



Guide to treating your myelofibrosis (MF)

What is VONJO[®] (pacritinib) approved for?

VONJO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with certain types of myelofibrosis (MF) who have a platelet count below $50 \times 10^9/L$.

It is not known if VONJO is safe and effective in children.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on spleen volume reduction. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

VONJO is available as 100 mg capsules, for oral use.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including:

Bleeding. VONJO may cause severe bleeding, which can be serious and, in some cases, may lead to death. Avoid taking VONJO if you are bleeding. If you develop bleeding, stop VONJO and call your healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider will do a blood test to check your blood cell counts before you start VONJO and regularly during your treatment with VONJO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of these symptoms: unusual bleeding, bruising, and fever. You will need to stop taking VONJO 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 healthcare provider should tell you when you can start taking VONJO again.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and [full Prescribing Information for VONJO](#).

Your doctor has prescribed VONJO for your MF, so what does that mean for you?

This brochure is designed to help you understand your disease and answer some questions you may have about MF and taking VONJO.

VONJO is a medication that gives your healthcare team another option to help treat your MF.

MF is a rare, progressive cancer caused by changes (mutations) in the DNA of bone marrow stem cells.

These mutations disrupt how your body would normally produce healthy blood cells.

- The different parts of your blood—red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets—originate from bone marrow stem cells (bone marrow is the spongy tissue inside bones)
- When stem cells mutate, it can cause the bone marrow to become scarred and normal blood cell counts to change
- This typically results in a decrease in red blood cells (anemia) and platelets (thrombocytopenia), and an overabundance of white blood cells (leukocytosis)
- Note that over the course of MF, blood cell counts may change, so your healthcare team will continue to monitor you regularly

YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER HAS CREATED A PERSONALIZED VONJO TREATMENT PLAN SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUR TYPE OF MF.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with VONJO, but can also be severe, and cause loss of too much body fluid (dehydration). Tell your healthcare provider if you have diarrhea and follow instructions for what to do to help treat diarrhea. Drink plenty of fluids to help prevent dehydration. Your healthcare provider may change your dose of VONJO if you have severe diarrhea.

If you notice any change in how often you have bowel movements, if they become softer or you have diarrhea, start taking an antidiarrheal medicine (for example, loperamide) as soon as you notice changes, as directed by your healthcare provider.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

Learn about your MF and blood cell counts.

Low blood cell counts are called **cytopenias**, so MF with low blood cell counts can be called **cytopenic MF**.



LOW RED BLOOD CELL COUNTS

Red blood cells carry oxygen to the tissues in your body. Low counts may cause you to feel more tired or weaker than usual



LOW PLATELET COUNTS

Platelets help your blood clot. Low counts may cause unusual bruising and/or bleeding

Cytopenias may be caused by MF, or by previous medications taken for MF.

- In early stages of MF, about 30% of people don't have any symptoms due to low blood cell counts
- However, as MF progresses and blood cell counts drop, more symptoms may develop

Always talk to your doctor if you have any signs or symptoms that bother you or won't go away.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Worsening low platelet counts. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts before you start taking VONJO and during treatment with VONJO.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

What are some of the symptoms of MF?

MF symptoms may result from low blood cell counts and an enlarged spleen, which is the organ near the stomach under the left ribs. The reason your spleen may become enlarged is that with MF the bone marrow doesn't function properly, so the spleen works harder than normal, trying to remove damaged blood cells from the body and produce new blood cells in its place.

Your symptoms may include:



**EARLY FEELINGS
OF FULLNESS
WHEN EATING**



**ABDOMINAL
DISCOMFORT**



NIGHT SWEATS



ITCHING



BONE PAIN



**PAIN UNDER RIBS
ON THE LEFT SIDE**

DISCUSS YOUR MF SYMPTOMS WITH YOUR DOCTOR, AND TALK ABOUT SETTING GOALS FOR TREATMENT WITH VONJO.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Changes in the electrical activity of your heart called QTc prolongation. QTc prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. Your healthcare provider will check the electrical activity of your heart with a test called an electrocardiogram (ECG) before you start VONJO and during treatment with VONJO, as needed. If you have a history of low blood potassium, it is important that you get your blood tests done as ordered by your healthcare provider to monitor your body salts (electrolytes) in your blood. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you feel dizzy, lightheaded, or faint.**

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



How does VONJO work?

In people with MF, mutations may develop that send more signals than normal along various pathways, which creates inflammation in the bone marrow. The bone marrow then becomes scarred and is unable to produce normal amounts of blood cells.

Based on the latest research and discoveries about MF, VONJO was designed to interrupt those signals in a specific way to help reduce the chance of worsening blood cell counts. Please talk to your healthcare provider if you have any questions about VONJO, or why it was prescribed for you.

Remember to use this brochure in ongoing conversations with your healthcare team throughout treatment with VONJO.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Increased risk of major cardiovascular events such as heart attack, stroke, or death in people who have cardiovascular risk factors and who are current or past smokers have happened in some people taking another Janus associated kinase (JAK) inhibitor to treat rheumatoid arthritis. **Get emergency help right away if you have any symptoms of a heart attack or stroke while taking VONJO**, including: discomfort in the center of your chest that lasts for more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back; severe tightness, pain, pressure, or heaviness in your chest, throat, neck, or jaw; pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach; shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort; breaking out in a cold sweat; nausea or vomiting; feeling lightheaded; weakness in one part or on one side of your body; or slurred speech.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



What do I need to know before I start taking VONJO?

Before taking VONJO, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Smoke or were a smoker in the past
- Have had any other cancers
- Have had a blood clot, heart attack, other heart problems, or stroke
- Have an infection
- Have diarrhea or commonly have loose stools
- Have nausea or vomiting
- Have liver or kidney problems
- Have active bleeding, have had severe bleeding, or plan to have surgery. You should stop taking VONJO 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedures (such as a heart catheterization, stent placement in a coronary artery in your heart, or a procedure for varicose veins)

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

What do I need to know about pregnancy or fertility while on VONJO?

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, are breastfeeding, or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VONJO will harm your unborn baby or if it passes into breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for two weeks after your last dose of VONJO. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time.

VONJO may affect fertility in males. You may have problems fathering a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

What should I know about taking VONJO along with other medications?

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medications you are taking, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking VONJO with certain other medicines may affect the amount of VONJO in your blood, and may increase your risk of side effects or affect how well VONJO works.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of the medicines you take to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

If you take other kinase inhibitors, carefully follow your healthcare provider's instructions about how to slowly decrease (taper) your dose or stop the other kinase inhibitor medicines before you begin taking VONJO.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Increased risk of blood clots. Blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) or lungs (pulmonary embolism, PE) have happened in some people taking another JAK inhibitor and may be life-threatening. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had blood clots in the veins of your legs or lungs in the past. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of blood clots during treatment with VONJO**, including: swelling, pain, or tenderness in one or both legs; sudden, unexplained chest pain; or shortness of breath/difficulty breathing.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



2x
PER DAY
(200 mg BID)

How should I take VONJO?

The recommended starting dose for VONJO is two 100 mg capsules taken twice each day. VONJO is taken by mouth, with or without food. Swallow VONJO capsules whole. Do not open, break, or chew capsules. You should take VONJO at the same time every day.

Take VONJO exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it.

Do not change your dose or stop taking VONJO without talking to your healthcare provider.

Your healthcare provider may change your dose or how often you take VONJO, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with VONJO if you have certain side effects.

What if I take too much?

If you take too much VONJO, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest emergency room right away, and take your bottle of VONJO with you.

What if I miss a dose?

If you miss a dose of VONJO, 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.

How long will I be on VONJO?

VONJO is a treatment that you should continue taking every day for as long as your healthcare provider prescribes it.

What testing will my doctor do before I start taking VONJO and during treatment?

Your healthcare provider will:

- Do a complete blood count (CBC) before you start taking VONJO and occasionally as you continue taking it. This helps track how you're responding to treatment, and if there are changes in your blood count that you need to discuss
- Perform coagulation testing to check your risk of bleeding problems or blood clotting issues before you start taking VONJO
- Perform a baseline electrocardiogram (ECG) to check the electrical activity of your heart

Throughout treatment, your healthcare provider may continue to check any of the above, as needed.

BID=twice a day.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Possible increased risk of new (secondary) cancers. People who take another JAK inhibitor for rheumatoid arthritis have an increased risk of new (secondary) cancers, including lymphoma and other cancers, except non-melanoma skin cancer. The risk of new cancers is further increased in people who smoke or who smoked in the past.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



How do I handle possible side effects?

The most common side effects of VONJO include: diarrhea; nausea; vomiting; low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia); low red blood cell counts (anemia); and swelling of your ankles, legs, and feet. If you develop any of these symptoms, your healthcare provider will tell you what to do.

If you notice any change in how often you have bowel movements, if they become softer or you have diarrhea, start taking an antidiarrheal medicine (for example, loperamide) as soon as you notice changes, as directed by your healthcare provider. Diarrhea can cause loss of too much body fluid (dehydration), so be sure to tell your doctor if you have it and follow instructions for how to treat it. Drink plenty of fluids to help prevent dehydration. In addition, you will be instructed on how to manage nausea and vomiting if it occurs during treatment, but be sure to tell your doctor if it becomes severe.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the symptoms listed in the Important Safety Information, such as:

- Unusual bleeding, bruising, and fever
- Feeling dizzy, lightheaded, or faint
- Severe tightness, pain, pressure, or heaviness in your chest, throat, neck, or jaw
- Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach
- Weakness in one part or on one side of your body
- Swelling, pain, or tenderness in one or both legs
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Chills, aches, painful skin rash, or blisters

These are not all the possible side effects with VONJO. Call your doctor for medical advice.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

Risk of Infection. People who have certain blood cancers and take another JAK inhibitor have an increased risk of serious infections. Infections are common with VONJO, but people who take VONJO may also develop serious infections, including bacterial, mycobacterial, fungal, and viral infections. If you have a serious infection, your healthcare provider may not start you on VONJO until your infection is gone. Your healthcare provider will monitor you and treat you for any infections that you get during treatment with VONJO. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infection:** chills, aches, fever, nausea, vomiting, weakness, painful skin rash, or blisters.

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Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including:

Bleeding. VONJO may cause severe bleeding, which can be serious and, in some cases, may lead to death. Avoid taking VONJO if you are bleeding. If you develop bleeding, stop VONJO and call your healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider will do a blood test to check your blood cell counts before you start VONJO and regularly during your treatment with VONJO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of these symptoms: unusual bleeding, bruising, and fever. You will need to stop taking VONJO 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 healthcare provider should tell you when you can start taking VONJO again.

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If you notice any change in how often you have bowel movements, if they become softer or you have diarrhea, start taking an antidiarrheal medicine (for example, loperamide) as soon as you notice changes, as directed by your healthcare provider.

Worsening low platelet counts. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood counts before you start taking VONJO and during treatment with VONJO.

Changes in the electrical activity of your heart called QTc prolongation. QTc prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. Your healthcare provider will check the electrical activity of your heart with a test called an electrocardiogram (ECG) before you start VONJO and during treatment with VONJO, as needed. If you have a history of low blood potassium, it is important that you get your blood tests done as ordered by your healthcare provider to monitor your body salts (electrolytes) in your blood. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you feel dizzy, lightheaded, or faint.**

Increased risk of major cardiovascular events such as heart attack, stroke, or death in people who have cardiovascular risk factors and who are current or past smokers have happened in some people taking another Janus associated kinase (JAK) inhibitor to treat rheumatoid arthritis. **Get emergency help right away if you have any symptoms of a heart attack or stroke while taking VONJO**, including: discomfort in the center of your chest that lasts for more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back; severe tightness, pain, pressure, or heaviness in your chest, throat, neck, or jaw; pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach; shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort; breaking out in a cold sweat; nausea or vomiting; feeling lightheaded; weakness in one part or on one side of your body; or slurred speech.

Increased risk of blood clots. Blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) or lungs (pulmonary embolism, PE) have happened in some people taking another JAK inhibitor and may be life-threatening. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had blood clots in the veins of your legs or lungs in the past. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of blood clots during treatment with VONJO**, including: swelling, pain, or tenderness in one or both legs; sudden, unexplained chest pain; or shortness of breath/difficulty breathing.

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Risk of infection. People who have certain blood cancers and take another JAK inhibitor have an increased risk of serious infections. Infections are common with VONJO, but people who take VONJO may also develop serious infections, including bacterial, mycobacterial, fungal, and viral infections. If you have a serious infection, your healthcare provider may not start you on VONJO until your infection is gone. Your healthcare provider will monitor you and treat you for any infections that you get during treatment with VONJO. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infection:** chills, aches, fever, nausea, vomiting, weakness, painful skin rash, or blisters.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) continued on the next page, and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

Important Safety Information (cont.)

The most common side effects of VONJO include: nausea, vomiting, low red blood cell count (anemia), and swelling of your ankles, legs, and feet. VONJO may affect fertility in males. You may have problems fathering a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

These are not all the possible side effects with VONJO. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects.

Before taking VONJO, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- smoke or were a smoker in the past
- have had previous medical conditions such as any other cancers, blood clot, heart attack, other heart problems, stroke, infection, diarrhea, commonly loose stools, nausea, vomiting, liver problems, or kidney problems
- have active bleeding, have had severe bleeding, or plan to have surgery. You should stop taking VONJO 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedures (such as a heart catheterization, stent placement in a coronary artery in your heart, or a procedure for varicose veins)
- are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, are breastfeeding, or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VONJO will harm your unborn baby or if it passes into breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose of VONJO

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Taking VONJO with certain other medicines may affect the amount of VONJO in your blood and may increase your risk of side effects or affect how well VONJO works. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of the medicines you take to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

Take VONJO exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it. Do not change your dose or stop taking VONJO without first talking to your healthcare provider. If you take other kinase inhibitors, carefully follow your healthcare provider's instructions about how to slowly decrease (taper) your dose and stop the other kinase inhibitor medicines before you begin taking VONJO. Take VONJO two times daily, with or without food, at about the same time of day. Swallow VONJO capsules whole—do not open, break, or chew capsules. If you take too much VONJO, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest emergency room right away and take your bottle of VONJO with you. If you miss a dose, skip it, and take your next dose at your regular time—do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose. Your healthcare provider may change your dose or how often you take it, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment if you have certain side effects.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#).

References: **1.** Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. Myelofibrosis Facts. Revised April 2012. Accessed June 13, 2022. [lls.org/sites/default/files/file_assets/FS14_Myelofibrosis_Fact%20Sheet_Final9.12.pdf](https://www.lls.org/sites/default/files/file_assets/FS14_Myelofibrosis_Fact%20Sheet_Final9.12.pdf) **2.** Marcellino BK, et al. *Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk*. 2020;20(7):415-421. **3.** Mayo Clinic. Myelofibrosis. Accessed June 13, 2022. [mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/myelofibrosis/symptoms-causes/syc-20355057](https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/myelofibrosis/symptoms-causes/syc-20355057) **4.** VONJO. Prescribing information. CTI BioPharma Corp.; 2022. **5.** Data on File. CTI BioPharma Corp. 2022.

Start on track. Stay on track.

Stay connected with your healthcare team throughout treatment with VONJO, so they can follow your treatment plan.

Following your doctor's prescription from the start is an important part of the VONJO daily treatment plan that has been created for you. To help keep that plan on track, continue taking VONJO as directed by your doctor.

ASK YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER ABOUT SUPPORT AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO HELP ELIGIBLE PEOPLE WITH THE COST OF MF TREATMENT.

Select Important Safety Information

VONJO can cause serious side effects, including (cont.):

The most common side effects of VONJO include: nausea, vomiting, low red blood cell count (anemia), and swelling of your ankles, legs, and feet.

VONJO may affect fertility in males. You may have problems fathering a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.