

Vorasidenib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for certain types of brain tumors with an isocitrate dehydrogenase-1 (IDH1) or isocitrate dehydrogenase-2 (IDH2) variant. However, it may also be used for other diagnoses.
- Your care team will perform a test to make sure that vorasidenib is right for you.

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
Vorasidenib (vor-uh-SIH-deh-nib): Vorango (voh-rah-NEE-goh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your vorasidenib dose:

- Vorasidenib comes in 10 mg and 40 mg tablets. Your care team may change your dose if needed.
- Your dose might differ, but vorasidenib is typically taken as one 40 mg tablet by mouth 1 time a day.
- Swallow vorasidenib tablets whole with water. Do not split, crush or chew the tablets.
- Vorasidenib can be taken with or without food.
- If you miss a dose of vorasidenib by less than 6 hours, take the missed dose right away. If you miss a dose by more than 6 hours, skip the dose for that day. Take your next dose at your usual time.
- If you vomit after taking vorasidenib, DO NOT take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your usual time.

Storage and Handling of Vorasidenib

- Store vorasidenib at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F in a dry location away from light.
- People who are pregnant should use gloves and avoid direct contact with the medication.
- Vorasidenib comes with desiccant canisters (drying agent) in the bottle to help keep the medicine dry (protect from moisture). Do NOT remove the desiccant canisters from the bottle. Do NOT swallow the desiccant canisters.
- Keep vorasidenib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused vorasidenib.

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.

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
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
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 doctor 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 might suggest a medicine 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

Muscle or Joint Pain	<p>Description: Muscle pain feels like soreness, aches, cramps, or stiffness in one or more muscles. It may also include tenderness or weakness. Joint pain happens where two bones come together and can feel sharp, dull, throbbing, or burning. It often causes stiffness, swelling, and difficulty moving.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms. Engage in gentle exercises like walking, stretching, or yoga to maintain mobility and strength, but consult your care team before starting any new exercise routine. Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas. Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent or worsening muscle or joint pain that does not improve with home treatments New symptoms, such as swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints Weakness that affects your ability to perform daily activities
Headache	<p>Description: A headache can cause you to feel pain or discomfort in your head, making it hard to concentrate or feel your best.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches. Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches. Your care team may recommend the use of over-the-counter pain relief medications. Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain. Get adequate sleep (7-8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A headache that is severe and does not improve with over-the-counter medications A headache lasts longer than a few days or becomes more frequent Vision changes, confusion, weakness, or difficulty speaking A sudden onset of a severe headache, described as a "thunderclap" headache Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, stiff neck, or rash
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

Select Rare or Serious Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Seizure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudden uncontrollable jerking movements Loss of consciousness Confusion or “staring spells” Muscle stiffness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetitive movements (such as lip-smacking) Sensory disturbances (like tingling or auras) Postictal confusion (a state of confusion after the seizure)

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, 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 nonhormonal method of birth control during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose. Vorasicidenib may affect how hormonal contraceptives (birth control) work and cause them to not work well. Talk to your care team about birth control methods that may be right for you during treatment.
 - 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 3 months after your last dose.
- Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 2 months 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.
- 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.



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