

Amivantamab and Hyaluronidase

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 reasons.
- 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 and Hyaluronidase (A-mih-VAN-tuh-mab...HY-al-yoo-RAH-nih-days): Rybrevant Faspro (RY-breh-vant FAS-proh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins that helps them survive.	Injection given under the skin into the stomach area (abdomen).

Treatment Administration and Schedule: Treatment is usually repeated every 2 or 3 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

- Amivantamab and hyaluronidase is often given with other treatments. Talk to your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.

☐ Option #1: Every 2-Week Dosing Schedule

Weeks 1 to 4

- Weekly doses for the first 4 doses.

Treatment Name	Week 1							Week 2
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 1
Amivantamab and Hyaluronidase	✓							✓

Week 5 and Beyond

- Doses given every 2 weeks.

Treatment Name	Week 5							Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	...	Day 14	Day 1
Amivantamab and Hyaluronidase	✓							✓

☐ Option #2: Every 3-Week Dosing Schedule

Weeks 1 to 3

- Weekly doses for the first 3 doses.

Treatment Name	Week 1							Week 2
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 1
Amivantamab and Hyaluronidase	✓							✓

Week 4 and Beyond

- Doses given every 3 weeks.

Treatment Name	Week 4							Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	...	Day 21	Day 1
Amivantamab and Hyaluronidase	✓							✓

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 or treat skin problems	 	
To help prevent injection-related reactions	 	
Other	 	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	<p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash your hands and bathe regularly. Avoid crowded places. Stay away from people who are sick. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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
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

Fatigue	<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
Liver Problems	<p>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.</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

<p>Mouth Irritation and Sores</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"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain or sores in your mouth or throat
<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"> • 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

<p>Swollen Lower Legs and Hands</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Note: You care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.</p>
<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"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain • Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints • Weakness • Difficulty walking or moving

Skin Problems	<p>Description: Treatment may cause severe rash including redness, raised acne-like bumps, itching, and dry skin.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Painful swelling or redness around a nail Pus or fluid around the nail Nail that lifts or separates from the skin

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Lung Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cough Shortness of breath Chest pain 	
Blood Clot Problems	<p>When given in combination with lazertinib, amivantamab and hyaluronidase can cause blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism) that can lead to death. Your care team may start you on medicine to prevent blood clots for the first 4 months of treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swelling, pain, or tenderness in the leg Sudden unexplained chest pain Shortness of breath 	
Eye Problems	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry or red eyes Eye pain or swelling Vision changes Itchy eyes Increased tears Sensitivity to light Blurred vision 	
Injection-Related Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortness of breath Fever Chills Flushing Chest discomfort Dizziness or lightheadedness Vomiting 	

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 3 months 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 3 months 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.
- **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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