Adagrasib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for:
  - Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
  - Colon or rectal (colorectal) cancer (CRC)
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for an abnormal KRAS G12C gene to make sure adagrasib 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
Adagrasib (a-dah-GRA-sib): Krazati (krah-ZAH-tee)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive	Tablets taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your adagrasib dose:

_____

_____

_____

- Adagrasib comes in 1 tablet strength: 200 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but adagrasib is typically given as three 200 mg tablets (600 mg total dose) twice daily.
- Take adagrasib 2 times a day, at the same time each day, about 12 hours apart.
- Take adagrasib either with food or without food.
- Swallow adagrasib tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split tablets.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking adagrasib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking adagrasib if you develop certain side effects.

Brought to you by: ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers, HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association, NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, ONS Oncology Nursing Society

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If you miss a dose of adagrasib, take the dose as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 4 hours, do not take the dose. Take your next dose of adagrasib at your next scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of adagrasib, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your next scheduled time.
- If you take too much adagrasib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Adagrasib

- Store adagrasib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Adagrasib comes in a child-resistant container.
- Adagrasib comes with a desiccant (drying agent) in the container to keep the medicine dry. Do not remove the desiccant from the container after opening. Do not eat or swallow the desiccant.
- Keep adagrasib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused adagrasib.

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 or vomiting	
Other	

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding. Recommendations: • Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and keep good oral hygiene. • Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. • Avoid over-the-counter medicines that can increase bleeding risk (for example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen). • Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure • A cut that continues to bleed • Heavy gum bleeding when brushing or flossing • Sudden or severe headache • Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after coughing
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: RBCs and Hgb carry oxygen to your body's tissues and remove carbon dioxide. Low RBC or Hgb (anemia) can make you feel weak, very tired, or look pale. Recommendations: • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired. • Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed. • Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats Sudden or severe headache

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: • Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you. • Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being. • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired. Talk to your care team if you have: • Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities • Tiredness that does not get better with rest • Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness
Swelling (Edema)	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: Your care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

<table>
<tr>
<td>Nausea and Vomiting</td>
<td>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit.

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 sips of water, broth, or other clear liquids. If these stay down, try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal) and gradually return to solid foods.
• Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms.

Talk to your care team if you have:
• Vomiting for more than 24 hours
• Nonstop vomiting
• Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)
• Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit
• Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Appetite</td>
<td>Description: Loss of appetite can lead to weight loss and low energy. Small changes in when and what you eat can help maintain strength and nutrition.

Recommendations:
• Be as active as you can. Do light physical activity before a meal (check with your care team before starting an exercise program).
• Note times of day when your appetite is best and eat your largest meal then.
• Eat 5–6 small meals or snacks each day.
• Choose high-protein foods (beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, eggs). Eat protein first during meals.
• Choose higher-calorie foods (avoid “low-fat,” “fat-free,” or “diet” options when trying to gain/maintain weight).
• If you feel full quickly, avoid drinking 30 minutes before a meal and drink liquids between meals; choose calorie-containing drinks rather than diet drinks.
• Have a bedtime snack that’s easy to digest (for example, peanut butter and crackers). If you have reflux, wait at least 1 hour before lying down.
• Try nutritious beverages (high-protein shakes or smoothies) if solid food is unappealing.
• Ask your care team about liquid nutrition supplements and ways to add protein or calories (protein powder, yogurt, ice cream).

Talk to your care team if you have:
• Unintentional weight loss
• Little or no appetite for several days
• Excessive tiredness or low energy</td>
</tr>
</table>

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

<table>
<tr><td>Diarrhea</td><td>Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness.

Recommendations:
Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day.
Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise.
Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast).
If you have diarrhea, avoid high-fiber foods (such as raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), gas-producing foods (such as broccoli and beans), dairy (such as milk and yogurt), and spicy, fried, or greasy foods.
Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium).
Talk to your care team if you have:
4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours
Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea
Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)
Bloody diarrhea</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liver Problems</td><td>Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment.

Talk to your care team if you have:
Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)
Severe nausea or vomiting
Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
Dark, tea-colored urine
Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kidney Problems</td><td>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.

Recommendations:
Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise.
Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment.
Talk to your care team if you have:
Decrease in your amount of urine
Blood in your urine
Swelling of your ankles
Loss of appetite</td></tr>
</table>

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

<table>
<tr><td>Trouble Breathing</td><td>Description: Treatment may make you feel like it’s a struggle to get enough air into your lungs.

Recommendations:
Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids to help thin mucus.
Avoid irritants such as smoke, strong odors, and allergens.
Use humidifiers to add moisture to the air and soothe airways.
Practice controlled breathing techniques, like pursed-lip breathing.
Elevate your head with extra pillows when resting or sleeping, if needed.
Limit physical exertion and take breaks during activities.
Talk to your care team if you have:
Trouble breathing
Chest pain or tightness
Cough</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muscle, Bone, or Joint Pain</td><td>Description: Muscle pain is soreness, aching, cramps, stiffness, tenderness, or weakness in one or more muscles. Joint pain is pain, stiffness, swelling, or reduced movement where two bones meet. Bone pain is a deep, aching or sharp pain in or around a bone that may worsen with movement or pressure.

Recommendations:
Keep a pain diary: note pain levels, locations, and activities that make it better or worse.
Do gentle exercise (walking, stretching, yoga) to maintain mobility and strength. Check with your care team before starting a new activity.
Use a warm compress for stiff muscles or a cold pack to reduce swelling and numb pain—use what helps the area.
Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, including over-the-counter pain relievers.
Talk to your care team if you have:
Pain you cannot control with usual measures
Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint
New weakness
Trouble walking or moving</td></tr>
<tr><td>High Lipase Levels in Your Blood</td><td>Description: Treatment may cause high levels of amylase and lipase in your blood. This may indicate a problem with your pancreas. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.

Talk to your care team if you have:
Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher
Fast heartbeat
Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain that radiates to the back
Worsening pain after eating
Severe nausea or vomiting
Diarrhea
Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</td></tr>
</table>

Brought to you by:

Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of magnesium (hypomagnesemia), potassium (hypokalemia), and sodium (hyponatremia). Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Seizures or fainting • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking • Difficulty breathing • New or worsening muscle weakness or cramps • Irregular, fast, or pounding heartbeat, or chest pain • Severe dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness • Severe constipation or belly pain • Extreme fatigue • Irregular heartbeat or chest pain • Muscle spasm, twitches, tremors, or cramps • Numbness or tingling in your fingers or toes • Nausea, vomiting, or loss of appetite • Seizures

Select Serious 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
Changes in the electrical activity of your heart called QT prolongation	QT prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. • Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy • Fast or irregular heartbeat

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.

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

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.
- It is not known if treatment can **harm an unborn baby.**
    - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
    - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment 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

Updated Date: May 4, 2026

Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.

Brought to you by:
ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers
HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association
NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement
ONS Oncology Nursing Society

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.

Permission: Patient Education Sheets are provided as a free educational resource for patients with cancer and their caregivers in need of concise, easy to understand information about cancer therapy. Healthcare providers are permitted to copy and distribute the sheets to patients as well as direct patients to the Patient Education Sheets website. However, commercial reproduction or reuse, as well as rebranding or reposting of any type, are strictly prohibited without permission of the copyright holders. Permission requests, including direct linking from Electronic Health Records, and licensing inquiries should be emailed to patienteducationsheets@ncoda.org.

Copyright © 2026 by Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. All rights reserved.

PES-339

Brought to you by:

ACCC Association of Cancer Care Centers™

HOPA Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association

NCODA Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement

ONS Oncology Nursing Society