

# INTRAVENOUS CANCER TREATMENT EDUCATION



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## TRASTUZUMAB

### Name of the regimen and cancer drugs

Trastuzumab (tras TU zoo mab): Herceptin<sup>®</sup>, trastuzumab-dkst (Ogivri<sup>®</sup>), trastuzumab-anns (Kanjinti<sup>®</sup>), trastuzumab-gyyp (Trazimera<sup>®</sup>), trastuzumab-dttb (Ontruzant<sup>®</sup>), trastuzumab-pkrb (Herzuma<sup>®</sup>)

### Common uses

Trastuzumab is most commonly used to treat human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) overexpressing breast cancer, stomach cancer, esophageal cancer, ovarian cancer, and colorectal cancer but may be used for other treatments.

### 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.

Each trastuzumab treatment is repeated every 21 days. This is known as one cycle. Your treatment may be given for a set number of cycles, or it will keep going until the drug stop working or you have side effects which stop you from continuing treatment.

- Trastuzumab IV given on day 1

Drug	Cycle 1	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	21	Cycle 2 Day 1
Trastuzumab													

### Possible drug interactions

- Trastuzumab 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.
- 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 trastuzumab 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
<p><b>Diarrhea (loose and/or urgent bowel movements)</b></p>	<p>Monitor how many bowel movements you have each day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care team has asked you to limit your fluid intake.</li> <li>• Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals.</li> <li>• Eat bland, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast).</li> <li>• Avoid high fiber foods, such as raw vegetables and fruits and whole grains.</li> <li>• Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans.</li> <li>• Avoid foods with lactose, such as yogurt and milk.</li> <li>• Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.</li> </ul> <p>Contact your care team if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more</li> <li>• You feel dizzy or lightheaded</li> </ul> <p>Talk with your care team if you believe you have diarrhea. They may recommend an over-the-counter medication or prescribe something to help keep it under control.</p>
<p><b>Fatigue</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You may be more tired than usual or have less energy.</li> <li>• Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed.</li> <li>• Try to do some type of moderate activity every day.</li> <li>• Conserve your energy. Plan your activities and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic.</li> <li>• Follow a healthy diet and stay hydrated.</li> <li>• Accept help from family and friends</li> <li>• Find healthy ways to manage stress, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, and guided imagery</li> <li>• Develop good sleeping habits, limit napping during the day to help you sleep better at night.</li> <li>• Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired.</li> </ul> <p>Contact your care team if you experience extreme fatigue that prevents you from doing your normal daily activities.</p>

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Possible Side Effect	Management
<p><b>Headache</b></p>	<p>Ask your provider what you may use to help with this discomfort. If your headache is mild, try resting in a dark, quiet room and apply a cool cloth to your forehead.</p> <p>Contact your care team right away if your headache:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follows a head injury</li> <li>• Is severe, or starts suddenly</li> <li>• Does not go away after 3 days</li> <li>• Is associated with vomiting, visual disturbance, neck stiffness, drowsiness, confusion, made worse by coughing or lowering the head, rash, weakness in an arm or leg, or numbness</li> </ul>
<p><b>Muscle or joint pain or weakness</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a diary of your pain including when and where the pain happens, what it feels like, and how long it lasts</li> <li>• Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too</li> <li>• Tell your care team if pain limits what you can do</li> </ul> <p>If the pain or weakness bothers you, ask your provider what you may use to help with this discomfort. Take only pain medication that has been prescribed or recommended by your care team.</p>
<p><b>Nausea or vomiting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take all medications as prescribed to help prevent and lessen symptoms of nausea and vomiting</li> <li>• Eat and drink slowly</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals</li> <li>• Eat bland foods; avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods</li> <li>• Avoid intense exercise immediately after eating</li> <li>• Don't lay down right away after eating</li> <li>• Wear loose fitting clothing for comfort</li> <li>• Avoid strong odors. Consider getting fresh air and try deep breathing.</li> </ul> <p>Let your care team know if you have nausea or vomiting.</p> <p>Your care team may prescribe medication to help with the symptoms.</p>

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### Rare but serious side effects

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

- Trastuzumab may affect your heart's ability to pump blood. Notify your care team right away if you experience new or worsening shortness of breath, chest pain, irregular heartbeat, or swelling of your ankles or legs.
- Infusion reaction: Trastuzumab can 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, difficulty breathing, wheezing, sudden back pain, or feeling faint.
- Trastuzumab may cause harm to you lungs. Inform your care team of any new or worse difficulty breathing, cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, or fever. Your provider may stop treatment if your lungs are affected.
- Trastuzumab may cause harm to the fetus if administered to pregnant women. Please contact your healthcare professional if you are or suspect that you are pregnant, as this may result in an alternative treatment plan.
- If you experience ANY new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, call your care team immediately.

### (INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

### 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 trastuzumab, 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.

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### 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 trastuzumab. 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.

### Additional resources

[https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2010/103792s5250lbl.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2010/103792s5250lbl.pdf)

### Additional instructions

Updated – May 10, 2022

**Important notice:** The Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), National Community Oncology Dispensing Association, 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 therapy derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources. This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this therapy and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this therapy by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. The collaborators are not making any representations with respect to the medications whatsoever, and any and all decisions, with respect to such medications, are at the sole risk of the individual receiving therapy. All decisions related to receiving this therapy should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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