



VONJO[®]
(pacritinib) capsules

GETTING STARTED WITH VONJO

Not an actual patient.

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Here's what you should know before getting started

What is VONJO® (pacritinib)?

VONJO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with certain types of myelofibrosis (MF) who have a platelet count below 50,000 per microliter. This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on spleen volume reduction. Continued approval for this indication may depend on proof and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

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

Important Safety Information

What are the serious side effects of VONJO?

Bleeding. VONJO may cause severe bleeding, which can be serious and, in some cases, may lead to death. Do not take VONJO if you are bleeding. If you start 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 procedures (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.

Diarrhea. Diarrhea is common with VONJO, but can 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. If you notice any change in how often you have bowel movements, if they become softer or you have diarrhea, your healthcare provider may tell you to start taking an antidiarrheal medicine as soon as you notice changes.

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 before you start 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 electrolytes in your blood. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you feel dizzy, lightheaded, faint or feel palpitations.**

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) or lungs (pulmonary embolism) 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.

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. The risk of new cancers is greater if you smoke or have smoked in the past.

Risk of infection. People who have certain blood cancers and take another JAK inhibitor have an increased risk of serious infections. People who take VONJO may 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 treated. **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.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before starting VONJO?

- Current or past smoking history
- 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 because you may be at higher risk for bleeding
- 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
- Plan to father a child. VONJO may affect fertility in males. You may have problems fathering a child

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements and remedies.

What are the most common side effects with VONJO?

Nausea, vomiting, low red blood cell count (anemia), and swelling of your ankles, legs, and feet. These are not all the possible side effects of VONJO.

If you suspect that you have experienced a side effect, call your healthcare provider. You may also report side effects to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see the accompanying full Prescribing Information for VONJO.

What is myelofibrosis?

Myelofibrosis (MF) is a rare cancer that causes scarring in your bone marrow (the tissue inside your bones that makes normal blood cells). Your blood has important roles in the body:

- Red blood cells carry oxygen to tissues in the body
- White blood cells fight infection
- Platelets help your blood clot

If scarring in your bone marrow gets worse over time, your body may not make enough normal blood cells. When this happens, your spleen may try to take on the role of making more blood cells. As your spleen works harder to make more blood cells, it may get larger (this is called splenomegaly) and can lead to pain under your left rib, abdominal discomfort, or feeling full quickly after eating.



Please see the [Important Safety Information](#) on page 3 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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The MF you have today may be different than the MF you had when you were first diagnosed

Some signs that your MF may be progressing or getting worse include:



Pain or discomfort under your left ribs



Increased need for blood transfusions



Feeling full too early when eating



Other new or worsening symptoms

Like feeling more tired/weaker than usual or bruising/bleeding easily



Low red blood cell and/or platelet counts



Dose of your current medication has been lowered

If your doctor has changed your dose, it's important to ask why

These are not all the signs and symptoms of MF. It is important to talk to your doctor about what you are experiencing.



MOST PEOPLE WITH MF WILL DEVELOP LOW PLATELET COUNTS (THROMBOCYTOPENIA), WHICH CAN GET WORSE OVER TIME.

Please see the [Important Safety Information](#) on page 3 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

Your doctor has said your MF has changed. What can you do about it?

**Not all MF treatments are for patients with low platelet counts—
but VONJO is**

VONJO is a treatment for people with certain types of MF whose platelets have dropped below 50,000 platelets per microliter. So if your blood cell counts have dropped and your MF has progressed, VONJO is an option that may be able to help.



IF YOUR
MF SYMPTOMS
WENT FROM
A LITTLE BETTER
TO A LOT WORSE,
IT MAY BE TIME
TO CONSIDER
OPTIONS

Not an actual patient.

**CAREGIVERS: YOU SEE FIRSTHAND HOW YOUR LOVED ONE WITH MF IS DOING.
IF YOU NOTICE CHANGES IN THEIR SYMPTOMS, SHARE THAT WITH YOUR LOVED ONE SO
THEY CAN TALK TO THEIR DOCTOR.**

How VONJO works to treat MF

VONJO works on different pathways
that may help your body:



make new
blood cells



reduce
inflammation



control your
iron levels



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**VONJO IS A TREATMENT THAT MAY
BE TAILORED TO YOUR MF**

What is VONJO?

VONJO is for adults with certain types of MF who have a platelet count below 50,000 per microliter. This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on spleen volume reduction. Continued approval for this indication may depend on proof and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

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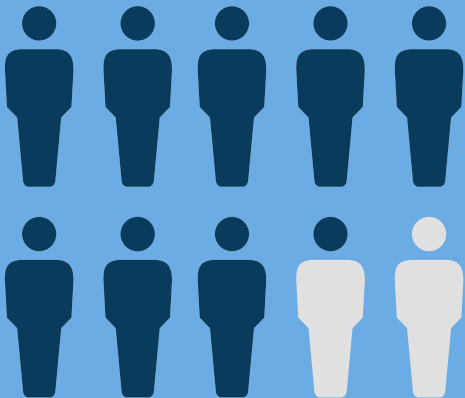
How VONJO has helped some people like you

In a 6-month clinical study, 107 people received 200 mg of VONJO twice a day and 100 people received best available therapy (BAT), which included: ruxolitinib, hydroxyurea, and monitoring without treatment. In this study, spleen volume reduction (the amount by which the spleen gets smaller) was measured. The main goal of the study was to see how many people with certain types of MF and low platelet counts (less than 50,000 platelets per microliter) had their spleen shrink by 35% or more. This goal was measured in 31 people treated with VONJO compared to 32 people treated with BAT.

10x MORE

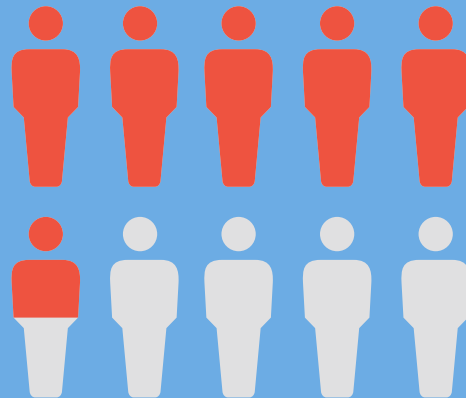
people had their spleen get smaller with VONJO (29%) compared with people on best available therapy (3%)

The same study also looked at how many people had their spleen shrink by any amount



About 8 out of 10 people (83%) with MF had their spleen get smaller on VONJO

VS



compared with about 6 out of 10 people (60%) receiving best available therapy

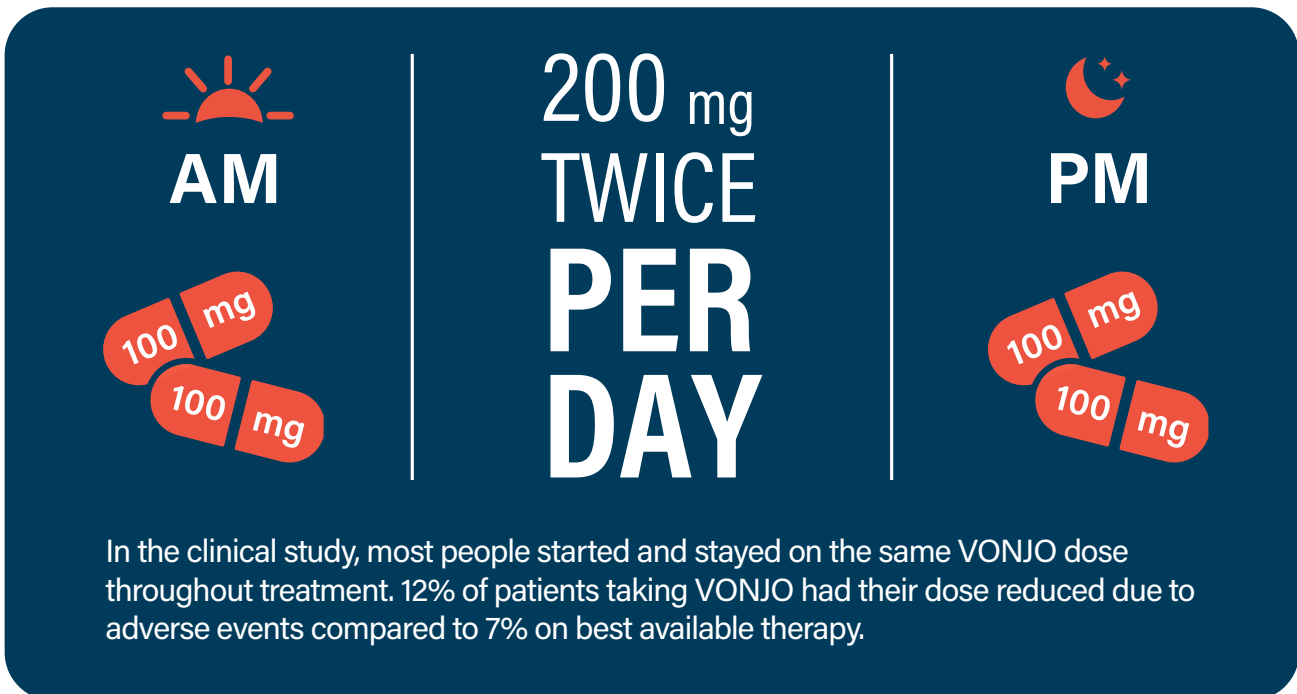
With VONJO, the most common side effects that occurred in more than 2 out of 10 people (20%) in the study were:

- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia) or low red blood cell counts (anemia)
- Swelling of ankles, legs, and feet

These are not all the side effects with VONJO. Please read the Important Safety Information.

What to know about taking VONJO

The recommended dose is two 100-mg capsules, which are taken twice each day—with or without food.



AM

**200 mg
TWICE
PER
DAY**

PM

In the clinical study, most people started and stayed on the same VONJO dose throughout treatment. 12% of patients taking VONJO had their dose reduced due to adverse events compared to 7% on best available therapy.

Remember

- VONJO capsules should be swallowed whole, not chewed, opened, or broken into smaller pieces
- You should take VONJO at the same time every day
- Do not change your dose or stop taking VONJO without talking with your doctor

Following your doctor's prescription from the start is an important part of your VONJO daily treatment plan. Everyone has a different response to their treatment, and your doctor will see how you react to VONJO.

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.

Please see the [Important Safety Information](#) on page 3 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

What to tell your doctor before taking VONJO

Don't forget to tell your doctor about the medicines you're taking (both prescription and over-the-counter medicines). You should also tell your doctor 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 heart catheterization, stent placement in a coronary artery in your heart, or a procedure for varicose veins) because you may be at higher risk for bleeding
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. You should not breastfeed during treatment or for 2 weeks after your last dose
- Plan to father a child—VONJO may affect fertility in males

Finding support when taking VONJO

Information regarding patient insurance coverage and potential financial assistance is available.

We can help:

Evaluate your insurance coverage, including benefits investigation, prior authorization, and appeal assistance support.

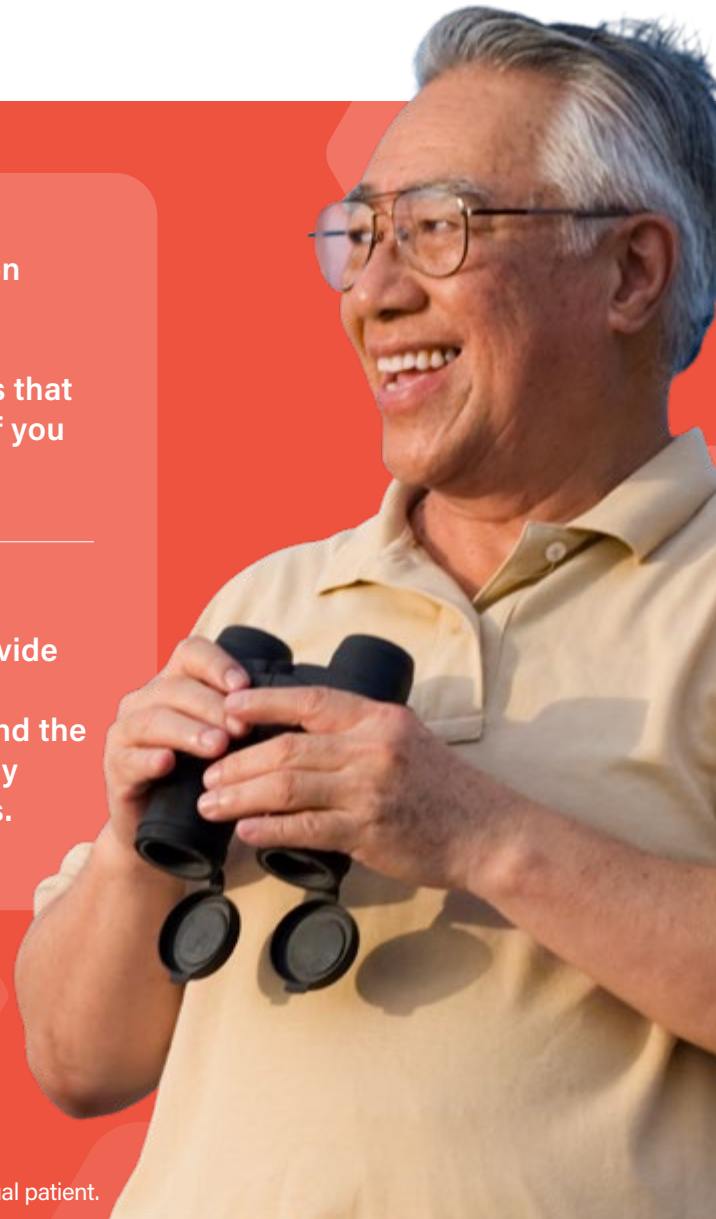
Provide information about potential programs and assistance options that may be available if you are eligible.

Identify potential financial assistance options that may be available to help you with financial needs.

Answer logistical questions and provide information and confirmation around the specialty pharmacy fulfillment process.

Call us for support at 1-888-284-3678.

Not an actual patient.



Please see the [Important Safety Information](#) on page 3 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

Support organizations

Patient support groups in your area and organizations are available to help you and your caregiver. They can help you both find educational programs and connect you with others living with MF.



There may be more organizations in your area. Ask your doctor for recommendations.



Caregivers: these organizations are here to help you, too. Having a loved one with MF can come with hard days. You can reach out for support for your loved one, but also for yourself.

Please see the [Important Safety Information](#) on page 3 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



TRUST IN THE TREATMENT THAT'S TRUSTED BY EXPERTS

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN®) is a group of experts that creates guidelines to help doctors know what treatments are recommended for different kinds of cancer. They recommend pacritinib (VONJO) as a preferred treatment option for certain people with higher-risk MF and platelet counts less than 50,000 per microliter.*

What is VONJO?

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What are the most common side effects with VONJO?

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Want to learn more about MF and how VONJO may be able to help you?

[Explore VONJO.com](https://www.vonjo.com)

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Please see the [Important Safety Information](#) on page 3 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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