



Guidance and support for your treatment with sunitinib



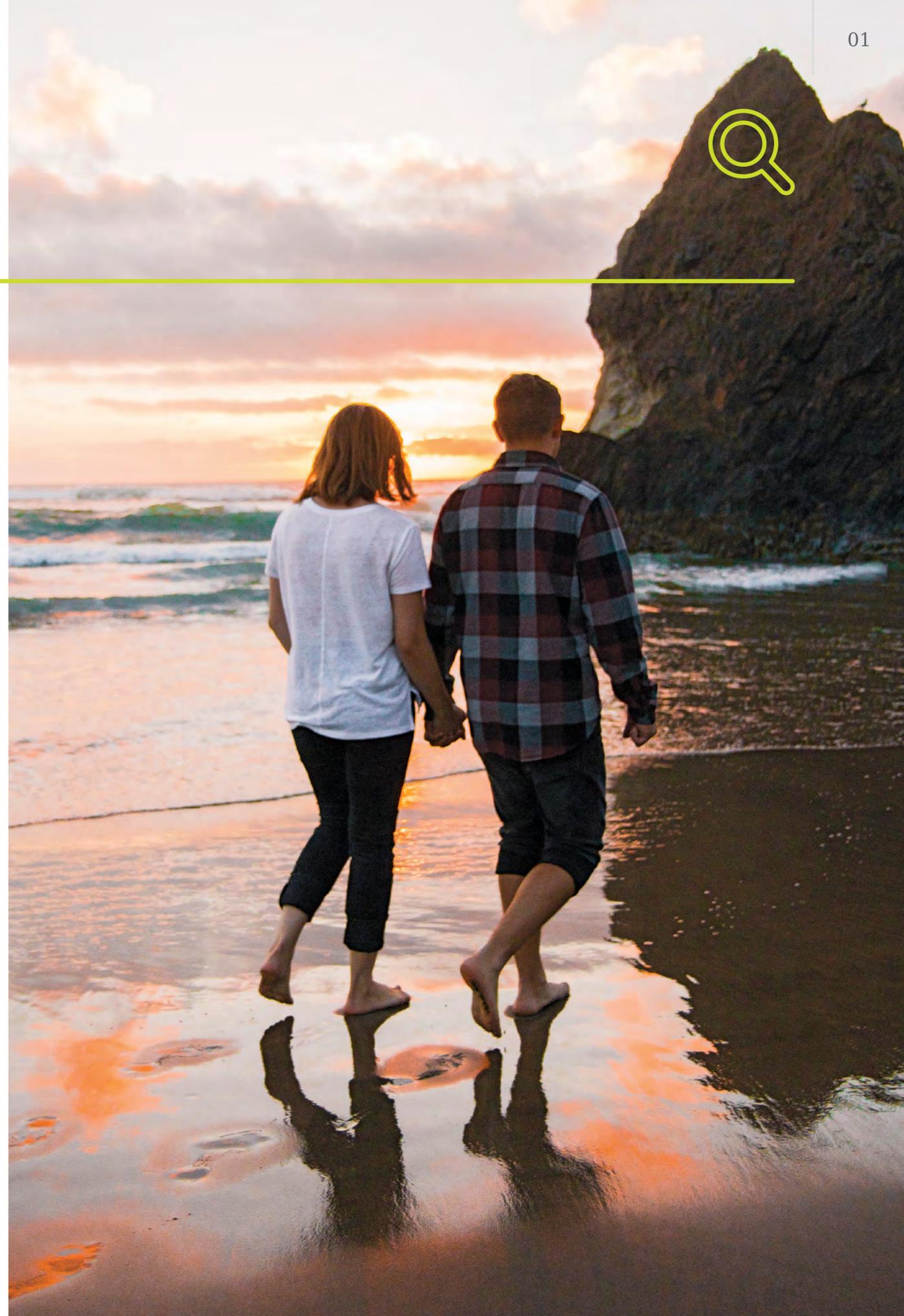
You have been given this booklet because you have been prescribed sunitinib to treat advanced/metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC).¹ Inside you can find information about mRCC and your medication.



Contents



Summary	03
.....	
What is metastatic renal cell carcinoma?	05
.....	
Talking about renal cell carcinoma	06
.....	
Living with renal cell carcinoma	07
.....	
What is sunitinib?	09
.....	
How do I take sunitinib?	10
.....	
When should I take sunitinib?	11
.....	
Managing side effects	13
.....	
What your doctor says, what your doctor means	19
.....	
Your treatment diary	22
.....	
References	31
.....	





Overview

Summary



Renal cell carcinoma

Metastatic renal cell carcinoma is an advanced type of kidney cancer where tumours have spread from your kidneys to other parts of your body.³



Telling friends and family

An important step in managing your disease will be deciding whom amongst your friends and family you will tell.



Living your life

Over time what you can and cannot do may change. You will need to learn what normal will mean for you. Use the healthy living tips on page 07 for some ideas to help restore balance.



Treatment with sunitinib

Your doctor has prescribed you sunitinib because they believe it is the best treatment for you. Sunitinib prevents tumours from growing by stopping new blood vessels from forming.¹



Taking sunitinib

Sunitinib is taken as a capsule, with or without food. It is usually taken for a period of time followed by a short break. Your doctor will work with you to find a routine that works for you.¹



Side effects

Like all drugs, sunitinib can have unwanted side effects. Managing side effects will help you get the most from therapy.¹ Use the practical tips on pages 12-14.



Understanding your doctor

We all struggle sometimes to understand our doctor. Ask them to explain a word if you do not know what it means. Look up the meaning of some medical terms on pages 19-20.

A diagnosis of cancer causes a wide range of emotions. You may be shocked. You may be angry. You may not know exactly how you are feeling. You will have lots of questions about your disease and treatment. This is perfectly normal.



You have been prescribed sunitinib because your doctor believes that it is the best treatment for you. You will take sunitinib for as long as your doctor continues to see that it is benefiting you. Following the advice of your healthcare team should help you get the most out of your treatment. You can also help by letting them know if you experience any side effects.



This booklet is here to help you navigate your treatment journey. It contains some general advice on living with kidney cancer, specific information about sunitinib and a list of common terms, with their definitions, to help you better understand your condition.

Remember, you are not alone. Get help from those around you. Learn what you need to about your disease and treatment, so you can focus on the important things in life. This booklet is here to help you during your treatment, so you can spend more time with the ones you love.

What is metastatic renal cell carcinoma?

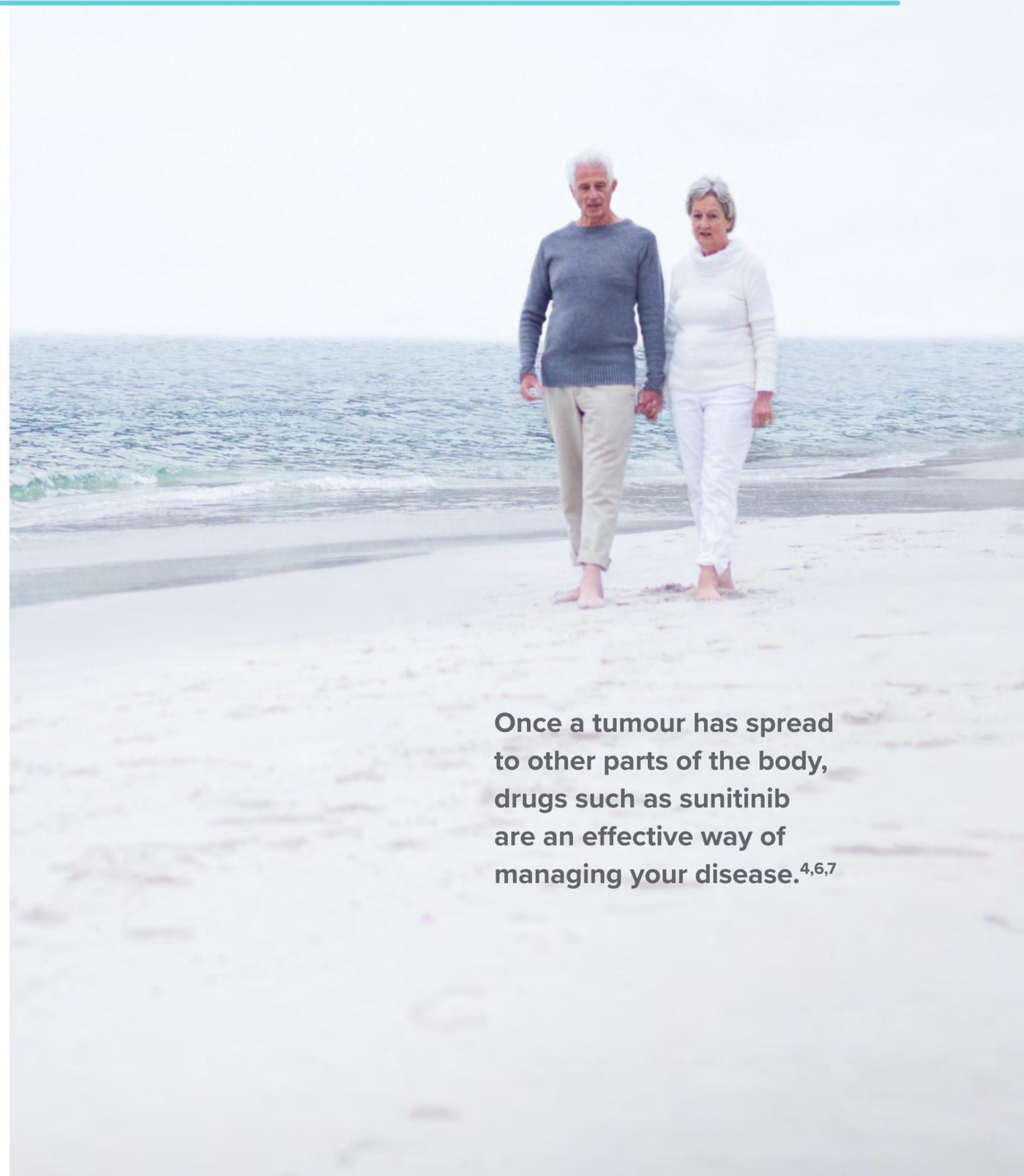


You have been diagnosed with metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC). This is an advanced type of kidney cancer.¹ It starts when cells in the kidney lose their ability to control their growth. These cells grow and divide abnormally to form a tumour.³

Sometimes, a group of cells from the tumour break off and move to different parts of your body. When this happens it is called a metastasis.³ In kidney cancer, this is known as mRCC.

It is common for kidney cancer to go unnoticed at first. Many people often do not notice any symptoms at all. It is only when the tumour has spread to other parts of the body that symptoms occur more often.⁴

You may have been previously diagnosed with localised RCC. This is when the tumour remains inside the kidney.⁵ You may have had the whole or part of the diseased kidney removed using surgery.⁴ However, sometimes the tumour can come back.



Once a tumour has spread to other parts of the body, drugs such as sunitinib are an effective way of managing your disease.^{4,6,7}

Talking about renal cell carcinoma



Telling friends and family about your diagnosis⁸

An important step in managing your disease will be deciding whom amongst your friends and family you will tell. Everyone deals with cancer differently and some people will find it easier to talk about it than others.

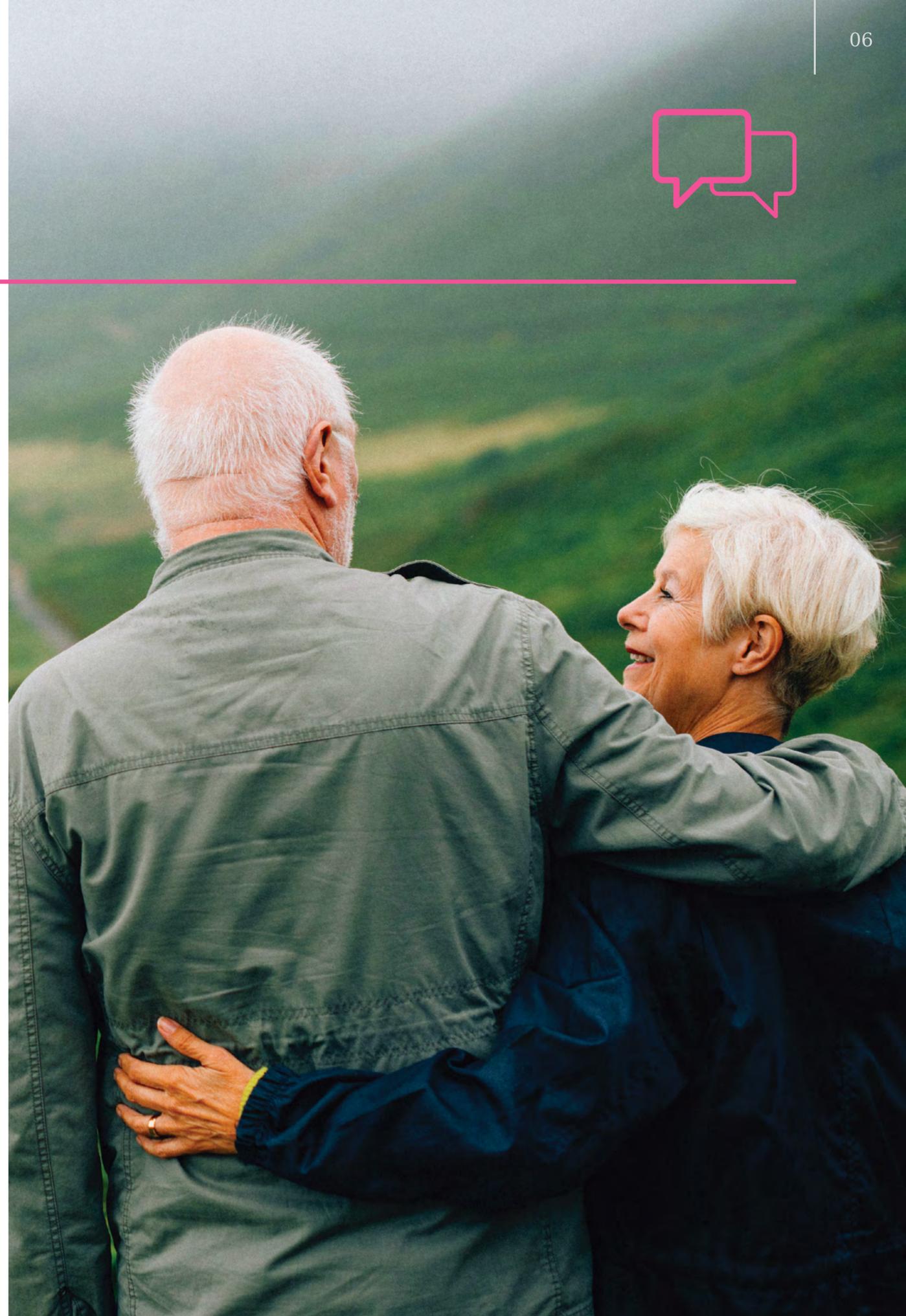
A good place to start your conversation is with what's happening to you and how you feel. Building a support network around you will help you manage now and in the future. Don't be embarrassed about asking for help. You never know when you may need an extra hand.

Your friends and family may not always know what to say. They may also be worried about upsetting you. By telling them how you feel, you can create an open and supportive environment around you.

Telling young children about your diagnosis^{8,9}

Families are often concerned about telling young children or grandchildren about a diagnosis of cancer. They worry about how children will react. Children often pick up on the things going on around them – even if they are not meant to – it is important to involve them and ask them how they feel. Different concerns, needs and fears will be raised at different times.

Each child will respond differently. The information they need will depend on how old they are. Find a quiet place where you won't be disturbed. Give a simple description of what is happening, including the type of cancer, treatment and how their lives may be affected. Prepare them for the changes that the family will be making over the coming months or years.

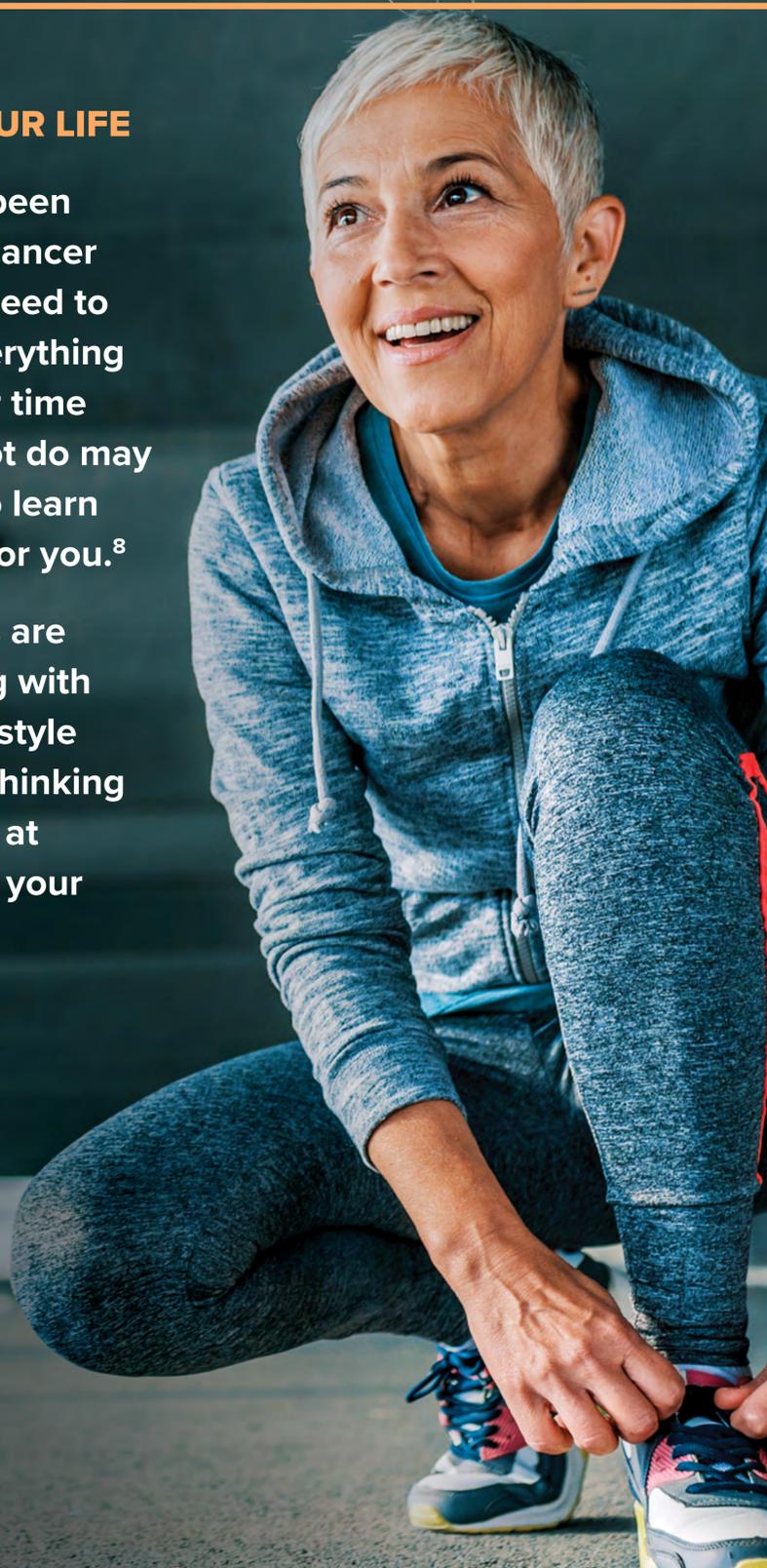




CONTINUE TO LIVE YOUR LIFE

Just because you have been diagnosed with kidney cancer doesn't mean that you need to immediately change everything that you are doing. Over time what you can and cannot do may change. You will need to learn what normal will mean for you.⁸

These healthy living tips are suitable for people living with cancer. If there were lifestyle changes that you were thinking of making, why not look at incorporating these into your routine.¹⁰



Living with renal cell carcinoma



Eat right¹⁰

- Maintain a healthy weight and eat a well-balanced diet to ensure your body's nutritional and calorie needs are met
- Eat right to help you prevent or manage any nutrition-related side effects such as loss of appetite, mouth sores or difficulty swallowing
- Eat right to help improve the quality of your life as you go through treatment

You may find that adjusting your diet helps you manage some of the side effects of sunitinib. See pages 13-17 for more information.

Ask your healthcare team if you have any questions.



Balance exercise with rest¹¹

- You may experience fatigue from either your treatment or the cancer itself¹¹
- Stay active as best as you can as exercise can improve bone health, muscle strength and overall quality of life¹⁰
- Ask your doctor/nurse for simple ways to add exercise to your daily life



Reduce stress¹⁰

- Try to avoid added pressure in your life
- Adopt relaxation techniques such as yoga
- Know your limitations and politely decline if you neither have the time nor energy to do something



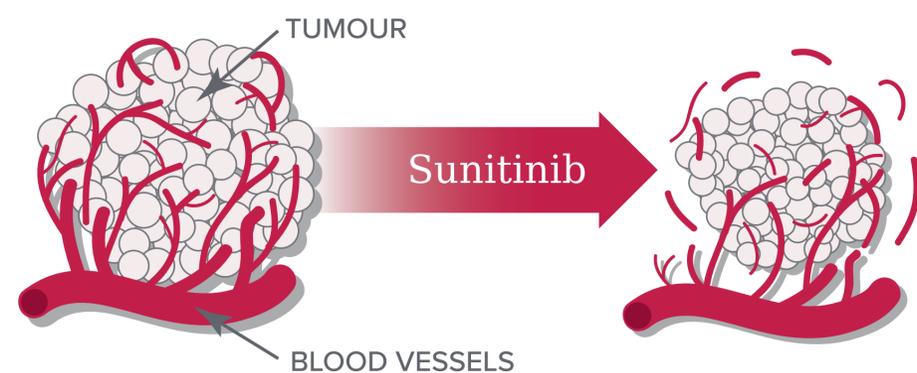
Introduction to sunitinib

What is sunitinib?



Sunitinib is used to manage mRCC.¹ You have been prescribed sunitinib because your doctor thinks it's the most suitable treatment for you.

In order to grow, tumours need their own blood supply. Sunitinib stops new blood vessels from forming, preventing the tumours from growing.^{1,2} It does this by blocking proteins called tyrosine kinases.^{1,2} This is why you may hear sunitinib being called a 'tyrosine kinase inhibitor' or TKI for short.^{1,2}

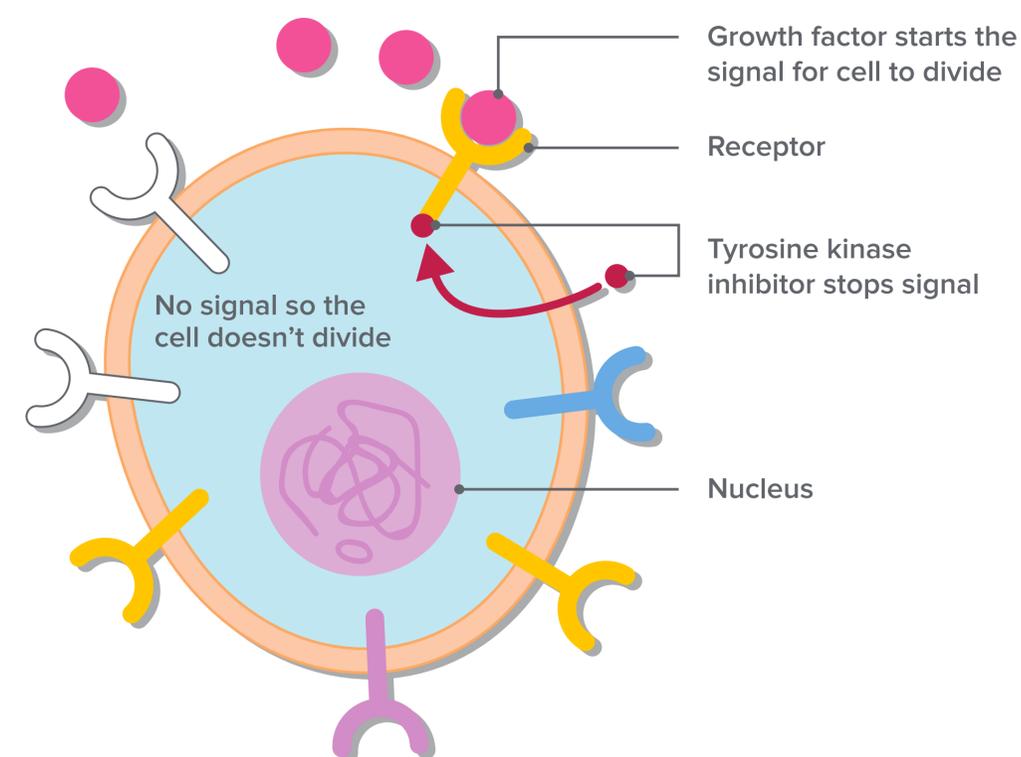


- 1** A tumour must create its own blood supply to grow
- 2** Sunitinib works by stopping new blood vessels forming
- 3** This helps to stop tumours growing and can even shrink them

Motzer et al, 2007.

Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) block chemical messengers (enzymes) called tyrosine kinases. Tyrosine kinases help to send growth signals in cells, so blocking them stops the cell growing and dividing.

Cancer growth blockers can block one type of tyrosine kinase or more than one type. TKIs that block more than one type of tyrosine kinase are called multi-TKIs.



Adapted from Cancer Research UK

How do I take sunitinib?

Dosing for sunitinib can vary from person to person, so it is important to remember to take sunitinib as directed by your doctor.¹ Sunitinib is usually taken for a period of time followed by a short break: this is one cycle of treatment. This cycle is repeated for as long as your doctor tells you to.¹

Your doctor may need to adjust your dose or change how often you take your dose (the schedule of your medication) depending on how well you are responding to treatment and how you are dealing with any side effects.¹⁴

If you take more sunitinib than you should

If you have accidentally taken too many capsules, talk to your doctor straight away. You may require medical attention.¹

If you forget to take sunitinib

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.¹

Sunitinib is taken as a capsule. It comes in four different sizes:



NOT ACTUAL SIZE

12.5 mg, 25 mg and 50 mg.¹

Sunitinib can be taken with or without food.¹

How to store sunitinib¹

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on carton, bottle and blister foil after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.
- Do not use this medicine if you notice that the pack is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

You may be on a different dose or schedule to other people you know. What's important is that you receive the dose that's best for you. To ensure you get the most from sunitinib, your dose may change.¹

By helping to manage side effects, you may be able to stay on treatment for longer.^{14,19}

Start first sunitinib treatment cycle¹

Talk to your doctor or nurse about your expectations from therapy, update them on your progress, and promptly notify them of any side effects or symptoms you may experience

Treatment of any side effects that you experience

To address the initial side effects, your doctor may monitor your blood pressure, revise your diet and prescribe any necessary medications¹⁴

IF SIDE EFFECTS PERSIST

Schedule modification

Your doctor may change the duration of treatment and the timing of treatment interruptions to help you manage your side effects¹⁵⁻¹⁸

Dose reduction

Your doctor may change your dose to help you manage your side effects¹⁴

When should I take sunitinib?

Try to take sunitinib at the same time each day as the routine will help you remember to take it.

If you miss a dose of sunitinib wait until your next prescribed dose and take that. Call your doctor or nurse straight away if you accidentally take too much sunitinib (more than one dose of sunitinib at a time).¹

What else do I need to know?

Do not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit whilst you are taking sunitinib.¹ This may alter the amount of drug in your body.¹²

Some medications can also affect the levels of sunitinib in your body. Ensure you discuss all your current medications with your doctor and pharmacist, including:¹

- Ketoconazole, itraconazole – used to treat fungal infections
- Erythromycin, clarithromycin, rifampicin – used to treat infections
- Ritonavir – used to treat HIV
- Dexamethasone – a corticosteroid used for various conditions
- Phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital – used to treat epilepsy and other neurological conditions
- Herbal preparations containing St. John's Wort





Therapy Management



What about side effects?

Like all drugs, sunitinib can have unwanted side effects. Not everyone will develop side effects and they will vary from person to person.¹

An important part of your treatment will be working together with your healthcare team to manage any side effects that arise.¹ Some of these side effects are not always manageable. Your doctor may need to adjust your dose or interrupt your treatment from time to time.¹²

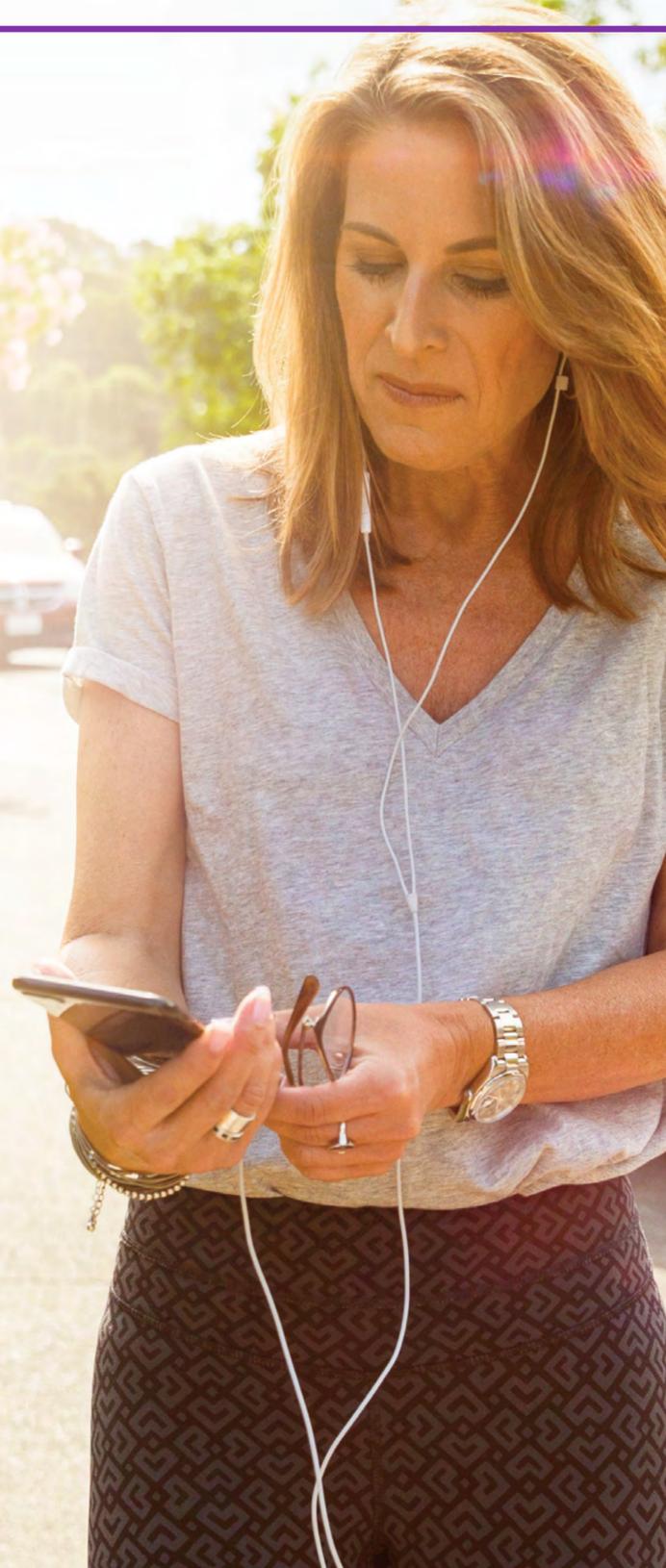
Remember to keep track of any side effects of sunitinib. You can use the symptom tracker in the Treatment Diary on page 22. This will allow you to discuss them with your healthcare team at your next visit.



Therapy management

It is important that you become involved in your therapy management.¹⁴

Talk to your doctor or nurse about your expectations from therapy, update them on your progress, promptly notify them of any side effects or symptoms you may experience – and don't be afraid to ask questions throughout the process.



As with any treatment, sunitinib can cause side effects.¹ As these can vary from person to person, the support you receive will be tailored to your needs. For most patients, side effects are moderate and can be managed.¹⁴

Before you start your therapy, ask your doctor or nurse what you can do to help avoid, anticipate or delay the onset of side effects. You can also find advice on how to proactively manage your therapy in this brochure, which can help you minimise any side effects you may experience.

Once you start sunitinib therapy, your doctor and nurse will be monitoring you regularly – for example, by taking your blood pressure, monitoring your bloods, asking you about side effects or recommending any other medications you may need.¹⁴ If appropriate, they will also provide lifestyle advice, such as how to adjust your diet, get enough rest, or how to plan your activities during the treatment cycle.¹⁴

Managing your symptoms will help you get the most from treatment.¹⁴ Use the Treatment Diary on page 22 to help you keep track of any side effects you may experience. Bring it with you when you visit your doctor/nurse, so they can understand how you're responding to treatment, and together you can make informed decisions about your treatment plan.

If you continue to experience side effects despite therapy management, you can discuss alternative ways of taking your sunitinib medication.¹⁴⁻¹⁸ Read the Package leaflet that came with your sunitinib tablets as it contains all potential side effects and important information.



Managing side effects

You can use the treatment diary to keep a record of your blood pressure data and bring it with you when you next visit your doctor.

High blood pressure/hypertension

Sunitinib can raise blood pressure.¹ Your doctor may check your blood pressure during your treatment or may suggest that you monitor your blood pressure at home on a daily basis. You may be prescribed medication(s) to help reduce your blood pressure if your doctor thinks that it is necessary.¹

Hypothyroidism/thyroid problems

Sunitinib can cause thyroid gland problems.¹ Tell your doctor if:

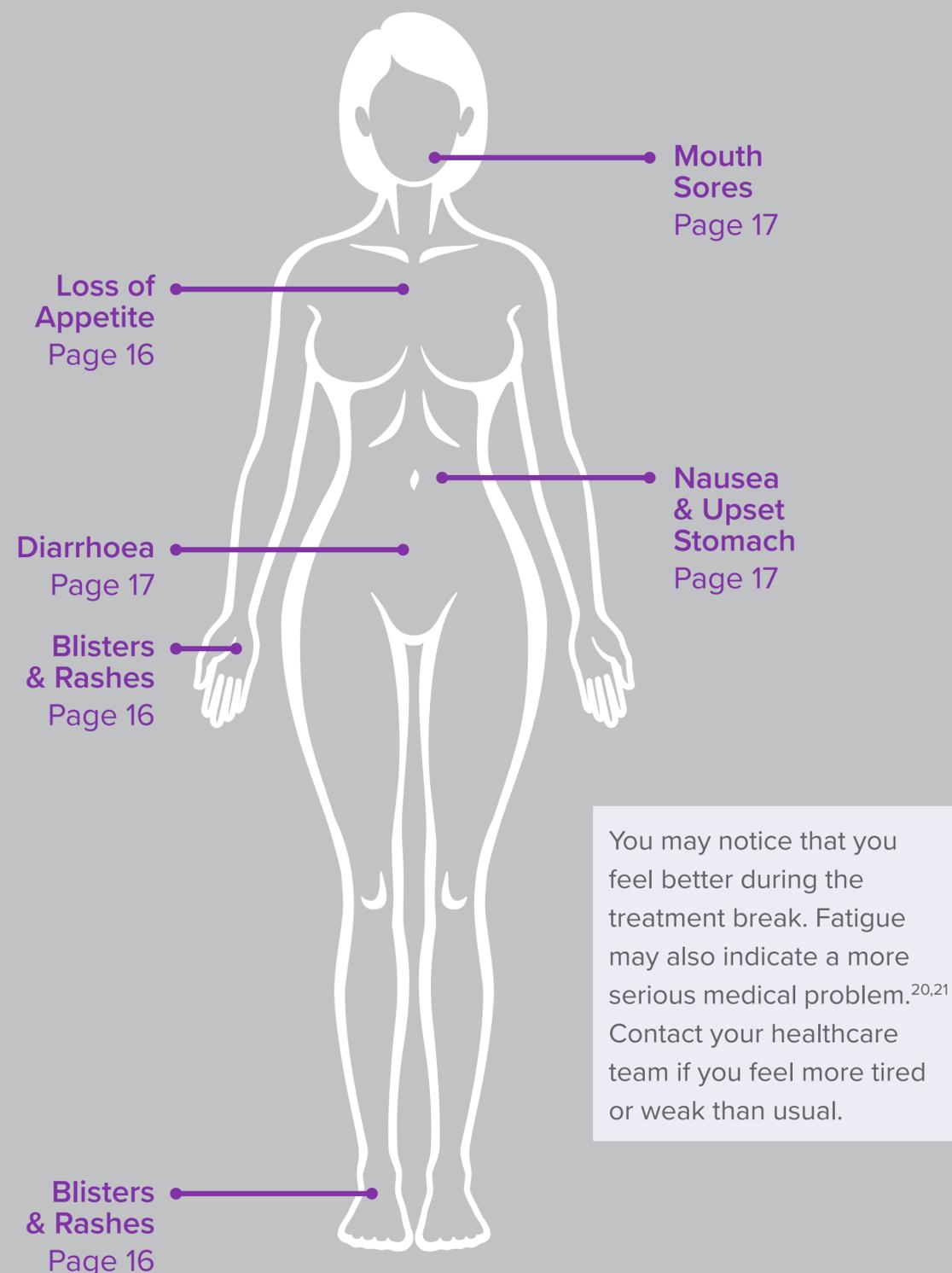
- You get tired more easily
- You generally feel colder than other people
- Your voice deepens whilst taking sunitinib

Tiredness and fatigue

You may feel tired or weak more often. Try the following to help you feel less tired:^{20,21}

- Take short breaks or naps when you feel the need
- Eat well and stay hydrated
- Take short walks or do light exercise if you feel well enough
- Do things that are relaxing, such as listening to music or reading
- Ask your doctor if there are over-the-counter or prescription medications that may help you manage your condition

Your doctor should check your thyroid function before you take sunitinib and regularly whilst you are taking it. If your thyroid gland is not producing enough thyroid hormone, you may be treated with a thyroid hormone replacement.¹



Managing side effects (continued)



Blisters or rash on the hands and feet

You may notice some redness, tenderness, blisters or a rash on the palms of your hands and soles of your feet. This is called hand-foot syndrome.^{20,21} To help prevent or minimise this:

- Moisturise your skin well using creams containing urea, lanolin or vitamin A, and use sunscreen or avoid direct sunlight^{20,22}
- Use mild soap and shampoo²⁰
- Wash in lukewarm (not hot) water and dry gently²⁰
- Avoid activities that cause increased pressure on the palms of your hands and soles of your feet^{20,22,23}
- Wear loose clothing and comfortable cushioned shoes (with a gel insole if possible) that do not pinch^{20,22,23}



If your skin is severely affected, your nurse or doctor may prescribe a pain relief cream.^{20,23}

Your doctor may recommend lotions or moisturisers as well as pain medication, such as ibuprofen or paracetamol, to help relieve any symptoms.^{20,21}



Taste changes and loss of appetite

You may notice that some foods taste different.²¹ If your food tastes unusual:²⁴

- Choose foods that smell and taste good, even if the food is unfamiliar
- Try cold or frozen foods as they may taste better than hot foods
- Flavour your food with herbs, spices, sugar, lemon or sauces
- Keep a clean and healthy mouth by brushing and flossing often
- Rinse with a salt and baking soda solution before meals to neutralise bad tastes in the mouth

You may have less desire to eat. Try these tips to help maintain good nutrition and a healthy weight:²⁵

- Eat several small meals a day – five or six isn't out of the question
- When you are hungry, eat

- Enjoy snacks and strive to make them nutritious. Find calories and protein in dried fruits, nuts, cheeses, and even milkshakes
- For added protein and calories, add gravy, butter, or cheese to your favourite foods
- Drink fluids between meals rather than filling up with them during meals
- If you are too tired to cook, ask a friend or family member to make you something. You may be surprised how many people you have to help
- If the smell of a certain food is bothering you, it may help to eat it cold or at room temperature
- If you're having trouble tasting your favourite foods, try adding herbs or condiments
- A dietician may have more ideas to offer you

Managing side effects (continued)



Diarrhoea

You may experience diarrhoea from time to time. To help relieve diarrhoea:^{20,21}

- Eat and drink often, but in small amounts each time
- Eat plain and simple food and avoid big meals, spicy, fatty and fibre-rich foods and caffeine
- If you are taking medication for constipation, discuss taking a break from it with your doctor

Your doctor or nurse will advise you on how to safely increase your fluid intake when you have diarrhoea.

It is important to start managing diarrhoea as soon as it begins. Ask your doctor or nurse if they can prescribe something to help.

Nausea, vomiting or upset stomach/indigestion

If you are feeling nauseous:²⁶

- Eat five or six small meals during the day instead of three big meals

- Avoid foods that are sweet, salty, spicy, fried or fatty
- Take small sips of water throughout the day if it is difficult to have a full glass at one time
- If your doctor prescribed you anti-nausea medication, make sure you take it regularly

If you are vomiting:²⁶

- Call your doctor/nurse immediately
- Start with small amounts of water, broth, or other clear liquids when you are ready to eat again
- Try eating soft foods (e.g. yoghurt or strained soup)
- Work up slowly to eating solid food

If you have an upset stomach or indigestion:²⁷

- Avoid heavy meals before bedtime
- Avoid foods that trigger reflux such as peppermint, chocolate, coffee and alcohol
- Ask your doctor if there are over-the-counter or prescription medications that may help you manage your condition

If you feel like you may be sick or if you have been sick, contact your doctor or nurse. Your doctor may prescribe something to relieve your symptoms.²⁶

Mouth pain/sores

You may develop mouth pain (stomatitis).^{20,21} Symptoms may include mouth sores, redness, a white coating of the tongue, bleeding gums or trouble swallowing.^{1,28} Try the following to help you manage mouth pain or sores:

- See your dentist before starting your cancer treatment, so you can take care of any existing dental problems¹
- Get into the habit of flossing, brushing and rinsing your mouth several times a day with alcohol-free products^{20,21,28}
- Use a soft toothbrush and children's toothpaste^{20,21,22}

Tell your doctor immediately if your mouth pain or sores get worse and bleed, get infected or prevent you eating and drinking. He or she may tell you to stop your treatment.^{1,28}

- Eat a balanced diet rich in fruits and vegetables²⁸
- Avoid spicy and sour food^{20,21,28}
- Avoid alcohol and try not to smoke^{20,22,28}
- Try using a straw if drinking is painful^{20,21,28}
- Ask your doctor about pain-relieving mouthwash or medications you can take^{22,28}





What your doctor says...



What your doctor says, what your doctor means

The following is a list, grouped according to topic, of common terms your doctor may use in conversation with you. You can find their plain-language definitions on the following pages. Review this list before or after doctor visits, so you can have a better understanding of your treatment management.

ABOUT YOUR CANCER

Renal cell carcinoma

(REE-nul sel KAR-sih-NOH-muh)

Renal cell carcinoma, or RCC for short, is the most common type of kidney cancer.³ This cancer begins in the lining of the tubules that filter the blood and produce urine in the kidneys.² It is also known as renal cell adenocarcinoma.³

Localised

Localised cancer is found only in the tissue or organ where it began and has not spread to other parts of the body.⁵

Advanced/metastatic

(... meh-tuh-STA-tik)

Advanced or metastatic cancer is cancer that has spread from the place where it started to a different place in the body.²⁹ For example, kidney cancer that spreads to the lungs and forms a metastatic tumour is metastatic kidney cancer, not lung cancer.

Stable disease

Stable disease is a cancer that is not growing or shrinking in size or severity.⁵

Disease progression

Disease progression is when cancer becomes worse over time and continues to grow or spreads to other parts of the body.⁵



DESCRIBING SIDE EFFECTS

Decreased appetite

Many people with cancer lose their desire to eat. This happens because cancer or its treatments can affect the way food tastes, or you may not feel like eating. Decreased appetite can be temporary, and your appetite may return to normal after completing your treatment.^{30,31}

Diarrhoea

An increase of more than four to six additional bowel movements a day, which is characterised by watery and loose stools. If there are more than seven additional bowel movements a day, seek medical attention.³⁰

Fatigue or tiredness

An extreme feeling of tiredness and lack of energy that may be due to the disease or treatment.^{30,32} Remember to rest and ask for help when you need it.

Hand-foot syndrome

A side effect of some types of chemotherapy where the hands or feet are painful, swollen, numb, tingle or appear red. This skin reaction occurs

when a small amount of medication leaks out of the small blood vessels under the skin, usually on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.³³

Hypothyroidism (HY-poh-THY-roy-dih-zum)

An underactive thyroid gland that cannot make enough hormone to keep the body running normally. Symptoms include weight gain, constipation, dry skin and sensitivity to the cold.^{30,34}

Nausea

A feeling of sickness or discomfort in the stomach that may come with an urge to vomit. Nausea is a side effect of some types of cancer treatments.^{30,32}

Stomatitis (STOW-mah-TI-tis):

Stomatitis is an inflammation inside of the mouth, usually a small sore or ulcer. It can affect any of the structures in the mouth, which may involve the cheeks, gums, tongue, lips, and roof or floor of the mouth.³⁵

CLINICAL TERMS

Complete or partial response

A complete response means that all signs of cancer have disappeared in response to treatment. This does not always mean that the cancer has been cured.⁵ Partial response means that there has been a decrease in the size of a tumour or in the amount of cancer in the body in response to treatment.⁵

Nephrectomy (nuh-FREKT-tow-me)

Surgery to remove all or part of the kidney. This may include removing the bladder, surrounding tissues or lymph nodes. A cure is unlikely unless all of the cancer is removed with surgery. Even if some cancer is left behind, patients can still benefit from surgery.⁵

Survival

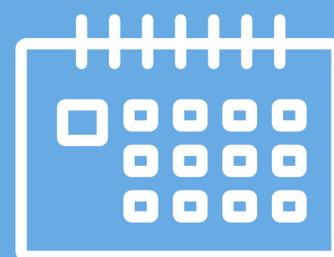
Your doctor may refer to overall survival or progression-free survival instead of talking about life expectancy. These medical terms are used by your doctor to explain how well a cancer treatment works.⁵

Tumour burden

Tumour burden refers to the number of cancer cells, the size of a tumour or the amount of cancer you have in your body.³⁶

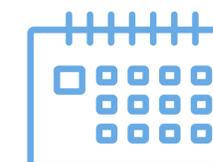
VEGF

Vascular endothelial growth factor (or VEGF for short) is a substance made by cells. This helps new blood vessels develop and grow. Some cancer treatments target VEGF to stop cancers developing the blood vessels they need.⁵



Treatment Diary

Treatment Diary



ABOUT THIS DIARY

This diary will help you keep track of your treatment schedule and any side effects you may have. You can use it every day to record specific side effects and to track whether you've taken your medication. You can also bring it with you when you visit your doctor, so they can understand how you're responding to treatment.

This information in this diary is not meant to take the place of your doctor's care or advice. Please contact your doctor if you have any questions about your treatment or side effect management.

If you have any questions about your treatment or side effects, speak to your doctor; they are there to help. Sharing how you feel will ensure you get the care you need, and being honest about your feelings will help you to feel comfortable with your healthcare, your doctor and sunitinib.

Write down the answers they give you. Let them know if you don't understand something and don't be worried about asking them to repeat anything they've said. Why not bring a loved one with you to help you remember and to lend support.

DOSING FOR SUNITINIB

Dosing for sunitinib can vary from person to person, so it is important to remember to take sunitinib as directed by your doctor.¹ Sunitinib is usually taken for a period of time followed by a short break; this is one cycle of treatment. This cycle is repeated for as long as your doctor tells you to.¹

Your doctor may need to adjust your dose or change how often you take your dose (the schedule of your medication) depending on how well you are responding to treatment and how you are dealing with any side effects.¹⁴

To help you remember how to take sunitinib, ask your doctor to record your dose and treatment schedule here:

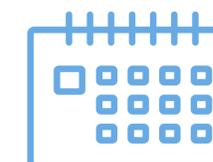
DOSE:

mg a day

SCHEDULE:

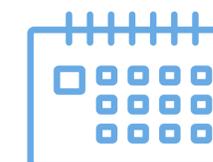
Every day for weeks with a week break in between

My Treatment Diary



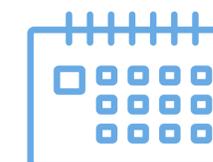
Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



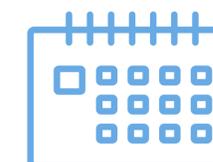
Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



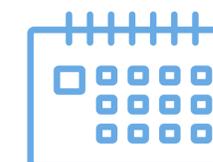
Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



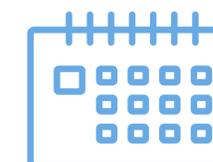
Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



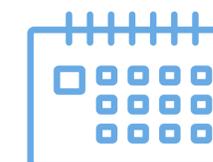
Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



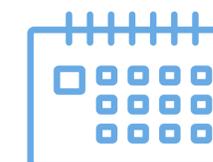
Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Date	Did you take your medication?	How are you feeling overall?	Have you experienced any side effects? (Rate each on a scale from 1–4, with 1 being mild and 4 being severe)
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
DD/MM	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

References

1. SUTENT®. Package leaflet: Information for the user.
2. National Cancer Institute. Renal cell cancer treatment: General information about renal cell cancer treatment. Available at: <http://www.cancer.gov/types/kidney/patient/kidney-treatment-pdq>. Last accessed: April 2022.
3. American Cancer Society. Kidney Cancer (Adult) – Renal Cell Carcinoma. Available at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/kidney-cancer/about/what-is-kidney-cancer.html> Last accessed: April 2022.
4. Escudier B, et al. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25(Suppl 3):iii49–iii56.
5. National Cancer Institute. NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms. Available at: <http://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>. Last accessed: April 2022.
6. Motzer RJ, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2007;356:115–124.
7. Motzer RJ, et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:3584–3590.
8. American Cancer Society. Talking with Friends and Relatives About Your Cancer. 2013. Available at: <http://www.cancer.org/treatment/understanding-your-diagnosis/telling-others-about-your-cancer.html> Last accessed: April 2022.
9. American Cancer Society. Helping Children When a Family Member Has Cancer: Dealing With Diagnosis. Available at: <http://www.cancer.org/treatment/childrenandcancer/helpingchildrenwhenafamilymemberhascancer/dealingwithdiagnosis/dealing-with-diagnosis-intro>. Last accessed: April 2022.
10. American Cancer Society. Lifestyle Changes That Make a Difference. 2012. Available at: <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-037186.pdf>. Last accessed: April 2022.
11. Eisen T, et al. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2012;104:93–113.
12. SUTENT®. Summary of Product Characteristics.
13. Cancer Research UK Available at: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Diagram_showing_how_growth_factor_inhibitors_stop_the_signal_inside_the_cell_CRUK_131.svg). Last accessed: November 2019
14. Castellano, D et al. *Cancer Treat Rev* 2013;39(3):230–240.
15. Najjar YG, et al. *Eur J Cancer* 2014;50:1084–1089.
16. Atkinson BJ, et al. *J Urol* 2014;191:611–618.
17. Miyake H, et al. *Med Oncol* 2015;32:78.
18. Bracarda S, et al. *Ann Oncol* 2015;26:2107–2113.
19. Porta C, et al. *Cancer Med* 2014;3(6):1517–1526.
20. Kollmannsberger C, et al. *Can Urol Assoc J* 2007;1(2Suppl):S41–S54.
21. Kollmannsberger C, et al. *Oncologist* 2011;16:543–553.
22. Négrier S, Ravaud A. *Eur J Cancer Suppl* 2007;5:S12–S19.
23. Lacouture ME, et al. *Oncologist* 2008;13:1001–1011.
24. Cancer.net. Taste changes. 2015. Available at: <https://www.cancer.net/coping-with-cancer/physical-emotional-and-social-effects-cancer/managing-physical-side-effects/taste-changes>. Last accessed: April 2022.
25. Cancer.net. Appetite loss. 2014. Available at: <http://www.cancer.net/navigating-cancer-care/side-effects/appetite-loss>. Last accessed: April 2022.
26. National Cancer Institute. Managing chemotherapy side effects: Nausea and Vomiting. 2012. Available at: <http://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/nausea.pdf>. Last accessed: November 2019.
27. Bhojani N, et al. *Eur Urol* 2008;53:917–930.
28. Mayo Clinic. Mouth sores caused by cancer: How to cope. Available at: <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/cancer/in-depth/mouth-sores/art-20045486>. Last accessed: April 2022.
29. Irish Cancer Society. What is advanced cancer? Available at: <https://www.cancer.ie/search?keywords=what%20is%20advanced%20cancer>. Last accessed: November 2019.
30. US Department of Health and Human Services. Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v5.0. Available at: https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/docs/CTCAE_v5_Quick_Reference_8.5x11.pdf Last accessed April 2022.
31. Canadian Cancer Society. Loss of Appetite. Available at: <https://cancer.ca/en/treatments/side-effects/loss-of-appetite>. Last accessed: April 2022.
32. Larkin J, et al. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2014;37(4):397–403.
33. Cancer.net. Hand-Foot Syndrome or Palmar-Plantar Erythrodysesthesia. 2014. Available at: <https://www.cancer.net/coping-with-cancer/physical-emotional-and-social-effects-cancer/managing-physical-side-effects/hand-foot-syndrome-or-palmar-plantar-erythrodysesthesia> Last accessed: April 2022.
34. American Thyroid Association. Hypothyroidism. Available at: <http://www.thyroid.org/hypothyroidism/>. Last accessed: April 2022.
35. The Medical Dictionary. Stomatitis. Available at: <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/stomatitis>. Last accessed: April 2022.
36. The Free Dictionary. Tumour burden. Available at: <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/tumor+burden>. Last accessed: April 2022.



PP-SUT-IRL-0156 | Date of preparation: April 2022

 Contents

 Overview

 Introduction to Sunitinib

 Therapy Management

 What Your Doctor Says

 Treatment Diary

 References

