

Sunvozertinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of lung cancer, but it may also be used for other diagnoses.
- Your care team will perform a test for a certain variant of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene to make sure that sunvozertinib 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
Sunvozertinib (SUN-voe-ZER-ti-nib): Zegfrovy (zeg-FROH-vee)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your sunvozertinib dose:

- Sunvozertinib comes in 150 mg and 200 mg tablets. Your care team will tell you which tablets to take and may change your dose if needed.
- Your dose might differ, but sunvozertinib is typically taken 1 time a day (one 200 mg tablet per day).
- Swallow sunvozertinib tablets whole. Do not split, crush, chew, or dissolve the tablets.
- Take sunvozertinib with food at about the same time every day.
- If you miss a dose of sunvozertinib and it has been less than 12 hours since your usual time, take it as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 12 hours, skip the missed dose. Do NOT take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of sunvozertinib, do NOT take another dose that day. Take your next dose at the regular time.
- If you take too much sunvozertinib, call your care team or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Sunvozertinib

- Store sunvozertinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F in a dry location away from light.
- Keep sunvozertinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused sunvozertinib.

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, vomiting, or diarrhea	
To help prevent skin problems	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection. Recommendations: - Wash your hands and bathe regularly. - Avoid crowded places. - Stay away from people who are sick. Talk to your care team if you have: - Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher - Chills - Cough - Sore throat - Painful urination - Tiredness that is worse than normal - Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)	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 Recommendations: - Get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. - Avoid operating heavy machinery when tired. - Balance work and rest, staying active but resting when needed. Talk to your care team if you have: - Shortness of breath - Dizziness - Fast or abnormal heartbeats - Severe headache
Diarrhea	Description: Diarrhea is when you have loose, watery bowel movements more often than usual. The need to use the bathroom may occur urgently. Recommendations: - Keep track of how many times you go to the bathroom each day. - Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids every day, unless your doctor tells you otherwise. - Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods like bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast. - Stay away from 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. Talk to your care team if you have: 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours - Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea - Bloody diarrhea

Constipation	Description: Constipation means having a hard time passing stools or not going to the bathroom often. Your stools might feel hard and dry, which can make you uncomfortable or hurt. Recommendations: • Keep track of how many times you move your bowels every day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your doctor tells you otherwise. • Exercise regularly. • Eat high-fiber foods like raw fruits and vegetables. • Your care team may recommend medicine (such as polyethylene glycol 3350 or senna) for constipation. Talk to your care team if you have: • 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Bloody diarrhea
Nausea and Vomiting	Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. This may or may not cause vomiting. Recommendations: • 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 provider may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Mouth Irritation and Sores	Description: This treatment can irritate the lining of the mouth. In some cases, this can cause redness, sores, pain, and swelling. Recommendations: • Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime, and more often if sores develop. • Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush or cotton swab after meals. • 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. • Avoid acidic, hot, spicy, or rough foods and drinks that may irritate your mouth. • If you have mouth sores, avoid tobacco, alcohol, and alcohol-based mouthwashes. • Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. Talk to your care team if you have pain or sores in your mouth or throat.

Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can harm your liver. This may cause nausea, stomach pain, and bleeding or bruising. It can also turn your skin and eyes yellow and make your urine dark. Lab tests may be performed to monitor liver function. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Low Appetite	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. Recommendations: • Be as active as possible. Do some physical activity before a meal. Before starting an exercise program, talk with your care team. • Take note of the times during the day when your appetite is best. Do not limit food when your appetite is good. Eat your largest meal when you feel the hungriest, whether it is breakfast, lunch, or dinner. • Eat 5-6 small meals per day and snack anytime. • Choose foods high in protein, such as beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, and eggs. During meals, eat high-protein foods first. • Choose foods that are high in calories. Do not select foods that are labeled "low-fat," "fat-free" or "diet." • 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. • 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. • If food is not appealing, try a nutritious beverage, such as a high-protein shake or smoothie, instead of solid food. • Ask your healthcare team to recommend a liquid nutrition supplement. Add a scoop of protein powder, yogurt, or ice cream for added protein and calories. Talk to your care team if you have: • Weight loss • No appetite • Tiredness

Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: • Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you. • Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good. • 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. • Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents. Talk to your care team if you have: • Tiredness that affects your daily life • Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest • Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired
Skin Problems	Description: Treatment can cause a red, itchy, skin rash, peeling of your skin, blisters, or fever Recommendations: • Use alcohol-free (such as isopropanol-free or ethanol-free) moisturizing cream during treatment. • Avoid use of irritating skin products, such as skin products containing retinol or retinoic acid, and benzoyl peroxide. • Keep your skin soft and moisturized with lotions or creams. • Wear loose, comfortable clothes. • Don't use perfumes and colognes. • Stay out of the sun, especially between 10 AM and 4 PM. • Wear long-sleeved shirts with UV protection and a wide hat to block the sun. • Use sunscreen with at least SPF 30 and put on lip balm with SPF too. • Don't use tanning beds. • Your care team may suggest taking certain medicines or applying special creams. Talk to your care team if you have: • Any skin reactions, including small, raised skin bumps that look like acne or itchy skin

Nail Changes	Description: Nails may become more brittle, thinner, and could change color during treatment. Recommendations: • Keep your fingernails and toenails trimmed short. • Wear cotton gloves when working. When cleaning or washing dishes, use cotton-lined rubber gloves to keep your hands from becoming dry and irritated. Do not use unlined rubber gloves because they seal in sweat and irritate the skin. • Avoid manicures, pedicures and artificial nails, which may increase the risk of infection. • Do not bite your nails or pick at your cuticles. • Nail polish can help strengthen and may protect nails. To take off polish, use "oily" remover to prevent drying. • Soak your hands in natural oils (such as olive oil), to relieve dryness. • Wear loose-fitting shoes with cushioned cotton socks. Talk to your care team if you have: • Pain related to nail changes • Fingernails or toenails that separate from the nail bed
Muscle or Joint Pain or Weakness	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. Recommendations: • Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms. • 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. • Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas. • Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers. Talk to your care team if you have: • Persistent or worsening muscle or joint pain that does not improve with home treatments • New symptoms, such as swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints • Weakness that affects your ability to perform daily activities

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Lung Problems	- Cough - Shortness of breath - Chest pain	
Eye Problems	Your care team may send you to see an eye specialist (ophthalmologist) if you develop new or worsening eye problems during treatment. You should not use contact lenses until your eye symptoms are checked by a healthcare provider and for at least 1 week after your eye symptoms have resolved. - Dry or red eyes - Eye pain or swelling - Vision changes - Eye crusting - Eye irritation - Increased tears - Sensitivity to light - Blurred vision - Discharge from your eyes - Feeling like something is in your eyes	

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 may 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 non-hormonal birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 2 weeks 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 2 weeks after your last dose.
- Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 2 weeks 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.
- 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

Updated Date: October 27, 2025

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.

This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. All decisions related to taking this medication should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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