

Pralsetinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for:
 - Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
 - Thyroid cancer
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for an abnormal RET gene to make sure that pralsetinib is right for you.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue 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
Pralsetinib (pral-SEH-tih-nib): Gavreto (gav-REH-toh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Capsule(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your pralsetinib dosing instructions:

- Pralsetinib comes in 1 capsule strength: 100 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but pralsetinib is typically taken as four 100 mg capsules (400 mg total dose) once daily.
- Take pralsetinib 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- Take pralsetinib on an empty stomach. Do not eat for at least 2 hours before and at least 1 hour after taking pralsetinib.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking pralsetinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking pralsetinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of pralsetinib, take it as soon as possible on the same day. Then take your next dose of pralsetinib at your regular time the next day.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of pralsetinib, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose of pralsetinib at your regular time the next day.
- If you take too much pralsetinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of pralsetinib:

- Store pralsetinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Protect pralsetinib from moisture.
- People who are or may be pregnant should wear gloves when handling pralsetinib.
- Keep pralsetinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused pralsetinib.

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 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, 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. <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>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>Your Body May Hold Too Much Fluid (Fluid Retention) Leading to Swelling (Edema)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling that suddenly worsens or spreads to other areas • Pain, redness, or warmth in the affected area • Signs of shortness of breath or difficulty breathing • Swelling is persistent and does not improve with home management • Unexpected weight gain <p>Note: Your care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.</p>

<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>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>Constipation</p>	<p>Description: Constipation means hard, dry stools or fewer bowel movements than normal. It can cause discomfort or pain.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track how often you have bowel movements each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of fluids daily, unless your care team says otherwise. • Stay active and exercise regularly. • Eat more high-fiber foods (such as raw fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) unless advised otherwise. • Your care team may recommend laxatives such as polyethylene glycol (Miralax) or senna. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation lasting 3 or more days • No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative

<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 (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast). • If you have diarrhea, avoid high-fiber foods (such as raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), gas-producing foods (such as broccoli and beans), dairy (such as milk and 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
<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>Cough</p>	<p>Description: A cough is a reflex action that forcefully expels air from the lungs to clear the airways of irritants or mucus.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or tightness • Coughing up blood

<p>Muscle, Bone, 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. Bone pain is a deep, aching or sharp pain in or around a bone that may worsen with movement or pressure.</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
<p>Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause low calcium, sodium, or phosphate. 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"> • Severe muscle cramps or spasms • Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet • Fast, irregular, or pounding heartbeat • Sudden weight gain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles • New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Seizures or fainting • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking • Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath • New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps, or bone pain • Confusion, slurred speech, or severe dizziness • Severe fatigue or inability to perform daily activities

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Serious Infections (Boxed Warning)	Fatal and serious infections, including opportunistic infections, have occurred in patients treated with pralsetinib. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Severe cough with or without an increase in mucus (sputum) production • Severe sore throat • Shortness of breath • Burning or pain when urinating • Unusual vaginal discharge or irritation • Redness, swelling, or pain in any part of the body 	
Severe Bleeding (Hemorrhage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee-grounds • Pink or brown urine • Red or black (looks like tar) stools • Coughing up blood or blood clots • Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal • Unusual vaginal bleeding • Nose bleeds that happen often • Bruising • Lightheadedness 	
Lung Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Shortness of breath • Chest pain 	
Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea • Urinating smaller amounts or having dark-colored urine • Muscle cramps or twitching • Rapid heartbeats or chest pain • Confusion or weakness • Seizures 	

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

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 pralsetinib.** Grapefruit may increase the amount of pralsetinib in your blood.
- **Wound healing problems.** Wound healing problems have happened in some people who take pralsetinib. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with pralsetinib.
 - You should stop taking pralsetinib at least 5 days before planned surgery.
 - Your care team should tell you when you may start taking pralsetinib 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

Updated Date: May 14, 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.

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