

Capivasertib, Abiraterone, and Prednisone

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for prostate cancer.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team may perform a test for a specific type of abnormal PTEN gene to make sure capivasertib, abiraterone, and prednisone 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.
Abiraterone (A-bih-RA-teh-rone): Zytiga (zy-TEE-guh), Abirtega (uh-BEER-tuh-guh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by lowering levels of certain hormones in the body.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.
Prednisone (PRED-nih-sone)	Helps replace hormones that abiraterone blocks and lowers the risk of high blood pressure, low potassium, and fluid retention.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your capivasertib, abiraterone, and prednisone dosing instructions:

- Do not change your dose or stop taking capivasertib, abiraterone, or prednisone unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking capivasertib, abiraterone, or prednisone if you develop certain side effects.
- If you take too much capivasertib, abiraterone, or prednisone, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Capivasertib

- 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.
- 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 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.

Abiraterone

- Abiraterone comes in 2 tablet strengths: 250 mg and 500 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but abiraterone is typically taken as 1000 mg (four 250 mg tablets or two 500 mg tablets) by mouth 1 time a day.
- Take abiraterone by mouth 1 time a day, around the same time each day, on an empty stomach. Do not eat food 2 hours before and 1 hour after taking abiraterone.
- Swallow abiraterone tablets whole. Do not crush or chew tablets.
- Taking abiraterone with food may cause more of the medicine to be absorbed by the body than is needed, and this may cause side effects.
- Take abiraterone with water.
- If you miss a dose of abiraterone and it has been less than 12 hours since your usual time, take it as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, skip the missed dose. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of abiraterone, do not take an additional dose. Take your next dose at your usual time.

Prednisone

- Your care team will prescribe this medicine.
- Your dose might differ, but prednisone is typically taken as 5 mg by mouth one or two times a day.
- Take prednisone with food to avoid stomach upset.
- Tell your care team if you develop heartburn or acid reflex.
- Prednisone may increase your blood sugar and blood pressure on days of therapy.
- Avoid taking it in the evening (after 6 PM) or before bedtime, as it can cause trouble sleeping.

☐ **Option 1:**

- Capivasertib is given twice a day on Days 1 to 4.
- Abiraterone is given every day.
- Prednisone is given every day.

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

☐ **Option 2:**

- Capivasertib is given twice a day on Days 1 to 4.
- Abiraterone is given every day.
- Prednisone is given twice a day.

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

Storage and Handling of Abiraterone and Prednisone

- Store abiraterone and prednisone at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Store abiraterone and prednisone in a dry location away from light.
- If someone else is giving you your abiraterone, they should wear gloves or pour the pills directly from the bottle into the cap, a small cup, or your hand without touching them. They should wash their hands before and after handling the pills
- Keep abiraterone, prednisone, and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused abiraterone.

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	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	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 or very tired, or may make you look pale. 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

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
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 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 above your usual number in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea

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)
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

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Heart Problems	- Fast or irregular heartbeats - Swelling of your stomach area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles - Shortness of breath - New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure	- Nausea or vomiting - Weight gain - Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw - Protruding neck veins - Breaking out in a cold sweat - Feeling lightheaded or dizzy
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	High blood pressure usually doesn't have symptoms but can become serious. - Severe or new headaches - Dizziness or lightheadedness - Blurred vision - Trouble breathing	
Swelling (Edema)	Swelling in your face, arms, legs, ankles, or feet	Weight gain from swelling
Adrenal Problems	- Fatigue - Muscle weakness - Weight loss - Decreased appetite - Low blood pressure - Dizziness	- Salt craving - Nausea - Vomiting - Changes in mood - Darkening of the skin - 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, 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:
 - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment with capivasertib, abiraterone, and prednisone, 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 with capivasertib, abiraterone, and prednisone, for 3 weeks after your last dose of abiraterone, and for 4 months after your last dose of capivasertib.
- It is **not known** if abiraterone is present in **breast milk**. Talk with your care team if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. **Do not breastfeed** during treatment with capivasertib, abiraterone, and prednisone.

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.
- **If you are receiving gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analog therapy, you should continue with this treatment** during your treatment with capivasertib, abiraterone, and prednisone unless you have had a surgery to remove both of your testicles to lower the amount of testosterone in your body.
- **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: September 14, 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 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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