

Lazertinib (Lacluze)

About This Medicine

LAZERTINIB (la ZER ti nib) treats lung cancer. It works by blocking a protein that causes cancer cells to grow and multiply. This helps to slow or stop the spread of cancer cells. It is given orally (by mouth).

This medicine may be used for other purposes; ask your care team if you have questions.

Possible Side Effects

- Bone marrow suppression. This is a decrease in the number of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets. This may raise your risk of infection, make you tired and weak, and raise your risk of bleeding.
- Decrease in a blood protein called albumin
- Inflammation (swelling) of the cornea
- Soreness of the mouth and throat. You may have red areas, white patches, or sores that hurt.
- Nausea
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Tiredness
- Abnormal bleeding – symptoms may be coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds, or any other unusual bleeding.
- COVID-19 infection
- Changes in your liver and kidney function
- Electrolyte changes
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Bone and muscle pain
- Numbness, tingling or a sensation of pins and needles in your arms, hands, legs, or feet
- Itching, dry skin
- Rash, pimple-like rash
- Inflammation/infection of the tissue around your nails
- Blood clots, which can be life-threatening. A blood clot in your leg may cause your leg to swell, appear red and warm, and/or cause pain. A blood clot in your lungs may cause trouble breathing,

pain when breathing, and/or chest pain. You may need to take a blood thinner to help prevent blood clots.

Note: Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of people treated with lazertinib. All possible side effects are not included. Your side effects may be different depending on your cancer diagnosis, condition, or if you are receiving other medicines in combination. Please discuss any concerns or questions with your care team.

Warnings and Precautions

- Inflammation (swelling) and/or scarring of the lungs, which can be life-threatening. You may have a cough and/or trouble breathing
- Severe rash
- Severe inflammation of the cornea, blurred vision, or other changes in eyesight

Note: Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your care team.

How to Take Your Medicine

- Swallow the medicine whole, with or without food. Do not chew, cut, or crush it.
- You should also refer to the medicine guide of amivantamab, the medicine you will be receiving in combination with lazertinib for more specific information. You should take lazertinib before amivantamab on the day you receive the infusion.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose by less than 12 hours, take the missed dose right away and go back to your normal schedule. If you miss a dose by more than 12 hours, then skip the missed dose and go back to your normal schedule. Do not replace a vomited dose.
- **Overdosage:** If you think you have taken too much of this medicine contact a poison control center or emergency room at once.
- **Handling:** Wash your hands with soap and water, before and after handling your medicine. Your caretakers should not handle your medicine with bare hands and should wear latex gloves.
- This medicine may be present in the urine, stool and other body fluids such as blood, vomit, semen, and vaginal fluids. Take precautions to prevent others from coming in contact with your medicine or your body fluids. Follow safety precautions during your treatment and for as long as directed by your care team after your treatment. If you take a pill each day, follow these precautions every day.
- **Storage:** Store this medicine in the original container at room temperature. Keep out of the reach of children and pets.
- **Disposal of unused medicine:** Do not flush any expired and/or unused medicine down the toilet or drain unless you are specifically instructed to do so on the medicine label. Some facilities have take-back programs and/or other options. If you do not have a take-back program in your area, then please discuss with your care team how to dispose of unused medicine.

Treating Side Effects



- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your care team tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- To help decrease the risk of bleeding, use a soft toothbrush. Check with your care team before using dental floss.
- Be very careful when using knives or tools.
- Use an electric shaver instead of a razor.
- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Get regular exercise, with your care team's approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- Drink enough fluids to keep your urine pale yellow.
- If you throw up or have diarrhea, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid).
- Mouth care is very important. Your mouth care should consist of routine, gentle cleaning of your teeth or dentures and rinsing your mouth with a mixture of 1/2 teaspoon of salt in 8 ounces of water or 1/2 teaspoon of baking soda in 8 ounces of water. This should be done at least after each meal and at bedtime.
- If you have mouth sores, avoid mouthwash that has alcohol. Also avoid alcohol and smoking because they can bother your mouth and throat.
- To help with nausea and vomiting, eat small, frequent meals instead of three large meals a day. Choose foods and drinks that are at room temperature. Ask your care team about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- If you have diarrhea, eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- Ask your care team about medicines that are available to help stop or lessen constipation and/or diarrhea.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your care team before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Eat foods high in calories and protein, such as meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, tofu, eggs, nuts, milk, yogurt, cheese, ice cream, pudding, and nutritional supplements.
- Consider using sauces and spices to increase taste. Daily exercise, with your care team's approval, may increase your appetite.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your care team if you are experiencing pain.
- If you get a rash do not put anything on it unless your care team says you may. Keep the area around the rash clean and dry. Ask your care team for medicine if your rash bothers you.
- Avoid sun exposure during treatment and for 2 months after treatment. Use sunscreen with SPF 30 or higher when you are outdoors even for a short time. Cover up when you are out in the sun. Wear wide-brimmed hats, long-sleeved shirts, and pants. Keep your neck, chest, and back covered.
- To help with itching and dry skin, moisturize your skin several times a day with an alcohol-free moisturizer.



- If you have numbness and tingling in your hands and feet, be careful when cooking, walking, and handling sharp objects and hot liquids.

Food and Medicine Interactions

- There are no known interactions of lazertinib with food.
- Check with your care team about all other prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) you are taking before starting this medicine as there are known medicine interactions with lazertinib. Also, check with your care team before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements to make sure that there are no interactions.
- This medicine may interact with St. John's Wort and may lower the levels of the medicine in your body, which can make it less effective.

When to Call Your Care Team

Call your care team if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Blurred vision or other changes in eyesight
- Painful eye
- Tiredness or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Dry cough or a cough that is bothersome
- Wheezing and/or trouble breathing
- Pain in your chest
- New loss of taste or smell
- Pain in your mouth or throat that makes it hard to eat or drink
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Signs of possible liver problems: dark urine, pale bowel movements, pain in your abdomen, feeling very tired and weak, unusual itching, or yellowing of the eyes or skin
- Decreased or very dark urine
- Signs of low potassium levels: weakness, tiredness, muscle cramps, constipation
- Signs of severe low sodium levels: confusion, agitation, feeling that your heart is beating fast, passing out, seizure and/or coma



- Signs of abnormal bleeding such as coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), easy bleeding or bruising, red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds, or any other unusual bleeding
- New rash and/or itching or a rash that is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Itching or dry skin that is bothersome
- Signs of inflammation/infection (redness, swelling, pain) of the tissue around your nails
- Numbness, tingling, pins, and needles, or pain your arms, hands, legs, or feet
- Pain that does not go away, or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Your leg is swollen, red, warm and/or painful

Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine can cause serious birth defects. If you can become pregnant, use birth control while taking this medicine and for 3 weeks after the last dose. If you can get your partner pregnant, use birth control while taking this medicine and for 3 weeks after the last dose. Tell your care team right away if you think you might be pregnant or think your partner might be pregnant. You should also refer to the medicine guide of amivantamab you will be receiving in combination with this medicine for more specific information.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Do not breastfeed while taking this medicine and for 3 weeks after the last dose.
- **Fertility warning:** This medicine may affect your ability to have children in the future. If you plan to have children, talk with your care team.

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