

Zongertinib

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 in the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) gene to make sure zongertinib 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
Zongertinib (zon-GER-ti-nib): Hernexeos (her-NEX-ee-ose)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your zongertinib dose:

- Zongertinib comes in 1 tablet strength: 60 mg. Your care team may change your dose if needed. Do not change your dose or stop taking zongertinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your dose is based on many factors, including your height and weight, overall health, and diagnosis.
- Take zongertinib 1 time a day, with or without food.
- Swallow zongertinib tablets whole with water. Do not split, crush, or chew tablets.
- If you miss a dose of zongertinib, take it as soon as you remember within 12 hours. If you missed your dose by more than 12 hours, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at your next scheduled time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of zongertinib, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you take too much zongertinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Zongertinib

- Store zongertinib at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store zongertinib tablets in the original bottle.
- Keep the zongertinib bottle tightly closed.
- The zongertinib bottle contains two desiccants to help keep your tablets dry (protect from moisture). Do not remove the desiccants from the container after opening. Do not eat or swallow the desiccants.
- Zongertinib comes in a child-resistant bottle.
- Zongertinib must be used within 3 months of first opening the bottle. Throw away (discard) any unused tablets 3 months after opening the bottle.
- Keep zongertinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused zongertinib.

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	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
To help prevent or treat diarrhea	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Other	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness • Fast or abnormal heartbeats • Severe headache
Low Platelet Count	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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

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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 a medicine for diarrhea. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Bloody diarrhea
Liver problems	<p>Description: Treatment can cause your immune system to attack 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.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <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
Rash or itchy skin	<p>Description: Rash or itching skin can cause symptoms like redness, swelling, and varying bumps, such as small red spots, welts, or patches.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep your skin moisturized with creams or lotions to reduce rash and itchiness; wear loose-fitting clothing. • Avoid perfumes and colognes, as they may worsen rash symptoms. • Limit time spent in heat to prevent worsening symptoms. • Avoid sun exposure, especially between 10 AM and 4 PM, to lower the risk of sunburn. • Wear long-sleeved clothing with UV protection and broad-brimmed hats. • Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with at least SPF 30 as directed. • Use lip balm that contains at least SPF 30. • Avoid tanning beds. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rash or itching that continues to worsen

<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"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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Select Rare or Serious Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Heart Problems	<p>Zongertinib may affect your heart's ability to pump blood. Your care team will do tests to check your heart function before you start taking zongertinib and during treatment. Tell your care team right away if you have any new or worsening symptoms of heart problems, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swelling of your stomach-area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles Shortness of breath Nausea or vomiting New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure Weight gain Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw Protruding neck veins Breaking out in a cold sweat Feeling lightheaded or dizzy
Lung Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cough Shortness of breath Chest pain

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 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.
- 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.
- The most common **severe abnormal blood tests** include decreased white blood cell count, increased liver function tests, and decreased potassium levels.
- **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.

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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