

# Lenvatinib

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

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

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

- Lenvatinib is often used for:
  - A type of thyroid cancer called differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC).
  - A type of kidney cancer called renal cell carcinoma (RCC).
  - A type of liver cancer called hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).
  - A type of uterine cancer called endometrial carcinoma.
- Lenvatinib may also be used for other reasons.

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

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, 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
Lenvatinib (len-VA-tih-nib): Lenvima (len-VEE-muh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins involved in tumor growth and the formation of blood vessels.	Capsule(s) taken by mouth.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your lenvatinib dosing instructions:

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- Lenvatinib is supplied as capsule therapy packs that come in different strengths (4 mg, 8 mg, 10 mg, 12 mg, 14 mg, 18 mg, 20 mg, and 24 mg). The capsule therapy packs are made up of capsules that are 4 mg and 10 mg strengths.
- Your care team will tell you how much to take and when to take it. Your care team may change your dose during treatment, stop treatment for some time, or completely stop treatment if you have side effects.
- Take lenvatinib 1 time each day, at the same time each day, with or without food.
- Swallow lenvatinib capsules whole. Do not crush or chew the capsules.
- If you cannot swallow lenvatinib capsules whole, they can be mixed with water or apple juice, then taken by mouth, or mixed with water and given through a feeding tube. Talk with your care team for more information.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If your next dose is due within 12 hours, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your regular time.
- If you take too much lenvatinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

## Storage and Handling of Lenvatinib

- Store lenvatinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F in a dry location away from light.
- Keep lenvatinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- People who are or may become pregnant should wear gloves when handling the medicine.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused lenvatinib.

**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 Taken at Home
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**Common Side Effects**

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can cause high blood pressure. It usually has no symptoms and can be dangerous if not treated. High blood pressure increases the risk of stroke, heart attack, and other health problems.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise regularly, control your weight, and limit alcohol and sodium intake.</li> <li>• If you are already being treated for high blood pressure, your care team may change your blood pressure medicine.</li> <li>• Your care team may ask you to track your blood pressure.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headaches</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness</li> <li>• Blurred vision</li> <li>• Trouble breathing</li> <li>• Nose bleeds</li> <li>• A pounding sensation in the chest, neck, or ears</li> <li>• Irregular heartbeats</li> <li>• Chest pain or pressure</li> </ul>
<p>Mouth Irritation and Sores (Mucositis)</p>	<p>Description: This treatment can irritate the lining of the mouth. In some cases, this can cause redness, sores, pain, and swelling.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime, and more often if sores develop.</li> <li>• Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush or cotton swab after meals.</li> <li>• Use a mild, non-alcohol mouth rinse at least four times daily (after meals and at bedtime). A simple mixture is 1/8 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon baking soda in 8 ounces of warm water.</li> <li>• Avoid acidic, hot, spicy, or rough foods and drinks that may irritate your mouth.</li> <li>• Avoid tobacco, alcohol, and alcohol-based mouthwashes.</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>• Pain or sores in your mouth or throat</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>
<p>Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain</p>	<p>Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe abdominal pain</li> </ul>
<p>Diarrhea</p>	<p>Description: Diarrhea is when you have loose, watery bowel movements more often than usual. The need to use the bathroom may occur urgently.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep track of how many times you go to the bathroom each day.</li> <li>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids every day, unless your care team tells you otherwise.</li> <li>• Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods like bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast.</li> <li>• Avoid eating foods with high fiber (like raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), foods that cause gas (like broccoli and beans), dairy foods (like yogurt and milk), and spicy, fried, and greasy foods.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend medicine (such as loperamide) for diarrhea.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea</li> <li>• Bloody diarrhea</li> </ul>

<p>Decreased Appetite and Weight Loss</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can cause a low appetite, which means you may not feel like eating much. It's important to eat enough so your body gets the nutrients it needs to heal and stay strong. Eating healthy foods helps you feel better and recover faster.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be as active as possible. Do some physical activity before a meal.</li> <li>• Before starting an exercise program, talk with your care team.</li> <li>• Take note of the times during the day when your appetite is best.</li> <li>• Do not limit food when your appetite is good. Eat your largest meal when you feel the most hungry, whether it is breakfast, lunch, or dinner.</li> <li>• Eat 5-6 small meals per day and snack anytime.</li> <li>• Choose foods high in protein, such as beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, and eggs. During meals, eat high-protein foods first.</li> <li>• Choose foods that are high in calories. Do not select foods that are labeled "low-fat," "fat-free" or "diet."</li> <li>• If you feel full quickly when eating, do not drink any liquids 30 minutes before a meal so you have more room for solid food. Then, drink liquids between meals. Choose liquids with extra calories, not diet drinks.</li> <li>• Eat a bedtime snack. Choose something easy to digest, such as peanut butter and crackers. If you tend to experience reflux or heartburn, eat at least an hour before lying down.</li> <li>• If food is not appealing, try a nutritious beverage, such as a high-protein shake or smoothie, instead of solid food.</li> <li>• Ask your care team to recommend a liquid nutrition supplement.</li> <li>• Add a scoop of protein powder, yogurt, or ice cream for added protein and calories.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weight loss</li> <li>• No appetite</li> <li>• Tiredness</li> </ul>
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<p>Headache</p>	<p>Description: A headache can cause you to feel pain or discomfort in your head, making it hard to concentrate or feel your best.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches.</li> <li>• Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches.</li> <li>• Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain.</li> <li>• Get adequate sleep (7-8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule.</li> <li>• Limit caffeine intake.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend medicine for headaches.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe headache</li> <li>• More frequent headaches</li> <li>• Dizziness or light-headedness</li> <li>• Confusion</li> <li>• Vision changes</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.</li> <li>• 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>Muscle or Joint Pain or Weakness</p>	<p>Description: Muscle pain feels like soreness, aches, cramps, or stiffness in one or more muscles. It may also include tenderness or weakness. Joint pain happens where two bones come together and can feel sharp, dull, throbbing, or burning. It often causes stiffness, swelling, and difficulty moving.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms.</li> <li>Engage in gentle exercises like walking, stretching, or yoga to maintain mobility and strength, but consult your care team before starting any new exercise routine.</li> <li>Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas.</li> <li>Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain</li> <li>Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints</li> <li>Weakness</li> <li>Difficulty walking or moving</li> </ul>
<p>Hand-Foot Skin Reaction (HFSR)</p>	<p>Description: HFSR causes dryness, thickening, calluses, blisters, or cracking of the skin on the palms of your hands and soles of your feet.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep hands and feet moisturized with a non-scented moisturizing cream.</li> <li>Applying urea 10% or 20% cream twice daily to the affected area may be helpful.</li> <li>Avoid exposure to hot water on the hands and feet in showers or baths that may dry out the skin or by doing dishes.</li> <li>Avoid tight-fitting shoes or socks.</li> <li>Avoid excess rubbing on hands and feet unless putting on lotion.</li> <li>Wear gloves when working with your hands.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painful blisters or calluses on your hands or feet</li> </ul>
<p>Voice Changes or Hoarseness</p>	<p>Description: Hoarseness is when you have a weak, rough, or harsh voice.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drink plenty of water and avoiding irritants (e.g., dust, smoke, alcohol, industrial chemicals).</li> <li>Write things down to give your voice a break.</li> <li>Avoid shouting or whispering.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe hoarseness</li> <li>Pain or soreness in the throat</li> </ul>

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Blood Clots	Signs and symptoms of a <b>heart attack</b> may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chest pain that may spread to the arms, neck, jaw, back, or stomach area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Feeling sweaty</li> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Feeling sick or vomiting</li> </ul>	Signs or symptoms of a <b>stroke</b> may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sudden numbness or weakness, especially on one side of the body</li> <li>• Severe headache or confusion</li> <li>• Problems with vision, speech, or balance</li> </ul>
Severe Bleeding (Hemorrhage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee-grounds</li> <li>• Pink or brown urine</li> <li>• Red or black (looks like tar) stools</li> <li>• Coughing up blood or blood clots</li> <li>• Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unusual vaginal bleeding</li> <li>• Nose bleeds that happen often</li> <li>• Bruising</li> <li>• Lightheadedness</li> </ul>
Heart Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swelling of your stomach-area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles</li> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weight gain</li> <li>• Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw</li> <li>• Protruding neck veins</li> <li>• Breaking out in a cold sweat</li> <li>• Feeling lightheaded or dizzy</li> </ul>
Changes in the Electrical Activity of Your Heart (QT prolongation)	QT prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life threatening. Your care team will do blood tests before and during your treatment with lenvatinib to check the levels of potassium, magnesium, and calcium in your blood, and may check the electrical activity of your heart with an electrocardiogram (ECG). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy</li> <li>• Irregular or fast heartbeat</li> </ul>	
Tear in Your Stomach or Intestinal Wall (Perforation) or an Abnormal Connection Between 2 Parts of Your Body (Fistula)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe pain or tenderness in your stomach-area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Swelling of the abdomen</li> <li>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• Chills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Dehydration</li> </ul>
Liver Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes</li> <li>• Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark urine (tea colored)</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li> </ul>

<p>Changes in Thyroid Function</p>	<p>Lenvatinib can cause the thyroid gland to not make enough thyroid hormones that the body needs (hypothyroidism).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fatigue</li> <li>• Weight gain</li> <li>• A puffy face</li> <li>• Being cold all of the time</li> <li>• Constipation</li> <li>• Dry skin</li> <li>• Thinning, dry hair</li> <li>• Decreased sweating</li> <li>• Depression</li> </ul>	
<p>Kidney Problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in your amount of urine</li> <li>• Blood in your urine</li> <li>• Swelling of your ankles</li> <li>• Loss of appetite</li> </ul>	
<p>Low Levels of Calcium in Your Blood (Hypocalcemia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muscle stiffness or muscle spasms</li> <li>• Numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes, or around your mouth</li> <li>• Seizures</li> <li>• Sudden weight gain</li> <li>• Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, and ankles</li> </ul>	

**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, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding**

- 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 you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
  - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 30 days after your last dose.
  - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
  - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 30 days after your last dose.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose.

**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.

- **Wound healing problems** have happened in some people who take lenvatinib. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment.
  - You should stop taking lenvatinib at least 1 week before planned surgery.
  - Your care team should tell you when you may start taking lenvatinib again after surgery. It is typically held for at least 2 weeks following major surgery.
- There is a risk of developing **protein in your urine**. Your care team will check your urine for protein before and during treatment, and may adjust or stop your treatment if protein is found.
- **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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