

# Talazoparib and Enzalutamide

**Care Team Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Pharmacy Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

- This treatment is often used for certain types of prostate cancer, but it may also be used for other diagnoses.
- Your care team will perform a test for certain types of homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene to make sure that treatment is right for you.

**Goal of Treatment:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Treatment may continue until it no longer works or until side effects are no longer controlled.

## Treatment Regimen

| Treatment Name  | How the Treatment Works  | How the Treatment is Given                                |
|---|--|---|
| Talazoparib (TA-luh-ZOH-puh-rib):<br>Talzenna (tal-ZEH-nuh) | Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive. | Capsule taken by mouth.                                   |
| Enzalutamide (EN-zuh-LOO-tuh-mide):<br>Xtandi (ek-STAN-dee) | Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking certain hormones in the body.               | Capsules taken by mouth.<br>Or<br>Tablets taken by mouth. |

## Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your talazoparib and enzalutamide dosing instructions:

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- Do not change or stop taking any of your treatment without talking with your care team first.
- Swallow capsules or tablets whole. Do not dissolve or open the capsules. Do not chew, crush, dissolve, or divide the tablets.
- If you miss a dose, take your next dose at your usual scheduled time. Do not take an extra dose to make up for a missed dose.
- If you take more than your prescribed dose, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued):

### Talazoparib

- Talazoparib comes in 6 capsule strengths: 0.1 mg, 0.25 mg, 0.35 mg, 0.5 mg, 0.75 mg, and 1 mg.
- Take talazoparib by mouth 1 time a day, with or without food, around the same time every day.
- Your dose may differ, but the usual talazoparib dose is 0.5 mg once daily.

### Enzalutamide

- Enzalutamide comes in 2 tablet strengths: 40 mg and 80 mg. It is also available in 1 capsule strength: 40 mg.
- Take enzalutamide by mouth 1 time a day, with or without food, around the same time every day.
- Your dose may differ, but the usual enzalutamide dose is 160 mg (two 80 mg tablets, four 40 mg tablets, or four 40 mg capsules) by mouth once daily.
- Severe swallowing problems or choking, including life-threatening problems or death can happen in people during treatment with enzalutamide because of the size of the enzalutamide capsules and tablets.
  - Swallow each capsule or tablet whole with enough water to make sure that you can swallow all of the medicine successfully.
  - Your care team may change your enzalutamide to a smaller tablet size or stop your treatment if you have swallowing problems with capsules or tablets.

### Storage and Handling of Talazoparib and Enzalutamide

- Store your treatment at room temperature, between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C), in a dry place away from light.
- Enzalutamide can cause harm to an unborn baby and loss of pregnancy (miscarriage). People who are or may become pregnant should wear gloves when handling enzalutamide.
- Keep your treatment and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused treatment.

**Appointments:** Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

## Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

| Description                                  | Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital | Supportive Care Taken at Home |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting |   |                               |
| Other  |   |                               |

## Common Side Effects

| Side Effect  | Important Information  |
|--|--|
| Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection | <p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash your hands and bathe regularly.</li> <li>Avoid crowded places.</li> <li>Stay away from people who are sick.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>Chills</li> <li>Cough</li> <li>Sore throat</li> <li>Painful urination</li> <li>Tiredness that is worse than normal</li> <li>Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)</li> </ul>   |
| Low Platelet Count   | <p>Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at a higher risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it.</li> <li>Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene.</li> <li>Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers.</li> <li>Avoid over-the-counter medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as NSAIDs.</li> <li>Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures, as you may need to pause your treatment.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure</li> <li>Cut that continues to bleed</li> <li>Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing</li> <li>Severe headaches</li> <li>Blood in your urine or stool</li> <li>Blood in your spit after a cough</li> </ul> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)</p> | <p>Description: RBCs and Hgb help bring oxygen to your body's tissues and take away carbon dioxide. If you have low RBC counts or Hgb, you may feel weak, tired, or look pale.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night.</li> <li>• Avoid operating heavy machinery when tired.</li> <li>• Balance work and rest, staying active but resting when needed.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Dizziness</li> <li>• Fast or abnormal heartbeats</li> <li>• Severe headache</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Fatigue</p>   | <p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you.</li> <li>• Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support.</li> <li>• Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good.</li> <li>• Make a regular sleep schedule and limit naps during the day so you can sleep better at night, aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep.</li> <li>• Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiredness that affects your daily life</li> <li>• Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest</li> <li>• Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Nausea and Vomiting</p>                                 | <p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. This may or may not cause vomiting.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eat smaller, more frequent meals.</li> <li>• Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods.</li> <li>• Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids.</li> <li>• If you vomit, start with small amounts of water, broth, or other clear liquids when you are ready to eat again. If that stays down, then try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal). Slowly work up to eating solid food.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vomiting for more than 24 hours</li> <li>• Vomiting that's nonstop</li> <li>• Signs of dehydration (like feeling very thirsty, having a dry mouth, feeling dizzy, or having dark urine)</li> <li>• Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit</li> <li>• Bad stomach pain that doesn't go away after vomiting</li> </ul> |

## Select Rare Side Effects

| Side Effects   | Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms  |
|--|--|
| Heart Disease  | Blockage of the arteries in the heart (ischemic heart disease) that can lead to death has happened in some people during treatment with enzalutamide. Your care team will monitor you for signs and symptoms of heart problems during your treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chest pain or discomfort at rest or with activity</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> </ul>   |
| Falls and Bone Fractures   | Enzalutamide may increase your risk for falls and bone fractures.  |
| Bone marrow problems called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) | Symptoms of low blood cell counts are common during treatment with talazoparib, but can be a sign of serious bone marrow problems, including MDS or AML. Symptoms may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weakness</li> <li>Weight loss</li> <li>Fever</li> <li>Frequent infections</li> <li>Blood in urine or stool</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> <li>Feeling very tired</li> <li>Bruising or bleeding more easily</li> </ul> |
| Seizure  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of consciousness</li> <li>Seizure</li> </ul>   |
| Brain Swelling   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headache</li> <li>Confusion or changes in the way you think</li> <li>Seizures</li> <li>Blurry vision or loss of vision</li> </ul>   |
| Allergic Reactions to Enzalutamide   | Stop taking enzalutamide and get medical help right away if you develop swelling of the face, tongue, lip, or throat.  |

**Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.**

**If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.**

## Intimacy, Fertility, and Pregnancy

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment can affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
  - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment, for 3 months after your last dose of enzalutamide, and 4 months after your last dose of talazoparib.

## Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**  
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **If you are receiving gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analog therapy, you should continue with this treatment during your treatment** with talazoparib and enzalutamide unless you have had a surgery to remove both of your testicles to lower the amount of testosterone in your body.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**  
Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

## Notes

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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