

INTRAVENOUS CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



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DOSTARLIMAB

Name of the regimen and cancer drugs

Dostarlimab (dos TAR li mab): Jemperli®

Common uses

Dostarlimab is used to treat mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) endometrial cancer and other solid tumors that have progressed on or following prior treatment.

Treatment schedule

Your treatment will be given into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line. This may be into a short, flexible temporary catheter in your arm, or through a central venous catheter. A central venous catheter, or central line is a long, flexible IV tube that empties into a very large vein next to the heart. Talk with your care team to see which will be best for you and your treatment.

Dostarlimab IV is given on day 1.

Initially, dostarlimab treatment is repeated every 21 days (3 weeks) for 4 doses. Starting with the 5th dose and beyond, treatment is repeated every 42 days (6 weeks) This is known as a cycle. Your treatment may be given for a set number of cycles, or it will keep going until the drug stops working or you have side effects which stop you from continuing treatment.

Cycles 1 through 4:

Drug	Cycle 1	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	21	Cycle 2 Day 1
Dostarlimab											

Cycles 5 and beyond:

Drug	Cycle 5	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	42	Cycle 6 Day 1
Dostarlimab											

Possible drug interactions

- Dostarlimab may interact with other drugs you are taking. Please inform your care providers of all prescription medicine, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products that you take.
- Discuss with your care provider or pharmacist before taking steroid medications, such as prednisone, methylprednisolone (Medrol), dexamethasone (Decadron), or hydrocortisone.
- Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications, supplements, or receiving any vaccines.

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Common Side Effects

Common side effects that have been known to happen in patients receiving dostarlimab are listed in the left side of this table. In some instances, the side effects may be reported less often but are still important to discuss. This table does not list all the known side effects for this therapy, only the ones that are experienced most often. Not every patient experiences every known side effect of a drug; even if you are taking the same drug as another patient, you may experience different side effects. Options to help manage any side effects that do occur are included on the right side of this table. These should be discussed with your care provider. If you experience any side effect you cannot manage or that is not listed here, contact your care provider.

Possible Side Effect	Management
Fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may be more tired than usual or have less energy Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed Try to do some type of moderate activity every day Conserve your energy. Plan your activities and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic Follow a healthy diet and stay hydrated Accept help from family and friends Find healthy ways to manage stress, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, and guided imagery Develop good sleeping habits, limit napping during the day to help you sleep better at night Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired Contact your care team if you experience extreme fatigue that prevents you from doing your normal daily activities
Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen	<p>Your hemoglobin should be checked by a simple blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired Find a balance between “work” and “rest” Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too You might notice that you are more pale than usual <p>Let your care team know right away if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortness of breath Dizziness Fast or abnormal heartbeat
Nausea or vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take all medications as prescribed to help prevent and lessen symptoms of nausea and vomiting. Eat and drink slowly . Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water and/or fluid (soup or broth) each day unless your care team has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. Eat bland foods; avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.

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Possible Side Effect	Management
<p>Nausea or vomiting (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid intense exercise immediately after eating. Don't lay down right away after eating. Wear loose fitting clothing for comfort. Avoid strong odors. Consider getting fresh air and try deep breathing. <p>Let your care team know if you have nausea or vomiting. Your care team may prescribe medication to help with the symptoms.</p>
<p>Changes in kidney function</p>	<p>Your kidney function will be checked every so often by a simple blood test. Contact your care team if you notice any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased amount of urination Unusual swelling in your legs and feet
<p>Diarrhea (loose and/or urgent bowel movements)</p>	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care team has asked you to limit your fluid intake. Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. Eat bland, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast). Avoid high fiber foods, such as raw vegetables and fruits and whole grains. Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans. Avoid foods with lactose, such as yogurt and milk. Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. <p>Contact your care team if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more You are unable to stay hydrated (not able to drink 8-10 glasses of water/fluid each day). You feel dizzy or lightheaded You feel abdominal pain or severe cramping
<p>Changes in electrolyte levels and other laboratory values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High blood glucose Low sodium levels High triglycerides Changes in thyroid hormone levels 	<p>Changes in some lab values may occur and will be monitored by a simple blood test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may not feel any symptoms if the changes are mild and they usually are not a sign of a serious problem. More severe changes may occur which can be a sign of a serious problem. <p>Notify your care team if you have any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortness of breath Chest discomfort Weakness or fatigue New aches and pains Headaches Dizziness Swelling of your legs or feet Red or brown colored urine

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Rare but serious side effects

Tell your care provider if you experience any symptoms of these problems:

- Dostarlimab works to fight your cancer by increasing your immune system's response. Because of this, your immune system may mistakenly target your own tissues and organs, which can result in serious side effects called immune mediated adverse reactions (IMAR). These can include the following:
 - Altered your hormone levels: Symptoms may include weight and mood changes, headaches, fatigue, sweating, elevated blood pressure, or heart racing. Contact your doctor if you are experiencing any of these symptoms.
 - Inflammation in your colon: If symptoms of diarrhea or severe abdominal pain are present, please contact your health care team right away. Your health care team may have to prescribe corticosteroids to decrease the inflammation.
 - Inflammation to your liver: Be sure to seek medical attention if you are experiencing jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes), severe nausea or vomiting, or easy bruising/bleeding. Dependent on liver function tests and severity of symptoms, your provider may have to stop the medication.
 - Lung and breathing problems: Tell your care team right away if you have new or worse cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, or difficulty breathing or wheezing.
 - Severe skin reaction resulting in flu-like symptoms and painful rashes that can spread and blister. Your care team may withhold or permanently stop medication depending on the severity.
 - Vision changes: Tell your care team if you experience eye pain, swelling, or redness, or any changes in vision such as flashes of light, blurred vision, floaters in your field of vision, or light hurting your eyes.
- Dostarlimab can rarely cause an infusion reaction. During your treatment, let the nurse know right away if any of these symptoms happen: chills or shaking, dizziness, fever, itchiness or rash, flushing, sweating, difficulty breathing, face or throat swelling, wheezing, sudden back pain, or feeling faint.
- Dostarlimab can cause severe reactions in people who receive a stem cell transplant before or after treatment. If you have received a stem cell transplant, talk with your care team about these risks before starting treatment.
- If you experience ANY new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, call your care team immediately.

(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

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Handling body fluids and waste

Some of the drugs you receive may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Many cancer drugs are toxic, your bodily waste may also be toxic and can be dangerous to come into contact with. Once you have started dostarlimab, follow the instructions below for at least two days after your treatment. This is to keep you, your loved ones, and the environment as safe as possible.

- Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- Toilet and septic systems
 - You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. If you have a low-flow toilet, close the lid and flush twice to ensure that all waste has been discarded.
- If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after every use before other people use the toilet.
- Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet for at least 20 seconds.
- If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with cleanup and to wash the bedpan with soap and water every day.
- If you do not have good control of bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb body waste.
- Wash any skin that has been exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Linens or clothing that are soiled with body fluids or body waste should be washed separately from other linens and clothing. If you do not have a washer, place the soiled linens in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

Intimacy, sexual activity, contraception, and fertility

This treatment may cause changes that can affect intimacy and sexuality, including desire and body image. Maintaining physical closeness and/or intimacy with loved ones can be continued during treatment. Holding hands, hugging, and kissing can be done safely. It is recommended that you talk to your care team about any restrictions or questions you may have.

Some treatments can influence the ability to have children, also known as fertility. If you're interested in preserving fertility, talk to your care team before treatment. Ask your healthcare provider to determine when it is safe to become pregnant after your treatment. Patients of reproductive ability should not become pregnant or get their partners pregnant while receiving dostarlimab. Some of the drugs you receive may be present in semen and vaginal secretion for many days after treatment. You should use barrier devices, such as condoms, during sexual activity to limit exposure to body fluids.

- Talk to your care team about birth control. Not all options may be right for your treatment or cancer. Effective contraception could include one or more of the following: barrier methods (e.g. condoms), hormone methods (e.g. birth control pills), or surgery.
- Tell your care team if you become pregnant or plan to breastfeed.

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Additional resources

Product website:

Jemperli: <https://jemperli.com/>

Prescribing information:

Jemperli: https://gskpro.com/content/dam/global/hcpportal/en_US/Prescribing_Information/Jemperli/pdf/JEMPERLI-PI-MG.PDF

Resources and support:

Jemperli: <https://jemperli.com/savings-and-support/>

Additional instructions

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