



# A Guide to your Treatment with **TRODELVY**<sup>®</sup> ▼ (sacituzumab govitecan)

For people who have been  
prescribed Trodelvy<sup>®</sup>

 **GILEAD** This leaflet has been developed and funded by Gilead Sciences Limited

## It's important to read the Trodelvy<sup>®</sup> patient information leaflet provided with your medicine

▼ **Reporting side effects.** This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in the patient information leaflet. For the UK, you can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at <https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/> or via the Yellow Card app (download from the Apple App Store or Google Play Store). For Ireland, reporting forms and information can be found at [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie) and can be reported to HPRAs on +353 1 6764971. Adverse events should also be reported to Gilead to [safety\\_FC@gilead.com](mailto:safety_FC@gilead.com) or +44 (0) 1223 897500. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.



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## A GUIDE TO YOUR TREATMENT

This booklet provides practical and useful information about your treatment with Trodelvy®.

While it aims to answer questions you might have about your treatment, it's not intended to replace your oncology team's advice. If you have any concerns or questions about your health or medication, your oncology team are always the best people to ask.



## INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR MEDICINE

### WHAT IS TRODELVY®?

Trodelvy® is the brand name for a breast cancer medicine also known as sacituzumab govitecan – or SG.



You may be offered this treatment if you have:

- Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) that has spread to another part of the body (secondary breast cancer); this is known as advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (mTNBC).
- Triple-negative breast cancer that cannot be removed by surgery
- Already had two or more separate chemotherapy treatments for TNBC, including at least one for secondary breast cancer, breast cancer that cannot be removed by surgery, or breast cancer that has spread to nearby tissue and lymph nodes

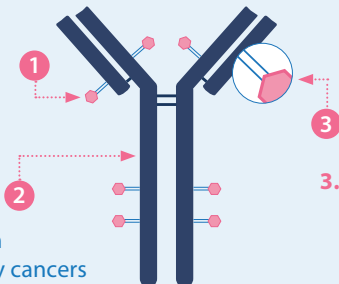
### WHAT IS YOUR MEDICINE MADE OF?

Your type of medicine is an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC). It is also known as a targeted (biological) therapy.

Unlike traditional chemotherapy, ADCs contain 3 parts: anti-cancer medicine, an antibody, and a linker

**1. Anti-cancer medicine**  
Kills cancer cells once they're found

**2. Antibody**  
Finds a specific protein which is found in many cancers

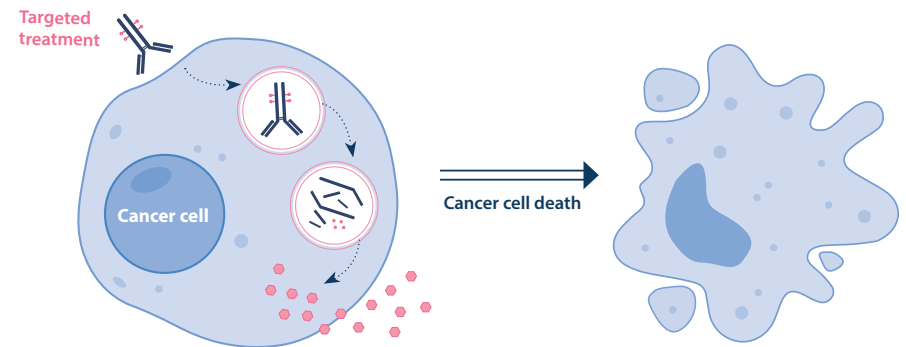


**3. Linker**  
Connects the antibody to the anti-cancer medicine

### HOW DOES YOUR TREATMENT WORK?

Targeted (biological) therapies block the growth and spread of cancer.

Many TNBC cells have a higher-than-normal level of a protein called Trop-2 on their surface, which stimulates them to grow. Your medicine attaches to the Trop-2 proteins and delivers the chemotherapy drug SN-38 directly into the breast cancer cells to kill them. It also has a 'bystander effect'. This means it can kill neighbouring cancer cells, even if they do not have a higher level of Trop-2 on their surface.



### STARTING YOUR TREATMENT

Before starting your treatment, tell your oncology team about any medicines you are taking as some may affect the way this treatment works.

Are you taking:



Prescription or over-the-counter medicines



Vitamins



Herbal supplements




It's also important that you let your oncology team know if you have any allergies. Your oncology team may also discuss contraception and family planning with you as this treatment must not be given to pregnant women.




## HOW WILL THIS TREATMENT BE GIVEN?

Your treatment is given into a vein (intravenously) as a drip (infusion). Your oncology team will either place a cannula or arrange for a line to be inserted into your vein.

Other intravenous methods, such as a peripherally inserted central catheter line (PICC), may be used depending on factors such as how easy it is for your oncology team to find suitable veins.

	<b>Before your infusion:</b> Your oncology team may give you medicines to help prevent any infusion-related reactions, or to help reduce or prevent you feeling or being sick
	<b>During your infusion:</b> Your first infusion will take around 3 hours. Your oncology team will observe you during the infusion. Further infusions may take only 1 to 2 hours if your first infusion was uneventful
	<b>After each infusion:</b> Your oncology team will watch for reactions for at least 30 minutes. If you experience any side effects with this treatment, tell your oncology team right away

Your oncology team may give you medicines to take home that can help you manage the side effects of this treatment. More information on side effects and when to seek help are included on the next few pages.

 **It's important to keep track of when and how often your side effects occur, and how mild or severe they may be, as this can help your oncology team understand what support you may need. There is a notes section at the back of this booklet which you may wish to use for this.**

## HOW OFTEN WILL I BE GIVEN THIS TREATMENT?

Your treatment is given in cycles. A cycle means you have the medicine on a particular day or days and then have a rest to allow your body to recover.


A cycle of Trodelvy® lasts 21 days, with treatment given on days 1 and 8. The cycle is then repeated after day 21.



You'll have this treatment as an outpatient for as long as your oncology team feels you're responding to treatment, and any side effects are manageable.

## HOW DO I SET UP A ROUTINE FOR MY TREATMENT DAYS?

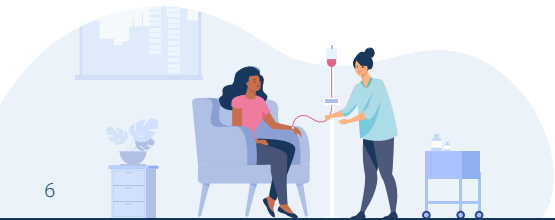
Arranging for transportation to and from the hospital can be helpful, especially as you may feel tired before or after treatment.

 Your infusions can take up to 3 hours so perhaps think about what you can do to pass the time, such as:

- Reading books or magazines
- Listening to audio books, music, or podcasts
- Watching shows or films on your tablet or phone
- Using a meditation application

Wear comfortable clothing and bring extra clothing in case you feel cold.

Until you know how this treatment will affect you, consider asking someone to be at home to help you on treatment days. After a few treatments, you should have a better sense of how you'll feel and what kind of support you need.



## SIDE EFFECTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

Like other breast cancer treatments, your treatment can cause side effects, including some that are serious.

It's important to understand what to expect with your medicine, and to speak with your oncology team right away if you have any side effects. Your oncology team can adjust the dose of your medicine, give you additional medical help, or share tips to help you cope with side effects.



### IMPORTANT REMINDER

You should be given a 24-hour contact number, or told who to contact, if you feel unwell or are concerned about side effects at any time during your treatment, including at night or at the weekend.

Here is a list of common side effects. This is not a complete list, and you should refer to the patient information leaflet for more details. These side effects can usually be managed and those described here will not affect everyone.

## EFFECTS ON THE BLOOD

Your treatment can affect the number of blood cells in the body.

You'll have regular blood tests to check your blood cell count and if this is too low, your next cycle of treatment may be delayed, or stopped, or the dose reduced.

### NEUTROPENIA AND INFECTIONS

Neutropenia is where you have low levels of neutrophils, a type of white blood cell which fights infection in your blood.

Neutropenia can increase the risk of getting infections, such as urine or chest infections. These infections can be severe and life threatening.

### ANAEMIA

Having too few red blood cells is called anaemia.

If you feel more tired than usual, breathless, or dizzy, let your oncology team know.



Seek urgent medical attention if you experience any of the following signs and symptoms:

- Suddenly feeling unwell
- A fever (a high temperature) or a low temperature (<36.0°C)
- Chills or sweating
- Sore throat, sores in the mouth or a toothache
- Stomach pain
- Pain near the anus or sores around the anus
- Pain or burning when urinating or urinating often
- Diarrhoea
- A cough or shortness of breath



Tips to help prevent infections:

- Wash your hands often
- Avoid large crowds of people where possible
- Shower daily to keep your body clean and moisturise to prevent your skin drying and cracking
- Try using a child-size, soft toothbrush if your regular toothbrush is too bulky or uncomfortable
- Try using an electric razor or hair removal cream, if a normal razor causes your skin to become irritated
- Don't share bath towels, drinking glasses or anything else that can spread germs
- Avoid cleaning or dusting areas that have not been cleaned in a while. Fungus spores can live in dust
- Keep up to date with all your recommended vaccines such as flu or COVID – have them at least 2 weeks before treatment
- Clean cuts, scrapes, or burns immediately with soap and warm water. Treat the wound with an antiseptic cream and protect the area with a clean bandage. Clean the wound and replace the bandage every time the area gets dirty or wet. If you have signs of infection such as pain, swelling, and redness in the area or if you develop a fever, tell your oncology team immediately

## EFFECTS ON THE GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

### DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is when you experience frequent, loose, or watery stools. It is a very common side effect and can sometimes be severe. It is very important that you let your oncology team know if you get diarrhoea as soon as possible, as there are treatments that can be prescribed to help.

The most likely time to have diarrhoea is 2 weeks after the first dose. It may last for around a week.

Contact your oncology team the first time that you get diarrhoea during treatment so they can consider prescribing an anti-diarrhoea medicine. If appropriate, you may be prescribed other medications to help manage your symptoms.



Seek urgent medical attention if you suffer from any of the following symptoms:

- Black or bloody stools
- Symptoms of dehydration such as light-headedness, dizziness, or fainting
- Unable to drink fluids due to nausea or vomiting
- Unable to get diarrhoea under control within 24 hours



Tips to help manage diarrhoea:

	Slowly sip cool, clear liquids, such as water, throughout the day to stay hydrated
	Eat frequent, small meals that are bland and low in fibre, such as bananas, white rice, and toast
	Avoid alcohol, caffeine, greasy, fatty, or spicy foods, and limit dairy products and raw vegetables
	You might also find it useful to carry wipes and spare underwear or clothes
	Included with this booklet is a toilet card. This is a card that you can show quickly and easily to staff in shops, offices, cafes, pubs, and other places. It explains that you are on cancer treatment and need urgent access to a toilet. There are other similar cards available

If you develop severe diarrhoea, your oncology team may decrease the dose of Trodelvy®, delay your next cycle of treatment, or stop your treatment completely. It's important to tell the oncology team about side effects as they can make adjustments to help you to continue treatment.

### FEELING SICK AND BEING SICK

This medicine can cause you to feel sick (nausea) and be sick (vomit).

You may not feel like eating, especially if you're feeling sick. Your sense of taste can also change, and some foods and drinks may taste different.

Seek urgent medical attention if you suffer from uncontrolled nausea or vomiting whilst receiving your treatment.

Anti-sickness medicines can be prescribed before and after treatment to help relieve you from feeling and being sick.



These tips may also help:

- Eat 5 to 6 small meals or snacks a day rather than 3 large meals
- Eat bland foods, such as toast and crackers
- Try eating small amounts of foods that are high in calories
- Slowly sip cool, clear liquids throughout the day to stay hydrated
- If you are feeling sick or vomiting, ice cubes or frozen juice cubes may help you take in fluids more easily



## OTHER SIDE EFFECTS TO BE AWARE OF

### ALLERGIC REACTIONS RELATED TO YOUR INFUSION

Allergic reactions during or shortly after your infusion can occur.

These reactions can be severe and life threatening, and can happen when receiving your treatment. Seek urgent medical attention if you have the following signs and symptoms of allergic and infusion-related reactions.

Symptoms include flushing, skin rash, itching, back pain, shortness of breath, faintness, fever, or chills. If you have any of these symptoms during your treatment, please let your oncology team know.

You may be given some medicine by your oncology team before your infusion starts to help prevent symptoms.



Seek medical attention straight away if you have the following:

- Itching
- Outbreak of swollen bumps or plaques (wheals) on the skin that appear suddenly
- Develop a fever
- A sudden attack of severe shivering along with a feeling of coldness
- Extreme sweating
- Breathing difficulties and wheezing
- Chest pain or heart palpitations

## FATIGUE






Fatigue is extreme tiredness that doesn't go away with rest or sleep. It's a very common side effect of breast cancer treatment and may affect you physically and emotionally.

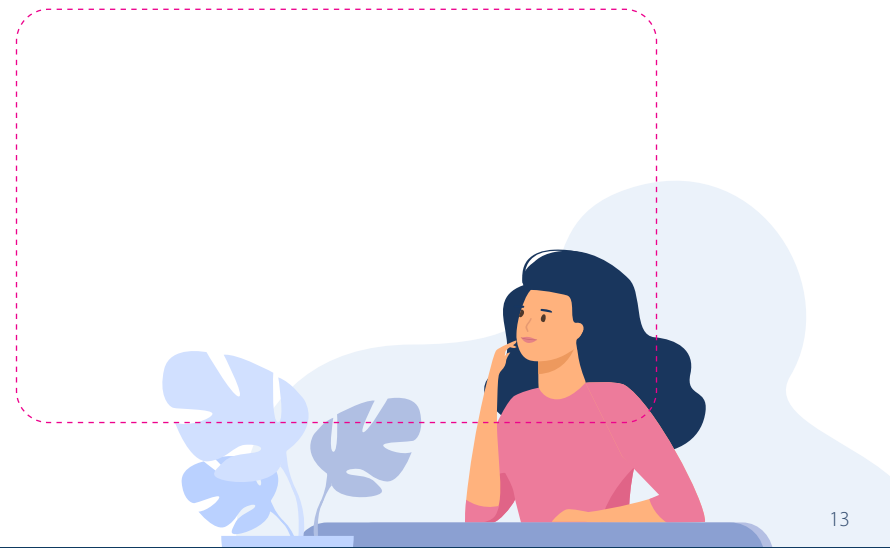
It has many causes, from psychological factors such as the stress of coping with the diagnosis, to physical ones such as the side effects of treatment or progression (growth and spread) of the cancer.

If you experience fatigue, tell your oncology team so you can be fully assessed and offered advice on how to manage your energy levels.



### Tips to increase your energy:

-  Plan time to relax and rest, and create a schedule that works for you
-  Take short naps and try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night
-  Try to stay active, but talk with your doctor before starting a new exercise routine
-  Drink plenty of water and eat a balanced diet
-  Keep a diary to identify and manage points in the day when you become tired, and plan activities for when you have more energy



## OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND SUPPORT

The following resources may be helpful to you and the people who support you:

	<a href="http://www.breastcancernow.org">www.breastcancernow.org</a>
	<a href="http://www.macmillan.org.uk">www.macmillan.org.uk</a>
	<a href="http://www.blackwomenrisinguk.org">www.blackwomenrisinguk.org</a>
	<a href="http://www.breastcancerireland.com">www.breastcancerireland.com</a>
	<a href="http://www.cancer.ie">www.cancer.ie</a>

*The resources above are not controlled or owned by Gilead Sciences, and Gilead Sciences is not responsible for their content.*

### TOILET CARD

You can use this card during or after treatment.

If you need to use the toilet urgently, you can show it in places such as shops, offices, cafes, and pubs. We hope it helps you get access to a toilet without any awkward questions, but we cannot guarantee it will work everywhere.



**Due to my cancer treatment,  
I need urgent access to a toilet.**

**Please can you help?**

Although this booklet is intended for you, you may find it useful to share this next section with your carer so they can better understand your needs.

## INFORMATION FOR CARERS

Caring for someone with cancer often means things like helping with everyday tasks as well as giving them emotional support.

### UNDERSTANDING THE TREATMENT AND ROUTINE

This booklet has been developed to provide useful information about treatment with Trodelvy®. Take time to understand the treatment, routine, and side effects explained in this booklet. If you need any further information, please talk to the oncology team. Don't be afraid to ask questions or take notes on behalf of the person you are caring for.



Here is a helpful list of questions to check you have all the information you need:

- What is the treatment?
- What is the treatment cycle and how is it administered?
- How long will each treatment session last?
- Where will the treatment take place?
- What side effects may be expected?
- Are there any medicines which could help with side effects?
- Are there any tips to help with side effects?
- Will this treatment affect everyday activities?
- What support services and information for carers is available?



## **UNDERSTANDING SIDE EFFECTS**

Like other breast cancer treatments, this medicine can cause side effects including some that are serious. It's helpful to understand the possible side effects so that you, or the person you are caring for, know when to seek medical help.

It also helps to write down the names and contact details of the team responsible for the person you care for, in case you need to contact them. There is a section at the back of this leaflet for notes.



### **IMPORTANT REMINDER**

The person in your care is more likely to get infections whilst receiving this treatment. It is therefore extremely important for you to keep your distance if you have an infectious disease such as a cold, flu or COVID.\* Do familiarise yourself with the section on tips to help prevent infections, as many of the suggestions could be helpful for you too.

\* Please follow local COVID guidance.

## **NOTES**

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