

Zolbetuximab

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for stomach cancer and cancer located where the esophagus joins the stomach. However, it may also be used for other diagnoses.

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
Zolbetuximab (ZOL-beh-TUK-sih-mab): Vyloy (VY-loy)	Slows down or stops cancer growth by blocking a specific protein that cancer cells need to survive.	Infusion given into a vein.

Treatment Administration and Schedule: Treatment is typically repeated every 2 or 3 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle”.

Every 2 Weeks Dosing

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	...	Day 14	Day 1
Zolbetuximab	✓								✓

Every 3 Weeks Dosing

Treatment Name	Cycle 1								Next cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	...	Day 21	Day 1
Zolbetuximab	✓								✓

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 and treat nausea and vomiting		
To help prevent allergic reactions and infusion reactions		
Other		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	<p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands and bathe regularly. • Avoid crowded places. • Stay away from people who are sick. • Your care team may prescribe a drug that promotes the growth of WBCs. <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 • Cough • Sore throat • Painful urination • Tiredness that is worse than normal • Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)

<p>Nausea and Vomiting</p>	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. Nausea and vomiting can sometimes be severe with zolbetuximab. Nausea and vomiting happen more often during the first treatment cycle.</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 amounts of water, broth, or other clear liquids when you are ready to eat again. If that stays down, then try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal). Slowly work up to eating solid food. • Your care team will 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 • Vomiting that's nonstop • Signs of dehydration (like feeling very thirsty, having a dry mouth, feeling dizzy, or having dark urine) • Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit • Bad stomach pain that doesn't go away after vomiting
<p>Low appetite</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can cause a low appetite, which means you may not feel like eating much. It's important to eat enough so your body gets the nutrients it needs to heal and stay strong. Eating healthy foods helps you feel better and recover faster.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be as active as possible. Do some physical activity before a meal. Before starting an exercise program, talk with your care team. • Take note of the times during the day when your appetite is best. Do not limit food when your appetite is good. Eat your largest meal when you feel the hungriest, whether it is breakfast, lunch, or dinner. • Eat 5-6 small meals per day and snack anytime. • Choose foods high in protein, such as beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, and eggs. During meals, eat high-protein foods first. • Choose foods that are high in calories. Do not select foods that are labeled "low-fat," "fat-free" or "diet." • If you feel full quickly when eating, do not drink any liquids 30 minutes before a meal so you have more room for solid food. Then, drink liquids between meals. Choose liquids with extra calories, not diet drinks. • Eat a bedtime snack. Choose something easy to digest, such as peanut butter and crackers. If you tend to experience reflux or heartburn, eat at least an hour before lying down. • If food is not appealing, try a nutritious beverage, such as a high-protein shake or smoothie, instead of solid food. • Ask your care team to recommend a liquid nutrition supplement. Add a scoop of protein powder, yogurt, or ice cream for added protein and calories. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight loss • No appetite • Tiredness

<p>Allergic Reactions, including Anaphylaxis and Infusion Reactions</p>	<p>Description: Allergic reactions are common during treatment with zolbetuximab and can sometimes be serious. Serious allergic reactions can happen during or after your zolbetuximab infusion, including life-threatening allergic reactions and serious infusion-related reactions that may lead to death. Your care team will monitor you during your infusion and for 2 hours after or longer if needed.</p> <p>Tell your care team or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the following symptoms of a serious allergic reaction during or after your infusion of zolbetuximab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itchy, raised bumps on the skin (hives) • Coughing that does not go away • Nausea or vomiting • Stomach (abdominal) pain • Increased saliva • Breathing problems such as wheezing • Throat tightness or change in voice • Fever • Chest discomfort • Chills or shaking • Back pain • Feeling off or different
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**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.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 8 months after your last dose.

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 healthcare provider 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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