

Deferasirox

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- Deferasirox is often used for people with an increased amount of iron in their blood for a long period of time (chronic).

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
Deferasirox (deh-FER-a-ser-ox): Exjade (EX-jayd), Jadenu (JA-de-neu), Jadenu Sprinkle	Binds to excess iron in your bloodstream and tissues, allowing your body to safely remove it through your stool.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth. Granules taken by mouth. Soluble tablet(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your deferasirox dosing instructions:

- Take deferasirox 1 time every day, around the same time every day.
- Do not take deferasirox with aluminum-containing antacid products.
 - Antacid products (medicines used to treat heartburn) that contain aluminum
 - Theophylline
 - Certain medicines to lower your cholesterol, called bile acid sequestrants.
- Tell your care team if you or your child gain or lose any weight. Your or your child's dose of deferasirox may need to be adjusted.
- If you take the diabetes medicine repaglinide during treatment with deferasirox, you may need to test your blood sugar (glucose) levels more often. Follow your care team's instructions about how often to test your blood sugar during this time.
- If you or your child take too much deferasirox, call your care team right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room. Symptoms that can happen if you take too much deferasirox include: stomach-area (abdominal) pain, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting.

Taking Deferasirox Granules (such as Jadenu Sprinkle)

- You may take deferasirox granules on an empty stomach or with a light meal (contains less than 7% fat content and approximately 250 calories). Examples of a light meal include:
 - 1 whole wheat English muffin, 1 packet of jelly (0.5 ounce), and skim milk (8 fluid ounces), or
 - A turkey sandwich (2 ounces of turkey on whole wheat bread with lettuce, tomato, and 1 packet of mustard)
- Sprinkle the prescribed dose of granules onto soft food such as yogurt or applesauce right before taking your dose.
- Take the sprinkles and soft food by mouth.

Taking Deferasirox Tablets (such as Jadenu)

- You may take deferasirox tablets on an empty stomach or with a light meal (contains less than 7% fat content and approximately 250 calories). Examples of a light meal include:
 - 1 whole wheat English muffin, 1 packet of jelly (0.5 ounce), and skim milk (8 fluid ounces), or
 - A turkey sandwich (2 ounces of turkey on whole wheat bread with lettuce, tomato, and 1 packet of mustard)
- Take deferasirox tablets by mouth with water or other liquids.
- If you have trouble swallowing the tablets whole, you may crush deferasirox tablets and mix them with soft foods such as yogurt or applesauce right before taking your dose.
- Take the dose right away. Do not save any of the deferasirox and soft food mixture for later use.
- Do not use store-bought pill crushers with serrated surfaces for crushing deferasirox 90 mg tablets.

Taking Soluble Deferasirox Tablets (such as Exjade)

- Take soluble deferasirox tablets on an empty stomach at least 30 minutes before eating food.
- Swallow soluble deferasirox tablets whole. Do not chew the tablets.
- Place the prescribed number of soluble deferasirox tablets in a cup with water, orange juice, or apple juice. Stir to disperse the tablets in the liquid.
 - If your prescribed dose of Exjade is less than 1 gram, use 3.5 ounces of liquid to disperse the tablets.
 - If your prescribed dose of Exjade is 1 gram or more, use 7 ounces of liquid to disperse the tablets.
- Completely disperse the tablets until they becomes a fine suspension. Then drink the suspension right away.
- Do not disperse soluble deferasirox tablets in carbonated drinks or milk.
- After drinking the suspension, add a small amount of water, orange juice, or apple juice to the cup to disperse any remaining medicine, and then drink it.

Storage and Handling of Deferasirox

- Store deferasirox at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep the bottle closed tightly and away from moisture.
- Keep deferasirox and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused deferasirox.

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
Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain	Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area. Talk to your care team if you have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe abdominal pain

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect						
Kidney Problems (Boxed Warning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You or your child become sick with fever, vomiting, or diarrhea and cannot drink fluids normally during treatment with deferasirox. You or your child may be dehydrated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You notice that you or your child is passing less urine than usual during treatment with deferasirox. 				
Liver Problems (Boxed Warning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes Severe nausea or vomiting Pain on the right side of your or your child’s stomach area (abdomen) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dark urine (tea colored) Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal 				
Bleeding, Ulcers, and Tears of the Stomach or Intestine (Boxed Warning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe pain or tenderness in your stomach-area (abdomen) Swelling of the abdomen Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher Chills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nausea Vomiting Dehydration Red or black (looks like tar) stools 				
Skin Rash and Severe Skin Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rash or red skin Blisters on your lips, or around your mouth or eyes Mouth sores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skin peeling High fever or flu-like symptoms Enlarged lymph nodes 				
Effects on Your Bone Marrow	<p>Deferasirox can affect your bone marrow and cause you to have low white blood cell (WBC) counts, low platelet counts, and low hemoglobin (Hgb) and red blood cell (RBC) counts. Your risk for effects on your bone marrow may be increased if you already have other blood disorders.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="403 1047 2003 1299"> <tr> <td data-bbox="403 1047 934 1299"> <p>Signs and Symptoms of Low WBC Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher Chills Burning and painful urination Weakness and Fatigue </td> <td data-bbox="934 1047 1465 1299"> <p>Signs and Symptoms of Low Platelet Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bruising easily Frequent nose bleeds Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after a cough </td> <td data-bbox="1465 1047 2003 1299"> <p>Signs and Symptoms of Low Hgb and RBC Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakness and fatigue Pale or dull skin Shortness of breath Dizziness or lightheadedness Headache </td> </tr> </table>			<p>Signs and Symptoms of Low WBC Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher Chills Burning and painful urination Weakness and Fatigue 	<p>Signs and Symptoms of Low Platelet Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bruising easily Frequent nose bleeds Blood in your urine or stool Blood in your spit after a cough 	<p>Signs and Symptoms of Low Hgb and RBC Counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakness and fatigue Pale or dull skin Shortness of breath Dizziness or lightheadedness Headache
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<p>Hearing and Vision Problems</p>	<p>Your care team should do hearing and vision tests before you start and then regularly during treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cataracts • Increased pressure in your eye <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems with your retinas • Trouble hearing, especially high-frequency sounds 	
<p>Serious Allergic Reactions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in breathing or swallowing • Chest pain • Rapid heartbeat • Feeling faint <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue, or throat • Severe itching of the skin with a red rash or raised bumps • Hives 	

**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.
- It is **not known** if deferasirox can **harm your unborn baby**.
 - Hormonal forms of birth control may not be as effective if used during treatment with deferasirox. You could become pregnant. Talk to your care team about other birth control options that you can use during this time.
 - Tell your care team right away if you become pregnant during treatment.
- It is **not known** if deferasirox **passes into your breast milk and can harm your baby**. You and your care team should decide if you will take deferasirox or breastfeed. You should not do both.

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.
- **Your risk of severe bleeding (hemorrhage) may be increased if you take deferasirox along with other medicines** that can cause ulcers or bleeding, such as:
 - Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 - Corticosteroids
 - Certain osteoporosis medicines called oral bisphosphonates
 - Blood thinner medicines

Before you start taking deferasirox, tell your care team if you are taking one of these medicines. Ask your care team if you are not sure.

- **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: March 10, 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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