

Pacritinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for myelofibrosis, but it may also be used for other reasons.

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
Pacritinib (pak-RIH-tih-nib): Vonjo (VON-joh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Capsules taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your pacritinib dosing instructions:

- Pacritinib comes in 1 capsule strength: 100 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but pacritinib is typically taken as 200 mg (two 100 mg capsules) 2 times a day.
- Take pacritinib with or without food at the same time each day.
- Swallow pacritinib whole. Do not chew, crush, cut, dissolve, or open the capsules.
- If you miss a dose of pacritinib, skip the dose and just take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose.
- If you take too much pacritinib, call your care team or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Pacritinib

- Store pacritinib at room temperature, below 86°F (30°C).
- Store pacritinib in the original package.
- Keep the bottle tightly closed to protect pacritinib from light.
- Keep pacritinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused pacritinib.

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	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
To help treat diarrhea	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Other	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
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
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

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
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Changes in the electrical activity of your heart called QT prolongation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel faint, lightheaded, or dizzy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular or fast heartbeat
Heart problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling of your stomach-area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles • Shortness of breath • Nausea or vomiting • New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight gain • Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw • Protruding neck veins • Breaking out in a cold sweat • Feeling lightheaded or dizzy
Blood Clots in Your Veins or Arteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest pain or pressure • Swelling or pain in your arms, back, neck or jaw • Shortness of breath • Numbness or weakness on one side of your body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trouble talking • Headache • Vision changes
Risk of Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Severe cough with or without an increase in mucus (sputum) production • Severe sore throat • Shortness of breath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning or pain when urinating • Unusual vaginal discharge or irritation • Redness, swelling, or pain in any part of the body
Risk of New Cancers	There is a risk of developing new cancers during or after treatment. Talk with your care team about this risk, and ask about the signs and symptoms of new cancers.	

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 can 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 30 days after your last dose of pacritinib.
 - Pacritinib may reduce the effectiveness of hormonal birth control. If birth control is needed or desired, discuss an alternative with your care team or use additional nonhormonal contraceptive (such as condoms) while during treatment and for 30 days after the 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 for 30 days 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.
- **You will need to stop taking pacritinib 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedure** (such as a heart catheterization, stent placement in a coronary artery in your heart, or a procedure for varicose veins). Your care team should tell you when you can start taking pacritinib again.
- **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

Updated Date: January 8, 2026

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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