

Lorlatinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a specific type of abnormal ALK or ROS1 gene to make sure that lorlatinib 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
Lorlatinib (lor-LA-tih-nib): Lorbrena (lor-BREH-nuh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your lorlatinib dosing instructions:

- Lorlatinib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 25 mg and 100 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but lorlatinib is typically taken as one 100 mg tablet by mouth once daily.
- Swallow lorlatinib tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split lorlatinib tablets. Do not take lorlatinib tablets if they are broken, cracked, or not intact.
- Take lorlatinib 1 time a day, around the same time each day.
- You may take lorlatinib with or without food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking lorlatinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking lorlatinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is within 4 hours of the time to take your next dose, just take your next dose at your regular time. Do not take 2 doses of lorlatinib at the same time to make up for the missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of lorlatinib, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your regular time.
- If you take too much lorlatinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Lorlatinib

- Store lorlatinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Lorlatinib comes in a bottle that contains a child resistant cap.
- Keep lorlatinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused lorlatinib.

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 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 or very tired, or may make you 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

Your Body May Hold Too Much Fluid (Fluid Retention) Leading to Swelling (Edema)	Description: Fluid retention (edema) is swelling caused by excess fluid in body tissues, often seen in the legs, ankles, feet, hands, or abdomen. It can cause tightness, weight gain, and discomfort. Recommendations: • Weigh yourself daily and keep a record to notice sudden weight gain. • Elevate swollen legs when sitting and avoid standing for long periods. • Wear compression stockings if your care team recommends them. • Limit salt (sodium) intake and follow any fluid restrictions your care team gives. • Stay active and do gentle movement to improve circulation. 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 • Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing • Persistent swelling that 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.
High Cholesterol and Triglycerides Levels in Your Blood (Hyperlipidemia)	Description: Treatment can raise cholesterol and triglyceride levels in your blood. While cholesterol is needed by the body, high levels can increase the risk of heart disease. Triglycerides are blood fats, and very high levels may raise the long-term risk of inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis) or heart problems. Recommendations: • Adopt a diet low in saturated and trans fats, increase fiber intake, and engage in regular physical activity. • Maintain a healthy weight. • Get regular cholesterol tests and inform the care team of any significant changes. • Do not smoke and limit alcohol consumption. Talk to your care team if you have: • Symptoms of heart attack or stroke, such as sudden numbness, weakness, or chest pain
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

Weight gain	Description: Lorlatinib can cause your body to hold on to extra weight. This may be from increased appetite, fluid retention (swelling), or changes in how your body handles fats and sugars. Recommendations: • Weigh yourself regularly and write down your weight. • Follow a plant-forward eating pattern. Try to fill half your plate with vegetables and fruits. • Choose whole grains and lean protein such as fish, beans, poultry, or tofu. • Limit sugary drinks, sweets, and highly processed foods. • Be active most days of the week. Aim for about 30 minutes of moderate activity (like brisk walking) 5 days a week, if your care team says it is safe. • Do light strength exercises (such as resistance bands or light weights) 2–3 days a week, as approved by your care team. • Limit or don't drink alcohol. • Talk with your care team about seeing a dietitian or physical therapist if weight gain is a concern. Talk to your care team if you have: • Sudden or unexpected weight gain
Kidney Problems	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

High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team may perform blood tests to check for these changes and treat you if needed. Recommendations: • Eat a well-balanced diet. • Limit sugary drinks and foods. • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days. • Your care team may ask you to check your blood sugar at home. If you are already doing this, they may ask you to do it more frequently. Talk to your care team if you have: • Frequent urination • Drowsiness • Increased thirst • Loss of appetite • Blurred vision • Fruity smell on your breath • Confusion • Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain • It becomes harder to control your blood sugar
Numbness, Tingling, or Burning in Your Hands or Feet (Peripheral Neuropathy)	Description: Nerve pain and tingling are uncomfortable sensations from nerve damage or irritation. Pain may be sharp, burning, or deep. Tingling can feel like pins-and-needles or mild electric shocks, often in the hands, feet, arms, or legs. Recommendations: • Keep a daily log of pain and sensations, noting triggers and what helps or makes it worse. • Check your feet every day for cuts, sores, blisters, or color changes, especially if numbness reduces feeling. • Wear comfortable, well-fitting shoes and avoid walking barefoot if sensation is reduced. • Protect hands and feet from extreme heat or cold. • Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, topical treatments, physical therapy, or supplements to help with symptoms. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening “pins and needles”, burning, or numbness in your hands or feet • Trouble moving your arms or legs, or weakness • Problems with balance or frequent falls

Muscle or Joint Pain or Weakness	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. Lorlatinib can increase the level of an enzyme in your blood called creatine phosphokinase (CPK), which may be a sign of muscle damage. 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
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Heart Rhythm Problems (Cardiac Arrhythmia)	• Fast or irregular heartbeat • Dizziness • Feeling faint	• Chest discomfort • Shortness of breath
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	High blood pressure usually doesn't have symptoms but can become serious. • Severe or new headaches • Dizziness or lightheadedness • Blurred vision • Trouble breathing	• Nosebleeds that do not stop • A pounding sensation in your chest, neck, or ears • Irregular or fast heartbeats • Chest pain or pressure
Lung Problems	• Cough • Shortness of breath	• Chest pain or tightness
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

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:
 - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of non-hormonal birth control during treatment and for 6 months after your last dose of lorlatinib.
 - Birth control pills (oral contraceptives) and other hormonal forms of birth control may not be effective if used during treatment with lorlatinib. Talk to your care team about birth control choices that are 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 is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose of lorlatinib.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for 7 days after your last dose of lorlatinib.

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 17, 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 to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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