

Neratinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of breast cancer, but it may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) to make sure neratinib is right for you.

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
Neratinib (neh-RA-tih-nib): Nerlynx (NAYR-links)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablets taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

- Neratinib is often used with other treatments.
- To help manage diarrhea, your care team may start you on a lower dose of neratinib for the first 2 weeks of treatment and then increase you to the full dose.

Your neratinib dosing instructions:

- Neratinib comes in 40 mg tablets.
- Your dose might differ, but neratinib is typically taken as six 40 mg tablets (total dose: 240 mg) by mouth once daily.
- Take neratinib with food.
- Take neratinib 1 time each day, at about the same time each day.
- Swallow neratinib tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split neratinib tablets.
- If you take an antacid medicine, take neratinib 3 hours after the antacid medicine.
- If you take an acid reducer (H2 receptor blocker), neratinib should be taken at least 2 hours before or 10 hours after you take these medicines.
- If you miss a dose of neratinib, skip that dose and take your next dose at your regular scheduled time.
- If you take too much neratinib, call your care team right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room

Storage and Handling of Neratinib

- Store neratinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep neratinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused neratinib.

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 and treat diarrhea	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help prevent and treat nausea or vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Diarrhea	<p>Description: Diarrhea is when you have loose, watery bowel movements more often than usual. The need to use the bathroom may occur urgently. Diarrhea may lead to loss of too much body salts and fluid, which can cause dehydration.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep track of how many times you go to the bathroom each day. • While taking antidiarrheals, you and your care team should try to keep the number of bowel movements that you have at 1 or 2 bowel movements each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids every day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods like bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast. • 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. • Your care team may recommend medicine (such as loperamide) for diarrhea. • Your care team may also need to give you additional antidiarrheals, fluids, and electrolytes to manage diarrhea when you start treatment with neratinib. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 2 bowel movements in 1 day • Diarrhea that does not go away • Severe diarrhea • Diarrhea along with weakness, dizziness, or fever
Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain	<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"> • Severe abdominal pain
Nausea and Vomiting	<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"> • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods. • Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids. • 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. • Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Vomiting that's nonstop • Signs of dehydration (like feeling very thirsty, having a dry mouth, feeling dizzy, or having dark urine) • Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit • Bad stomach pain that doesn't go away after vomiting

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Liver Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes • Severe nausea or vomiting • Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark urine (tea colored) • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

**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, 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 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 at least 1 month after your last dose of neratinib.
 - 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 3 months after your last dose of neratinib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for at least 1 month after your last dose of neratinib.

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.
 - Especially tell your care team if you take medicines used to decrease stomach acid, called proton pump inhibitors or PPIs (such as omeprazole or esomeprazole). You should avoid taking these medicines during treatment with neratinib.
- **You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit** during treatment with neratinib. Grapefruit may increase the amount of neratinib in your blood.
- **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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