

Letermovir

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This medicine is used to prevent cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and disease.
- It may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Letermovir (le-TERM-o-vir): Prevymis (PRE-vi-mis)	Prevent CMV infection and disease in those who have received an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant.	• Pellets taken by mouth after mixing with soft food or given through a gastric tube (G tube) or nasogastric tube (NG tube). • Tablet(s) taken by mouth. • Infusion into a vein (intravenous (IV) infusion).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your letermovir dosing instructions:

- Letermovir may be given by IV infusion if you are unable to take letermovir tablets or oral pellets. Talk with your care team if you are not able to take letermovir tablets or oral pellets.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking letermovir unless your care team tells you to. It is important that you do not miss or skip doses of letermovir.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking letermovir if you develop certain side effects.
- If you vomit or miss a dose of letermovir tablets or oral pellets, take it as soon as you remember. If you do not remember until it is time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and take your dose at the next scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses of letermovir at the same time or take more than your prescribed dose to make up for a vomited or missed dose.
- If you take too much letermovir, call your care team.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Letermovir Tablets

- Letermovir comes in 2 tablet strengths: 240 mg and 480 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but letermovir is typically taken as one 480 mg tablet or two 240 mg tablets (480 mg total dose) by mouth once daily beginning between day 0 and day 28 post-allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant.
- Take letermovir tablets with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take it with food.
- Swallow letermovir tablets whole. Do not crush, break, cut, chew, or dissolve letermovir tablets.

☐ Letermovir Oral Pellets

- Letermovir comes in 2 oral pellet packet strengths: 20 mg and 120 mg. Your care team will tell you the number of letermovir oral pellet packets to take for your prescribed dose.
- Your dose might differ, but letermovir is typically taken as four 120 mg packets of oral pellets (480 mg total dose) once daily beginning between day 0 and day 28 post-allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant.
- Letermovir oral pellets can be taken by mouth after mixing with soft food or given through a nasogastric tube (NG tube) or gastric tube (G tube).
- See the “Instructions for Use” that come with your prescription for the right way to prepare and take a dose of letermovir. Keep the “Instructions for Use” and follow it each time you prepare and take letermovir.
- Do not crush or chew letermovir oral pellets.

Storage and Handling of Letermovir

- Store letermovir tablets, letermovir oral pellets, and letermovir injection at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Store letermovir tablets in the original package until you are ready to take it to protect it from moisture.
- Store letermovir oral pellets in the original packet until you are ready to take them.
- Keep letermovir and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused letermovir.

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.

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
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

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
Swelling (Edema)	Description: Swelling and fluid retention can occur in different areas of the body, like the legs or hands. You might notice areas feel puffy or tighter than usual. Recommendations: • Weigh yourself daily and keep a record to notice sudden weight gain. • Elevate swollen legs when sitting and avoid standing for long periods. • Wear compression stockings if your care team recommends them. • Limit salt (sodium) intake and follow any fluid restrictions your care team gives. • Stay active and do gentle movement to improve circulation. Talk to your care team if you have: • Swelling that suddenly worsens or spreads to other areas • Pain, redness, or warmth in the affected area • Signs of shortness of breath or difficulty breathing • Swelling is persistent and does not improve with home management • Unexpected weight gain Note: Your care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.
Cough	Description: A cough is a reflex action that forcefully expels air from the lungs to clear the airways of irritants or mucus. Recommendations: • Tell your care team what your cough feels like and when it happens. • Use a humidifier and drink plenty of water. • Keep your house clean by dusting and vacuuming regularly • Avoid exposure to smoke or strong chemicals. • Your care team may recommend medicine for cough. Talk to your care team if you have: • Trouble breathing • Chest pain or tightness • Coughing up blood

Headache	Description: Headaches are pain in your head that can vary in intensity, frequency, and location. Recommendations: • Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches. • Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches. • Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain. • Get adequate sleep (7 to 8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule. • Limit caffeine intake. • Your care team may recommend medicine for headaches. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe headache • More frequent or worsening headaches • Dizziness or feeling faint • Confusion • Changes in vision
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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.

Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

- It is **not known** if letermovir will **harm an unborn baby**.
- It is **not known** if letermovir passes into your **breast milk**. Talk to your care team about the best way to feed your baby while taking letermovir.

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.
 - **Tell your care team if you are taking cyclosporine.** Taking cyclosporine with letermovir can increase the levels of both medicines in your body. Your care team may need to change your letermovir dose.
- **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

Updated Date: July 27, 2026

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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