

Neratinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for breast cancer.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a specific type of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) gene to make sure neratinib 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
Neratinib (neh-RA-tih-nib): Nerlynx (NAYR-links)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

- Neratinib is often given in combination with other treatments. Talk with your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.
- To help manage diarrhea, your care team may start you on a lower dose of neratinib for the first 2 weeks of treatment and then increase you to the full dose.

Your neratinib dosing instructions:

- Neratinib comes in 1 tablet strength: 40 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but neratinib is typically taken as six 40 mg tablets (240 mg total dose) by mouth once daily.
- Take neratinib 1 time a day, around the same time each day.
- Take neratinib with food.
- Swallow neratinib tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split neratinib tablets.
- If you take an antacid medicine, take neratinib 3 hours after the antacid medicine.
- If you take an acid reducer (H2 receptor blocker), neratinib should be taken at least 2 hours before or 10 hours after you take these medicines.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- Do not change your dose or stop taking neratinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking neratinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of neratinib, skip that dose and take your next dose at your regular scheduled time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of neratinib, do not take an extra dose on that day. Take your regular dose of neratinib at your usual time the next day.
- If you take too much neratinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Neratinib

- Store neratinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep neratinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused neratinib.

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 an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	
To help prevent and treat diarrhea	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
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 in your vomit or vomit that looks like coffee grounds • Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting
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 above your usual number in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Liver Problems	- 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

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:
 - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of neratinib.
 - 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 3 months after your last dose of neratinib.
- Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of neratinib.

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.
 - Especially tell your care team if you take **antacid medicines, including Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) medicines or H2 blockers**, during treatment with neratinib. Ask your care team if you are not sure.
- You should not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit during treatment with neratinib.** Grapefruit may increase the amount of neratinib 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 to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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