



Ceritinib (Zykadia[®])

This leaflet is offered as a guide to you and your family. Ceritinib (Zykadia[®]) is a type of anti-cancer treatment called a targeted therapy. The aim of this treatment is to control the cancer and its symptoms. Your doctor or nurse will be happy to answer any questions you may have about your treatment.

Your treatment

Your doctor has prescribed you an anti-cancer treatment called ceritinib (Zykadia[®]) which is a capsule and is taken by mouth.

The usual dose is 750 mg (five capsules) taken once a day at about the same time each day. The capsules should be swallowed whole. Do not crush, dissolve or open the capsules. Swallow the capsules with water on an empty stomach. Do not eat any food for at least two hours before and two hours after taking it. If you miss a dose by more than 12 hours **do not take that dose** but continue with the medication as prescribed the following day. This dose may be reduced by your medical team if you experience severe side effects.

Ceritinib should not be taken with grapefruit juice. Please tell your doctor or nurse about any other medication you are taking as some other medications can increase or reduce the effectiveness of ceritinib.

While you are taking ceritinib we will review you in clinic on a regular basis. This will be every four weeks, at the beginning of a new cycle of treatment. An extra visit after two weeks may be required during the first cycle. You will also have a routine blood test before the start of each cycle of treatment. A chest X-ray and other tests such as CT scans will also be performed at regular intervals.

We strongly advise current smokers **to stop smoking while taking this treatment**. This is because smoking may reduce the effectiveness of treatment. If you would like help with stopping smoking, please let your doctor or nurse know and they can arrange support for you.

This treatment can have serious or possibly life-threatening side effects. It is very important that you report side effects straight away. Don't delay, if you feel unwell, please ring The Christie Hotline on 0161 446 3658. The lines are open 24 hours a day.

Possible side effects

This treatment can cause many different side effects. Some are more likely to occur than others. Everyone is different and not everyone gets all the side effects. Most side effects are usually temporary, but in some rare cases they can be life-threatening. It is important to tell your hospital doctor or nurse about any side effects so they can be monitored and, where possible, treated.

Common side effects (may affect 1 or more in 10 people)

- **Shortness of breath (pneumonitis)**

This treatment can cause inflammation of the tissue in your lungs. Symptoms of this include a cough that will not settle, fever or breathing difficulties. **If you develop severe shortness of breath it is important to contact this hospital straight away as this may be serious. Don't delay!**

- **Cardiac abnormalities**

Sometimes ceritinib can cause patients to experience an irregular or abnormal heartbeat or changes in the usually electrical activity of the heart as seen on an ECG (electrocardiogram). If you experience chest pain, dizziness, fainting, or any loss of consciousness you must inform your medical team or nurse. It is important not to drive or operate machinery if these symptoms occur.

- **Visual disturbances**

You may develop problems with your vision. These are often temporary difficulties adjusting to light and then dark surroundings or blurring of your vision. You may also experience 'flashing lights or floaters' in your visual field. These side effects are usually mild and improve over time. Tell your doctor or nurse if these side effects become worse. It is advisable to be very careful when driving or operating machinery if you have any of these symptoms. Ask someone to drive for you if these symptoms are more severe.

- **Lethargy**

You may feel tired and lacking in energy. It can be frustrating when you feel unable to cope with routine tasks. If you do feel tired, take rest and get help with household chores. If necessary, take time off work. Gentle exercise such as walking can be beneficial.

- **Decreased appetite**

You may lose your appetite and find eating large meals more difficult. It is best to try to eat smaller portions but to carry on trying to eat something even if you do not feel very hungry. Ask your nurse or doctor for advice on what to eat if this is causing you problems or you have unexpected weight loss.

- **Heartburn**

You may develop a burning sensation in your chest. It is usually mild and manageable with antacids when needed. It may be worse after meals or during the night. Ask your nurse or doctor for advice if it is causing you problems.

- **Abdominal pain**

You may experience pain in your upper abdomen, the stomach area. It is usually mild and not serious but it may become more severe. It may impact your eating habits and if it becomes a problem, tablets to reduce acid production may be helpful and can be bought from the pharmacy or prescribed by your GP.

- **Nausea and vomiting (sickness)**

The severity of this varies from person to person. Anti-sickness medication will be given along with your treatment if needed. If you continue to feel or be sick, contact your GP or this hospital.

- **Constipation**

This occasionally occurs in the long-term. Try to drink plenty of fluids and eat foods high in fibre. Tell your doctor who may prescribe a suitable laxative. Ask the staff for a copy of 'Eating: Help Yourself' which has useful ideas about diet when you are having treatment.

- **Diarrhoea**

If this becomes a problem while you are having treatment, anti-diarrhoea tablets can be bought from a pharmacy or prescribed by your GP for a temporary period until this is resolved. **If you develop diarrhoea it is important to contact this hospital straightaway as this may also be a sign of a serious infection. Don't delay!**

- **Skin rash**

You may develop a skin rash. This is usually mild and easily treated. It is most common on the face, neck, chest, and back. The rash tends to be mild. If the rash becomes red, painful, itchy or develops an 'acne-like' appearance please call this hospital. It is usually managed with creams. Sometimes the treatment dose may need to be reduced or delayed for a week or two. If you develop any signs that the rash is infected then the medical team will start a course of antibiotics.

- **Anaemia (low number of red blood cells)**

While having this treatment you may become anaemic. This may make you feel tired and breathless. Let your doctor or nurse know if these symptoms are a problem. In some cases you may need a blood transfusion.

- **Hyperglycaemia (high blood sugar)**

An increase in your blood sugar levels may occur. People who have diabetes are at higher risk. Your blood sugar levels will be monitored regularly. If you start urinating often and notice an increased thirst you should contact your doctor or nurse.

- **Abnormal kidney and liver function tests**

It is important to monitor how your kidneys and liver are working as there may be a mild impairment while you are having treatment. This is done by routine blood tests. It is important to drink plenty of fluids while taking this medication. Please inform your medical team or nurse straight away if you notice you have a significantly decreased urine flow, darker urine than usual or any yellowing of your skin or eyes.

Serious and potentially life threatening side effects

In a small proportion of patients this treatment can result in very severe side effects which may cause life threatening complications. The team caring for you will discuss the risk of these side effects with you.

Sex, contraception and fertility

Protecting your partner and contraception

We recommend that you or your partner use a condom during sexual intercourse, while you are on this treatment and for three months after finishing your treatment. This treatment is dangerous to unborn babies and this will also protect you and your partner from any drugs that may be present in semen and in the vagina. If you suspect that you may be pregnant, please tell your doctor immediately.

Fertility

This treatment may affect your ability to have children. Your doctor or nurse should have discussed this with you. If not, please ask them before you start treatment.

You should not take ceritinib if you are pregnant.

Late side effects

Some side effects may become evident only after a number of years. In reaching any decision with you about treatment, the potential benefit you receive from treatment will be weighed against the risks of serious long term side effects to the heart, lungs, kidneys and bone marrow. With some drugs there is also a small but definite risk of developing another cancer. If any of these problems specifically apply to you, the doctor will discuss these with you and note them on your consent form.

Contacts

If you have any general questions or concerns about your treatment, please ring the area where you are having treatment:

- Administration enquiries 0161 918 7606/7610
- Chemotherapy nurse: 0161 918 7171
- Clinical trials unit 0161 918 7663
- Emma Halkyard,
nurse clinician lung team 0161 918 7473

- Your doctor's secretary0161 446.....

For urgent advice ring The Christie Hotline on 0161 446 3658 (24 hours)

Your consultant is:

Your hospital number is:

Your key worker is:

If you need information in a different format, such as easy read, large print, BSL, braille, email, SMS text or other communication support, please tell your ward or clinic nurse.

Contact The Christie Hotline for urgent support and specialist advice

**The Christie Hotline:
0161 446 3658**

Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

We try to ensure that all our information given to patients is accurate, balanced and based on the most up-to-date scientific evidence. If you would like to have details about the sources used please contact **patient.information@christie.nhs.uk**

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For more information about The Christie and our services, please visit **www.christie.nhs.uk** or visit the cancer information centres at Withington, Oldham or Salford.

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The Christie Patient Information Service
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