

Revumenib (Revuforj)

About This Medicine

REVUMENIB (reh-VOO-meh-nib) treats acute leukemia. It works by blocking a protein that causes cancer cells to grow and multiply. This helps to slow or stop the spread of cancer cells. It is given orally (by mouth).

This medicine may be used for other purposes; ask your care team if you have questions

Possible Side Effects

- Neutropenic fever. A type of fever that can develop when you have a very low number of white blood cells which can be life-threatening.
- Risk of infection, including viral and bacterial infections
- Abnormal electrocardiogram (EKG/ECG)
- Nausea
- Diarrhea (loose bowel movements)
- Constipation (not able to move bowels)
- Tiredness
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Abnormal bleeding – symptoms may be coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds, or any other unusual bleeding.
- Decreased appetite (decreased appetite)
- Changes in your liver and kidney function
- Increase in your triglyceride levels
- Changes in your parathyroid hormone level
- **Differentiation syndrome:** A serious syndrome may happen with the use of this medicine that is known as differentiation syndrome, which can be life-threatening. It can cause fever, weight gain, swelling, and breathing problems. **Immediately report any of these symptoms to your care team.**
- Electrolyte changes
- Muscle and bone pain

Note: Each of the side effects above was reported in 20% or greater of people treated with revumenib. 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 care team.

Warnings and Precautions

- Severe differentiation syndrome which can be life-threatening
- Severe abnormal electrocardiogram (EKG/ECG) and irregular heartbeats which can be life-threatening

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

How to Take Your Medicine

- Swallow the medicine whole with a glass of water, at approximately the same times each day about 12 hours apart. It can be taken on an empty stomach, or with a low-fat meal (400 calories and with less than 25% fat).
- Do not chew, break or cut tablets.
- If you have trouble swallowing, crush the tablets in a dry pill crusher to a fine powder. Add 10 mL of room temperature water in a cup. Add the crushed pills to the cup, and swirl around every 30 seconds to 1 minute for a total of 5 minutes. The mixture will look cloudy. Draw up the mixture in a 20 mL syringe and swallow right away. The mixture should be taken within 2 hours of preparation.
- To make sure all of the medicine has been taken, rinse the cup by adding 10 mL of water to the cup and repeat the steps above. Clean the cup and syringe after each use.
- The medicine comes in different strengths and colors. Make sure you understand how many tablets of each strength/color you should be taking.
- **Missed dose:** If you miss a dose by less than 12 hours, take the missed dose right away and go back to your normal schedule. If you miss a dose by more than 12 hours, then skip the missed dose and go back to your normal schedule. Do not take 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.
- **Overdosage:** If you think you have taken too much of this medicine contact a poison control center or emergency room at once.
- **Handling:** Wash your hands after handling your medicine. Your caretakers should not handle your medicine with bare hands and should wear latex gloves.
- This medicine may be present in the urine, stool and 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 care team after your treatment. If you take a pill each day, follow these precautions every day.
- **Storage:** Store this medicine in the original container at room temperature. Do not remove the desiccant. Keep out of the reach of children and pets.
- **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 care team 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 care team's approval. If you feel too tired to exercise vigorously, try taking a short walk.
- To decrease the risk of infection, wash your hands regularly.
- Avoid close contact with people who have a cold, the flu, or other infections.
- Take your temperature as your care team tells you, and whenever you feel like you may have a fever.
- 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 care team 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 care team before you use enemas, laxatives, or suppositories.
- Ask your care team about medicine that can lessen or stop diarrhea and/or constipation.
- Keeping your pain under control is important to your well-being. Please tell your care team if you are experiencing pain.
- 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 care team's approval, may increase your appetite.

Food and Medicine Interactions

- This medicine may interact with grapefruit and grapefruit juice. Talk to your care team as this could make side effects worse.
- Check with your care team about all other prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines and dietary supplements (vitamins, minerals, herbs, and others) you are taking before starting this medicine as there are known medicine interactions with revumenib. Also, check with your care team before starting any new prescription or over-the-counter medicines, or dietary supplements 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 Your Care Team



Call your care team if you have any of these symptoms and/or any new or unusual symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Chills
- Feeling that your heart is beating fast or in a not normal way (palpitations)
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Tiredness or weakness that interferes with your daily activities
- Nausea that stops you from eating or drinking and/or is not relieved by prescribed medicines
- Throwing up more than 3 times a day
- No bowel movement in 3 days or when you feel uncomfortable
- Diarrhea, 4 times in one day or diarrhea with lack of strength or a feeling of being dizzy
- Lasting loss of appetite or rapid weight loss of five pounds in a week
- Weight gain of 5 pounds in one week (fluid retention)
- Swelling of the hands, feet, or any other part of the body
- Decreased or very dark urine
- Signs of abnormal bleeding such as coughing up blood, throwing up blood (may look like coffee grounds), easy bleeding or bruising, red or black tarry bowel movements, abnormally heavy menstrual flow, nosebleeds, or any other unusual bleeding
- Signs of possible liver problems: dark urine, pale bowel movements, pain in your abdomen, feeling very tired and weak, unusual itching, or yellowing of the eyes or skin
- Signs of differentiation syndrome such as fever, weight gain, swelling, and/or trouble breathing.
Immediately report any of these symptoms to your care team.
- Signs of infection: fever or chills, cough, trouble breathing, severe pain in your abdomen, trouble urinating, burning or pain when you pass urine, redness and/or swelling of the skin
- Signs of low potassium levels: weakness, tiredness, muscle cramps, constipation
- Pain that does not go away, or is not relieved by prescribed medicine

Reproduction Warnings

- **Pregnancy warning:** This medicine may cause serious birth defects. If you can become pregnant, use birth control while taking this medicine and for 4 months after the last dose. If you can get your partner pregnant, use birth control while taking this medicine and for 4 months after the last dose. Tell your care team right away if you think you might be pregnant or think your partner might be pregnant.
- **Breastfeeding warning:** Do not breastfeed while taking this medicine and for 1 week after the last dose.
- **Fertility warning:** This medicine may affect your ability to have children in the future. If you plan to have children, talk with your care team.

Revised November 2025

