

Panobinostat

Printed from <https://www.cancerquest.org/node/6421> on 04/25/2024

Panobinostat 2D



Brand name: Farydak®

IUPAC: (E)-N-hydroxy-3-[4-[[2-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethylamino]methyl]phenyl]prop-2-enamide

FDA approval: Yes

[Enlace del fabricante](#)

Usage:

Farydak is a pill, taken by mouth. It is taken orally, once every other day for 3 doses per week (on Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 12) of Weeks 1 and 2 of each 21 day cycle for 8 cycles. It can be taken with or without food. Your doctor may alter this dosing schedule depending upon side effects from this treatment. Take Farydak exactly as prescribed. Take 1 time on each scheduled day at about the same time. Swallow Farydak capsules whole with a full glass of water. Do not crush, dissolve or open capsules. Do not change your dose or stop Farydak unless your health care provider tells you to. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If your next dose is within 12 hours, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your regular time. If vomiting occurs, you should not repeat the dose but take the next usual scheduled dose. Do not take more than 1 dose of Farydak at one time. Call your health care provider right away if you take too much. Avoid skin contact with the powder in the Farydak capsules. If you accidentally get powder from the Farydak capsule on your skin, wash the area with soap and water. If you accidentally get the powder in your eyes, flush your eyes with water. Avoid eating star fruit, pomegranate or pomegranate juice, and grapefruit or grapefruit juice while taking Farydak. These foods may affect the amount of Farydak in your blood.

Mechanism:

Farydak ® is a Histone Deacetylase (HDAC) Inhibitor. Histone Deacetylase is an enzyme that is normally present in the cells. In some cancer cells, there is an over expression of HDACs. It is believed that inhibition of the HDAC activity causes cell cycle arrest and cell death. Farydak® works by inhibiting the activity of enzymes, known as histone deacetylases (HDACs). This process may slow the over-development of plasma cells in multiple myeloma patients or cause cancer cells to die. Farydak® shows more cytotoxicity towards tumor cells compared to normal cells. It works best when combined with drugs like bortezomib (Velcade).

Side effects:

Side effects of Farydak include: low platelet count, low white blood cells, diarrhea, low calcium, low albumin, low phosphorus, low hemoglobin, fatigue, low potassium, low sodium, blood creatinine increased, and nausea.