

Pazopanib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for:
 - A type of kidney cancer called renal cell carcinoma (RCC)
 - Soft tissue sarcoma (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
Pazopanib (puh-ZOH-puh-nib): Votrient (VOH-tree-ent)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins involved in tumor growth and the formation of blood vessels.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your pazopanib dosing instructions:

- Pazopanib comes in 1 tablet strength: 200 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but pazopanib is typically taken as four 200 mg tablets (800 mg total dose) by mouth once daily.
- Take pazopanib 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- Take pazopanib tablets on an empty stomach, at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after food.
- Swallow pazopanib tablets whole. Do not crush pazopanib tablets. It may increase the amount of pazopanib in your body.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking pazopanib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking pazopanib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take it if it is close (within 12 hours) to your next dose. Just take the next dose at your regular time. Do not take more than 1 dose of pazopanib tablets at a time.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If you vomit after taking a dose of pazopanib, do not make up the dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you take too much pazopanib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Pazopanib

- Pazopanib tablets are stored at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C) in a dry location away from light.
- People who are or may be pregnant should wear gloves when handling pazopanib.
- Keep pazopanib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused pazopanib.

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/>
To help prevent hand-foot skin reaction (HFSR)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Liver Problems (Boxed Warning)</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>Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection</p>	<p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)</p>	<p>Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, NSAIDs like ibuprofen). • Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<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>High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)</p>	<p>Description: High blood pressure means the force of blood against your artery walls is too high. Treatment can raise your blood pressure or make it harder to control.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise regularly, control your weight, and limit alcohol and salt (sodium). • Take blood pressure medicines as prescribed. Your care team may change your medicines if needed. • Your care team may ask you to check and record your blood pressure at home. Bring readings to appointments. • Follow diet and lifestyle advice from your care team. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>Low Appetite and Weight Loss</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unintentional weight loss • Little or no appetite for several days • Excessive tiredness or low energy
<p>Diarrhea</p>	<p>Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast). • Avoid high-fiber foods (raw vegetables, fruits, whole grains), gas-producing foods (broccoli, beans), dairy (milk, yogurt), and spicy, fried, or greasy foods. • Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium). <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 • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea

Hair Color Changes	Description: Treatment may cause changes in hair color. Hair usually returns to normal after treatment, but for some, the change may be permanent.
Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	<p>Description: Treatment may cause low levels of phosphorus, glucose, and sodium in your blood. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check blood sugar as directed by your care team. • Keep fast-acting sources of sugar with you (glucose tablets, juice, regular soda, candies). • If your blood sugar is low, take 15–20 grams of fast-acting carbohydrate, wait 15 minutes, then recheck blood sugar. Repeat if it is still low. • After recovery, eat a small meal with protein and carbohydrate to prevent a rebound drop. • Tell your care team about medicines or changes in diet, activity, or illness that may affect blood sugar. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated episodes of low blood sugar • Confusion, slurred speech, fainting, seizures, or loss of consciousness • Inability to treat yourself or swallowing difficulties • New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps, or bone pain • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Confusion, slurred speech, or severe dizziness • Severe fatigue or inability to perform daily activities • New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Seizures or fainting • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Changes in the Electrical Activity of Your Heart called QT prolongation	<p>QT prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy • Fast or irregular heartbeat
Heart Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling of your stomach area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles • Shortness of breath • Nausea or vomiting • New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure • Weight gain • Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw • Protruding neck veins • Breaking out in a cold sweat • Feeling lightheaded or dizzy

<p>Thrombotic Microangiopathy (TMA)</p>	<p>TMA is a condition involving blood clots and injury to small blood vessels that may cause harm to your kidneys, brain, and other organs. Get medical help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms during treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusion • Weakness • Swelling of arms and legs • Yellowing of skin and eyes • Stomach (abdomen) or back pain • Nausea or vomiting • Feeling sick • Decreased urination
<p>Blood Clots or Blockage (Thrombosis) in Your Blood Vessels (Arteries and Veins)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest pain or pressure • Swelling or pain in your arms, back, neck, or jaw • Shortness of breath • Numbness or weakness on one side of your body • Trouble talking • Headache • Vision changes
<p>Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)</p>	<p>Tumor lysis happens when cancer cells break apart and flood your bloodstream with chemicals and toxins faster than your body can get rid of them. TLS is a group of conditions that affect your heart, kidneys, and muscles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea • Urinating smaller amounts or dark-colored urine • Muscle cramps or twitching • Rapid heartbeats or chest pain • Confusion or weakness • Seizures
<p>Protein in Your Urine and Possible Kidney Problems</p>	<p>Your care team may check your urine for protein before and during treatment. They may adjust or stop your treatment if protein is found.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling in your hands, arms, legs, or feet
<p>A Tear in Your Stomach or Intestinal Wall (Perforation) or an Abnormal Connection Between 2 Parts of Your Body (Fistula)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe pain or tenderness in your stomach area (abdomen) • Swelling of the abdomen • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Chills • Nausea • Vomiting • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)
<p>Lung Problems</p>	<p>Lung problems happen when the lung tissue becomes inflamed and scarred, making it hard for your lungs to work well. A collapsed lung (pneumothorax) can happen with pazopanib. Air may get trapped in the space between your lung and chest wall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough that will not go away • Shortness of breath
<p>Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)</p>	<p>A neurologic condition called PRES can happen during treatment with pazopanib.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe headache • Confusion • Weakness • Seizures • Blindness or change in vision
<p>Thyroid Gland Problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme tiredness • Feeling hot or cold • Your voice gets deeper • Weight gain or loss • Hair loss

**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, 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 2 weeks after your last dose of pazopanib.
 - 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 2 weeks after your last dose of pazopanib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose of pazopanib.

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.
- **Avoid using acid-reducing medications** such as omeprazole (Prilosec), esomeprazole (Nexium), and histamine blocking medications such as famotidine (Pepcid), while taking pazopanib. If an antacid is taken, separate the doses of pazopanib and antacid by several hours.
- **You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit during treatment with pazopanib.** Grapefruit may increase the amount of pazopanib in your blood.
- **Wound healing problems.** Wound healing problems have happened in some people who take pazopanib. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with pazopanib.
 - You should stop taking pazopanib at least 1 week before planned surgery.
 - Your care team should tell you when you may start taking pazopanib again after surgery.
- **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

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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.

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