablet strengths: 1 mg, 5 mg, 20 mg, and 80 mg.
- You may need to take sonrotoclax at a hospital or clinic to be monitored for tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).
- Your care team will start sonrotoclax at a low dose. Your dose will be slowly increased weekly over 4 weeks up to the full dose.
 - The sonrotoclax starter pack provides the tablets for the first 4 weeks of treatment. Individual restart packs may be used if sonrotoclax has been stopped and needs to be restarted at a lower dose.
- Take sonrotoclax 1 time a day with a meal and water at about the same time each day.
- Swallow sonrotoclax tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or break the tablets.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking sonrotoclax unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking sonrotoclax if you develop certain side effects.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If you miss a dose of sonrotoclax and it has been less than 8 hours, take your dose as soon as possible. If you miss a dose of sonrotoclax and it has been more than 8 hours, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your usual time.
- If you vomit after taking sonrotoclax, do not take an extra dose. Take the next dose at your usual time the next day.
- If you take too much sonrotoclax, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

First 4 Weeks

- Your dosing instructions may differ, but the typical 4-week ramp-up dosing schedule. The sonrotoclax starter pack provides the first 4 weeks of tablets according to the ramp-up schedule.

Week Number	Days	Daily Dose	Number of Tablets per Dose
Week 1	Days 1 to 3	1 mg	One 1 mg tablet
	Days 4 to 7	2 mg	Two 1 mg tablets
Week 2	Days 1 to 3	5 mg	One 5 mg tablet
	Days 4 to 7	10 mg	Two 5 mg tablets
Week 3	Days 1 to 3	20 mg	One 20 mg tablet
	Days 4 to 7	40 mg	Two 20 mg tablets
Week 4	Days 1 to 3	80 mg	One 80 mg tablet
	Days 4 to 7	160 mg	Two 80 mg tablets

Week 5 and Beyond

- After you complete the 4-week ramp-up phase, the typical dose is four 80 mg tablets (320 mg total) taken by mouth once daily.

How Should You Restart Sonrotoclax After Your Care Team Stopped Treatment?

- If you have side effects, your care team may tell you to stop taking sonrotoclax for a period of time.
- Do not restart sonrotoclax on your own. Call your care team before you start taking sonrotoclax again.
- Your care team will tell you:
 - when it is safe to restart sonrotoclax,
 - which dose to take when you restart,
 - how to take your restart dose.
- You may restart at the same dose you were taking, or your care team may have you restart at a lower dose. This depends on how long you have stopped taking sonrotoclax.
- Your care team will restart your treatment using a blister pack or tablets in a bottle. Your care team may prescribe a new restart pack. Do not use leftover blister packs from your previous treatment without talking to your care team.
- **If you restart sonrotoclax with a new blister pack:**
 - Your care team may tell you to start at the beginning of the blister pack (Day 1) or in the middle of the blister pack (Day 4).
 - If you are told to start on Day 4 of the blister pack:
 - Push the tablets from Days 1, 2, and 3 through the back of the blister pack and throw away the unused tablets in the trash.
 - Start taking sonrotoclax with the tablets labeled “Day 4” on the blister pack. Take 2 tablets every day for four days.
 - Follow your care team's instructions about what to do next after you finish this blister pack.
- **If you restart sonrotoclax with tablets in a bottle:**
 - Follow your care team's instructions about how many tablets to take each day.

Storage and Handling of Sonrotoclax

- Store sonrotoclax at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep sonrotoclax in its original packaging or container to protect it from moisture.
- People who are or may become pregnant should wear gloves when handling sonrotoclax.
- Keep sonrotoclax and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused sonrotoclax.

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 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 Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help lower the risk of infections	<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.</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"> • 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
<p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)</p>	<p>Description: RBCs and Hgb carry oxygen to your body’s tissues and remove carbon dioxide. Low RBC or Hgb (anemia) can make you feel weak, very tired, or look pale.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache

<p>Kidney Problems</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink 6 to 8 glasses (approximately 1.5 to 2 liters) of water each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine • Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite
<p>High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause low levels of calcium and potassium and high levels of uric acid in your blood. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe muscle cramps or spasms • Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet • New weakness, trouble breathing, confusion, fainting, or seizures • Fast, irregular, or pounding heartbeat • Sudden weight gain, little or no urine output, or swelling of arms, hands, legs, or ankles • Severe constipation or abdominal pain • Sudden, severe joint pain, redness, or swelling (possible gout) • Severe flank or abdominal pain, blood in the urine, or difficulty urinating (possible kidney stone) • Fever, chills, or other signs of infection

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
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> <p>Drink 6 to 8 glasses (approximately 1.5 to 2 liters) of water each day, starting 1-2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose of sonrotoclax, and each time your dose is increased to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.</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

**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, Fertility, 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 can affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- 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 and for 7 days after your last dose of sonrotoclax.
 - 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 7 days after your last dose of sonrotoclax.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 7 days after your last dose of sonrotoclax.

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, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit** during treatment with sonrotoclax. These products may increase the amount of sonrotoclax 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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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.

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