

Trilaciclib

Names	The generic drug name is trilaciclib (trye" la sye' klib). Cosela® is the brand name. There may be other names for this medication.
What Is It Used For?	This drug is used to help lower the risk of getting low blood cell counts that can be caused by taking certain chemotherapies (platinum/etoposide or topotecan) for extensive-stage small cell lung cancer. Chemotherapy can damage the bone marrow, where blood cells are made.
How Does it Work?	Trilaciclib is in a class of medications called cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CKD4/6 inhibitor). It works by pausing growth of the cells in the bone marrow (red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets) while the chemotherapy is in the body. This protects the cells in the bone marrow and immune system from being damaged during chemotherapy.
How is it Given?	Your medication is given by infusion into a vein (intravenously/IV), usually over 30 minutes, within 4 hours before chemotherapy.
What Should I Tell My Doctor Before I Begin?	<p>Tell your doctor if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• have ever had an allergic reaction to trilaciclib or you have any allergies• are taking medication for diabetes, heart disease, or multiple sclerosis• have liver disease• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant

Tell your doctor about all the medications you are currently taking, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, supplements, and herbal supplements.

Keep a list of the medicines you take to show to your healthcare provider or pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

What Are Some Common Side Effects?

- Fatigue
- Headache
- Rash
- Stomach pain
- Low levels of calcium, potassium, or phosphate in your blood
- High levels of a liver enzyme
- Infection in the lungs (pneumonia)
- Reactions related to the infusion
- Swelling in the legs or arms
- Blood clots
- High blood sugar (hyperglycemia)

How Can I Manage These Side Effects?

- ✓ **Drink 2-3 quarts of water every day unless your doctor tells you to limit your fluids.**
- ✓ **Fatigue:** Take rests during the day, limit your activities, and do activities at a time of day when you have a bit more energy. Learn to ask for and accept help with household and daily chores.
- ✓ **Headache, pain:** Check with your doctor before taking any medicines or products for headache or any other side effect.
- ✓ **Skin care:** Use a sunblock with SPF 30 or higher that protects against both UVA and UVB rays when you are outdoors, even if it is just for a short time. Wear sunglasses and protective clothes (brimmed hat, long sleeves, etc.) when in the sun. Do not use tanning beds. If you develop a rash, keep the area clean and dry and check with your doctor before using any creams or ointments on the area.
- ✓ **Edema:** To help prevent edema, do not stand for long periods of time. Keep your legs elevated when sitting or lying down. Avoid wearing tight-fitting clothing and shoes. Weigh yourself often. Contact your provider if the swelling becomes painful, limits your ability to walk or care for yourself, or if you gain more than 5 pounds in one week.
- ✓ **To lower the risk of infection:** Stay away from people with colds or other illnesses, wash your hands often, and do not get any kind of immunization or vaccination unless you have your doctor's permission.

When Should I Call the Doctor?

Call 911 or go to the nearest hospital emergency department if you have life-threatening symptoms such as signs of severe allergic reaction: Swelling in your face or hands, swelling or tingling in your tongue, face or

throat; chest tightness; wheezing; trouble breathing or swallowing; dizziness, shortness of breath; heart palpitations; or hives
Please let us know if you go to the emergency room or are admitted to the hospital.

Call your doctor immediately if you have:

- **signs of infection: Persistent temperature of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher**, chills, or shivering/shaking, cough, shortness of breath
- injection site pain, swelling, redness, warmth, or itching
- red, hot, swollen area on the skin

What Else Should I Know About Trilaciclib?

- Do not get pregnant while taking this medication, it can harm your unborn baby. Use an effective method of birth control during your treatment for at least 3 weeks after the last dose. Barrier methods such as condoms and diaphragms are recommended. Females who are able to become pregnant will be given a pregnancy test before beginning this drug.
- Do not breastfeed during treatment and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose. It is not known if this drug passes into your breast milk.
- May cause reactions at the site of injection (may be serious). Pain, irritation, swollen veins, or blood clots may form at or near the injection site. Symptoms may include swelling, pain, redness, tenderness, itchy skin that feels warm to the touch, and the appearance of inflamed veins.
- May cause lung problems (pneumonitis or interstitial lung disease – may be serious). Symptoms may include trouble breathing at rest or aggravated by exertion, cough, tiredness, unintended weight loss, loss of appetite, and chest pain. Report any new or worsening problems with breathing to your doctor right away.
- You should not take this drug if you have had an allergic reaction to it in the past.
- Report all side effects to your doctor
- If you have any questions about this drug, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.