

# Amivantamab (Rybrevant®) and lazertinib (Lazcluze®)

Amivantamab is an antibody treatment and lazertinib is a targeted therapy. Both are anti-cancer treatments and are used together to treat non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with EGFR gene mutations. The aim of this treatment is to control the cancer and its symptoms by blocking the growth of cancer cells. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will be happy to answer any questions you may have about your treatment. You may find it useful to refer to The Christie booklet 'SACT, a guide' which gives general information on staying well during anti-cancer treatments.

## Your treatment

Your doctor has prescribed an anti-cancer treatment which is a combination of 2 medications.

Amivantamab is given as an injection which is given under the skin (subcutaneous) of the abdomen (stomach). This usually takes around 5 minutes. This is given every week for 5 weeks, then every 2 weeks following this.

Lazertinib is a tablet and is taken by mouth. The usual dose is 1 240mg tablet, taken once a day. The tablet can be taken with or without food at the same time each day with water. Do not crush, chew or cut the tablets.

If you miss a dose, do not take a double dose. If it is less than 12 hours of when the missed dose was due, then this dose may be taken. If it is more than 12 hours late, then wait until the usual time the next dose is due. If you vomit after taking a dose, do not repeat the dose. On the days when amivantamab infusion is due, it is recommended to take lazertinib any time before the dose of amivantamab.

While you are receiving amivantamab and lazertinib we will review you in clinic on a regular basis. You will have a routine blood test while on treatment. The dose of your medication may be adjusted if you experience side effects.

We strongly advise current smokers to stop smoking while taking this treatment. This is because smoking may reduce how well the treatment works. If you would like help with stopping smoking please let your doctor, nurse or pharmacist know and they can arrange support for you.

This treatment can have serious or possibly life-threatening side effects. It is very important that you report side effects straight away. Don't delay, if you feel unwell, please ring The Christie Hotline on **0161 446 3658**. The lines are open 24 hours a day.



## If you are taking any other medicines

It is important to tell the doctor if you are taking medicine for any other condition.

Some medicines can react/interfere with lazertinib, so always tell your doctor about any other medicines or tablets you are taking or any herbal medications.

## Flu vaccinations

Is it alright for me to have a flu jab during the time I'm having treatment? It's safe to have a flu jab but depending on the sort of anti-cancer treatment you have had, it may not give quite as much protection against infection as usual. Some patients may need 2 vaccinations. However, if you're thinking of having any other vaccinations, do check with your Christie doctor first, because some vaccines should be avoided.

## COVID-19 vaccinations

We advise that all patients receive a COVID-19 vaccination when this is offered. Your doctor will discuss with you the best time to have this.

## Possible side effects

This treatment can cause many different side effects. Some are more likely to occur than others.

Everyone is different and not everyone gets all the side effects. Most side effects are usually temporary, but in some rare cases they can be life-threatening. It is important to tell your hospital doctor, nurse or pharmacist about any side effects so they can be monitored and, where possible, treated.

## Very common side effects (more than 1 in 10)

### • Blood clots

While receiving these medications there is an increased risk of having a blood clots. Your team may prescribe you blood thinning medications to help reduce the risk of this, your team may also recommend using compression stockings. You should try to remain mobile and avoid sitting or lying still for a long time. This 'blood thinning' medication usually continues for 4 months then your team will discuss if this can stop or should be continued.

If you develop any of the following, please contact The Christie Hotline:

- throbbing pain, redness or swelling in a leg or arm
- suddenly feeling breathless or coughing
- sharp chest pain, which may be worse when you cough or take a deep breath

### • Skin rash

These treatments are likely to cause a skin rash, dry skin, skin ulcers and/or itching. We recommend that you use creams and other medications to help reduce this severity of this side effect. You will be given a supply of these when you are starting this treatment with instructions on how to use these.

These will include:

- antibiotic tablet to be taken twice daily for the first 12 weeks of treatment
- alcohol free moisturiser (ceramide-based, non-comedogenic moisturiser) to be used at least daily while receiving treatment, for example La Roche Posay Lipikar AP+M Repair Moisturiser

You should limit your exposure to sunlight while receiving this treatment and for 2 months following treatment. It is recommended to use a high factor sunscreen SPF 30+ (UVA/UVB), protective clothing (such as a hat and sunglasses) if you think you will be exposure to sunlight to reduce the risk of this.

If you develop any skin rash while receiving this treatment you may need additional treatments, so it is important to inform your team if you are developing any new skin rash even if this is only affecting a small area of the body.

## • Nail defects (paronychia)

You may experience an infection of the skin around your fingernails and/or toenails. It usually develops slowly but we may need to treat the infection to prevent changes in the nail shape, colour, texture or even nail loss.

You will be provided with an antiseptic wash to use on your nails, this should be continued even if you are not experiencing problems for at least the first year of treatment.

You can help to prevent and manage this side effect by:

- keeping your nails clean and dry
- trim your nails straight across and avoid cutting cuticles
- wear gloves when washing dishes, cleaning, or gardening to protect your hands
- wear comfortable, loose-fitting shoes with cushioned socks to reduce pressure on toenails
- avoid biting your nails or picking at the skin around them

## • Sore mouth

Your mouth may become sore or dry, or you may notice small mouth ulcers during this treatment. Drinking plenty of fluids and cleaning your teeth regularly and gently with a soft toothbrush can help to reduce the risk of this happening. Please try to avoid alcohol, hot and acidic beverages/food if you are affected. We will prescribe a mouthwash for you to use during treatment. You can dilute this with water if your mouth is sore. Ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist for further advice. There is also general mouth care information in the chemotherapy booklet. If you continue to have a sore mouth, please contact The Christie Hotline.

## • Scalp side effects

This treatment can cause scalp changes that may include:

- redness or soreness of the scalp
- dry, flaky skin or dandruff-like scaling
- itching or tenderness
- small spots, pustules, or scabs
- areas of hair thinning or fragile hair
- a tight or burning feeling on the scalp

You can help prevent this side effect by:

- gentle scalp care
- wash hair with a mild, fragrance-free shampoo
- avoid daily washing if your scalp is very dry or sore
- use lukewarm water, not hot
- pat dry gently – avoid vigorous rubbing

Reduce irritation

- avoid hair dyes, perms, straighteners, or harsh styling products
- limit heat from hairdryers; use a cool setting if needed
- avoid scratching or picking at scabs

Moisturise and protect

- your team will provide you with an antibiotic tablet to take for the first 12 weeks of treatment, following this there will be an antibiotic lotion that should be applied at night continued for at least the next 9 months while on therapy. These should be used regularly even if you have no symptoms, to prevent them occurring.
  - if outdoors, protect your scalp with a hat or scarf, as sunlight can worsen symptoms
- If you start to experience symptoms, contact your team right away as early treatment is important to prevent this side effect becoming more severe.

## • Diarrhoea

If diarrhoea occurs you should take loperamide. Take 2 capsules as soon as the first liquid stool occurs. Then take 1 capsule with each liquid stool up to a maximum of 8 capsules in 24 hours. If you have diarrhoea, try to drink at least 2 litres (3 and a half pints) of fluids each day and avoid alcohol, caffeine, milk products, high-fat foods and high-fibre foods.

If you continue to have more than 3 liquid stools a day, if you are having diarrhoea at night or if the diarrhoea continues for more than 3 days contact The Christie Hotline number for advice. You should also contact The Christie Hotline if you have any blood or mucous in your stools, or they become a darker colour. If you develop any tenderness or pain in your abdomen ring The Christie Hotline.

## • Constipation

Try to drink plenty of fluids and eat foods high in fibre if you have constipation. Tell your doctor who may prescribe a suitable laxative. Ask the staff for a copy of 'Eating – help yourself' which has useful ideas about diet when you are having treatment.

## • Nausea and vomiting

The severity of this varies from person to person. Anti-sickness medication will be given along with your treatment to take if needed. If you continue to feel or be sick, contact your GP or this hospital.

## • Nerve changes or pain

You may experience tingling, numbness or pain. Some people may experience difficulty moving their limbs or keeping their balance and feeling dizzy. This often affects the arms or legs. Please let your team know if you are affected by this.

## • Fatigue

This treatment may make you feel tired and lacking in energy. It can be frustrating when you feel unable to cope with routine tasks. If you do feel tired, take rest and get help with household chores. If necessary, take time off work. Gentle exercise such as a daily walk can be beneficial.

## • Changes in liver function

We will be checking your liver blood tests before each cycle of treatment but contact The Christie if you develop yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) have very dark urine or pain on the right side of your stomach.

## • Loss of appetite

You may lose your appetite and find eating large meals more difficult. It is best to try to eat smaller portions but do carry on trying to eat something even if you do not feel very hungry. Ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist for advice on what to eat if this is causing you problems or you have unexpected weight loss. Ask staff for a copy of The Christie booklet 'Eating – help yourself'.

## • Administration related reactions

There is a risk of reactions when amivantamab is given, these usually occur during the first 2 doses of the treatment. You will be given medications to reduce the risk of these reactions occurring. After your first dose of amivantamab we will monitor you for about 4 hours after your dose to check you don't have any reaction to the treatment. If you experience any of the following symptoms, please let the nurse administering your treatment know:

- shortness of breath, wheezing, tongue swelling
- flushing, rash or itching
- fever
- chills or shaking
- nausea
- chest discomfort

If you experience any pain during the injection let your nurse know and they can pause or slow down how quickly they are administering the injection.

- **Low albumin (a protein present in the blood)**

Amivantamab can lower the level of a protein called albumin in your blood. This will be monitored frequently with blood tests.

- **Electrolyte imbalance**

We may also detect in your routine blood tests a decrease in your sodium or magnesium level. It is unlikely you'll experience any symptoms with a mild decrease. If needed, we may start you on replacement tablets for a period of time.

- **Fluid retention**

Amivantamab can cause fluid retention, leading to swelling in the hands, feet, or other parts of the body. You can help with these symptoms if you elevate swollen limbs when resting, limit salt intake, stay active with regular, gentle exercises and avoid prolonged periods of sitting or standing without movement. Inform your healthcare team if you experience any fluid retention or swelling.

- **Muscle aches, pains or spasms**

You may get pain in your muscles. If this happens, tell your doctor so they can give you painkillers. Being physically active may help with the pain and keep your joints flexible. Keeping to a healthy weight may help too. Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if the pain does not get better.

## Common 1 in 10 to 1 in 100 patients

- **Lung Inflammation**

This treatment can cause inflammation of the lungs which is potentially serious. Call The Christie Hotline if you have any shortness of breath, wheezing, fever or a cough.

- **Eye inflammation (keratitis or uveitis)**

This treatment may cause inflammation in the eyes, please let your team know if you develop:

- dry or red eyes
- eye pain or swelling
- visual changes
- increased tears
- sensitivity to light
- blurred vision

- **Hand and foot syndrome - also known as palmar-plantar erythema (PPE)**

The skin on your hands and feet may become very dry, red and sore with some cracking. Tell your doctor. Cream and tablets may be prescribed to help. Try to keep your hands and feet cool and if possible, uncovered.

- **Tummy pain**

You may get pain in your tummy (abdomen) or have indigestion. Your doctor can give you drugs to help improve these symptoms. Tell them if the pain gets worse or does not get better.

- **Haemorrhoids**

Haemorrhoids (also called piles) are swollen veins around the back passage (anus). There may be pain or itching around your back passage or fresh blood when you open your bowels. They are common during cancer treatment and can be uncomfortable, but there are ways to ease symptoms. Please let your team know if you are affected.

## • Injection site reactions

You may experience:

- redness or darkening of the skin
- swelling or a firm lump under the skin
- warmth, itching, or tenderness
- mild pain or discomfort

These reactions usually appear within a few hours to days after the injection and usually improve on their own over time. Please let your team know if this is causing you discomfort, or if this is not improving or you have concerns about it.

## Serious and potentially life-threatening side effects

Not all side effects are listed above and there may be some rare and unusual side effects that we are unaware of. Please contact the medical team if you experience any new or unusual symptoms.

## • Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)

This is rare but serious reaction that affects the skin and the lining of the mouth, eyes, and other parts of the body. It is a medical emergency and needs urgent hospital treatment.

The symptoms can include:

- painful red or purple rash that spreads quickly
- blistering and peeling of the skin
- skin that is very sore to touch
- painful sores in the mouth, lips, eyes, or genital area
- difficulty swallowing or opening the mouth
- the skin may look as if it has been burned

If you are concerned you may have this, contact The Christie Hotline immediately for advice.

## Sex, contraception and fertility

We recommend that you or your partner use a condom during sexual intercourse, while you are on lazertinib and amivantamab. This treatment is dangerous to unborn babies, and this will also protect you and your partner from any drugs that may be present in semen and in the vagina. If you suspect that you may be pregnant, please tell your doctor immediately.

## • Lazertinib

You should not get pregnant or attempt to get somebody pregnant while taking lazertinib and for 3 weeks after taking your last dose. If you suspect that you may be pregnant, please tell your doctor immediately.

Lazertinib may affect your ability to have children. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist should have discussed this with you. If not, please ask them before you start treatment.

It is not known if lazertinib passes into breast milk. Do not breastfeed while taking lazertinib or for 3 weeks after your last dose.

## • Amivantamab

You should not get pregnant or attempt to get somebody pregnant while taking amivantamab and for 3 months after taking your last dose. If you suspect that you may be pregnant, please tell your doctor immediately.

It is unknown whether amivantamab is present in human breast milk, please consult your medical team if you are considering breast feeding while receiving amivantamab.

It is unknown if amivantamab may affect your ability to have children. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist should have discussed this with you. If not, please ask them before you start treatment.

## Contacts

If you have any general questions or concerns about your treatment, please ring the lung team:

Administration enquiries      **0161 918 7606/7653**

Lung specialist nurse          **0161 918 2595**

For urgent advice ring The Christie Hotline on **0161 446 3658** (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

Your consultant is: .....

Your hospital number is: .....

Your key worker is: .....

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The Christie is committed to producing high quality, evidence based information for patients. Our patient information adheres to the principles and quality statements of the Information Standard. If you would like to have details about the sources used please contact **the-christie.patient.information@nhs.net**

For information and advice visit the cancer information centres at Withington, Oldham, Salford or Macclesfield. Opening times can vary, please check before making a special journey.



Contact The Christie Hotline for  
urgent support and specialist advice  
**The Christie Hotline: 0161 446 3658**  
Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week