

This guide is for patients and caregivers. It is intended for use with patients who have been prescribed LYTGOBI[®]▼ (futibatinib). For more information, please refer to the Patient Information Leaflet and Summary of Product Characteristics

LYTGOBI▼ AND YOU

A guide to help you through treatment for bile duct cancer (also called cholangiocarcinoma, CCA) with LYTGOBI

What is LYTGOBI and what is it used for?¹

LYTGOBI contains the active substance futibatinib, which belongs to a group of cancer medicines called tyrosine kinase inhibitors. It blocks the action of a protein in the cell, called fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR), that helps regulate cell growth. Cancer cells may have an abnormal form of this protein. By blocking FGFR, futibatinib may prevent the growth of such cancer cells.

LYTGOBI is used on its own (monotherapy) to treat adults with cholangiocarcinoma that has spread or cannot be removed by surgery in patients who have already received previous treatment, and whose tumour has a certain type of abnormal "FGFR".

Your doctor will check for the genetic changes (called molecular profiling) before you start treatment.

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See page 12 for how to report side effects.

Please read the Patient Information Leaflet provided in each pack of LYTGOBI before use.



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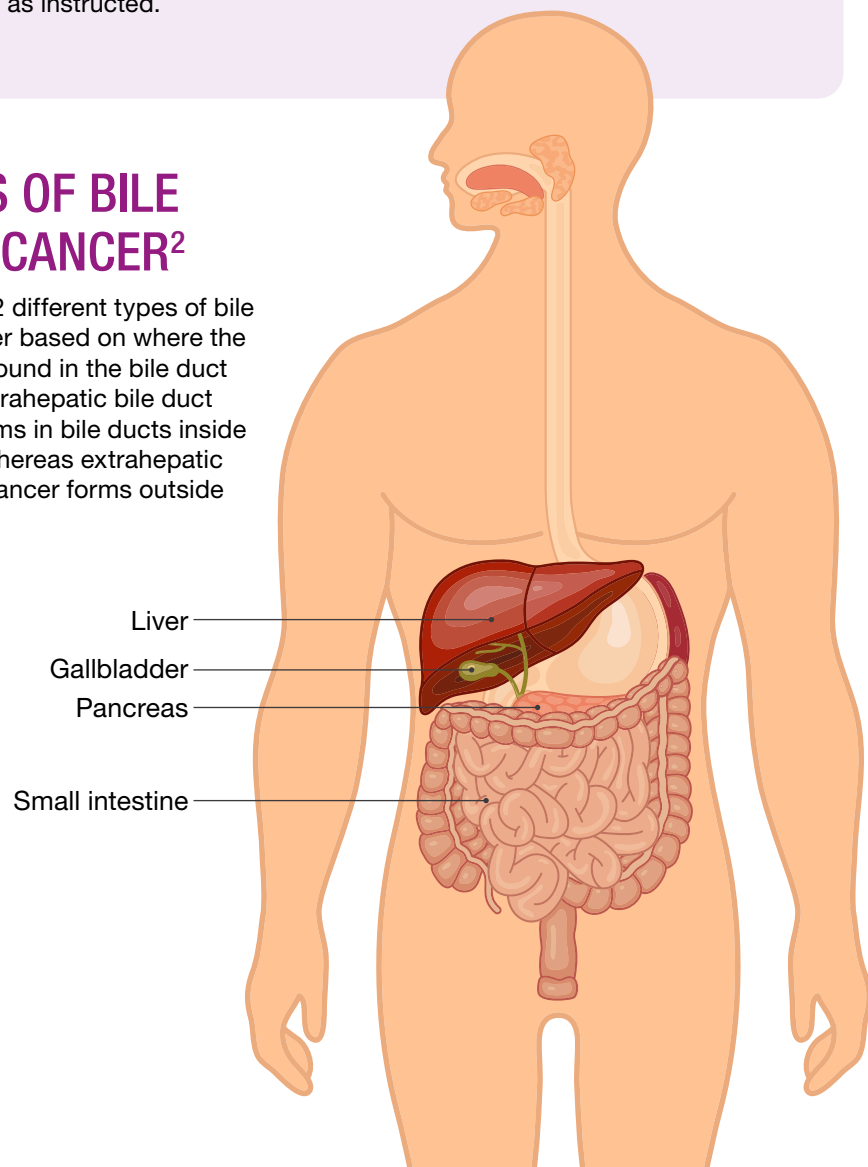
ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This guide is a resource for you as you start oral treatment (taken by mouth) with LYTGObI tablets for cholangiocarcinoma.

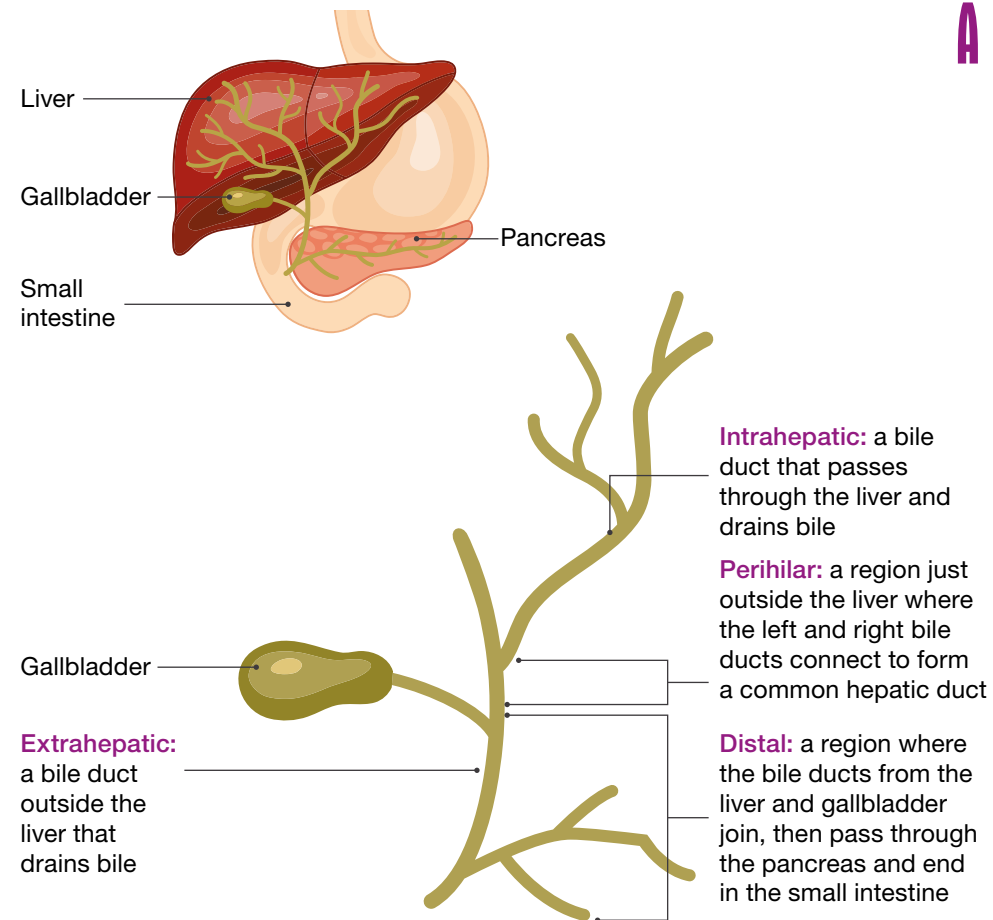
It is important to follow your doctor's instructions for taking LYTGObI. This guide serves as a reminder of those instructions. Always contact your doctor if you have questions, or if you have any problems taking your medication as instructed.

TYPES OF BILE DUCT CANCER²

There are 2 different types of bile duct cancer based on where the cancer is found in the bile duct system. Intrahepatic bile duct cancer forms in bile ducts inside the liver, whereas extrahepatic bile duct cancer forms outside the liver.



TYPES OF BILE DUCT CANCER² (continued)



WHO SHOULD TAKE LYTGObI?¹

LYTGObI is used to treat adults with bile duct cancer (cholangiocarcinoma) that has spread or cannot be removed by surgery in patients:

- Who have already received previous treatment, and
- Whose tumour has a certain type of abnormal “FGFR” gene change

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE TAKING LYTGObI?^{1,3,4}

Do not take LYTGObI if you are allergic to futibatinib or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking LYTGObI if you have:

- Been told you have high levels of phosphate in your blood (a condition known as hyperphosphataemia) based on a blood test result
- Vision or eye problems such as problems with the retina (light-sensitive layers of nerve tissue at the back of the eye)

Eye examinations are recommended:

- Before starting treatment with LYTGObI
- 6 weeks thereafter or at any time if any visual or eye problems occur

LYTGObI can cause serous retinal detachment (retina pulls away from its normal position). Symptoms include blurred vision, flashes of light in the field of vision (photopsia) and small dark shapes moving in the field of vision (floaters). Tell your doctor straight away if you get any problems with your vision.

LYTGObI can cause high levels of phosphate in your blood and may lead to a build-up of minerals such as calcium in different tissues in your body

- Your doctor may prescribe changes in your diet, phosphate-lowering therapy, or change or stop treatment with LYTGObI if needed. Tell your doctor straight away if you develop painful skin lesions, any muscle cramps, numbness or tingling around your mouth, or an abnormal heartbeat

LYTGObI may harm the unborn baby. If you are a woman of childbearing age or your partner is of childbearing capacity, you must use an effective contraception during treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of LYTGObI. Because it is not known if LYTGObI decreases the effectiveness of birth control medication, barrier methods should be applied in addition to such medication to avoid pregnancy.

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE TAKING LYTGOBI?^{1,3,4} (continued)

Children and adolescents

LYTGOBI should not be given to children or adolescents under 18 years. It is not known whether it is safe and effective in this age group.

Taking LYTGOBI with food, drinks or other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken, or might take any other medicines. You should not eat grapefruit or drink its juice because it can react with LYTGOBI.⁴

In particular, you should tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines so that the doctor can decide if your treatment needs to change:

- **Itraconazole:** a medicine to treat fungal infections
- **Clarithromycin:** medicines to treat certain infections
- **Rifampicin:** a medicine to treat tuberculosis or certain other infections
- **Carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital:** medicines to treat epilepsy
- **Efavirenz:** a medicine to treat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
- **Theophylline:** a medicine to treat breathing problems
- **Olanzapine:** a medicine to manage symptoms of mental health conditions

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant, or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

• Pregnancy/contraception — information for women

You should not become pregnant during the treatment with LYTGOBI because this medicine could harm your baby. A pregnancy test should be performed before initiating treatment, and women who could become pregnant must use effective contraception during treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of LYTGOBI. Barrier methods should be applied as a second form of contraception to avoid pregnancy. Talk to your doctor about the most suitable contraception for you

• Contraception — information for men

You should not conceive a child during treatment with LYTGOBI because this medicine may harm the baby. You must use effective contraception during treatment and for 1 week after the last dose of LYTGOBI

• Breast-feeding

Do not breast-feed during treatment with LYTGOBI and for 1 week after the last dose. This is because it is not known if LYTGOBI can pass into breast milk and could therefore harm your baby

Driving and using machines

LYTGOBI can cause side effects such as fatigue or visual disturbances. Do not drive or operate machinery if this happens.

LYTGOBI contains lactose and sodium

This medicine contains lactose (found in milk or dairy products). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially “sodium-free”.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS^{1,3}

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

If you have any of the serious side effects listed below, tell your doctor immediately. These side effects are common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Migraine
- Intestinal obstruction

Always tell your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist about any side effects you have.

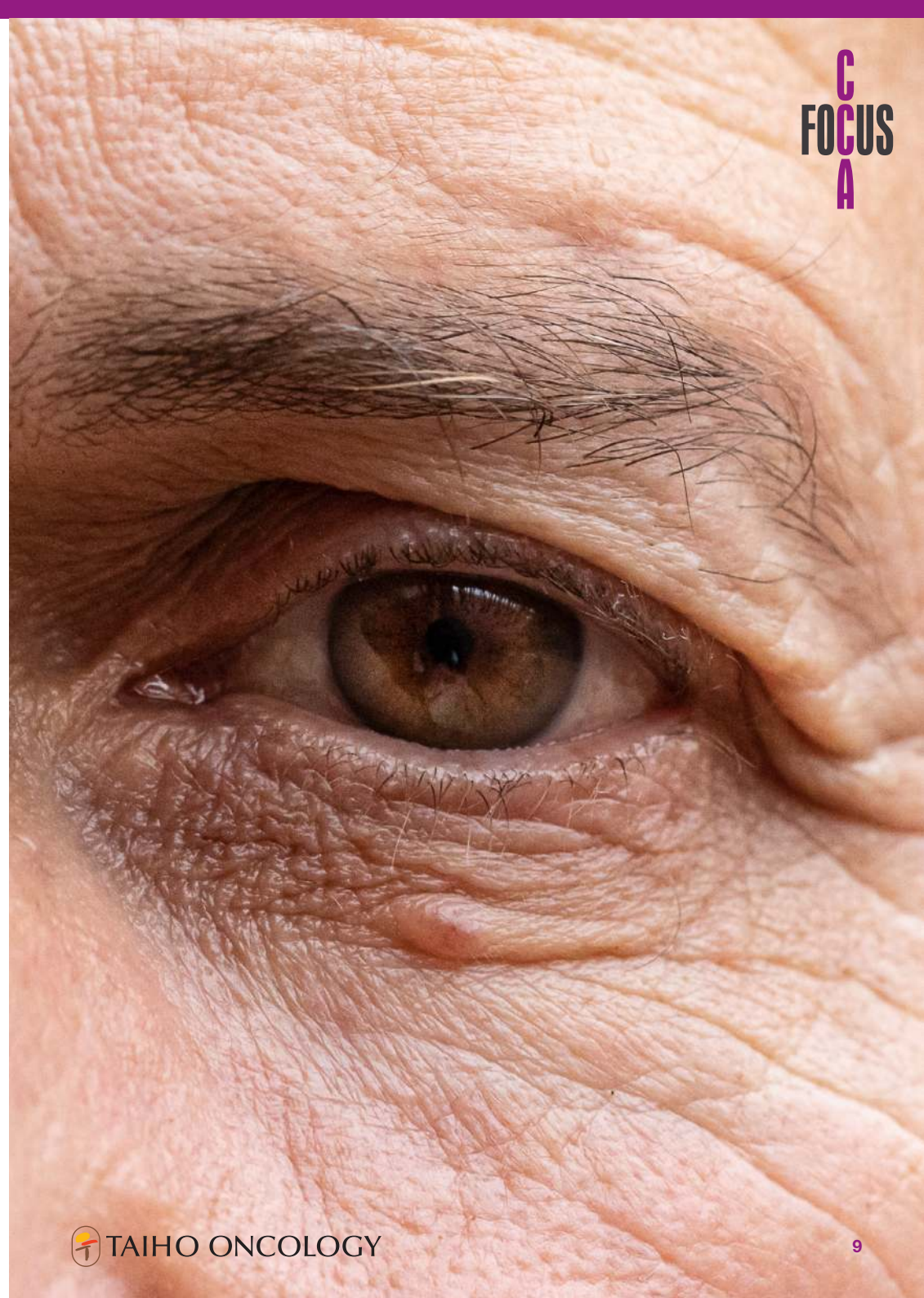
Side effects may occur with the following frequencies (note not all the side effects are listed here):

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- High or low phosphate levels seen in blood tests
- Low sodium levels seen in blood tests
- Nail changes, e.g. separating from the nail bed, poor formation of the nail, change in colour of the nails
- Constipation
- Diarrhoea
- Dry mouth
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Hair loss (alopecia)
- Feeling tired or weak
- Dry skin
- High levels of liver enzyme seen in blood tests
- Nausea
- Inflammation of the lining of the mouth (stomatitis)
- Decreased appetite
- Dry eye
- Redness, swelling, peeling or tenderness, mainly on the hands or feet ("hand-foot" syndrome)
- Change in sense of taste
- Muscle pain
- Joint pain

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Eye problems including inflammation of the eyes or cornea (front part of the eye), blurred vision, sudden appearance of small dark shapes moving in the field of vision (floaters) and flashes of light in the field of vision (photopsia)



MANAGEMENT OF SOME COMMON SIDE EFFECTS^{1,3-5}

Your doctor, pharmacist or nurse will know the best way to help manage side effects you experience.

The recommended dosage of LYTGObi is 20 mg (five 4-mg tablets) taken orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs.^{1,3}

Your doctor may prescribe an additional medication, lower your dose of LYTGObi, or temporarily or completely stop treatment with LYTGObi if you get certain side effects.

Here are some tips, in addition to the advice of your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse, to help manage some of the common side effects of LYTGObi.^{4,5}

Changes to blood phosphate levels

- LYTGObi can cause high or low levels of phosphate in your blood. A raised phosphate level is more common than a low level. You will have regular blood tests during treatment to check this
- If blood tests show you have high level of phosphate (hyperphosphataemia), your doctor may prescribe changes in your diet, phosphate-lowering therapy, or change or stop treatment with LYTGObi if needed
- Tell your doctor straight away if you develop painful skin lesions, any muscle cramps, numbness or tingling around your mouth, or confusion

Nail changes

- Your nails may break more easily or become darker or lighter. They may be painful or bleed. Sometimes nails can become loose or fall out
- Tell your doctor or nurse about any changes to your nails
- If the skin around your nails becomes sore and swollen, contact your healthcare team straight away. These might be signs of an infection

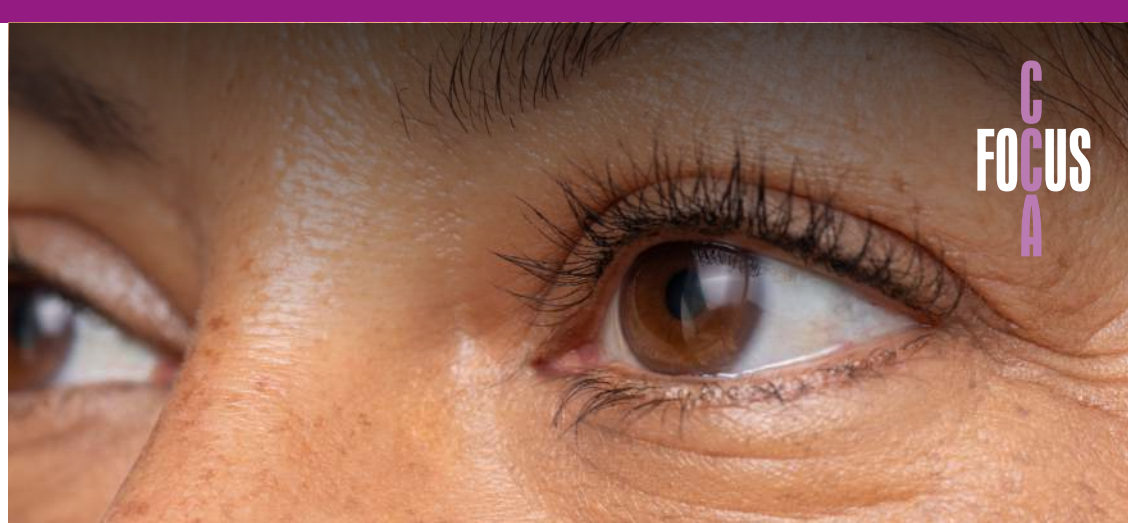
Constipation

- Try to drink plenty of water or other fluids each day
- Eat foods that are high in fibre, such as whole-grain breads and cereals. You can also ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse for suggestions about specific foods
- Try to be active every day by walking or doing light exercise
- Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you think you are constipated. They may suggest a fibre supplement, laxative, stool softener or enema. Do not use these treatments without the approval of your healthcare team

Diarrhoea

- Try eating smaller meals throughout the day instead of 3 large meals
- Drink plenty to try and replace the fluid lost. Aim for 8 to 10 glasses per day
- Eat foods that are low in fibre and high in sodium or potassium. You can ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse for suggestions about specific foods
- Contact your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if your diarrhoea lasts more than 24 hours, or if you have pain or cramping

10 Please read the Patient Information Leaflet provided in each pack of LYTGObi before use.



Dry mouth

- This treatment can cause dry mouth
- Take frequent sips of water or a sugar-free drink
- Suck on ice cubes or lollies
- Keep a glass of water by your bed and carry a drink with you when you go out
- If your mouth is always dry, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse about saliva substitutes

Tiredness

- Feeling tired is a very common side effect of this treatment
- Eat well and try to drink plenty of water or other fluids
- Plan time to rest during the day
- Try low-effort exercises like short walks to stay active
- It is important to balance exercise with resting

Skin problems

- The skin on your hands and feet may become sore or red, or peel. You may also have tingling, numbness, pain and dryness. This is called hand-foot syndrome. If you have any of symptoms, contact your healthcare team straight away
- The skin on the rest of your hands and feet may also become dry. Put on soap-free cream or moisturiser regularly
- Always tell your healthcare team about any skin changes

Hair loss

- You might notice your hair slowly gets thinner. Your hair might grow back once treatment has finished. But it may not come back in the same condition
- Be gentle when you wash your hair; use mild shampoo and pat dry
- Protect your scalp during and after hair loss by wearing a hat, turban or scarf while you are outside, and avoid extreme temperatures



REPORTING SIDE EFFECTS

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this booklet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme, website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to 0800 04 89 461 or medicalinformation@taihoeurope.com.

HOW TO STORE LYTGObI^{1,3}

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use.

HOW TO TAKE LYTGObI^{1,3}

LYTGObI treatment should be started by a doctor who is experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of bile duct cancer. Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

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Recommended dose

Five tablets of LYTGObI 4 mg (20 mg futibatinib in total) taken orally once daily. Your doctor will adjust the dose or stop treatment if needed.



Method of administration

Swallow the tablets whole with one glass of water at the same time every day. LYTGObI may be taken with food or between meals. The tablets should be swallowed whole to ensure that the full dose is taken.



Duration of treatment

Take LYTGObI for as long as it is prescribed by the doctor.



If you take more LYTGObI than you should

Tell your doctor straight away if you have taken more LYTGObI than you should have.



If you forget to take LYTGObI

- If you miss a dose of LYTGObI by 12 hours or less, take the missed dose as soon as you remember
- If you miss a dose of LYTGObI by more than 12 hours, skip the missed dose. Take your next dose at the usual time
- Do not take a double dose of LYTGObI if you experience vomiting. Take the next dose at your scheduled usual time
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose



If you stop taking LYTGObI

Do not stop taking LYTGObI without discussing it with your doctor, as stopping treatment could reduce the success of therapy.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

To see Prescribing Information, please scan the QR code



NOTES

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CARE TEAM CONTACT INFORMATION

E-mail: _____

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COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The following organisations can help support you on your treatment journey, connect you with other patients with bile duct cancer and caregivers, and offer educational resources.



AMMF – The Cholangiocarcinoma Charity is the UK’s only charity dedicated solely to the challenging cancer, cholangiocarcinoma

AMMF provides information and support to those who need it, campaigns to raise awareness, and encourages and supports specialised research teams.

Visit ammf.org.uk | E-mail info@ammf.org.uk | Call **01279 661479**



Macmillan Cancer Support

We’re doing whatever it takes to help more people with cancer get the best care the UK has to offer, whoever and wherever they are.

Visit macmillan.org.uk | Free call **0808 808 00 00** | Chat online macmillan.org.uk/cancer-information-and-support/get-help/chat-online



Detailed information on this medicine is available on the electronic Medicines Compendium (eMC) website: medicines.org.uk/emc

For more information, talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

References:

1. Electronic Medicines Compendium. LYTGObI 4 mg film-coated tablets - Patient Information Leaflet. Available at <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/files/pil.100700.pdf> [accessed July 2026].
2. Macmillan Cancer Support. Bile duct cancer (cholangiocarcinoma). Available at <https://www.macmillan.org.uk/cancer-information-and-support/bile-duct-cancer> [accessed July 2026].
3. LYTGObI® Summary of Product Characteristics.
4. Macmillan Cancer Support. Futibatinib (LYTGObI®). Available at <https://www.macmillan.org.uk/cancer-information-and-support/treatments-and-drugs/futibatinib> [accessed July 2026].
5. Cancer Research UK. Futibatinib (LYTGObI). Available at <https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/treatment/drugs/futibatinib-LYTGObI> [accessed July 2026].

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