

may need to be decreased or stopped if there is evidence of toxicity. Nurses should teach patients to use effective birth control while receiving Lutathera.

REPORTS OF ANAPHYLAXIS WITH AN ANTIEMETIC

- The labeling for rolapitant (Varubi), an antiemetic used with chemotherapy, will now include a safety warning stating that the drug can cause anaphylaxis and serious hypersensitivity reactions.
- Nurses should assess patients for hypersensitivity to any of the drug's components prior to administration.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is revising the label of rolapitant (Varubi) injectable

emulsion to include a warning that the drug can cause anaphylaxis and serious hypersensitivity reactions.

Rolapitant is a substance P/neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist used to prevent delayed nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy.

The decision to include the safety warning is based on post-marketing reports received by the FDA of anaphylaxis, anaphylactic shock, and other serious hypersensitivity reactions during or soon after rolapitant administration.

Nurses administering rolapitant should assess patients carefully for hypersensitivity to any of the drug's components, including soybean oil. Because cross allergies are possible, nurses should also assess patients for known

allergies to other legumes. Rolapitant should not be given to patients with a potential hypersensitivity. Nurses should assess patients closely during and after treatment for any indication of anaphylaxis and keep emergency equipment nearby. Any adverse effects should be reported to the FDA's MedWatch program: www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/default.htm.

To view the "Dear Health Care Provider" letter regarding rolapitant, see www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/DrugSafety/PostmarketDrugSafetyInformationforPatientsandProviders/UCM592573.pdf. ▼

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