
PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

Letrozole

This information from Lexicomp® explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it's used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

Brand Names: US

Femara

Brand Names: Canada

ACH-Letrozole; APO-Letrozole; BIO-Letrozole; CCP-Letrozole; Femara; JAMP-Letrozole; Mar-Letrozole; MED-Letrozole; NAT-Letrozole; PMS-Letrozole; RAN-Letrozole; RIVA-Letrozole; SANDOZ Letrozole; TEVA-Letrozole; VAN-Letrozole [DSC]; Zinda-Letrozole

What is this drug used for?

- This drug has been given to your child by the doctor for a certain health problem. Talk with the doctor if you have questions or concerns about giving this drug to your child.

What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?

- If your child is allergic to this drug; any part of this drug; or

any other drugs, foods, or substances. Tell the doctor about the allergy and what signs your child had.

If your child is pregnant:

- Do not give this drug to your child if she is pregnant.

If your child is breast-feeding a baby:

- Be sure your child does not breast-feed a baby while taking this drug or for 3 weeks after her last dose.

This drug may interact with other drugs or health problems.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child's drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe to give this drug with all of your child's other drugs and health problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with the doctor.

What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?

- Tell all of your child's health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child's doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.
- Have your child avoid tasks or actions that call for alertness until you see how this drug affects your child. These are things

like riding a bike, playing sports, or using items such as scissors, lawnmowers, electric scooters, toy cars, or motorized vehicles.

- This drug may cause weak bones (osteoporosis) with long-term use. Talk with the doctor to see if your child has a higher chance of weak bones, or if you have any questions.
- Your child may need to have a bone density test. Talk with the doctor.
- Have your child's blood work checked often. Talk with your child's doctor.
- Give calcium and vitamin D as you were told by your child's doctor.
- This drug may affect fertility. Fertility problems may lead to not being able to get pregnant or father a child.
- If your child is of childbearing age, a pregnancy test will need to be done before starting this drug to make sure she is not pregnant.

If your child is or may be sexually active:

- Have your child use birth control to prevent pregnancy while taking this drug and for 3 weeks after stopping this drug.

If your child is pregnant:

- This drug may cause harm to the unborn baby if your child

takes it during pregnancy.

- If your child gets pregnant while taking this drug or within 3 weeks after her last dose, call the doctor right away.

What are some side effects that I need to call my child's doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child's doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Signs of high blood pressure like very bad headache or dizziness, passing out, or change in eyesight.
- Signs of a urinary tract infection (UTI) like blood in the urine, burning or pain when passing urine, feeling the need to pass urine often or right away, fever, lower stomach pain, or pelvic pain.
- Swollen gland.
- Chest pain or pressure.

- Shortness of breath.
- Vaginal bleeding that is not normal.
- Low mood (depression).
- Swelling.
- Not able to pass urine or change in how much urine is passed.

What are some other side effects of this drug?

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child's doctor or get medical help if any of these side effects or any other side effects bother your child or do not go away:

- Feeling tired or weak.
- Hot flashes.
- Headache.
- Dizziness.
- Upset stomach or throwing up.
- Cough.
- Back pain.
- Muscle or joint pain.
- Constipation.
- Diarrhea.
- Night sweats.

- Sweating a lot.
- Not able to sleep.
- Weight gain or loss.
- Belly pain.
- Hair loss.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child's doctor. Call your child's doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

How is this drug best given?

Give this drug as ordered by your child's doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

- Give this drug with or without food.
- Keep giving this drug to your child as you have been told by your child's doctor or other health care provider, even if your child feels well.
- Give this drug at the same time of day.

What do I do if my child misses a dose?

- Give a missed dose as soon as you think about it.
- If it is close to the time for your child's next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your child's normal time.

- Do not give 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.

How do I store and/or throw out this drug?

- Store at room temperature.
- Store in a dry place. Do not store in a bathroom.
- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and pets.
- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.

General drug facts

- If your child's symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child's doctor.
- Do not share your child's drug with others and do not give anyone else's drug to your child.
- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care provider.
- If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

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This information should not be used to decide whether or not to take this medicine or any other medicine. Only the healthcare provider has the knowledge and training to decide which medicines are right for a specific patient. This information does not endorse any medicine as safe, effective, or approved for treating any patient or health condition. This is only a brief summary of general information about this medicine. It does NOT include all information about the possible uses, directions, warnings, precautions, interactions, adverse effects, or risks that may apply to this medicine. This information is not specific medical advice and does not replace information you receive from the healthcare provider. You must talk with the healthcare provider for complete information about the risks and benefits of using this medicine.

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If you have any questions, contact a member of your healthcare team directly. If you're a patient at MSK and you need to reach a provider after 5:00 PM, during the weekend, or on a holiday, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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