

Inavolisib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for breast cancer, but it may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will test your cancer for abnormal phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha (PIK3CA) genes to make sure that inavolisib 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
Inavolisib (IH-nuh-voh-LIH-sib): Itovebi (i-TOV-bee)	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

- Inavolisib is often used with other treatments.

Your inavolisib dosing instructions:

- Inavolisib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 3 mg and 9 mg.
- Take inavolisib 1 time each day, at about the same time each day.
- Take inavolisib with or without food.
- Swallow inavolisib tablet(s) whole. Do not chew, crush, or split the tablet(s).
- If you miss a dose of inavolisib, you may still take your missed dose within 9 hours from the time you usually take it. If it has been more than 9 hours after you usually take your dose, skip the dose for that day. The next day, take the dose at your usual time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of inavolisib, do not take an extra dose on that day. Take your regular dose of inavolisib at your usual time the next day.
- For women who have not reached menopause or are just starting menopause, your healthcare provider will prescribe a medicine called luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist. For men, your healthcare provider may prescribe a LHRH agonist.

Storage and Handling of Inavolisib

- Store inavolisib at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store inavolisib in the original container and keep the bottle tightly closed to protect from moisture.
- Keep inavolisib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused inavolisib.

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>
Other	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

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
Mouth Irritation and Sores	<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. • 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>Diarrhea</p>	<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 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. <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

<p>High Blood Sugar Levels</p>	<p>Description: High blood sugar (hyperglycemia) is common with inavolisib, and may be severe or fatal. Untreated severe hyperglycemia can lead to a condition called diabetic ketoacidosis. Diabetic ketoacidosis is a serious condition that requires treatment in a hospital and that can lead to death. Your care team will monitor your blood sugar levels before you start and during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your blood sugar levels may be monitored more often if you have a history of Type 2 diabetes. • Your care team may also ask you to self-monitor and report your blood sugar levels at home. This will be required more frequently in the first 4 weeks of treatment. • If you are not sure how to test your blood sugar levels, talk to your care team. • You should stay well-hydrated during treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty breathing • Nausea and vomiting (lasting more than 2 hours) • Stomach pain • Excessive thirst • Dry mouth • More frequent urination than usual or a higher amount of urine than normal • Blurred vision • Unusually increased appetite • Weight loss • Fruity-smelling breath • Flushed face and dry skin • Feeling unusually sleepy or tired • Confusion
<p>Liver Problems</p>	<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>Kidney Problems</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can cause kidney problems, including damage to the kidneys and decreased kidney function. Your care team will monitor your kidney function during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine • Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite

Rash or Itchy Skin	<p>Description: Rash or itchy 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. • Your care team may recommend medicines for symptoms. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rash or itching that continues to worsen
Changes in Electrolytes	<p>Description: Treatment may cause decreased blood levels of calcium, potassium, sodium, and magnesium. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brittle nails or dry skin • Confusion • Extreme tiredness • Headaches • Irregular heartbeats • Muscle stiffness or muscle spasms • Numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes, or around your mouth • Seizures • Sudden weight gain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, and ankles

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 effective non-hormonal birth control (contraception) during treatment with inavolisib and for 1 week after your last dose. Talk to your care team about what birth control method is right for you during this time.
 - 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 with inavolisib and for 1 week after your last dose.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment with inavolisib and for 1 week 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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PES-577