



Provincial Health Services Authority

**For the Patient: Momelotinib**

Other names: OJJAARA®

- **Momelotinib** (MOH-meh-LOH-tih-nib) is a drug that is used to treat some types of cancer. It is a tablet that you take by mouth.
- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to momelotinib before taking momelotinib.
- **Blood tests** may be taken regularly during treatment. The dose and timing of your treatment may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- It is important to **take** momelotinib exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- You may **take** momelotinib with food or on an empty stomach.
- If you **miss a dose** of momelotinib, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times. Do NOT take a double dose to make up for the missed dose.
- If you **vomit** the dose of momelotinib, do not take a second dose. Call your healthcare team during office hours for advice.
- Other drugs such as rosuvastatin (CRESTOR®) may **interact** with momelotinib. Tell your doctor if you are taking this or any other drugs as you may need extra blood tests or your dose may need to be changed. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of momelotinib.
- Momelotinib may affect **fertility** in men and women. If you plan to have children, discuss this with your doctor before being treated with momelotinib.
- Momelotinib may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with momelotinib and for one week after your treatment has ended. Hormonal birth control may not work as well while you are taking momelotinib. If you are using hormonal birth control, it is best to add a barrier contraception method (e.g., condom) while you are taking momelotinib. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for one week after your treatment has ended.

- **Store** momelotinib tablets out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light, and moisture.
- **Tell** your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you are being treated with momelotinib before you receive any treatment from them.

### Changes in blood counts

Momelotinib may cause temporary changes in your blood counts. Your doctor will be following these changes carefully by ordering regular blood tests. Adjustment of your treatment may be needed in certain circumstances.

BLOOD COUNTS	MANAGEMENT
Normal white blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. <b>When they are low, you are at greater risk of having an infection.</b>	To help prevent infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom.</li> <li>• Avoid crowds and people who are sick.</li> <li>• Call your healthcare team <b>immediately</b> at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</li> </ul>
Normal platelets help your blood to clot normally after an injury (e.g., cut). <b>When the platelet count is low, you may be more likely to bruise or bleed.</b>	To help prevent bleeding problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself.</li> <li>• Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose.</li> <li>• Avoid constipation.</li> <li>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily.</li> </ul> <p>Some medications such as ASA (e.g., ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed by your doctor (e.g., <b>ASA for your heart</b>).</li> <li>• For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®), to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> </ul>

Side effects are listed in the following table in the order in which they may occur. Tips to help manage the side effects are included.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<b>Nausea</b> and <b>vomiting</b> may occur. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated. Most people have little or no nausea.	<p>You may be given a prescription for antinausea drug(s) to take before your treatment and/or at home. <b>It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred</b>, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.*</li> </ul> <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s).</p>
<b>Skin rashes</b> or <b>itching</b> may sometimes occur.	<p>If your rash is very irritating or painful, check with your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.</p>
<b>Fever</b> may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take acetaminophen (e.g., <b>TYLENOL®</b>) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> <li>• If you have fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer) <b>plus</b> another sign of infection, call your healthcare team <b>immediately</b>. Other signs of infection include chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</li> </ul>
Minor bleeding, such as <b>nosebleeds</b> , may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sit up straight and tip your head slightly forward. Tilting your head back may cause blood to run down your throat.</li> <li>• Pinch your nostrils shut between your thumb and forefinger or apply firm pressure against the bleeding nostril for 10 full minutes.</li> <li>• After 10 minutes, check to see if your nose is still bleeding. If it is, hold it for 10 more minutes.</li> <li>• Stay quiet for a few hours and do not blow your nose for at least 12 hours after the bleeding has stopped.</li> <li>• Get emergency help if a nosebleed lasts longer than 20 minutes.</li> </ul>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<b>Headache</b> may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours if needed, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> </ul>
<b>Joint pain, pain in your arms or legs, or back pain</b> may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day. Tell your healthcare team if the pain interferes with your activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Diarrhea</b> may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> <li>Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.*</li> </ul> <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>
<b>Swelling</b> of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.	<p>If swelling is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elevate your feet when sitting.</li> <li>Avoid tight clothing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tiredness</b> and lack of energy may sometimes occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.</li> <li>Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*</li> </ul>
<b>Numbness or tingling of the fingers or toes</b> may sometimes occur. This will slowly return to normal once your treatments are over. This may take several months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be careful when handling items that are sharp, hot, or cold.</li> <li>Be careful when walking on uneven surfaces or doing activities that need you to balance or be steady.</li> <li>Tell your healthcare team at your next visit if you have trouble with buttons, writing, picking up small objects, walking, or have fallen.</li> </ul>
<b>Hair loss</b> does not occur with momelotinib.	

**\*Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

