



Provincial Health Services Authority

**For the Patient: Belzutifan**  
Other names: WELIREG®

- **Belzutifan** (bel-zoo' ti fan) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a tablet that you take by mouth.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to belzutifan before taking belzutifan.
- **Blood tests** may be taken regularly during treatment. The dose and timing of your treatment may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- It is important to **take** belzutifan exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- You may **take** belzutifan with food or on an empty stomach.
- If you **miss a dose** of belzutifan, take it as soon as you can if it is within 12 hours of the missed dose. If it is more than 12 hours since your missed dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times. Do NOT take more than one dose to make up for the missed dose.
- If you **vomit** the dose of belzutifan, do not take a second dose. Call your healthcare team during office hours for advice.
- Other drugs such as midazolam (VERSED®) may **interact** with belzutifan. Tell your doctor if you are taking this or any other drugs as you may need extra blood tests or your dose may need to be changed. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of belzutifan.
- Belzutifan may affect **fertility** in men and/or women. If you plan to have children, discuss this with your doctor before being treated with belzutifan.
- Belzutifan may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with belzutifan and for 1 week after your treatment has ended. Do NOT use hormonal birth control as it may not work as well while you are taking belzutifan. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 1 week after your treatment had ended.

- **Store** belzutifan tablets out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light, and moisture.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with belzutifan before you receive any treatment from them.
- If you are planning to have **surgery**, you may need to stop taking belzutifan before your surgery to help lower your risk of bleeding. Always check with your doctor before stopping or restarting belzutifan.

Side effects are listed in the following table in the order in which they may occur. Tips to help manage the side effects are included.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Nausea</b> and <b>vomiting</b> may occur. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated. Most people have little or no nausea.</p>	<p>You may be given a prescription for antinausea drug(s) to take at home. <b>It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred</b>, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s).</p> </li></ul>
<p><b>Tiredness</b> and lack of energy may commonly occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.</li> </ul> <p>Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*</p>
<p><b>Diarrhea</b> may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>• Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p> </li></ul>
<p><b>Constipation</b> may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise if you can.</li> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*</li> </ul>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<b>Low oxygen levels (hypoxia)</b> may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your oxygen levels will be checked by your healthcare team during your visit.</li> <li>• You may also be asked to check your oxygen levels at home.</li> <li>• Tell your healthcare team <i>immediately</i> if your oxygen levels drop to 88% or lower, or if you have signs of low oxygen levels such as trouble breathing, shortness of breath, chest pain, dizziness, or ringing in the ears.</li> </ul>
<b>High blood pressure</b> may sometimes occur. This can happen very quickly after starting treatment.	<p>Your blood pressure may be checked by your healthcare team during your visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You may be asked to check your blood pressure frequently between visits.</li> <li>• Your doctor may give you a prescription for blood pressure medication if your blood pressure is high.</li> <li>• Tell your doctor if you are already on blood pressure medication as they may need to adjust your dose.</li> </ul>
<b>Headache</b> may sometimes occur.	Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.
<b>Muscle or joint pain or muscle spasms</b> may sometimes occur.	You may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) for mild to moderate pain. Tell your healthcare team if the pain interferes with your activity.
<b>Sugar control</b> may sometimes be affected in patients with diabetes.	Check your blood sugar regularly if you have diabetes.
<b>Swelling</b> of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.	<p>If swelling is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevate your feet when sitting.</li> <li>• Avoid tight clothing.</li> </ul>
You may sometimes have <b>trouble sleeping</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell your healthcare team if you continue to have trouble sleeping.</li> <li>• This will return to normal when you stop taking belzutifan.</li> </ul>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<b>Loss of appetite</b> may sometimes occur.	Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> .*
<b>Hair loss</b> does not occur with belzutifan.	

\*Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.

**STOP TAKING BELZUTIFAN AND CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:**

- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum); cloudy or foul smelling urine; painful, tender, or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- Signs of **bleeding problems** such as black or tarry stools, blood in urine, pinpoint red spots on skin, or extensive bruising.
- Signs of a **blood clot** such as tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf swelling and tenderness, sudden onset of cough, chest pain, or shortness of breath.
- **Changes in eyesight**, such as sudden loss of vision, seeing floaters, or flashes of light.
- Signs of **hypoxia** such as trouble breathing, shortness of breath, chest pain, dizziness, weakness in arms or legs, ringing in the ears.

**CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:**

- Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.
- Signs of **liver problems** such as yellow eyes or skin, white or clay-coloured stools.
- Signs of **kidney problems** such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- **Eye problems**, such as eye pain, blurry vision, or sensitivity to light.

**CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:**

- Feeling anxious or nervous or trouble concentrating.
- Weight changes.
- Skin rash.
- Abdominal pain.
- Dizziness.
- For patients with diabetes: uncontrolled blood sugars.

**REPORT ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS TO YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM**

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