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Varubi

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- **Manufacturer:**
- **Storage:**
- **Market Price:**
- **Drug Status:**

Description

Side Effects Stomach upset or mouth sores may occur. If either of these effects lasts or gets worse, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly. Remember that this medication has been prescribed because your doctor has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects. A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, get medical help right away if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing. This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor or pharmacist. In the US – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or at www.fda.gov/medwatch. In Canada – Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Health Canada at 1-866-234-2345. How long does it take for this medicine to take effect? Varubi is administered before the start of chemotherapy to prevent nausea and vomiting. While specific onset times can vary, the drug is designed to begin working in time to prevent the delayed phase of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV), which starts more than 24 hours after chemotherapy administration. The drug's peak plasma concentrations are reached approximately 4 hours after oral administration. How long do the effects of this medicine last? The effects of Varubi are long-lasting, with a half-life of approximately 7 days, which supports its use in preventing delayed CINV. Its extended duration of action allows for a single dose of Varubi to be effective in preventing nausea and vomiting for several days after chemotherapy. Is it safe to consume alcohol while taking this medicine? There are no specific warnings against the consumption of alcohol while taking Varubi in the product labeling. However, given that alcohol can irritate the stomach and potentially exacerbate nausea or interact with other medications being used for chemotherapy or supportive care, it may be advisable for patients to avoid or limit alcohol consumption. Patients should discuss their alcohol use with their healthcare provider. Is this a habit forming medicine? Varubi does not have a known potential for abuse or dependence and is not considered a habit-forming medication. It is used as part of a chemotherapy antiemetic regimen and does not produce euphoria or any psychoactive effects that could lead to substance misuse. Can this medicine be taken during pregnancy? Varubi is classified as FDA Pregnancy Category B, indicating that animal reproduction studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus, but there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Varubi should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed and after a careful assessment of the risks and benefits by a healthcare provider. Can this medicine be taken while breast-

feeding? It is not known whether Varubi is excreted in human milk. Due to the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from Varubi, a decision should be made whether to discontinue breastfeeding or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother's health. **Uses** Rolapitant is used with other medications to help prevent delayed nausea and vomiting caused by cancer drug treatment (chemotherapy). It works by blocking one of the body's natural substances (substance P/neurokinin 1) that causes vomiting. This drug is not recommended for use in children younger than 2 years due to risk of serious side effects. **How to use Varubi** Read the Patient Information Leaflet if available from your pharmacist before you start taking this medication and each time you get a refill. If you have any questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Take this medication by mouth with or without food as directed by your doctor, usually within 2 hours before you receive your chemotherapy. Do not take this medication more often than once every 2 weeks. Tell your doctor if nausea or vomiting occurs. **Precautions** Before using rolapitant, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies. This product may contain inactive ingredients, which can cause allergic reactions or other problems. Talk to your pharmacist for more details. Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history. Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. It is unknown if this drug passes into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding. **Overdose** If someone has overdosed and has serious symptoms such as passing out or trouble breathing, call 911. Otherwise, call a poison control center right away. US residents can call their local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. Canada residents can call a provincial poison control center. Do not share this medication with others. It is important to take each dose of this medication as scheduled. If you miss a dose, ask your doctor or pharmacist right away for a new dosing schedule. Store at room temperature away from light and moisture. Do not store in the bathroom. Keep all medications away from children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so. Properly discard this product when it is expired or no longer needed. Consult your pharmacist or local waste disposal company. **Interactions** Drug interactions may change how your medications work or increase your risk for serious side effects. This document does not contain all possible drug interactions. Keep a list of all the products you use (including prescription/nonprescription drugs and herbal products) and share it with your doctor and pharmacist. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicines without your doctor's approval. Rolapitant can slow down the removal of other medications from your body, which may affect how they work. This effect can last 4 weeks or longer after your dose of rolapitant. Examples of affected drugs include dextromethorphan, pimozide, thioridazine, among others. Other medications can affect the removal of rolapitant from your body, which may affect how rolapitant works. Examples include rifamycins (such as rifampin, rifabutin), among others.

Side Effects

Uses

Interactions

Other Details
