

# Vepdegestrant

**Care Team Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Pharmacy Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

- This treatment is often used for breast cancer.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform tests to make sure that treatment is right for you. These will include positivity for estrogen receptor 1 (ESR-1) and negativity for human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2).

**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
Vepdegestrant (vep-duh-JES-trant): Veppanu (VEP-uh-new)	Helps your cells find and remove estrogen receptors that help cancer grow.	Tablet taken by mouth.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your vepdegestrant dosing instructions:

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- Vepdegestrant comes in 2 tablet strengths: 100 mg and 200 mg.
- Your dose may differ, but vepdegestrant is typically taken as one 200 mg tablet by mouth once daily.
- Take vepdegestrant 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- Take vepdegestrant with food.
- Swallow vepdegestrant tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, dissolve, or split the tablets before swallowing. Do not take tablets that are broken, cracked, or look damaged.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking vepdegestrant unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking vepdegestrant if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose or vomit after taking vepdegestrant, do not take another dose of vepdegestrant on that day. Take your next dose the following day at your regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses on the next treatment day.
- If you take too much vepdegestrant, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

## Storage and Handling of Vepdegestrant

- Store vepdegestrant at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Vepdegestrant comes in a bottle with a child-resistant closure.
- Keep vepdegestrant and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused vepdegestrant.

## 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/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**Common Side Effects**

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia)</p>	<p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often and bathe regularly.</li> <li>• If you have a low WBC count, avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• Chills</li> <li>• New or worsening cough or sore throat</li> <li>• Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection</li> <li>• Feeling much more tired than usual</li> <li>• Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)</li> </ul>
<p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night.</li> <li>• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired.</li> <li>• Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed.</li> <li>• Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Dizziness or fainting</li> <li>• Fast or irregular heartbeats</li> <li>• Sudden or severe headache</li> </ul>
<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you.</li> <li>• Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support.</li> <li>• Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being.</li> <li>• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night.</li> <li>• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities</li> <li>• Tiredness that does not get better with rest</li> <li>• Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness</li> </ul>

<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"> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</li> <li>• Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Dark, tea-colored urine</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li> </ul>
<p>Muscle or Joint Pain</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a pain diary: note pain levels, locations, and activities that make it better or worse.</li> <li>• Do gentle exercise (walking, stretching, yoga) to maintain mobility and strength. Check with your care team before starting a new activity.</li> <li>• Use a warm compress for stiff muscles or a cold pack to reduce swelling and numb pain—use what helps the area.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, including over-the-counter pain relievers.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pain you cannot control with usual measures</li> <li>• Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint</li> <li>• New weakness</li> <li>• Trouble walking or moving</li> </ul>

**Select Rare Side Effects**

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<p>Heart Rhythm Problems (QTc Interval Prolongation)</p>	<p>Vepdegestrant can change your heart’s electrical activity. This may increase your risk of abnormal heart rhythms. Your care team will check your heart with an electrocardiogram (ECG) and monitor blood potassium and magnesium before and during treatment.</p> <p>Get emergency medical help right away if you get any signs and symptoms of abnormal heart rhythm, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeling lightheaded or faint</li> <li>• Dizziness</li> <li>• Feeling that your heart is pounding or beating fast (heart palpitations)</li> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Chest pain</li> </ul>

**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.**



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