

# Skin-related side effects with Vectibix<sup>®</sup> (panitumumab) treatment

A visual guide to help discussion with your healthcare provider

This leaflet has been developed and paid for by Amgen in partnership with Nurse Clinician Janette Beech from the Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester.

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# How to use this leaflet



You have been given this leaflet because you are receiving an epidermal growth factor inhibitor (EGFRI) treatment called Vectibix® (panitumumab).

While being treated with panitumumab, you may experience very common skin-related side effects.

## Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in the package leaflet.

**UK:** You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme. <https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/>. To report a potential side effect or quality issue with an Amgen product, or for medical information enquiries, please call +44 (0) 1223 436441  
Email address: [gbinfoline@amgen.com](mailto:gbinfoline@amgen.com)

**IRELAND:** Side effects can be reported directly to the Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) using the available methods via [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie). Side effects should also be reported to Amgen Limited on +44 (0) 1223 436441 or Freephone 1800 535 160.

Please report any potential quality issue with the Amgen product you have received, by calling us on +44 (0) 1223 436441 or Freephone 1800 535 160 and providing us with the details. Please ensure that you keep your packaging, so we are able to identify your product more easily.

**By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.**



This leaflet contains photos and information to help you identify whether you are experiencing some of these more common side effects. Being able to recognise and describe side effects to your healthcare provider can help them determine how to best manage your treatment.

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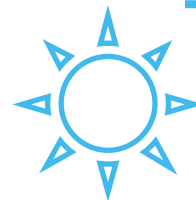
# Important information about skin-related side effects



Sometimes, skin conditions you experience while being treated with Vectibix® (panitumumab) might change or clear up before an appointment.

However, it is still important that you mention them to your healthcare provider so that the side effects you have can be recorded.

If a skin condition gets worse or becomes intolerable, tell your healthcare provider immediately. If the side effects you have are particularly severe, a decision may be made to stop your medicine and change your treatment.



It is recommended, if you are experiencing skin-related side effects, wear sunscreen and hats and limit sun exposure as sunlight can exacerbate any skin reactions that may occur.

- Your healthcare provider may also ask you to use a moisturiser, sunscreen (SPF >15), topical steroid, or take oral antibiotics to help manage any skin-related side effects you may have.

You should also contact your healthcare team if you experience side effects that are not skin-related. It is important to know that experiencing side effects doesn't always mean your treatment will be changed or stopped.

# Skin rash (Acneiform rash)

## What is it?

- A rash on the face or body, appearing as soon as 2–3 days after each treatment
- This is not a form of acne though it may look similar
- The pictures to the right show the condition at different levels of severity

## Looks like:

- Often appears on the face or upper body
- Rashes begin as small bumps or swollen areas that resemble pimples
- Bumps have a flat shape and fill with pus before eventually drying out and developing a yellow crust
- Sun exposure can worsen the rash

## Feels like:

- Can be itchy and may result in loss of skin when scratched



These photos are just examples of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.



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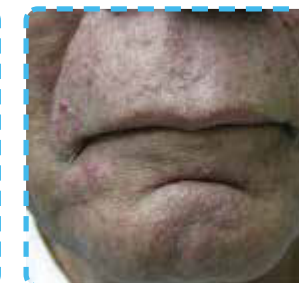
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# Dry skin conditions (Xerosis)

## What is it?

- Conditions that cause red and inflamed skin that can be very dry
- Caused by the loss of naturally occurring, protective oils on the skin's surface
- Also known as 'winter eczema', as it's common in winter months when the air is drier
- The picture on the right shows a moderately severe form of the condition

## Looks like: (One or more of the following)

- Skin that is red, swollen, and cracked
- Skin that is crusty, scaly, or releasing a clear fluid
- Patches of dry skin that are red to dark brown
- Skin that has become thick and hard
- Often appears on arms and legs, but can appear anywhere affected by acneiform rash (see pages 4 and 5)

## Feels like: (One or more of the following)

- Can be extremely itchy
- Can be inflamed and irritated



**MODERATE**



This photo is just an example of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.

# Split skin (Fissures)

## What is it?

- Dry skin that leads to cracks on the fingers and toes
- The picture on the right shows the condition at a moderate severity

## Looks like: (One or more of the following)

- Paper cut-like cracks on the fingertips, knuckles, in the nail folds, and on the heels of the feet
- Fingernails become brittle and grow more slowly

## Feels like: (One or more of the following)

- Can be painful to the touch
- Can lead to difficulty performing everyday tasks



This photo is just an example of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.



MODERATE



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# Nail changes (Paronychia)

## What is it?

- Inflammation of the nail fold that can result in infection
- The pictures to the right show the condition at different levels of severity

## Looks like:

- Redness and inflammation around the fingernails and toenails

## Feels like: *(One or more of the following)*

- Can be very painful to the touch, similar to an ingrown toenail
- Can affect people's ability to perform everyday tasks



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SEVERE



These photos are just examples of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.



# Overgrowth of eyelashes (Trichomegaly)

## What is it?

- Excessive growth of the eyelashes
- Can contribute to an eye infection

## Looks like:

- Eyelashes that grow very long, rigid, and curly

## Feels like:

- Dryness or irritation in eye area



This photo is just an example of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.

# Overgrowth of face and body hair (Hypertrichosis)

## What is it?

- Excessive growth of face and body hair

## Looks like:

- Eyebrows that grow thicker and more pronounced
- Eyebrows can grow to meet in the centre of the face or extend to the sides of the eye area



This photo is just an example of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.

# Thinning of hair (Alopecia)

## What is it?

- Thinning of the hair
- The pictures to the right show the condition at different levels of severity

## Looks like: (One or more of the following)

- Scalp and body hair grows more slowly, with a fine, brittle, and curly texture
- Mild hair loss on the arms and legs



MILD



MODERATE



These photos are just examples of how skin-related side effects can look. Having side effects doesn't always mean that your treatment will change.

# Acknowledgments

# We're here for you

Amgen gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Mrs Janette Beech, Nurse Clinician at The Christie NHS Foundation Trust in the production of this booklet.

**Ms Janette Beech is a Nurse Clinician at Christie NHS Foundation Trust in Manchester.**

Janette has extensive experience in the management of skin related conditions which may follow treatment with medications such as Vectibix. With 15 years of research experience in this area, Janette has published guidelines for their use.

**Some of the photographs in this booklet have been provided with permission from Professor S Segafort.**

Siegfried Segafort, MD, PhD is a Professor in Dermatology at the University Hospital in Leuven, Belgium.

**If you experience any skin-related side effects please contact your healthcare provider.**

**Healthcare provider contact details:**

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# Notes from my appointment

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## References

- Beech J, et al. Management and grading of EGFR inhibitor-induced cutaneous toxicity. *Future Oncol.* 2018;14 (24):2531-2541
- Lacouture et al. Dermatologic toxicity occurring during anti-EGFR monoclonal inhibitor therapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: a systematic review. *Clin Col Cancer* 2018; 17 (2): 85-96
- Vectibix Summary of Product Characteristics