

Trifluridine-Tipiracil and Bevacizumab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for colon or rectal (colorectal) cancer (CRC).
- 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
Trifluridine-Tipiracil (try-FLOOR-ih-deen ... ty-PEER-uh-sil HY-droh-KLOR-ide): Lonsurf (LON-serf)	Trifluridine slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking their ability to make new building blocks. Tipiracil stops the breakdown of trifluridine in the body.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.
Bevacizumab (beh-vuh-SIH-zoo-mab): Avastin (uh-VAS-tin), AlymSYS, Avzivi, Jobevne, Mvasi, Vegzelma, Zirabev	Slows down or stops cancer growth by blocking the blood vessels that tumors need to get the nutrients and oxygen they require.	Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every 4 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

Option #1

- Bevacizumab is given on Days 1 and 15.
- Take trifluridine-tipiracil twice daily on Days 1 to 5 and Days 8 to 12.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1																Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Days 16-28	Day 1
Treatment Given at the Hospital or Clinic																	
Bevacizumab	✓														✓		✓
Treatment Taken at Home																	
Trifluridine-Tipiracil Morning Dose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2-Day Break		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16-Day Break				✓
Evening Dose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓

Option #2

- Bevacizumab is given on Days 1 and 15.
- Take trifluridine-tipiracil twice daily on Days 1 to 5 and Days 15 to 19.

Treatment Name	Cycle 1													Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Days 6-14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Days 20-28	Day 1	
Treatment Given at the Hospital or Clinic														
Bevacizumab	✓							✓						✓
Treatment Taken at Home														
Trifluridine-Tipiracil Morning Dose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9-Day Break		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9-Day Break	✓
Evening Dose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Your trifluridine-tipiracil dosing instructions:

- Trifluridine-tipiracil comes in 2 tablet strengths:
 - Trifluridine 15 mg and tipiracil 6.14 mg
 - Trifluridine 20 mg and tipiracil 8.19 mg
 - Your care team may prescribe both strengths for your prescribed dose.
- Take trifluridine-tipiracil 2 times a day with food, at around the same times each day.
- Swallow trifluridine-tipiracil tablets whole. Do not crush, cut, or chew the tablets.
- If you vomit right after taking a dose, or miss a dose of trifluridine-tipiracil, do not take additional doses to make up for the vomited or missed dose. Call your care team for instructions on what to do if you miss a dose.
- If you take too much trifluridine-tipiracil, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Trifluridine-Tipiracil

- Store trifluridine-tipiracil at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- If you store trifluridine-tipiracil outside of the original bottle, throw away (dispose of) any unused tablets after 30 days.
- Your caregiver should wear gloves when handling trifluridine-tipiracil.
- Wash your hands after handling the trifluridine-tipiracil.
- Keep trifluridine-tipiracil and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused trifluridine-tipiracil.

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 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
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	<p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection.</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)
Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	<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
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	<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>Nausea and Vomiting</p>	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<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

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	<p>High blood pressure usually doesn't have symptoms but can become serious.</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 	
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 	
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 • Nosebleeds that happen often • Bruising • Lightheadedness 	
Blood Clots or Blockage (Thrombosis) in Your Blood Vessels (Arteries and Veins)	<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 	
A Tear in Your Stomach or Intestinal Wall (Perforation) or an Abnormal Connection Between 2 Parts of Your Body (Fistula)	<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) 	
Protein in Your Urine and Possible Kidney Problems	<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>Severe Jawbone Problems (Osteonecrosis of the Jaw)</p>	<p>Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) is a rare but serious condition in which jawbone cells die, sometimes causing the bone to become exposed through the gums and leading to further bone loss because blood cannot reach the exposed area.</p> <p>Your care team may ask you to see your dentist before starting and during treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaw swelling or pain • Loose teeth • Mouth sores • Pus-like discharge in your gums and mouth
<p>Eye Problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry or red eyes • Eye pain or swelling • Vision changes • Increased tears • Sensitivity to light • Blurred vision
<p>Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)</p>	<p>A neurologic condition called PRES can happen during treatment with bevacizumab.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe headache • Confusion • Weakness • Seizures • Blindness or change in vision
<p>Infusion-Related Reactions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chills or shaking • Itching, rash, or flushing • Trouble breathing, wheezing, or tongue swelling • Dizziness or feeling faint • Feeling of impending doom • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • New or severe 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, 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 **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 at least 6 months after your last doses of trifluridine-tipiracil and bevacizumab.
 - 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 with bevacizumab and for 3 months after your last dose of trifluridine-tipiracil.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment, for 1 day after your last dose of trifluridine-tipiracil, and for 6 months after your last dose of bevacizumab.

Handling Body Fluids and Waste

Some drugs you receive may stay in your urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Because many cancer drugs are toxic, your body waste may also be dangerous to touch. To help protect yourself, your loved ones, and the environment, **follow these instructions** for at least **48 hours** after each dose of **trifluridine-tipiracil**: (Note: Bevacizumab does not require special handling of body fluids and waste.)

- People who are pregnant should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- You can use your usual toilet. Always close the lid and flush to discard all waste. If you have a low-flow toilet, flush twice.
- If the toilet or seat is soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after each use before others use it.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the toilet.
- If you need a bedpan, inform your caregiver so they can wear gloves and assist with cleanup. Wash the bedpan with soap and water daily.
- If you cannot control your bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb waste.
- Wash any skin exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Wash soiled linens or clothing separately from other laundry. If you don't have a washer, place them in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching soiled linens or clothing.

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.
- **Wound healing problems.** Wounds may not heal properly during bevacizumab treatment. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before starting or during treatment.
 - You should not receive bevacizumab for at least 28 days before planned surgery.
 - Your care team should tell you when you may start receiving bevacizumab 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: July 1, 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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