

Osimertinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team may perform a test for a specific type of abnormal gene (EGFR) to make sure osimertinib 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
Osimertinib (OH-sih-MER-tih-nib): Tagrisso (tuh-GRIH-soh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet taken by mouth

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your osimertinib dosing instructions:

- Osimertinib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 40 mg and 80 mg. Your care team will tell you which tablet to take.
- Your dose might differ, but osimertinib is typically taken as one 80 mg tablet by mouth once daily.
- Take osimertinib 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- You can take osimertinib with or without food.
- Do not crush, break, cut, or chew osimertinib tablets. If you cannot swallow osimertinib tablets whole:
 - Place your dose of osimertinib in a container that contains 60 mL (2 ounces) of water. Do not use carbonated water or any other liquids.
 - Stir the osimertinib tablet and water until the osimertinib tablet is in small pieces (the tablet will not completely dissolve). Do not crush, heat, or use ultrasound to prepare the mixture.
 - Drink the osimertinib and water mixture right away.
 - Add 120 mL to 240 mL (4 to 8 ounces) of water into the container and drink to make sure that you take your full dose of osimertinib.

Treatment Administration and Schedule Continued

- If you have a nasogastric (NG) tube:
 - Follow the same instructions for mixing osimertinib tablets in a container that contains 15 mL of water. Do not use carbonated water or any other liquids.
 - Stir the osimertinib tablets and water until the osimertinib tablets are in small pieces (the tablets will not completely dissolve). Do not crush, heat, or use ultrasound to prepare the mixture.
 - Add another 15 mL of water into the container to make sure no pieces of osimertinib tablet remain.
 - Give the osimertinib tablet and water mixture using the NG tube manufacturer instructions within 30 minutes.
 - Add another 30 mL of water into the syringe and give the water and any remaining osimertinib through the NG tube to make sure that all of the medicine is given. Repeat this step until no pieces remain in the syringe. This will help to ensure that the full prescribed dose of the osimertinib is given.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking osimertinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking osimertinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you vomit or miss a dose of osimertinib, do not make up for the missed dose. Take your next dose at your regular time.
- If you take too much osimertinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Osimertinib

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

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 White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - 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)	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 procedures — you may need to pause treatment. 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
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

Mouth Sores or Irritation (Mucositis or Stomatitis)	Description: Treatment can irritate the lining of the mouth. In some cases, this can cause redness, sores, pain, and swelling. Recommendations: • Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime; rinse more often if sores develop. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush or use a cotton swab after meals. • Use a mild, non-alcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times daily (after meals and at bedtime). Example: 1/8 teaspoon salt + 1/4 teaspoon baking soda in 8 oz warm water. • Avoid acidic, hot, spicy, rough, or crunchy foods and drinks that can irritate your mouth. • Avoid tobacco, alcohol, and alcohol-based mouthwash. • Your care team may prescribe medicines or mouth treatments to help with pain and healing. Talk to your care team if you have: • Painful mouth sores or throat pain • Trouble eating or significant weight loss
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
Lung Problems	Description: Lung problems happen when the lung tissue becomes inflamed and scarred, making it hard for your lungs to work well. Recommendations: • Keep a symptom journal to track shortness of breath, cough, and fatigue. • Stay active with gentle exercise as tolerated. • Avoid irritants like smoke and strong odors. • Stay hydrated to keep mucus thin. Talk to your care team if you have: • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or tightness • Cough

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
Rash or Itchy or Dry Skin	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). Recommendations: • Keep your skin moisturized with creams or lotions to reduce rash and itchiness. • Wear loose-fitting clothing. • Avoid perfumes and colognes, as they may worsen rash symptoms. • Limit time spent in the heat to prevent worsening symptoms. • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Rash or itching that continues to worsen

Nail Problems	Description: Nails may become more brittle and thinner and could change color during treatment. Recommendations: • Keep your fingernails and toenails trimmed short. • Wear cotton gloves when working. When cleaning or washing dishes, use cotton-lined rubber gloves to keep your hands from becoming dry and irritated. Do not use unlined rubber gloves because they seal in sweat and irritate the skin. • Avoid manicures, pedicures, and artificial nails, which may increase the risk of infection. • Do not bite your nails or pick at your cuticles. • Nail polish can help strengthen and may protect nails. To take off polish, use ""oily"" remover to prevent drying. • Soak your hands in natural oils (such as olive oil) to relieve dryness. • Wear loose-fitting shoes with cushioned cotton socks. Talk to your care team if you have: • Pain related to nail changes • Fingernails or toenails that separate from the nail bed
High Magnesium Levels in Your Blood (Hypermagnesemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of magnesium 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 loss of reflexes • Trouble breathing or slow, shallow breathing • Marked drowsiness, confusion, or fainting • Very low blood pressure or a feeling of near-fainting • Irregular, slow, or pounding heartbeat • Little or no urine output

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Heart Problems, Including Heart Failure	- 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	Feel faint, lightheaded, or dizzy	Fast or irregular heartbeat
Eye Problems	- Dry or red eyes - Eye pain or swelling - Vision changes	- Increased tears - Sensitivity to light - Blurred vision

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

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.
- **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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