

Use and Safety Considerations

Use

VENCLEXTA is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

It is not known if VENCLEXTA is safe and effective in children.

Safety Considerations

- **VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including tumor lysis syndrome (TLS).** TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests for TLS. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. **Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.**
- **Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- **Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you** have kidney or liver problems; have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium; have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout; are scheduled to receive a vaccine, as you should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay; are pregnant or plan to become pregnant; or are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA and for 1 week after the last dose.
- You should not drink grapefruit juice, or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while taking VENCLEXTA, as they may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.
- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA and may pause dosing.
- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infections (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males.



VENCLEXTA patient calendar



For more information, [click here for full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.](#)



abbvie

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

BEFORE
1ST
DOSE

PREP DAY 1 |

PREP DAY 2 |

Prep Day 1 and Prep Day 2 are the 2 days before the first dose of VENCLEXTA® (venetoclax tablets), as directed by your healthcare provider.

How do I take VENCLEXTA?

Take your dose once a day with a meal and water at about the same time each day. Swallow each tablet whole. Do not chew, crush, or break the tablets. Write the day of the week and the date you take your dose in each calendar box.

Your healthcare provider may delay, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects. If your healthcare provider changes your dosing schedule, the information in this calendar may no longer apply.

What if I miss my dose?

If it has been **less than 8 hours**, take your dose as soon as possible. If it has been **more than 8 hours**, skip the missed dose. Take the next dose at your usual time.

If you vomit after taking your dose, do not take an extra dose. Take the next dose at your usual time the next day.



It is important to stay hydrated. Drink water every day when taking VENCLEXTA.



Pay special attention on:

- Prep Day 1
- Prep Day 2
- The days marked with a blue water bottle

Drink at least 7 cups of water throughout the day.









For more information, click here for full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.



VENCLEXTA CLL Starting Pack
Color-coded weekly blister packs for Weeks 1-4 of treatment.

Keep VENCLEXTA in the original packaging during the first 4 weeks of treatment, and do not transfer the tablets to a different container.
Tablets shown are not actual size.

Take VENCLEXTA tablets by mouth once daily

WEEK 1	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
	 Take two 10 mg tablets	 Take two 10 mg tablets	 Take two 10 mg tablets	 Take two 10 mg tablets	 Take two 10 mg tablets	 Take two 10 mg tablets	 Take two 10 mg tablets
WEEK 2	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
	 Take one 50 mg tablet	 Take one 50 mg tablet	 Take one 50 mg tablet	 Take one 50 mg tablet	 Take one 50 mg tablet	 Take one 50 mg tablet	 Take one 50 mg tablet
WEEK 3	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
	 Take one 100 mg tablet	 Take one 100 mg tablet	 Take one 100 mg tablet	 Take one 100 mg tablet	 Take one 100 mg tablet	 Take one 100 mg tablet	 Take one 100 mg tablet
WEEK 4	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
	 Take two 100 mg tablets	 Take two 100 mg tablets	 Take two 100 mg tablets	 Take two 100 mg tablets	 Take two 100 mg tablets	 Take two 100 mg tablets	 Take two 100 mg tablets
WEEK 5	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
	 Take four 100 mg tablets	 Take four 100 mg tablets	 Take four 100 mg tablets	 Take four 100 mg tablets	 Take four 100 mg tablets	 Take four 100 mg tablets	 Take four 100 mg tablets



VENCLEXTA pill bottle
The medicine you will need for your 5th week of treatment and beyond is in a pill bottle.
WEEK 5 and beyond

Safety Considerations

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Please see Use and Important Safety Information on page 3

Use and Important Safety Information

Use

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It is not known if VENCLEXTA is safe and effective in children.

Important Safety Information

What is the most important information I should know about VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can cause kidney failure, the need for dialysis treatment, and may lead to death. Your healthcare provider will do tests to check your risk of getting TLS before you start taking VENCLEXTA. You will receive other medicines before starting and during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of TLS. You may also need to receive intravenous (IV) fluids into your vein. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for TLS when you first start treatment and during treatment with VENCLEXTA. It is important to keep your appointments for blood tests. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with VENCLEXTA, including fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain.

Drink plenty of water during treatment with VENCLEXTA to help reduce your risk of getting TLS.

Drink 6 to 8 glasses (about 56 ounces total) of water each day, starting 2 days before your first dose, on the day of your first dose of VENCLEXTA, and each time your dose is increased.

Your healthcare provider may delay, decrease your dose, or stop treatment with VENCLEXTA if you have side effects. When restarting VENCLEXTA after stopping for 1 week or longer, your healthcare provider may again check for your risk of TLS and change your dose.

Who should not take VENCLEXTA?

Certain medicines must not be taken when you first start taking VENCLEXTA and while your dose is being slowly increased because of the risk of increased TLS.

- **Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. VENCLEXTA and other medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects.

- Do not start new medicines during treatment with VENCLEXTA without first talking with your healthcare provider.

Before taking VENCLEXTA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have kidney or liver problems.
- have problems with your body salts or electrolytes, such as potassium, phosphorus, or calcium.
- have a history of high uric acid levels in your blood or gout.
- are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” before, during, or after treatment with VENCLEXTA, until your healthcare provider tells you it is okay. If you are not sure about the type of immunization or vaccine, ask your healthcare provider. These vaccines may not be safe or may not work as well during treatment with VENCLEXTA.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. VENCLEXTA may harm your unborn baby. If you are able to become pregnant, your healthcare provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with VENCLEXTA, and you should use effective birth control during treatment and for 30 days after the last dose of VENCLEXTA. If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VENCLEXTA passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with VENCLEXTA and for 1 week after the last dose.

What should I avoid while taking VENCLEXTA?

You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit, Seville oranges (often used in marmalades), or starfruit while you are taking VENCLEXTA. These products may increase the amount of VENCLEXTA in your blood.

What are the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA?

VENCLEXTA can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Low white blood cell counts are common with VENCLEXTA, but can also be severe. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts during treatment with VENCLEXTA and may pause dosing.
- **Infections.** Death and serious infections such as pneumonia and blood infection (sepsis) have happened during treatment with VENCLEXTA. Your healthcare provider will closely monitor and treat you right away if you have a fever or any signs of infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have a fever or any signs of an infection during treatment with VENCLEXTA.

The most common side effects of VENCLEXTA when used in combination with obinutuzumab or rituximab or alone in people with CLL or SLL include low white blood cell counts; low platelet counts; low red blood cell counts; diarrhea; nausea; upper respiratory tract infection; cough; muscle and joint pain; tiredness; and swelling of your arms, legs, hands, and feet.

VENCLEXTA may cause fertility problems in males.

This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have concerns about fertility.

These are not all the possible side effects of VENCLEXTA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

You are encouraged to report side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

If you cannot afford your medication, contact genentech-access.com/patient/brands/venclexta for assistance.

For more information, click here for full Prescribing Information, including Medication Guide.