

Encorafenib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for:
 - A type of skin cancer called melanoma
 - Colon or rectal (colorectal) cancer (CRC)
 - Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a certain type of abnormal BRAF gene to make sure encorafenib is right for you.

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
Encorafenib (EN-kor-A-feh-nib): Braftovi (braf-TOH-vee)	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 encorafenib dosing instructions:

- Encorafenib comes in 1 capsule strength: 75 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but encorafenib is typically taken as four 75 mg capsules (300 mg total dose) or six 75 mg capsules (450 mg total dose) once daily.
- Take encorafenib by mouth 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- Encorafenib may be taken with or without food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking encorafenib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking encorafenib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of encorafenib, take it as soon as you remember. If it is within 12 hours of your next scheduled dose, take your next dose at your regular time. Do not make up for the missed dose.
- Do not take an extra dose if you vomit after taking your scheduled dose. Take your next dose at your regular time.
- If you take too much encorafenib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Encorafenib

- Store encorafenib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Store encorafenib in the original bottle.
- Keep the encorafenib bottle tightly closed and protect it from moisture.
- Encorafenib comes with a desiccant packet in the bottle to help protect your medicine from moisture. Do not remove the desiccant packet from the bottle.
- Keep encorafenib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused encorafenib.

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	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	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. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache
Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding. Recommendations: • 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 procedure. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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

Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Nausea and Vomiting	Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain	Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe abdominal pain

Diarrhea	Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness. Recommendations: • 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). Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Kidney Problems	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. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine • Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite
Muscle, Bone, or Joint Pain	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. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Pain you cannot control with usual measures • Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint • New weakness • Trouble walking or moving

High Blood Sugar (Hyperglycemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high blood sugar levels. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Recommendations: • Eat a well-balanced diet. • Limit sugary drinks and foods. • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days. • Your care team may ask you to check your blood sugar at home. If you are already doing this, they may ask you to do it more frequently. Talk to your care team if you have: • Frequent urination • Drowsiness • Increased thirst • Loss of appetite • Blurred vision • Fruity smell on your breath • Confusion • Nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain • It becomes harder to control your blood sugar
Hair Loss (Alopecia)	Description: Hair loss or thinning may begin days to weeks after treatment starts and usually grows back later. New growth can be a different color or texture and may not look the same as before. Recommendations: • Consider a short haircut before treatment and use scarves, hats, or wigs for comfort and confidence. • Keep your head covered outdoors to protect it from the sun and cold; use sunscreen on your uncovered scalp. • Use gentle haircare: mild shampoo, soft brush, and avoid heat styling and harsh treatments. • Ask your care team about wig prescriptions or resources for head coverings. Talk to your care team if you have: • No hair regrowth months after treatment ends • Concern about hair changes or need help finding a wig or support resources

Rash or Itchy Skin and Hand-Foot Skin Reaction (HFSR)

Description: Rash or itchy skin can cause redness, swelling, and a variety of bumps or patches (small red spots, welts, blisters, or scaly dry areas). HFSR causes dryness, thickening, calluses, blisters, or cracking of the skin on the palms of your hands and soles of your feet. HFSR can lead to a loss of fingerprints, which could impact your identification.

Recommendations:

- Keep your skin, hands, and feet moisturized with non-scented creams or lotions to reduce rash and itchiness.
- Wear loose-fitting clothing. Avoid tight-fitting shoes or socks.
- Avoid perfumes and colognes, as they may worsen rash symptoms.
- Limit time spent in the heat.
- Avoid sun exposure, especially between 10 AM and 4 PM, to lower the risk of sunburn.
- Wear long-sleeved clothing with ultraviolet (UV) protection and broad-brimmed hats.
- 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 medicines for symptoms.
- Applying urea 10% or 20% cream twice daily to the affected area may be helpful.
- Avoid exposure to hot water on the hands and feet in showers or baths, or when doing dishes, as this may dry out the skin.
- Avoid excessive rubbing of hands and feet unless applying lotion.
- Wear gloves when working with your hands.

Talk to your care team if you have:

- Rash or itching that continues to worsen
- Painful blisters or calluses on your hands or feet

High Amylase and Lipase Levels in Your Blood	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of amylase and lipase in your blood. This may indicate a problem with your pancreas. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Fast heartbeat • Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain that radiates to the back • Worsening pain after eating • Severe nausea or vomiting • Diarrhea • Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)
Changes in Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of potassium and low levels of albumin in your blood. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening muscle weakness or numbness • Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats • Severe dizziness, fainting, or near-fainting • Shortness of breath or chest pain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, ankles, or stomach • Little or no appetite for several days • Excessive tiredness or low energy

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Severe Bleeding (Hemorrhage)	- 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	
Heart Problems	- 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	
Changes in the Electrical Activity of Your Heart Called QT Prolongation	QT prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. - Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy - Fast or irregular heartbeat	
Eye Problems	- Dry or red eyes - Eye pain or swelling - Vision changes - Increased tears - Sensitivity to light - Blurred vision	
Risk of New Cancers	There is a risk of developing new cancers during or after treatment. Talk with your care team about this risk, and ask about the signs and symptoms of new cancers.	

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

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 encorafenib.**
Grapefruit may increase the amount of encorafenib in your blood.
- **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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