

Panitumumab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for colon and rectal (colorectal) cancer and skin cancer. 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
Panitumumab (PAN-ih-TOO-myoo-mab): Vectibix (VEK-tih-bix)	Slows down or stops cancer growth by blocking a specific protein that cancer cells need to survive.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule: Treatment is typically repeated every 2 or 3 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

- Panitumumab is often given with other treatments. Talk with your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.

Option #1: Treatment Given Every 2 Weeks

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	...	Day 14	Day 1
Panitumumab	✓								✓

Option #2: Treatment Given Every 3 Weeks

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	...	Day 21	Day 1
Panitumumab	✓								✓

Appointments: Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, 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 Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help lower the risk of skin problems	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Acne-Like Rash (Boxed Warning)</p>	<p>Description: An acne-like rash is a skin condition. It usually appears on the face, neck, and back, causing red, inflamed bumps that may itch or feel dry.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you get a rash, keep the area clean and dry. • Check with your care team before using any treatments. • Do not use over-the-counter acne treatments like benzoyl peroxide or salicylic acid, or soaps with alcohol. • Wash with a mild, moisturizing soap, and avoid long, hot baths or showers. • After washing, pat your skin dry instead of rubbing. • Oatmeal baths and unscented moisturizers may relieve itching. • Limit sun exposure during treatment and for 2 months after your last dose of panitumumab. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wear long-sleeved clothing with UV protection if possible. ○ Use broad-brimmed hats for added protection. ○ Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB, SPF 30 or higher) as directed. ○ Use lip balm with SPF 30 or higher. ○ Avoid tanning beds. • Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicine for rash. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful or worsening rash • Rash that does not improve with treatment
<p>Nail Problems</p>	<p>Description: Nails may become more brittle, thinner, and could change color during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep your fingernails and toenails trimmed short. • Wear cotton gloves when working. When cleaning or washing dishes, use cotton-lined rubber gloves to keep your hands from drying out and becoming irritated. Do not use unlined rubber gloves because they trap sweat and irritate the skin. • Avoid manicures, pedicures, and artificial nails, which may increase the risk of infection. • Do not bite your nails or pick at your cuticles. • Nail polish can help strengthen and may protect nails. To remove polish, use "oily" remover to prevent drying. • Soak your hands in natural oils (such as olive oil) to relieve dryness. • Wear loose-fitting shoes with cushioned cotton socks. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain related to nail changes • Fingernails or toenails that separate from the nail bed

<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 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, journaling, yoga, and guided imagery, to lower anxiety and feel good. • Establish a regular sleep schedule and limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night, aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep. • Don't use heavy machinery or do anything that requires 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
<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>Low Magnesium Levels in Your Blood (Hypomagnesemia)</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause decreased levels of magnesium in your blood. 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"> • 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 Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Lung Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Shortness of breath • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest pain
Eye Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry or red eyes • Eye pain or swelling • Vision changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased tears • Sensitivity to light • Blurred vision
Infusion-Related Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing or wheezing • Tongue swelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dizziness or feeling faint • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Pain in your back or neck

**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 an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 2 months after your last dose.
 - 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.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 2 months 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: March 9, 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 patienteducation sheets@ncoda.org.

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

PES-234