

Amivantamab and Lazertinib

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 certain abnormal epidermal growth factor receptor “EGFR” genes to make sure that treatment 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
Amivantamab (A-mih-VAN-tuh-mab): Rybrevant (RY-breh-vant)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins that helps them survive.	Infusion given into a vein.
Lazertinib (la-ZER-tih-nib): Lazcluze (laz-KLOOZ)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your lazertinib dose:

- Lazertinib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 80 mg and 240 mg. Your care team will tell you which tablets to take and may change your dose if needed.
- Your dose might differ, but lazertinib is typically taken as 240 mg (one 240 mg tablet) 1 time a day.
- Take lazertinib at the same time each day with or without food.
- Swallow lazertinib tablets whole. Do NOT crush, cut, or chew the tablets.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of lazertinib, do NOT take another dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you miss a dose of lazertinib:
 - If it has been less than 12 hours, take the missed dose.
 - If it has been more than 12 hours, skip the dose and take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
 - Do NOT take an extra dose or 2 doses at one time.
- If you take too much lazertinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued):

Week 1: Amivantamab is given on days 1 and 2.

Treatment Name	Week 1						
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Treatment Given at the Clinic or Hospital							
Amivantamab	✓	✓					
Treatment Taken at Home							
Lazertinib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Weeks 2 to 5: Amivantamab is given weekly

Treatment Name	Week 2							Week 3
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 1
Treatment Given at the Clinic or Hospital								
Amivantamab	✓							✓
Treatment Taken at Home								
Lazertinib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Week 6: No amivantamab dose.

Treatment Name	Week 6						
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Treatment Given at the Clinic or Hospital							
Amivantamab							
Treatment Taken at Home							
Lazertinib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Week 7 and Beyond: Amivantamab given every 2 weeks

Treatment Name	Week 7							Week 8							Week 9
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 1
Treatment Given at the Clinic or Hospital															
Amivantamab	✓														✓
Treatment Taken at Home															
Lazertinib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Storage and Handling of Lazertinib

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

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, 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 Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help prevent blood clots		
To help prevent or treat skin problems		
To help prevent infusion-related reactions		
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
Low Platelet Count	Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at a higher risk of bruising and bleeding. Recommendations: - Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. - Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene. - Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. - Avoid over-the-counter medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as NSAIDs. - Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures, as you may need to pause your treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: - Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure - Cut that continues to bleed - Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing - Severe headaches - Blood in your urine or stool - Blood in your spit after a cough

Blood clots	Description: A blood clot forms to stop bleeding when you have an injury, but it can also form inside blood vessels. If clots block blood flow, they may lead to serious health issues like heart attacks or strokes. Recommendations: • Your care team will start you on a medicine for the first 4 months of treatment to help prevent blood clots. • Exercise regularly. • If recommended by your care team, use compression stockings. • Avoid sitting or lying still for a long time. Talk to your care team if you have: • Swelling, pain or tenderness in the leg • Sudden unexplained chest pain • Shortness of breath
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
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: • Constipation that lasts 3 or more days • Constipation after 48 hours, even after using a laxative
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

Swollen Lower Legs and Hands	Description: Swelling and fluid retention can occur in different areas of the body, like the legs or hands. You might notice areas feel puffy or tighter than usual. Recommendations: • Keep a daily log of swelling and note any changes in size or location. • Elevate swollen limbs when resting. • Limit salt intake. • Stay active with regular, gentle exercises. • Avoid prolonged periods of sitting or standing without movement. Talk to your care team if you have: • Swelling that suddenly worsens or spreads to other areas • Pain, redness, or warmth in the affected area • Signs of shortness of breath or difficulty breathing • Swelling is persistent and does not improve with home management • Unexpected weight gain Note: You care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.
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

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: - Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain - Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints - Weakness - Difficulty walking or moving
Nerve Problems in Your Arms, Hands, Legs, or Feet	Description: Nerve pain and tingling are uncomfortable sensations caused by nerve damage or irritation. Pain may be sharp, burning, or deep, while tingling feels like pins-and-needles or mild electric shocks, often in the hands, feet, arms, or legs. Recommendations: - Track your pain levels, sensations, and any triggers or factors that make the pain worse or better. - Check your feet daily for any injuries or changes, especially if you have numbness or tingling that affects your feeling. - Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications to help manage symptoms. Talk to your care team if you have: “Pins and needles” or burning feeling in your hands or feet - Trouble moving your arms or legs - Trouble keeping your balance
Skin Problems	Description: Treatment may cause severe rash including redness, raised acne-like bumps, itching, and dry skin. Recommendations: - You may use alcohol-free (such as isopropanol-free, ethanol-free) moisturizing cream to reduce the risk of skin problems. - Limit sun exposure during and for 2 months after treatment. - Wear protective clothing and use sunscreen. - Your care team may recommend that you start a medicine to prevent skin problems. They may also treat you with a medicine or send you to see a skin specialist (dermatologist) if you get skin reactions during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: - Skin rash - Raised red bumps - Redness of the skin - Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)

Infected Skin around the Nail	Description: The skin around your fingernails or toenails may become red, swollen, and painful. Sometimes the area can fill with pus and form a blister (abscess). This can make it uncomfortable to use your hands or walk. Recommendations: • Keep nails clean and dry. • Trim nails straight across and avoid cutting cuticles. • Wear gloves when washing dishes, cleaning, or gardening to protect your hands. • Wear comfortable, loose-fitting shoes with cushioned socks to reduce pressure on toenails. • Avoid biting your nails or picking at the skin around them. • Your care team may recommend more treatment if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • Painful swelling or redness around a nail • Pus or fluid around the nail • Nail that lifts or separates from the skin
Infusion Reactions	Description: An infusion reaction is a bad response that happens during or not long after getting medicine into a vein. Get medical help right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infusion reaction during or after your infusion: • Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing or wheezing; tongue-swelling • Dizziness or feeling faint • Fever of 100.4°F (or 38°C) or higher • Pain in your back or neck

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 get eye problems during treatment. You should not use contact lenses until your eye symptoms are checked by your care team. - Dry or red eyes - Eye pain or swelling - Vision changes - Increased tears - Sensitivity to light - Blurred vision

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, for 3 weeks after your last dose of lazertinib, and for 3 months after your last dose of amivantamab.
 - 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 weeks after your last dose of lazertinib.
- Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose of amivantamab.

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.
- 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: November 3, 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.

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