

Larotrectinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for solid tumors that have a certain type of abnormal neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase (NTRK) gene.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a certain abnormal NTRK gene to make sure larotrectinib 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
Larotrectinib (LAYR-oh-TREK-tih-nib): Vitrakvi (vih-TRAK-vee)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	• Capsule(s) taken by mouth. • Oral solution taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your larotrectinib dosing instructions:

Larotrectinib Information

- Larotrectinib comes in 2 capsule strengths: 25 mg and 100 mg, and 1 oral solution strength: 20 mg/mL.
- Take larotrectinib 2 times each day, around the same times each day.
- Take larotrectinib with or without food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking larotrectinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking larotrectinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of larotrectinib, wait and take the next dose at your scheduled time.
- If you miss a dose of larotrectinib, take it as soon as you remember. If your next scheduled dose is due within 6 hours, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you take too much larotrectinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

☐ Larotrectinib Capsules

- Your dose might differ, but larotrectinib is typically taken as one 100 mg capsule by mouth twice daily.
- Swallow larotrectinib capsules whole with water. Do not chew or crush the capsules.

Storage and Handling of Larotrectinib Capsules

- Store larotrectinib capsules at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep larotrectinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused larotrectinib.

☐ Larotrectinib Oral Solution

- Your care team will provide you with the larotrectinib oral solution, oral syringes and bottle adaptors or send you to a pharmacy that can provide you with larotrectinib oral solution, oral syringes and bottle adaptors.
- Your care team should show you how to correctly measure and give a dose of larotrectinib.
- See the detailed Instructions for Use that comes with larotrectinib oral solution for information about the correct way to measure and give a dose of larotrectinib. If you have any questions, talk to your care team.

Storage and Handling of Larotrectinib Oral Solution

- Store larotrectinib oral solution in the refrigerator between 36°F and 46°F (2°C and 8°C). Do not freeze.
- Throw away (dispose of) any unused larotrectinib oral solution:
 - Bottle of 100 mL: remaining 90 days after first opening the bottle
 - Bottle of 50 mL: remaining 31 days after first opening the bottle
- Keep larotrectinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused larotrectinib.

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	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection. Recommendations: - Wash your hands often and bathe regularly. - Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick. - Follow food safety and wound care advice from your care team. - Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover. Talk to your care team if you have: - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - Chills - New or worsening cough or sore throat - Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection - Feeling much more tired than usual - Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)
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
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

Nausea and Vomiting	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
Liver Problems	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
Cough	Description: A cough is a reflex action that forcefully expels air from the lungs to clear the airways of irritants or mucus. Recommendations: • Tell your care team what your cough feels like and when it happens. • Use a humidifier and drink plenty of water. • Keep your house clean by dusting and vacuuming regularly • Avoid exposure to smoke or strong chemicals. • Your care team may recommend medicine for cough. Talk to your care team if you have: • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or tightness • Coughing up blood

Muscle, Bone, or Joint Pain	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
Low Calcium Levels in Your Blood (Hypocalcemia)	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of calcium in your blood. 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: • Severe muscle cramps or spasms • Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet • New weakness or trouble breathing • Fast, irregular, or pounding heartbeat • Confusion, fainting, or seizures • Sudden weight gain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Cognitive Effects	• Forgetfulness • Confusion • Getting lost • Trouble thinking • Drowsiness	• Trouble staying awake (somnolence) • Word finding problems • Seeing objects or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations) • Change in mood or behavior
Bone Fracture	• Sharp pain that worsens with movement • Swelling or bruising around the broken bone	• Difficulty moving or bearing weight on the injured area • Limb that looks crooked, bent, or shorter than the other side

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 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.
- 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 1 week after your last dose of larotrectinib.
 - 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 larotrectinib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of larotrectinib.

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.
- **You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit during treatment with larotrectinib, and avoid taking St. John's wort during treatment with larotrectinib.** Grapefruit and St. John's wort may increase the amount of larotrectinib in your blood.
- **Larotrectinib can make you feel dizzy. Do not drive or operate machinery until you know how larotrectinib affects you.**
- **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 13, 2026

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.

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-304