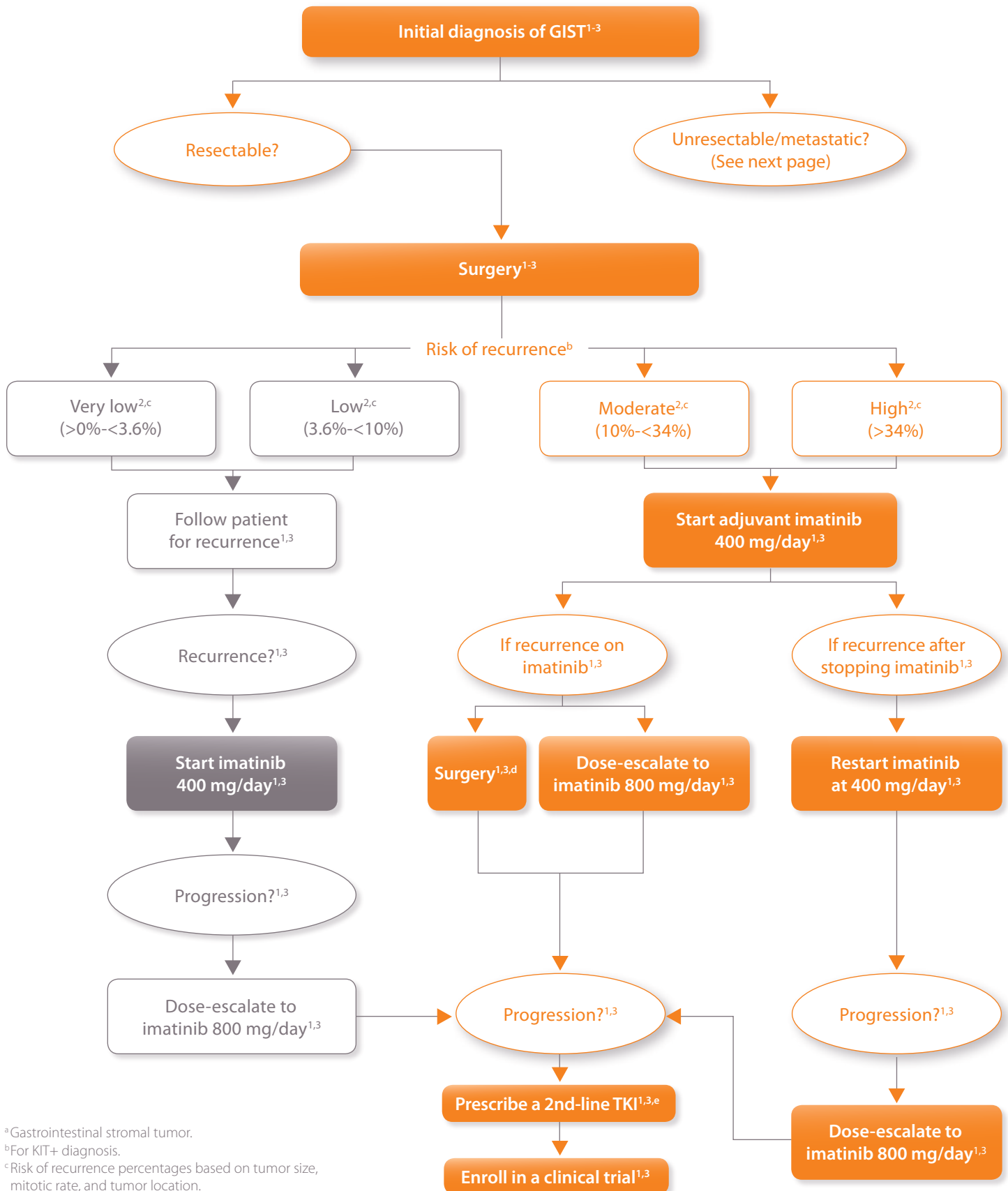


GIST^a treatment algorithm



^a Gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

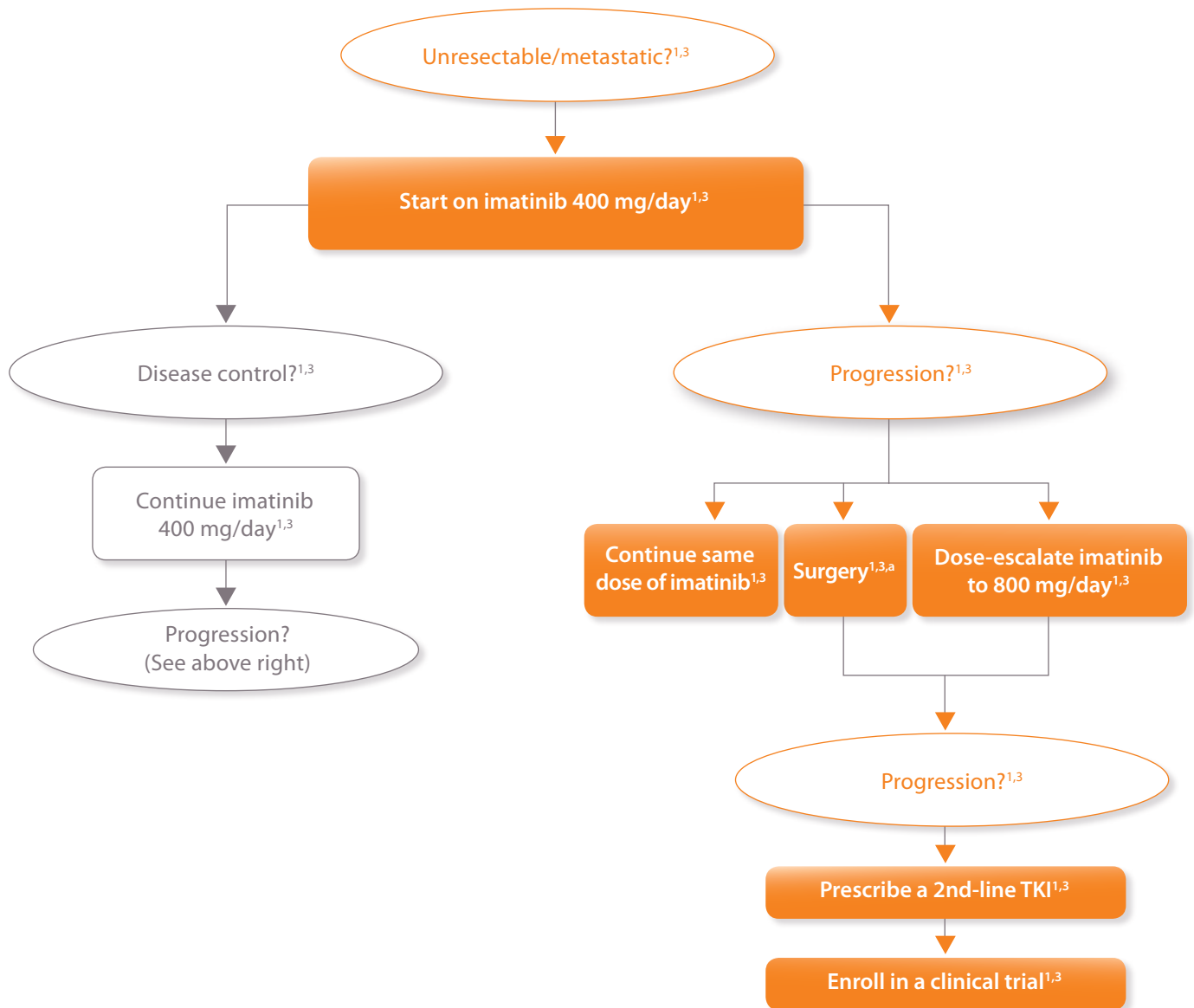
^b For KIT+ diagnosis.

^c Risk of recurrence percentages based on tumor size, mitotic rate, and tumor location.

^d Surgery is indicated if isolated clones progress after initial response to imatinib, with other areas showing limited disease progression; or in emergency situations involving hemorrhage, perforation, obstruction, or abscess.²

^e Tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

GIST treatment algorithm (cont'd)



^aSurgery is indicated if isolated clones progress after initial response to imatinib, with other areas showing limited disease progression; or in emergency situations involving hemorrhage, perforation, obstruction, or abscess.²

References: **1.** The NCCN Soft Tissue Sarcoma Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (Version 2.2011). © 2011 National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed August 4, 2011. To view the most recent and complete version of the guidelines, go online to www.nccn.org. **2.** Demetri GD, von Mehren M, Antonescu CR, et al. NCCN Task Force report: update on the management of patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumors. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2010;8(suppl 2):S1-S41. **3.** Casali PG, Blay J-Y; for the ESMO/CONTICANET/EUROBONET Consensus Panel of Experts. Gastrointestinal stromal tumours: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol*. 2010;21(suppl 5):v98-v102.

Basic Succinct Statement

GLIVEC®

Important note: Before prescribing, consult full prescribing information.

Presentation: Imatinib mesilate. Film-coated tablets containing 100 mg or 400 mg of imatinib as mesilate.

◆Capsules containing 50 mg or 100 mg of imatinib as mesilate.

Indications: Adults: ◆Treatment of patients with unresectable and/or metastatic, malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST). ◆Adjuvant treatment of patients following resection of GIST.

Dosage: For GIST, GIST adjuvant treatment: 400 mg a day. ◆For GIST, under certain circumstances, a dose of 800 mg could be considered and should be administered as 400 mg twice daily. ◆Patients with hepatic or renal impairment should be given 400 mg daily as a starting dose. ◆Dose adjustment may be required due to side-effects or insufficient response to therapy.

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to imatinib or to any of the excipients.

Precautions/Warnings: ◆Caution should be used when taking other medicines (see section Interactions). ◆Should be taken with food and a large glass of water to minimize the risk of gastrointestinal disturbances. ◆Beware of severe fluid retention. It is recommended that patients be weighed regularly. ◆Regular monitoring of complete blood counts and liver function tests. Monitoring of hepatic function is recommended when used concomitantly with hepatotoxic chemotherapy regimens in Ph+ ALL patients. ◆Caution in patients with history of cardiac disease or history of renal failure. Careful monitoring of patients with cardiac disease, risk factors for cardiac failure or history of renal failure. Cardiac screening should be considered in patients with HES/CEL, and patients with MDS/MPD or SM with high level of eosinophils (echocardiogram, serum troponin level); if either is abnormal, prophylactic use of systemic steroids to be considered for 1 to 2 weeks concomitantly with imatinib at the initiation of therapy. ◆Monitoring of TSH levels in thyroidectomy patients undergoing levothyroxine replacement. ◆Reports of gastrointestinal hemorrhage and hemorrhages at the site of tumor deposits in GIST patients. Monitoring for gastrointestinal symptoms at the start of treatment. ◆Reports of tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). Correction of clinically significant dehydration and treatment of high uric acid levels prior to initiation of Glivec®. ◆Should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary. Reports of spontaneous abortions/infant congenital anomalies in women who have taken Glivec. Women of child-bearing potential must be advised to use highly effective contraception. Women of child-bearing potential who open capsules should handle contents with caution and avoid skin-eye contact or inhalation. Hands to be washed immediately after handling open capsules. Women taking Glivec should not breast-feed. ◆Children/adolescents: close monitoring of growth due to growth retardation reports. ◆Caution recommended when driving a car or operating machinery.

Interactions: ◆Caution with CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. ketoconazole, clarithromycin). ◆Caution with CYP3A4 inducers (e.g. dexamethasone, rifampicin, phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, St. John's Wort). ◆Caution with substrates of CYP3A4 (e.g. triazolo-benzodiazepines, dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers, simvastatin, cyclosporin, pimozide), CYP2C9 (e.g. warfarin) or CYP2D6 (e.g. metoprolol).

Basic Succinct Statement (cont'd)

Adverse reactions: ♦**Very common:** neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, headache, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, periorbital edema, dermatitis, eczema, rash, muscle spasm or cramps, musculoskeletal pain including myalgia, arthralgia, bone pain, fluid retention and edema, fatigue, weight increased. ♦**Common:** pancytopenia, febrile neutropenia, anorexia, insomnia, dizziness, paresthesia, taste disturbance, hypoesthesia, eyelid edema, lacrimation increased, conjunctival hemorrhage, conjunctivitis, dry eye, blurred vision, flushing, hemorrhage, dyspnea, epistaxis, cough, flatulence, abdominal distension, gastro-esophageal reflux, constipation, dry mouth, gastritis, increased hepatic enzymes, pruritus, face edema, dry skin, erythema, alopecia, night sweats, photosensitivity reaction, joint swelling, weakness, pyrexia, anasarca, chills, rigors, weight decreased. ♦**Uncommon:** herpes zoster, herpes simplex, nasopharyngitis, pneumonia, sinusitis, cellulitis, upper respiratory tract infection, influenza, urinary tract infection, gastroenteritis, sepsis, thrombocythemia, lymphopenia, bone marrow depression, eosinophilia, lymphadenopathy, hypokalemia, increased appetite, hypophosphatemia, decreased appetite, dehydration, gout, hyperuricemia, hypercalcemia, hyperglycemia, hyponatremia, depression, libido decreased, anxiety, migraine, somnolence, syncope, peripheral neuropathy, memory impairment, sciatica, restless leg syndrome, tremor, cerebral hemorrhage, eye irritation, orbital edema, scleral edema, retinal hemorrhage, blepharitis, macular edema, vertigo, tinnitus, hearing loss, palpitations, tachycardia, cardiac failure congestive, pulmonary edema, hypertension, hematoma, peripheral coldness, hypotension, Raynaud's phenomenon, pleural effusion, pharyngolaryngeal pain, pharyngitis, stomatitis, mouth ulceration, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, eructation, melena, eosophagitis, ascites, gastric ulcer, hematemesis, cheilitis, dysphagia, pancreatitis, hyperbilirubinemia, hepatitis, jaundice, rash pustular, contusion, sweating increased, urticaria, ecchymosis, increased tendency to bruise, hypotrichosis, skin hypopigmentation, exfoliative dermatitis, onychoclasia, folliculitis, petechiae, psoriasis, purpura, skin hyperpigmentation, bullous eruptions, joint and muscle stiffness, renal pain, hematuria, acute renal failure, urinary frequency increased, gynecomastia, erectile dysfunction, menorrhagia, menstruation irregular, sexual dysfunction, nipple pain, breast enlargement, scrotal edema, chest pain, malaise, blood creatinine increased, blood creatine phosphokinase increased, blood lactate dehydrogenase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, cerebral edema, thrombosis/embolism, acute respiratory failure, interstitial lung disease, ileus/intestinal obstruction, tumor hemorrhage/necrosis, gastrointestinal perforation, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome. ♦**Rare:** fungal infection, hemolytic anemia, hyperkalemia, hypomagnesemia, confusional state, increased intracranial pressure, convulsions, optic neuritis, cataract, glaucoma, papilloedema, arrhythmia, atrial fibrillation, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, pericardial effusion, pleuritic pain, pulmonary fibrosis/hypertension/hemorrhage, colitis, ileus, inflammatory bowel disease, hepatic failure/necrosis, acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis (Sweet's syndrome), nail discoloration, angioneurotic edema, rash vesicular, erythema multiforme, leucocytoclastic vasculitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), muscular weakness, arthritis, blood amylase increased, vitreous hemorrhage, pericarditis, cardiac tamponade, diverticulitis, lichenoid keratosis, lichen planus, avascular necrosis/hip osteonecrosis, rhabdomyolysis/myopathy, growth retardation in children/adolescents, tumor lysis syndrome. ♦**Very rare:** anaphylactic shock, toxic epidermal necrolysis, hemorrhagic corpus luteum/hemorrhagic ovarian cyst.

Packs and prices: Country specific.

Legal classification: Country specific.