



NEBRASKA CANCER SPECIALISTS

the Physicians of Oncology Hematology West

Revlimid®

Generic Name: Lenalidomide

Drug Type:

Revlimid is classified as an immunomodulatory agent/ targeted therapy.

How Revlimid is given:

- Revlimid is taken as capsules by mouth. Swallow whole with water. Do not break, chew, or open capsules.
- If you miss a dose of Revlimid, take it as soon as you remember that day. If you miss taking your dose for the entire day, go back to taking your regular dose the next day. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.
- In order to receive Revlimid, there are strict guidelines that you must follow. You will be required to participate in a special program called the "RevAssistSM program".

Revlimid side effects:

Important things to remember about the side effects of Revlimid:

- You will not get all of the side effects mentioned below.
- Side effects are almost always reversible and will usually go away after therapy is complete.
- Side effects are quite manageable. There are many options to minimize or prevent them.

The following side effects are common for patients receiving Revlimid:

- Low blood counts; white blood cells and platelets may temporarily decrease
- Diarrhea
- Itching
- Rash
- Fatigue, tiredness

These are less common side effects for patients receiving Revlimid:

- Constipation
- Nausea/vomiting
- Sore throat
- Generalized aches, pains, and muscle cramps
- Fever and/or infection
- Swelling of ankles or feet
- Cough
- Dizziness
- Headache

- Shortness of breath
- Generalized weakness
- Nose bleed
- Dry skin
- Anemia (low red blood cell count)
- Low potassium
- Difficulty sleeping
- Poor appetite

A rare, but serious side effect of Revlimid is blood clots, including deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolus (PE).

When to contact your doctor or health care provider:

Seek emergency help immediately and notify your health care provider, if you experience the following symptoms:

- Sudden chest pain and shortness of breath

Contact your health care provider **immediately**, day or night, if you should experience any of the following symptoms:

- Fever of 101° F or higher, chills (possible signs of infection)

The following symptoms require medical attention, but are not an emergency. Contact your health care provider **within 24 hours** of noticing any of the following:

- Unusual bleeding or bruising
- Black or tarry stool or blood in your stools
- Blood in the urine
- Diarrhea (4-6 episodes in a 24-hour period)
- Nausea (interferes with ability to eat and unrelieved with prescribed medication)
- Extreme fatigue (unable to carry on self-care activities)
- Leg or arm swelling, redness, pain and/or warm to touch

Always inform your health care provider if you experience any unusual symptoms.