

# iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

## Vectibix Vial

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## Description

Side Effects Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, tiredness, constipation, abdominal pain, and growth of eyelashes may occur. If any of these effects last or get 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. Tell your doctor right away if you have any serious side effects, including: swelling ankles/feet, unusual weakness, irregular heartbeat, severe muscle spasms, mouth sores, signs of eye problems (such as eye redness/itching/irritation, watery eyes, vision changes), signs of lung disease (such as cough, shortness of breath), menstrual changes. Prolonged and/or severe diarrhea may lead to dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. Tell your doctor right away if you develop any of the following: extreme thirst, decreased urination, dizziness, fainting. Get medical help right away if you have any very serious side effects, including: seizures. Rarely, panitumumab has caused very serious infusion reactions, including an allergic reaction. Get medical help right away if you develop fever, chills, or symptoms of an allergic reaction. 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](http://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? The onset of action for Vectibix can vary among individuals. Clinical response, such as a reduction in tumor size or slowing of tumor growth, may be observed within several weeks to months after initiating therapy, depending on the individual's specific disease characteristics and overall response to treatment. How long do the effects of this medicine last? The duration of Vectibix's effects is also variable and depends on the patient's ongoing response to therapy. Treatment with Vectibix may continue until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs. The half-life of panitumumab is approximately 7.5 days, indicating that it remains in the circulation for an extended period, which supports its dosing schedule of every two weeks. Is it safe to consume alcohol while taking this medicine? There is no direct interaction between alcohol consumption and Vectibix reported in the clinical literature. However, patients undergoing cancer treatment are often advised to limit alcohol intake due to potential interactions with other medications, exacerbation of treatment side effects, or the negative impact of alcohol on overall

health. Is this a habit forming medicine? Vectibix is not habit-forming. It does not have psychoactive properties, nor does it lead to physical or psychological dependence. It is administered for its therapeutic action against cancer cells expressing EGFR. Can this medicine be taken during pregnancy? Vectibix is classified as FDA Pregnancy Category C. Animal studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus, and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Antibodies such as panitumumab can cross the placental barrier, potentially causing fetal harm. Vectibix should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Can this medicine be taken while breast-feeding? It is not known whether panitumumab is excreted in human milk. Due to the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from Vectibix, 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 This medication is used to treat a certain type of cancer of the colon (large intestine) or rectum. Panitumumab is a man-made protein (monoclonal antibody) that binds to a certain protein (epidermal growth factor receptor-EGFR). It works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells. How to use Vectibix Vial This medication is given by injection into a vein by a health care professional. It is given as directed by your doctor, usually every 14 days. The dosage is based on your weight and response to treatment. Warnings Panitumumab has caused very serious skin reactions, which can sometimes lead to serious infections. Tell your doctor right away if you develop any signs of a skin reaction, including acne, mild rash/itching, warmth/redness/swelling of the skin (including around the nails), dry/flaking skin, or skin sores (especially with pus). Get medical help right away if you develop any signs of a serious infection (such as sepsis), including fever, fast heartbeat, mental/mood changes (such as confusion), or signs of kidney problems (such as change in the amount of urine). 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. Precautions Before receiving panitumumab, 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, especially of: lung disease (such as pulmonary fibrosis, interstitial pneumonitis), low magnesium/calcium blood levels. Sunlight may worsen any skin reactions that may occur while you are receiving this drug. Limit your time in the sun. Avoid tanning booths and sunlamps. Use sunscreen and wear protective clothing when outdoors. Before having surgery, tell your doctor or dentist about all the products you use (including prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and herbal products). Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. You should not become pregnant while using panitumumab. Panitumumab may harm an unborn baby. Ask about reliable forms of birth control while using this medication and for 2 months after the last dose. If you become pregnant, talk to your doctor right away about the risks and benefits of this medication. Based on information from related drugs, this medication may pass into breast milk. Breast-feeding is not recommended while using this medication and for 2 months after the end of treatment. 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. Lab and/or medical tests (such as magnesium/calcium levels) should be done before you start using this medication, while you are using it and for 8 weeks after completion of treatment. Keep all medical and lab appointments. Consult your doctor for more details. It is important to get each dose of this medication as scheduled. If you miss a dose, ask your doctor or pharmacist right away for a new dosing schedule. Not applicable. This medication is given in a clinic and will not be stored at home.

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## Side Effects

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**Uses**

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**Interactions**

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**Other Details**

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