

# Ziftomenib

**Care Team Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Pharmacy Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

- This treatment is often used for a certain type of leukemia, but it may also be used for other uses.
- Your care team will perform a test for an abnormal NPM1 to make sure ziftomenib 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
Ziftomenib (ZIF-toe-meh-nib): Komzifti (kom-ZIF-tee)	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 ziftomenib dosing instructions:

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- Ziftomenib comes in 1 capsule strength: 200 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but ziftomenib is typically taken as 600 mg (three 200 mg capsules) by mouth once a day.
- Take ziftomenib 1 time a day, at about the same time each day.
- Take ziftomenib on an empty stomach. Take at least 1 hour before or at least 2 hours after a meal.
- Swallow ziftomenib capsules whole with water. Do not open, break, or chew the capsules.
- If you take medicine to reduce stomach acid:
  - Avoid taking a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) medicine (such as omeprazole, esomeprazole, or pantoprazole).
  - Take ziftomenib either 2 hours before or 10 hours after taking an H2 receptor blocker medicine (such as famotidine).
  - Take ziftomenib either 2 hours before or 2 hours after taking a locally acting antacid medicine (such as calcium carbonate).
- If you miss a dose of ziftomenib or did not take it at the usual time, take your dose as soon as possible and at least 12 hours before your next scheduled dose. Return to your normal schedule the following day. Do not take 2 doses within 12 hours of each other to make up for the missed dose.

Storage and Handling of Ziftomenib

- Store ziftomenib at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) in a dry location away from light.
- People who are pregnant or could become pregnant should wear gloves when handling ziftomenib.
- Ziftomenib comes in a container with a child-resistant cap.
- Keep ziftomenib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused ziftomenib.

**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	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Other	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

## Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
<b>Differentiation Syndrome (Boxed Warning)</b>	<p>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 46 days after starting ziftomenib.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tell any healthcare provider caring for you that you are taking a medicine that can cause differentiation syndrome.</li> <li>If you develop any of these symptoms of differentiation syndrome, your care team may start you on a medicine called a corticosteroid and may monitor you in the hospital.</li> </ul> <p>Call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of differentiation syndrome during treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fever of 100.4°F or higher</li> <li>Cough</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> <li>Severe headache</li> <li>Confusion</li> <li>Dizziness or lightheadedness</li> <li>Fast weight gain</li> <li>Swelling of arms, legs, neck, groin, or underarm area</li> <li>Decreased urination</li> </ul>
<b>Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection</b>	<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"> <li>Wash your hands and bathe regularly.</li> <li>Avoid crowded places.</li> <li>Stay away from people who are sick.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>Chills</li> <li>Cough</li> <li>Sore throat</li> <li>Painful urination</li> <li>Tiredness that is worse than normal</li> <li>Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)</li> </ul>

Bleeding Problems	<p>Description: Treatment may increase your risk of bruising or bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blow your nose gently; avoid picking it</li> <li>• Brush gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene</li> <li>• Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of clippers</li> <li>• Avoid activities that could cause cuts, falls, or injury; wear shoes to protect your feet</li> <li>• If a nosebleed occurs, sit up, lean forward, and pinch the soft part of the nose for 10–15 minutes.</li> <li>• Prevent straining with bowel movements (your care team may recommend other medicines for this, if needed).</li> <li>• Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure</li> <li>• Cut that continues to bleed</li> <li>• Significant gum bleeding when brushing or flossing</li> <li>• New or worsening bruises or small red/purple skin spots</li> <li>• Severe headache, confusion, fainting, vision changes, or weakness on one side</li> <li>• Blood in urine or stool, black/tarry stools</li> <li>• Coughing up bright red blood</li> <li>• Vomiting blood or material that looks like coffee grounds</li> <li>• Heavy menstrual bleeding</li> <li>• Any fall or hit to your head</li> </ul>
Fatigue	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you.</li> <li>• Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support.</li> <li>• Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiredness that affects your daily life</li> <li>• Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest</li> <li>• Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired</li> </ul>

Swelling in the Arms and Legs	<p>Description: Swelling and fluid retention can occur in different areas of the body, like the arms and legs. You might notice areas feel puffy or tighter than usual.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a daily log of swelling and note any changes in size or location.</li> <li>• Elevate swollen limbs when resting.</li> <li>• Limit salt intake.</li> <li>• Stay active with regular, gentle exercises.</li> <li>• Avoid prolonged periods of sitting or standing without movement.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swelling that suddenly worsens or spreads to other areas</li> <li>• Pain, redness, or warmth in the affected area</li> <li>• Signs of shortness of breath or difficulty breathing</li> <li>• Swelling is persistent and does not improve with home management</li> <li>• Unexpected weight gain</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Eat smaller, more frequent meals.</li> <li>• Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods.</li> <li>• Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vomiting for more than 24 hours</li> <li>• Vomiting that's nonstop</li> <li>• Signs of dehydration (like feeling very thirsty, having a dry mouth, feeling dizzy, or having dark urine)</li> <li>• Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit</li> <li>• Bad stomach pain that doesn't go away after vomiting</li> </ul>

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"> <li>• Keep track of how many times you go to the bathroom each day.</li> <li>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids every day, unless your care team tells you otherwise.</li> <li>• Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods like bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend medicine (such as loperamide) for diarrhea.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea</li> <li>• Bloody diarrhea</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes</li> <li>• Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Dark urine (tea colored)</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li> </ul>
Kidney Problems	<p>Description: Treatment can cause kidney problems, including damage to the kidneys and decreased kidney function. Your care team will monitor your kidney function during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise.</li> <li>• Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in your amount of urine</li> <li>• Blood in your urine</li> <li>• Swelling of your ankles</li> <li>• Loss of appetite</li> </ul>

Muscle, Bone, and 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"> <li>Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas.</li> <li>Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain</li> <li>Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints</li> <li>Weakness</li> <li>Difficulty walking or moving</li> </ul>
Decreased Level of Potassium in the Blood	<p>Description: Ziftomenib can cause low blood potassium levels. Your body needs potassium to function correctly. It gets potassium through the food you eat. Your care team will do blood tests to check your potassium levels before and during treatment.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talk to your care team about eating a diet full of foods that contain potassium. Foods that contain potassium include many fruits and vegetables, lean meat and fish, dairy, and legumes.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constipation</li> <li>Irregular heartbeat</li> <li>Muscle spasms, twitching, cramping, or weakness</li> <li>Feel faint</li> <li>Extreme tiredness</li> </ul>

### 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	<p>Your care team will check the electrical activity of your heart with a test called an electrocardiogram (ECG) and will also do blood tests to check your potassium and magnesium levels before and during treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy</li> <li>Irregular or fast heartbeat</li> </ul>

**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 6 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 3 months 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.
- **Medicines used to reduce stomach acid can decrease the amount of ziftomenib in your body.** Avoid proton pump inhibitor (PPI) medicine. See the “Treatment Administration and Schedule” section above for information about how long to separate ziftomenib from H2 receptor blockers and antacids.
- **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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