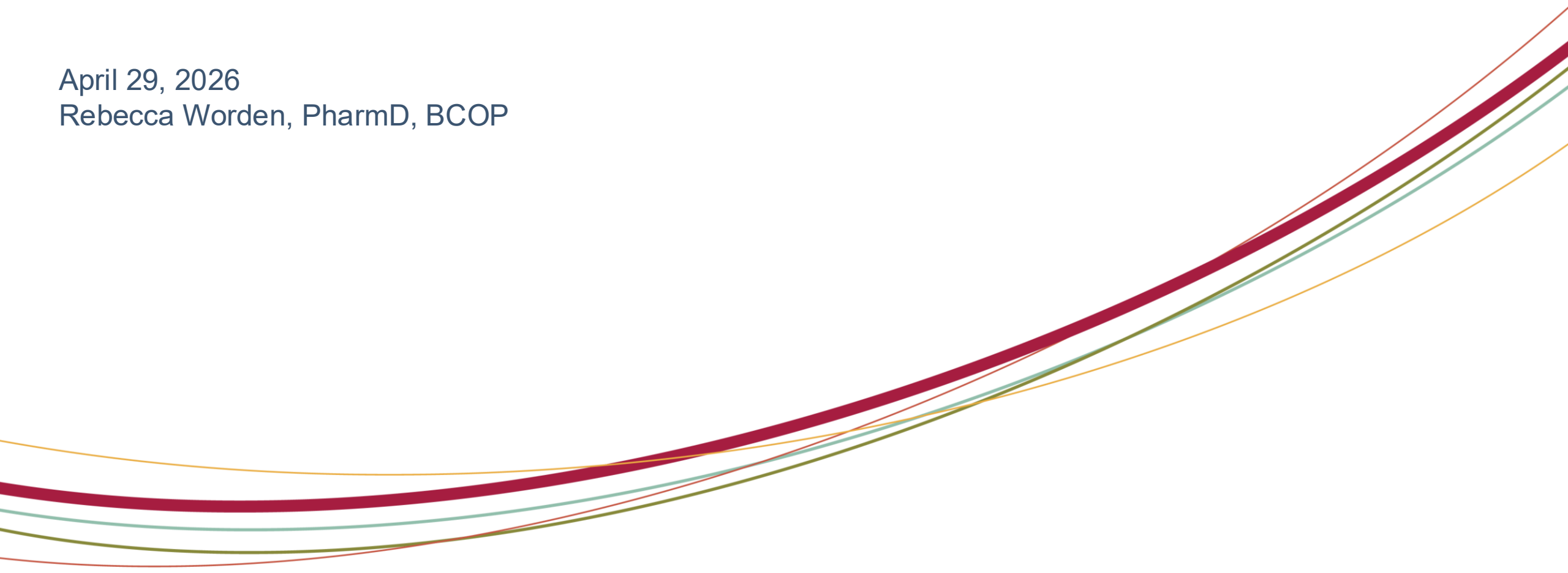


# Understanding Oral Therapies in Colorectal Cancer

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# When and Why Oral Therapies are Used

Oral anti-cancer medications are used in a variety of stages and settings in colorectal cancer

## Early Stage (Stages II-III)

- Prior to surgery (neoadjuvant), after surgery (adjuvant)
- In combination with infusion or radiation therapy

## Recurrence / Metastatic (Stage IV)

- In combination with infusion or given by itself (monotherapy)
- Tumor-specific biomarker (mutation) driven

# Comparing Oral Therapies to Infusion Therapies

## ORAL

Available therapies include:  
chemotherapy, targeted therapy

Billed through prescription insurance

Taken by mouth at home

Adherence reliant on patient at home

## INFUSION

Available therapies include:  
chemotherapy, targeted therapy,  
immunotherapy

Billed through medical insurance

Administered in a clinic or infusion  
center

Controlled adherence at each visit

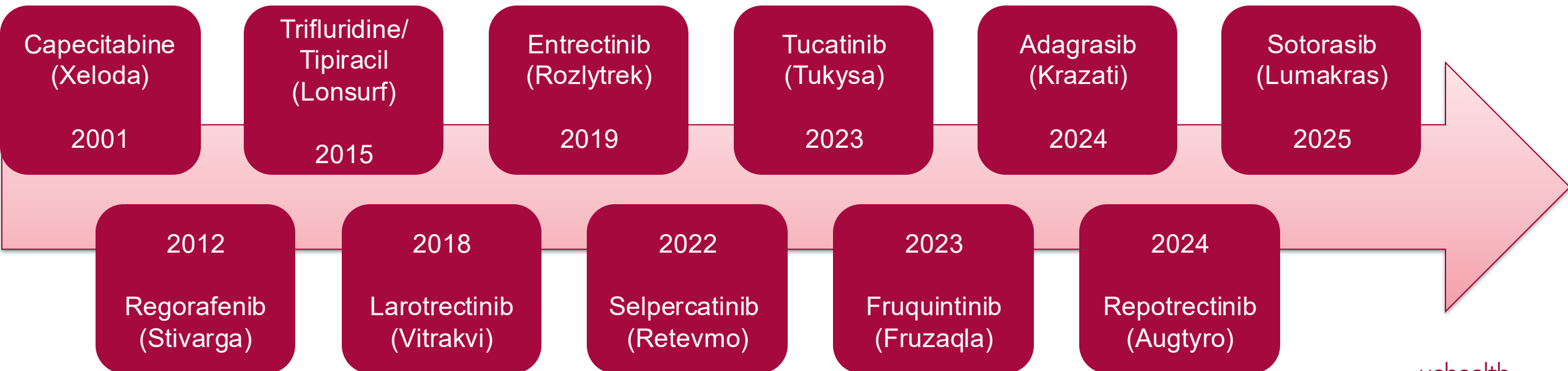
# Available Oral Therapies

## Chemotherapy

- Systemic treatment, meaning it works throughout the body, that targets cell DNA
- Can affect healthy cells and cancer cells

## Targeted Therapies

- Systemic treatment that interferes with specific targets/mutations or cell growth pathways
- Biomarker testing often is needed to determine which medication will work against your specific tumor



# Oral Chemotherapy in Colorectal Cancer

Capecitabine (Xeloda)	Trifluridine/Tipiracil (Lonsurf)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oral form of 5-FU (5-fluorouracil)</li><li>• Used in Stages II-IV, before or after surgery</li><li>• Can be given in combination with IV therapy or radiation therapy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trifluridine is active component</li><li>• Used in Stage IV</li><li>• Can be given in combination with IV therapy</li></ul>
<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome (HFS), mouth sores, decreased white blood cells</li></ul>	<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, decreased white blood cells, hemoglobin, and/or platelets</li></ul>
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DPD testing can show how your body specifically metabolize/process the medication</li><li>• Multiple pill dose strengths may be used to create your dose</li><li>• Different dosing schedule based on regimen; on/off dosing days</li><li>• Take within 30 minutes of eating</li></ul>	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple pill dose strengths may be used to create your dose</li><li>• Follow dosing instructions carefully; on/off dosing days</li><li>• Take with food</li></ul>

# Oral Targeted Therapy in Colorectal Cancer

Regorafenib (Stivarga)	Fruquintinib (Fruzaqla)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple targets of proteins on cell surface resulting in inhibition of cell growth</li><li>• Used in Stage IV, after multiple other therapies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targets a protein called vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor resulting in inhibition of cell growth</li><li>• Used in Stage IV</li></ul>
<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome, mouth sores, high blood pressure, liver problems, voice changes</li></ul>	<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome, mouth sores, high blood pressure, rash, voice changes, liver/kidney changes</li></ul>
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On/off dosing days</li><li>• Take after a low-fat meal</li></ul>	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On/off dosing days</li></ul>

# Oral Targeted Therapy in Colorectal Cancer

## Encorafenib (Braftovi)

- Targets colorectal cells with specific BRAF mutation
- Used in Stage IV
- Can be given in combination with IV therapy

### Common side effects:

- Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, acne-like rash

### Notes:

- Biomarker testing required to see if your cancer has BRAF V600E mutation

# Oral Targeted Therapy in Colorectal Cancer

<b>Adagrasib (Krazati)</b>	<b>Sotorasib (Lumakras)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targets colorectal cancer cells with KRAS mutation</li><li>• Used in advanced or Stage IV</li><li>• Given in combination with IV therapy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targets colorectal cancer cells with KRAS mutation</li><li>• Used in advanced or Stage IV</li><li>• Can be given in combination with IV therapy</li></ul>
<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, muscle/joint aches, decreased white blood cells and/or hemoglobin, liver/kidney changes</li></ul>	
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biomarker testing required to see if your cancer has KRAS G12C mutation</li></ul>	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biomarker testing required to see if your cancer has KRAS G12C mutation</li><li>• Multiple pill dose strengths may be used to create your dose</li></ul>

# Oral Targeted Therapy in Colorectal Cancer

Tucatinib (Tukysa)	Selpercatinib (Retevmo)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targets protein on cell surface, called HER2, resulting in inhibition of cell growth</li><li>• Lapatinib (Tykerb) targets same protein but is not FDA approved, used "off-label"</li><li>• Used in advanced or Stage IV</li><li>• Can be given in combination with IV therapy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targets colorectal cancer cells with RET mutation</li><li>• Used in advanced or Stage IV</li></ul>
<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome, mouth sores, decreased white blood cells and/or hemoglobin, liver/kidney changes</li></ul>	<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, mouth sores, high blood pressure, liver/kidney changes</li></ul>
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biomarker testing required to see if your cancer is HER2 (ERBB2) positive</li><li>• Must also <i>not</i> have mutated BRAF or RAS</li><li>• Multiple pill dose strengths may be used to create your dose</li></ul>	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biomarker testing required to see if your cancer has a RET mutation</li></ul>

# Oral Targeted Therapy in Colorectal Cancer

Larotrectinib (Vitrakvi)	Entrectinib (Rozlytrek)	Repotrectinib (Augtyro)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Target cancer cells with mutations in the NTRK gene, which leads to abnormal cell growth</li><li>• Used in advanced or Stage IV (rare in colorectal cancer)</li></ul>		
<p>Common side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tiredness, nausea, dizziness, muscle/joint aches</li></ul>		
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biomarker testing required to see if your cancer has NTRK mutation</li></ul>		

# Key Considerations for Oral Therapies

- Read prescribing information carefully
  - Number of pills and dosing schedules can vary – many regimens have "on" and "off" days
    - Dose changes may result in different tablet strength/number of tablets or "on/off" days
  - Calendars or phone alarms/reminders are helpful to keep you on track!
  - Know if it should be taken with or without food
  - Ask your provider what to do if you forget a dose – do NOT double up on doses
- Need for timely refills so you do not run out of medication
- Take care with storage and handling of oral anti-cancer medications
- Talk to your provider about all other medications you are taking, including prescription, over-the-counter, and supplements – there are many interactions with oral anti-cancer therapies
- Oral anti-cancer medications are not without side effects
  - Most common: tiredness, nausea, diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome, mouth sores, lab abnormalities

# Understanding Oral Therapies in Colorectal Cancer

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