

Avapritinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for systemic mastocytosis or a certain type of stomach, bowel, or esophagus cancer called gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). However, it may also be used for other reasons.
- If you have GIST, your care team will perform a test to make sure that you have a certain abnormal platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (PDGFRA) gene.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Avapritinib (AY-vah-PRIH-tih-nib): Ayvakit (AY-vah-kit)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive. In mastocytosis, avapritinib stops mast cells from activating by blocking a protein.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your avapritinib dosing instructions:

- Avapritinib comes in 5 tablet strengths: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, and 300 mg.
- Avapritinib is usually taken 1 time each day around the same time each day.
- Take avapritinib on an empty stomach at least 1 hour before or at least 2 hours after a meal.
- If you miss a dose of avapritinib, take it as soon as you remember unless your next scheduled dose is due within 8 hours. Take the next dose at your regular time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of avapritinib, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your next scheduled time.
- If you take too much avapritinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Avapritinib

- Store at room temperature 68°F - 77°F in a dry location away from light.
- Keep avapritinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused avapritinib.

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.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	<p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash your hands and bathe regularly. Avoid crowded places. Stay away from people who are sick. Your care team may prescribe a drug that promotes the growth of WBCs. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher Chills Cough Sore throat Painful urination Tiredness that is worse than normal Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)
Low Platelet Count	<p>Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at a higher risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene. Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. Avoid over-the-counter medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as NSAIDs. Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures, as you may need to pause your treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure Cut that continues to bleed Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing Severe headaches Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after a cough
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)	<p>Description: RBCs and Hgb help bring oxygen to your body's tissues and take away carbon dioxide. If you have low RBC counts or Hgb, you may feel weak, tired, or look pale.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Avoid operating heavy machinery when tired. Balance work and rest, staying active but resting when needed. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortness of breath Dizziness Fast or abnormal heartbeats Severe headache

Fatigue	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you. Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support. Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good. Make a regular sleep schedule and limit naps during the day so you can sleep better at night, aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep. Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents. 	<p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiredness that affects your daily life Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired
Swelling and Fluid Retention	<p>Description: Swelling and fluid retention can happen in different areas of the body, like the legs, feet, arms, hands, and around your eyes. You might notice areas feel puffy or tighter than usual.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a daily log of swelling and note any changes in size or location. Elevate swollen limbs when resting. Limit salt intake. Stay active with regular, gentle exercises. Avoid prolonged periods of sitting or standing without movement. 	<p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Note: Your care team may ask you to contact them if your weight increases by a certain amount over a certain time period.</p>

Nausea and Vomiting	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. This may or may not cause vomiting.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 amounts of water, broth, or other clear liquids when you are ready to eat again. If that stays down, then try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal). Slowly work up to eating solid food.• Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vomiting for more than 24 hours• Vomiting that's nonstop• Signs of dehydration (like feeling very thirsty, having a dry mouth, feeling dizzy, or having dark urine)• Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit• Bad stomach pain that doesn't go away after vomiting
Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain	<p>Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe abdominal pain

Decreased Appetite	<p>Description: Treatment can cause a low appetite, which means you may not feel like eating much. It's important to eat enough so your body gets the nutrients it needs to heal and stay strong. Eating healthy foods helps you feel better and recover faster.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be as active as possible. Do some physical activity before a meal. Before starting an exercise program, talk with your care team.• Take note of the times during the day when your appetite is best. Do not limit food when your appetite is good. Eat your largest meal when you feel the most hungry, whether it is breakfast, lunch, or dinner.• Eat 5-6 small meals per day and snack anytime.• Choose foods high in protein, such as beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, and eggs. During meals, eat high-protein foods first.• Choose foods that are high in calories. Do not select foods that are labeled "low-fat," "fat-free" or "diet."• If you feel full quickly when eating, do not drink any liquids 30 minutes before a meal so you have more room for solid food. Then, drink liquids between meals. Choose liquids with extra calories, not diet drinks.• Eat a bedtime snack. Choose something easy to digest, such as peanut butter and crackers. If you tend to experience reflux or heartburn, eat at least an hour before lying down.• If food is not appealing, try a nutritious beverage, such as a high-protein shake or smoothie, instead of solid food.• Ask your care team to recommend a liquid nutrition supplement. Add a scoop of protein powder, yogurt, or ice cream for added protein and calories. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weight loss• No appetite• Tiredness
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Diarrhea	<p>Description: Diarrhea is when you have loose, watery bowel movements more often than usual. The need to use the bathroom may occur urgently.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep track of how many times you go to the bathroom each day. Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids every day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods like bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast. Avoid eating foods with high fiber (like raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), foods that cause gas (like broccoli and beans), dairy foods (like yogurt and milk), and spicy, fried, and greasy foods. Your care team may recommend medicine (such as loperamide) for diarrhea. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea Bloody diarrhea
Liver Problems	<p>Description: Treatment can harm your liver. This may cause nausea, stomach pain, and bleeding or bruising. It can also turn your skin and eyes yellow and make your urine dark. Lab tests may be performed to monitor liver function.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes Severe nausea or vomiting Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) Dark urine (tea colored) Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
Cognitive Effects	<p>Description: Cognitive side effects can happen during treatment and can be severe.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forgetfulness Confusion Getting lost Trouble thinking Drowsiness Trouble staying awake Word finding problems Seeing objects or hearing things that are not there (hallucinations) Change in mood or behavior
Increased Eye tearing	<p>Description: You may have watery, teary eyes during treatment.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blurry vision Signs of eye infections (red, itchy, or crusty eyes)

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Bleeding in Your Brain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe headache Nausea Vomiting Vision changes Drowsiness Dizziness Confusion Severe weakness on one or more side of your body

**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.**

Intimacy, Fertility, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 6 weeks after your last dose.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and 6 weeks after your last dose.
- Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose.

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.
- Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:
 - Estrogen-containing hormonal birth control (contraception)
 - Medicines that prevent blood clots
- Do not drive or operate heavy machinery** if you have confusion or trouble thinking during treatment.
- Your skin may be sensitive to the sun or other forms of light (photosensitivity) during treatment.**
Avoid or limit exposure to direct sunlight, sunlamps, and other sources of ultraviolet radiation during treatment and for 1 week after stopping treatment. Use sunscreen or wear clothes that cover your skin if you need to be out in the sun.
- This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

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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 in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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PES-346