

Vandetanib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for medullary thyroid cancer (MTC).
- 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
Vandetanib (van-DEH-tuh-nib): Caprelsa (ka-PREL-suh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking specific proteins involved in tumor growth and blood vessel formation.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your vandetanib dosing instructions:

- Vandetanib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 100 mg and 300 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but vandetanib is typically taken as one 300 mg tablet once daily.
- Take vandetanib 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- Vandetanib may be taken with or without food.
- Swallow vandetanib tablets whole with water. Do not chew, cut, or crush the tablets.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking vandetanib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking vandetanib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose and your next dose is in:
 - Less than 12 hours, take your next dose at the normal time. Do not make up for the missed dose.
 - 12 hours or more, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Take the next dose at the normal time.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If you vomit after taking a dose of vandetanib, do not make up the dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you cannot swallow vandetanib tablets whole:
 - Place your dose of vandetanib in a glass that contains 2 ounces of noncarbonated water (no other liquids should be used).
 - Stir the vandetanib tablet(s) and water mixture for about 10 minutes or until the tablet(s) are in very small pieces (the tablets will not completely dissolve).
 - Swallow vandetanib and water mixture right away.
 - If any vandetanib and water mixture remains in the glass, mix with an additional 4 ounces of noncarbonated water and swallow the mixture to make sure that you take your full dose of vandetanib.
- If you take too much vandetanib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Vandetanib

- Store vandetanib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Whenever possible, give vandetanib to yourself and follow the steps below. If someone else gives it to you, they must also follow these steps:
 - Wash hands with soap and water.
 - Put on gloves to avoid touching the medication. Note: Gloves are not needed if you give the drug to yourself.
 - Transfer the vandetanib from its package to a small medicine or other disposable cup.
 - Administer the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
 - Remove gloves, if used, and throw them and medicine cup in household trash.
 - Wash hands with soap and water.
- Do not open or break vandetanib tablets or handle them any more than needed.
 - If powder from the vandetanib tablet comes in contact with your skin, wash the skin right away with soap and water.
 - If powder from the vandetanib tablet comes in contact with the inside of your eyes, nose, or mouth, flush well with water.
- If you plan to use a daily pill box or pill reminder, contact your care team before using it.
 - When the box or reminder is empty, wash it with soap and water before refilling.
 - The person refilling the box or reminder should:
 - Wear gloves. Note: Gloves are not needed if you are refilling it yourself.
 - Wash their hands with soap and water after completing the task, regardless of whether gloves were worn.
- Keep vandetanib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused vandetanib.

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/> <hr/>
To help lower the risk of rash	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<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>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>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>Low Calcium Levels in Your Blood (Hypocalcemia)</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause low levels of calcium 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"> • Severe muscle cramps or spasms • Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet • New weakness or trouble breathing • Fast, irregular, or pounding heartbeat • Confusion, fainting, or seizures • Sudden weight gain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles

Acne-Like Rash and Sensitivity to Sunlight (Photosensitivity)

Description: Treatment can cause a rash with itchy, dry, red, or puffy skin, or an acne-like rash. 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. Sun sensitivity is when your skin becomes more reactive or sensitive to sunlight than usual. This can lead to conditions such as sunburn, rashes, or other skin problems, even after brief exposure.

Recommendations:

- 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.
- Sunlight can worsen symptoms, so avoid sun exposure whenever possible, especially between 10 AM and 4 PM, when ultraviolet (UV) rays are strongest.
- Wear long-sleeved clothing with ultraviolet (UV) protection if possible.
- Use broad-brimmed hats for added protection.
- Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB), with sun protective factor (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.
- Avoid or limit exposure to direct sunlight, sunlamps, and other sources of ultraviolet radiation during treatment and for at least 4 months after stopping treatment.

Talk to your care team if you have:

- Skin rash
- Raised red bumps
- Redness of the skin
- Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)
- Painful or worsening rash
- Rash that does not improve with treatment
- Severe or painful sunburns

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 (Boxed Warning)	Vandetanib can cause a change in the electrical activity of your heart called QT prolongation, which can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. You should not take vandetanib if you have had a condition called long QT syndrome since birth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Fast or irregular heartbeat 	
Severe Bleeding (Hemorrhage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Vomiting blood or if your vomit looks like coffee-grounds <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than normal <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Pink or brown urine <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Unusual vaginal bleeding <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Red or black (looks like tar) stools <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Nose bleeds that happen often <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Coughing up blood or blood clots <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Bruising <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Lightheadedness 	
Heart Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Swelling of your stomach area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Weight gain <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Shortness of breath <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Nausea or vomiting <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Protruding neck veins <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Breaking out in a cold sweat <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Feeling lightheaded or dizzy 	
Kidney Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Decrease in your amount of urine <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Swelling of your ankles <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Blood in your urine <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Loss of appetite 	
Lung Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Cough <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Chest pain <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Shortness of breath 	
Stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg (especially on one side of the body) <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Difficulty seeing in one or both eyes <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Confusion <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Dizziness <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Trouble speaking or understanding speech <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Loss of balance or coordination <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Sudden severe headache with no known cause 	
Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)	A neurologic condition called PRES can happen during treatment with vandetanib. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Severe headache <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Seizures <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Confusion <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Blindness or change in vision <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Weakness 	

Thyroid Gland Problems (Hypothyroidism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme tiredness • Feeling hot or cold • Your voice gets deeper • Weight gain or loss • Hair loss
Severe Jawbone Problems (Osteonecrosis of the Jaw)	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. Your care team may ask you to see your dentist before starting and during treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaw swelling or pain • Loose teeth • Mouth sores • Pus-like discharge in your gums and mouth

**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 4 months after your last dose of vandetanib.
 - 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 4 months after your last dose of vandetanib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 4 months after your last dose of vandetanib.

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.** Wound healing problems have happened in some people who take vandetanib. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with vandetanib.
 - You should stop taking vandetanib at least 4 weeks before planned surgery.
 - Your care team should tell you when you may start taking vandetanib 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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