

## Avapritinib (Ayvakit)

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### About This Medicine

Avapritinib is used to treat cancer. It is given orally (by mouth).

### Possible Side Effects

- Teary eyes
- Eye swelling
- Nausea and vomiting (throwing up)
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Pain in your abdomen
- Tiredness and weakness
- Swelling of the hands, legs, ankles, feet, or any other part of the body
- Decreased appetite (decreased hunger)
- Feeling dizzy
- Trouble thinking and other changes such as memory loss, confusion, dizziness, trouble sleeping, changes in mood, difficulty speaking, or hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there)
- Changes in hair color
- Rash

**Note:** Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of patients treated with avapritinib. All possible side effects are not included. Your side effects may be different depending on your cancer diagnosis, condition, or if you are receiving other medicines in combination. Please discuss any concerns or questions with your medical team.

### Warnings and Precautions

- Bleeding in your brain, which may be life-threatening. You could have a severe headache, vomiting, vision problems, severe sleepiness, dizziness, confusion, slurred speech, or weakness on one side of your body. **If you start to have any of these symptoms let your doctor know right away.**
- Changes in your central nervous system can happen. The central nervous system is made up of your brain and spinal cord. You could feel extreme tiredness, confusion, have hallucinations (see or hear things that are not there), trouble understanding or speaking, dizziness, changes in mood,

forgetfulness, getting lost/trouble thinking. **If you start to have any of these symptoms let your doctor know right away.**

- Sensitivity to sunlight/light. You may get a skin rash/reaction if you are in the sun or are exposed to sun lamps and tanning beds.

**Note:** *Some of the side effects above are very rare. If you have concerns and/or questions, please discuss them with your medical team.*

## Important Information

- This medicine may impair your ability to drive or use machinery. Use caution and talk to your doctor and/or nurse about any precautions you may need to take.

## How to Take Your Medicine

- Take avapritinib on an empty stomach, at least 1 hour before and at least 2 hours after a meal.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you think about it **ONLY** if your next dose is due in more than 8 hours. If your next dose is due in **LESS** than 8 hours, then skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the regular time. Do not replace a vomited dose and take your next dose at your next scheduled time.
- **Handling:** Wash your hands with soap and water, before and after handling your medicine. Your caretakers should not handle your medicine with bare hands and should wear latex gloves.
- Cytotoxic medicines leave the body through urine and stool, but they can also be present in other body fluids such as blood, vomit, semen, and vaginal fluids. Take precautions to prevent others from coming in contact with your medicine or your body fluids. Follow safety precautions during your treatment and for as long as directed by your health care provider after your treatment. If you take a cytotoxic pill each day, follow these precautions every day.
- **Storage:** Store this medicine in the original container at room temperature.
- **Disposal of unused medicine:** Do not flush any expired and/or unused medicine down the toilet or drain unless you are specifically instructed to do so on the medicine label. Some facilities have take-back programs and/or other options. If you do not have a take-back program in your area, then please discuss with your nurse or your doctor how to dispose of unused medicine.

## Treating Side Effects

- Manage tiredness by pacing your activities for the day.
- Be sure to include periods of rest between energy-draining activities.
- Get regular exercise, with your doctor's approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- If you are dizzy, get up slowly after sitting or lying.
- Drink enough fluids to keep your urine pale yellow.
- If you throw up or have diarrhea, you should drink more fluids so that you do not become dehydrated (lack of water in the body from losing too much fluid).



- To help with nausea and vomiting, eat small, frequent meals instead of three large meals a day. Choose foods and drinks that are at room temperature. Ask your nurse or doctor about other helpful tips and medicine that is available to help stop or lessen these symptoms.
- If you have diarrhea, eat low-fiber foods that are high in protein and calories and avoid foods that can irritate your digestive tracts or lead to cramping.
- If you are not able to move your bowels, check with your doctor or nurse before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Ask your nurse or doctor about medicine that can lessen or stop your diarrhea or constipation.
- To help with decreased appetite, eat small, frequent meals. Eat foods high in calories and protein, such as meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, tofu, eggs, nuts, milk, yogurt, cheese, ice cream, pudding, and nutritional supplements.
- Consider using sauces and spices to increase taste. Daily exercise, with your doctor's approval, may increase your appetite.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your doctor or nurse if you are experiencing pain.
- During treatment and for 1 week after stopping treatment, you should use sunscreen with SPF 30 or higher when you are outdoors even for a short time. Cover up when you are out in the sun. Wear wide-brimmed hats, long-sleeved shirts, and pants. Keep your neck, chest, and back covered.
- If you get a rash do not put anything on it unless your doctor or nurse says you may. Keep the area around the rash clean and dry. Ask your doctor for medicine if your rash bothers you.

## Food and Medicine Interactions

- This medicine should be taken on an empty stomach at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal.
- This medicine may interact with grapefruit or grapefruit juice. Talk to your doctor as this could make side effects worse.
- Check with your doctor or pharmacist about all other prescription medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) you are taking before starting this medicine as there are known medicine interactions with avapritinib. Also, check with your doctor or pharmacist before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplement to make sure that there are no interactions.
- This medicine may interact with St. John's Wort and may lower the levels of the medicine in your body, which can make it less effective.

## When to Call the Doctor

Call your doctor or nurse if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Tiredness and/or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Confusion
- Memory loss
- Changes in mood
- Difficulty speaking
- Hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there)



- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Weakness on one side of your body
- Getting lost / trouble thinking
- Eye swelling or teary eyes
- Headache that does not go away
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- Pain in your abdomen that does not go away
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Swelling of the hands, legs, ankles, feet, or any other part of the body
- New rash and/or itching or a rash that is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Develop sensitivity to sunlight/light
- If you think you may be pregnant or may have impregnated your partner

## Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine can have harmful effects on the unborn baby. Women of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment and for 6 weeks after stopping treatment. Men with female partners of childbearing potential should use effective methods of birth control during your cancer treatment and for 6 weeks after stopping treatment. Let your doctor know right away if you think you may be pregnant or may have impregnated your partner.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Women should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after stopping treatment because this medicine could enter the breast milk and cause harm to a breastfeeding baby.
- **Fertility warning:** In men and women both, this medicine may affect your ability to have children in the future and this may be irreversible. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you plan to have children. Ask for information on sperm or egg banking.

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