

Belzutifan

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for:
 - A type of kidney cancer called renal cell carcinoma (RCC)
 - A type of neuroendocrine tumor called pheochromocytoma or paraganglioma (PPGL)
 - von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease in people who need treatment for a type of kidney cancer called renal cell carcinoma (RCC), tumors in the brain and spinal cord called central nervous system (CNS) hemangioblastomas, or pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor (pNET)
- It may also be used for other reasons.

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
Belzutifan (bel-ZOO-tih-fan): Welireg (WEL-ih-reg)	Slows down or stops the growth tumor cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive in low oxygen conditions.	Tablets taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

- Belzutifan is sometimes given in combination with other treatments.

Your belzutifan dosing instructions:

- Belzutifan comes in 1 tablet strength: 40 mg
- Your dose may differ, but belzutifan is typically dosed as 3 tablets (120 mg total dose) by mouth once daily.
- Take your prescribed dose of belzutifan 1 time a day, at the same time each day.
- Take belzutifan with or without food.
- Swallow belzutifan tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split belzutifan tablets.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- Do not change your dose or stop taking belzutifan unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking belzutifan if you develop certain side effects
- If you miss a dose of belzutifan, take it as soon as possible on the same day. Then take your next dose of belzutifan at your regular time the next day. Do not take extra tablets to make up for the missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of belzutifan, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your regular time the next day.
- If you take too much belzutifan, call your care team or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Belzutifan

- Store belzutifan at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- The belzutifan bottle has a child-resistant closure.
- The belzutifan bottle contains 2 desiccant canisters that help keep your medicine dry. Do not eat the desiccant canisters.
- People who are or may be pregnant should wear gloves when handling belzutifan.
- Keep belzutifan and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused belzutifan.

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	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache
<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 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Liver Problems</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<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. • Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment. <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
<p>Muscle or Joint Pain</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain you cannot control with usual measures • Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint • New weakness • Trouble walking or moving

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<p>Low Levels of Oxygen in Your Blood (Hypoxia)</p>	<p>Belzutifan can cause severe low oxygen levels in your body, which may require you to stop treatment, receive oxygen therapy, or be hospitalized. Your care team will monitor your oxygen levels before you start and during treatment with belzutifan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath or difficulty catching your breath • Dizziness or lightheadedness • Chest pain or chest tightness • Confusion • 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.

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.
- **Boxed Warning:** Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant:
 - Take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective form of non-hormonal birth control (contraception) during treatment with belzutifan and for 1 week after your last dose.
 - Birth control methods that contain hormones (such as birth control pills, injections, or transdermal system patches) may not work as well during treatment with belzutifan.
 - Talk to your care team about birth control methods that may be right for you during treatment with belzutifan.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of belzutifan.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of belzutifan.

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 care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

Updated Date: July 5, 2026

Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



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