

# STAY CONNECTED WITH YOUR DOCTOR. STAY ON TOP OF YOUR MYELOFIBROSIS.

Helpful tips on how you can have meaningful discussions with your doctor about your myelofibrosis to help get the most out of your treatment.



Not an actual patient.

## What is VONJO<sup>®</sup> (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.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 2 and full [Prescribing Information](#).

# Here's what to know when considering VONJO

## Important Safety Information

Do not use VONJO if you are taking other medications that are strong CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers.

### What are the serious side effects of VONJO?

**Bleeding.** VONJO can cause severe bleeding, which can be serious and, in some cases, may lead to death.

- **Stop taking VONJO and tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of these symptoms: unusual bleeding, bruising, and fever.** Get medical help right away for any bleeding that you cannot stop
- 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

**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. Drink plenty of fluids to help prevent dehydration. Urgently seek emergency medical attention if diarrhea becomes severe.

**Worsening low platelet counts.**

**Changes in the electrical activity of your heart called QTc prolongation.** QTc prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening.

**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 have happened, especially in those who have cardiovascular risk factors and who are current or past smokers** 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 during treatment with 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 for rheumatoid arthritis and may be life-threatening.

**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, except non-melanoma skin cancer. The risk of new cancers is further increased in people who 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 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.

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

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take hormonal contraceptives (birth control). Hormonal birth control methods, except for intrauterine systems containing levonorgestrel, may not work during treatment with VONJO and for 30 days after your last dose. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during treatment with VONJO.

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 should I tell my healthcare provider before starting VONJO?

- Have active bleeding, have had severe bleeding, or plan to have surgery or noninvasive procedures. You should stop taking VONJO 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedures
- Have diarrhea or commonly have loose stools
- Have had a blood clot, heart attack, other heart problems, or stroke
- Have a history of low blood levels of potassium. It is important that you get blood tests done during treatment with VONJO to monitor your body salts (electrolytes)
- Smoke or were a smoker in the past
- Have had any other cancers
- Have an infection
- Have nausea or vomiting
- Have liver or kidney problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if VONJO will harm your unborn baby
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VONJO passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose of VONJO. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time

### What are the most common side effects with VONJO?

Low platelet count (thrombocytopenia), nausea, vomiting, low red blood cell count (anemia), and swelling of your ankles, legs, and feet.

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests and an electrocardiogram (ECG) before you start treatment with VONJO and as needed during treatment to check for side effects.

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 of the possible side effects with 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 full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



# Only you know how you feel. Letting your doctor know makes a big difference.

Your journey with myelofibrosis (MF) is unique. And no one knows how you're feeling better than you do. Having open conversations with your doctor is the first step in taking an active role in treatment. This guide will help you do that!

MF is a progressive disease, which means it usually gets worse over time. As it gets worse, you may notice changes in your symptoms. **The following tips may come in handy when it's time to talk to your doctor about these changes:**



## Keep track of how you're feeling.

Some symptoms, like pain or a feeling of fullness below the ribs on the left side might start showing up more often, while others could be brand new. Tracking them and how often they happen is important and may show that your MF is changing.

We've got you covered with a symptom tracker on [page 6](#).



## Share your symptom tracker at every appointment.

It will help your doctor understand what's going on with your MF and if a change in treatment may be necessary.



## Use a notebook.

There's a lot to remember about your MF. Write down questions you think of or things you need to keep track of in a notebook and bring it to every appointment.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 2 and full [Prescribing Information](#).



# Take control of your health—start with setting treatment goals

Whether or not you notice signs or symptoms that your MF may be changing, it's important to have regular conversations with your doctor about what you want out of a treatment plan. Before your next appointment, think about how you feel about your current treatment plan, what (if anything) has changed, and what you'd like your doctor to know.

Asking yourself the following questions may help you plan what you want to talk to your doctor about at your next appointment:



Am I happy with how my current treatment is working?



Am I noticing new symptoms or are any of my symptoms getting worse?



Have there been any side effects of treatment that I've had a hard time handling?



Is there anything I'm not able to do now that I was able to do a few months ago?

Write down any treatment goals you'd like to discuss with your doctor.

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Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 2 and full [Prescribing Information](#).

# Ready to get the conversation started?

If you're ready to talk with your doctor but don't know where to start, try asking some of the questions below at your next appointment.

**HOW HAVE MY BLOOD CELL COUNTS CHANGED SINCE MY LAST APPOINTMENT?**

Knowing your results is helpful when discussing your treatment plan and goals.

**ARE ANY OF MY BLOOD CELL COUNTS SHOWING THAT MY MF IS GETTING WORSE?**

Don't be afraid to ask for even more detailed information about your test.

**WILL I BE ABLE TO REDUCE (OR AVOID) BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS?**

**HAS MY SPLEEN GROWN SINCE WE LAST CHECKED IT?**

**ARE THERE ANY LIFESTYLE CHANGES I CAN MAKE TO HELP WITH SYMPTOMS?**

**SHOULD WE START TALKING ABOUT WHAT TO EXPECT FROM OTHER TREATMENTS?**

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 2 and full [Prescribing Information](#).



# How are you doing, really?

Regularly keeping track of your symptoms can make starting the conversation about all the things mentioned earlier much easier. It also helps you and your doctor understand your MF. Knowing how you're feeling and whether your symptoms are changing helps you both know if it's time to talk about your treatment plan options. **Print and fill out the tracker below and bring it to your next appointment.**

How often do you experience each of the symptoms below?

	All the time	Sometimes	Never	Notes
Bleeding or bruising				
Itching				
Night sweats				
Fatigue or lack of energy				
Tiredness				
Weakness				
Bone or joint pain				
Pain under left rib				
Abdominal discomfort				
Feeling full too quickly				
Weight loss				
Fever				

*These are not all the signs and symptoms of MF if your MF has progressed. Be sure to talk to your doctor about anything you are experiencing*

Do you have any other symptoms that aren't listed above? Write them here.

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Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 2 and full [Prescribing Information](#).

# Anything else you'd like to note?

Giving your doctor and care team an idea of how your symptoms may be changing will help them consider a path forward for you. Are any of your symptoms worse than they were 3 months ago? What about 6 months ago?

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Are there any changes in your daily activities that you would like to share with your doctor? It may help to keep track of them here.

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# IT MAY BE TIME TO TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR.

Recognizing when your symptoms are changing can make all the difference in your treatment journey—especially when you share those changes with your doctor before they get worse. By having open conversations, you and your doctor can get a better understanding of your MF and make the right treatment choices.

**If your MF treatment stops making a difference, it's time to talk to your doctor.**

VONJO is a treatment that's made for people with certain types of MF when their platelets drop below 50,000 per microliter. So if your blood cell counts are dropping and your MF is getting worse, ask your doctor if VONJO may be right for you.

Not an actual patient.

GET ACCESS TO SUPPORT, EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES,  
AND TOOLS TO HELP MANAGE MF.

SIGN UP AT [VONJO.COM](https://vonjo.com)

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on page 2  
and full [Prescribing Information](#).

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 **VONJO®**  
(pacritinib) capsules