

Anagrelide

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for thrombocythemia. People with thrombocythemia have a higher-than-normal number of platelets.
- 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
Anagrelide (an-AG-re-lide): Agrylin (uh-GRY-lin)	Reduces the number of platelets in the blood by blocking a protein that helps make them.	Capsule(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your anagrelide dosing instructions:

- Anagrelide comes in 2 capsule strengths: 0.5 mg and 1 mg. Your care team will tell you which capsules to take.
- Your dose might differ, but anagrelide is typically started as one 0.5 mg capsule by mouth 4 times daily for 1 week, or one 1 mg capsule by mouth twice daily for 1 week. Your dose will be adjusted on a weekly basis until you are on a dose that lowers your platelets to an appropriate level.
- Take anagrelide around the same times each day.
- Take anagrelide with or without food.
- Swallow anagrelide capsules whole. Do not chew, crush or open anagrelide capsules before swallowing them.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking anagrelide unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking anagrelide if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of anagrelide, take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time the next day. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of anagrelide, do not make up the dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you take too much anagrelide, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Anagrelide

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

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 Taken at Home
Supportive care to prevent and treat side effects	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information	
Heart Problems	Description: Treatment can cause chest pain or an irregular, pounding, or skipped heartbeat.	
	Recommendations: • Your care team may check your heart with an electrocardiogram (ECG) before and during treatment. • Your care team may also check your electrolytes, such as potassium and magnesium, if needed.	Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening pounding, fluttering, racing, or irregular heartbeat • Chest pain or pressure • Dizziness or feeling like you may faint • Shortness of breath • Fainting, lightheadedness, or loss of consciousness

Diarrhea	Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness. Recommendations: • 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). Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Headache	Description: Headaches are pain in your head that can vary in intensity, frequency, and location. Recommendations: • Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches. • Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches. • Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain. • Get adequate sleep (7 to 8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule. • Limit caffeine intake. • Your care team may recommend medicine for headaches. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe headache • More frequent or worsening headaches • Dizziness or feeling faint • Confusion • Changes in vision

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Severe Bleeding	• Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee-grounds • Pink or brown urine • Red or black (looks like tar) stools • Coughing up blood or blood clots • Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal	• Unusual vaginal bleeding • Nose bleeds that happen often • Bruising • Lightheadedness
Kidney Problems	• Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine	• Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite
Lung Problems	• Cough • Shortness of breath	• Chest 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, 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 may 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 with anagrelide.
 - 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 anagrelide.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of anagrelide.

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.
- **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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