

Revumenib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- Revumenib is often used for certain types of leukemia, but it may also be used for other diagnoses.
- Your care team will perform a test for either lysine methyltransferase 2A gene (KMT2A) translocation or a nucleophosmin 1 (NPM1) mutation to make sure that revumenib 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
Revumenib (reh-VOO-meh-nib): Revuforj (REH-vyoo-forj)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablets taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule:

Your revumenib dose:

- Revumenib comes in 25 mg, 110 mg, and 160 mg tablets. Each strength is a different color. Your care team may prescribe more than 1 strength of tablets for you, so it is important that you understand how to take your medicine the right way. Be sure that you understand exactly how many tablets you need to take, and what strengths to take.
- Your dose is based on several factors, including your weight and use of other medicines. Take revumenib exactly as your care team tells you to. Do NOT change your dose or stop taking revumenib unless your care team tells you to.
- Take revumenib 2 times a day at the same time each day, about 12 hours apart.
- Take revumenib on an empty stomach or with a low-fat meal (about 400 calories with 25% or less fat).
- Swallow revumenib tablets whole with a cup of water. Do NOT cut or chew tablets. If you are unable to swallow tablets, talk to your care team about other ways to take this medicine.
- If you miss a dose of revumenib, take your dose as soon as possible and at least 12 hours before your next dose. Do NOT take 2 doses within 12 hours. Return to your normal scheduled dose the following day.

Storage and Handling of Revumenib

- Store revumenib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep the tablets in the bottle that it comes in until you are ready to take it.
- The revumenib bottle has a drying agent (desiccant) and child resistant closure.
- Keep revumenib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused revumenib.

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 or vomiting	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Differentiation Syndrome (Boxed Warning)	Description: Differentiation syndrome is a serious, but common condition that affects your blood cells which may be life threatening or lead to death if not treated. Differentiation syndrome has happened as early as 3 days and up to 41 days after starting revumenib. Recommendations: - Tell any healthcare provider caring for you that you are taking a medicine that can cause differentiation syndrome. - If you develop any of these symptoms of differentiation syndrome, your care team may start you on a medicine called a corticosteroid. Call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you develop any of the following symptoms: - Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher - Cough - Shortness of breath - Severe headache - Confusion - Dizziness or lightheadedness - Fast weight gain - Swelling of the arms, legs, neck, groin, or underarm area - Decreased urination
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection	Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - 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)
Bleeding	Description: Treatment may increase your risk of bruising or bleeding. Recommendations: - Blow your nose gently; avoid picking it. - Brush gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene. - Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of clippers. - Avoid activities that could cause cuts, falls, or injury; wear shoes to protect your feet. - If a nosebleed occurs, sit up, lean forward, and pinch the soft part of the nose for 10–15 minutes. - Prevent straining with bowel movements (your care team may recommend other medicines for this, if needed). - Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures. Talk to your care team if you have: - Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure - Cut that continues to bleed - Significant gum bleeding when brushing or flossing - New or worsening bruises or small red/purple skin spots - Severe headache, confusion, fainting, vision changes, or weakness on one side - Blood in urine or stool, black/tarry stools - Coughing up bright red blood - Vomiting blood or material that looks like coffee grounds - Heavy menstrual bleeding - Any fall or hit to your head

Changes in the Electrical Activity of Your Heart Called QT Prolongation	Description: QT prolongation is a serious, but common side effect that can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening or lead to death. Recommendations: - Your care team will check the electrical activity of your heart with a test called an electrocardiogram (ECG) before and during treatment. - Your care team will also do blood tests to check your potassium and magnesium levels before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: - Dizziness or fainting - Irregular or fast heartbeats
Nausea and Vomiting	Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. This may or may not cause vomiting. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - 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	Description: Diarrhea is when you have loose, watery bowel movements more often than usual. The need to use the bathroom may occur urgently. Recommendations: - 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 may recommend medicine (such as loperamide) for diarrhea. Talk to your care team if you have: 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours - Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea - Bloody diarrhea

Liver Problems	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. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Muscle or Joint Pain	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. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain • Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints • Weakness • Difficulty walking or moving

Select Rare or Serious Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Blood Clots	• Shortness of breath • Chest pain	• Arm or leg swelling
Eye Problems	• Dry or red eyes • Eye pain or swelling • Vision changes	• Increased tears • Sensitivity to light • Blurred vision
Skin Problems	• Rash • Itching	• Skin blistering or peeling • Painful sore or ulcers in mouth or nose, throat, or genital area
Kidney Problems	• Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine	• Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite
Allergic Reaction	• Difficulty breathing • Swelling of the face, tongue, lip, or throat	• Serious rash

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 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 4 months 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 for 4 months after your last dose.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week 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.



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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