

# Asciminib

**Care Team Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Pharmacy Contact Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

- This treatment is often used for chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), but it may also be used for other reasons.

**Goal of Treatment:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

## Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Asciminib (as-KIH-mih-nib): Scemblix (SEM-blix)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet(s) taken by mouth.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your asciminib dosing instructions:

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- Asciminib comes in 3 tablet strengths: 20 mg, 40 mg, and 100 mg.
- Take asciminib without food. You should avoid eating for at least 2 hours before and 1 hour after taking asciminib.
- Swallow asciminib tablets whole. Do not break, crush, or chew the tablets.
- If you take asciminib 1 time a day and miss a dose by more than 12 hours, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at your regular time.
- If you take asciminib 2 times a day and miss a dose by more than 6 hours, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at your regular time.
- If you take too much asciminib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

## Storage and Handling of Asciminib

- Store asciminib at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store asciminib in the original container to protect it from moisture.
- Keep asciminib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused asciminib.

**Appointments:** Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss any appointments, call your care provider as soon as possible to reschedule your appointment.

## Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Taken at Home
Supportive care to prevent and treat side effects	

**Common Side Effects**

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count and Increased Risk of Infection</p>	<p>Description: WBCs help protect the body against infections. If you have a low WBC count, you may be at a higher risk of infection.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands and bathe regularly.</li> <li>• Avoid crowded places.</li> <li>• Stay away from people who are sick.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe a drug that promotes the growth of WBCs.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• Chills</li> <li>• Cough</li> <li>• Sore throat</li> <li>• Painful urination</li> <li>• Tiredness that is worse than normal</li> <li>• Skin infections (red, swollen, or painful areas)</li> </ul>
<p>Low Platelet Count</p>	<p>Description: Platelets help the blood clot and heal wounds. If you have low platelet counts, you are at a higher risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it.</li> <li>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene.</li> <li>• Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers.</li> <li>• Avoid over-the-counter medications that may increase the risk of bleeding, such as NSAIDs.</li> <li>• Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures, as you may need to pause your treatment.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure</li> <li>• Cut that continues to bleed</li> <li>• Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing</li> <li>• Severe headaches</li> <li>• Blood in your urine or stool</li> <li>• Blood in your spit after a cough</li> </ul>
<p>Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb)</p>	<p>Description: RBCs and Hgb help bring oxygen to your body's tissues and take away carbon dioxide. If you have low RBC counts or Hgb, you may feel weak, tired, or look pale.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night.</li> <li>• Avoid operating heavy machinery when tired.</li> <li>• Balance work and rest, staying active but resting when needed.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Dizziness</li> <li>• Fast or abnormal heartbeats</li> <li>• Severe headache</li> </ul>

<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine exercise has been shown to decrease levels of fatigue. Work with your care team to find the right type of exercise for you.</li> <li>• Ask your family and friends for help with daily tasks and emotional support.</li> <li>• Try healthy ways to feel better, like meditation, writing in a journal, doing yoga, and using guided imagery to lower anxiety and feel good.</li> <li>• Make a regular sleep schedule and limit naps during the day so you can sleep better at night, aiming for 7 to 8 hours of sleep.</li> <li>• Don't use heavy machines or do things that need your full attention if you're very tired to avoid accidents.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiredness that affects your daily life</li> <li>• Tiredness all the time, and it doesn't get better with rest</li> <li>• Dizziness and weakness, along with being tired</li> </ul>
<p>Liver Problems</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can harm your liver. This may cause nausea, stomach pain, and bleeding or bruising. It can also turn your skin and eyes yellow and make your urine dark. Lab tests may be performed to monitor liver function.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes</li> <li>• Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Dark urine (tea colored)</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li> </ul>
<p>Pancreas Problems</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may increase enzymes in your blood called amylase and lipase, which may be a sign of inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). Your care team may do blood tests monthly or as needed during treatment to check for problems with your pancreas.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain or discomfort</li> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> </ul>

<p>Muscle, Bone, or Joint Pain</p>	<p>Description: Muscle pain feels like soreness, aches, cramps, or stiffness in one or more muscles. It may also include tenderness or weakness. Joint pain happens where two bones come together and can feel sharp, dull, throbbing, or burning. It often causes stiffness, swelling, and difficulty moving.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track your pain levels, areas of discomfort, and any activities that worsen or improve your symptoms.</li> <li>• Engage in gentle exercises like walking, stretching, or yoga to maintain mobility and strength, but consult your care team before starting any new exercise routine.</li> <li>• Apply a warm compress to relax stiff muscles or use cold packs to reduce swelling and numb pain in affected areas.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe or recommend medications, including over-the-counter pain relievers.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncontrolled muscle or joint pain</li> <li>• Swelling, redness, or warmth in the joints</li> <li>• Weakness</li> <li>• Difficulty walking or moving</li> </ul>
<p>Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Values</p>	<p>Description: Asciminib may change the levels of certain electrolytes and other laboratory values. Your care team may do blood tests during treatment to check for changes.</p> <p>Common changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased blood calcium levels</li> <li>• Increased blood fat (cholesterol and triglycerides) levels</li> <li>• Increased blood uric acid levels</li> <li>• Increased blood creatine kinase levels</li> </ul>

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
High Blood Pressure	<p>Your care team may check your blood pressure and treat any high blood pressure during treatment as needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• High blood pressure</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Dizziness</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Confusion</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Chest pain</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Headaches</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Shortness of breath</li> </ul>
Heart and Blood Vessel (Cardiovascular) Problems	<p>Asciminib may cause heart and blood vessel problems, including heart attack, stroke, blood clots or blockage of your arteries, heart failure, and abnormal heartbeat, which can be serious and may sometimes lead to death. Your care team may monitor you for heart and blood vessel problems and treat you as needed during treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Shortness of breath</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Weight gain</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Chest pain or pressure</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Numbness or weakness on one side of your body</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Feeling like your heart is beating too fast or you feel abnormal heartbeats</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Decreased vision or loss of vision</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Swelling in your ankles or feet</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Trouble talking</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Dizziness</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Pain in your arms, legs, back, neck or jaw</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Headache</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain</li> </ul>
Allergic Reaction	<p>Stop taking asciminib and get medical help right away if you get any signs or symptoms of an allergic reaction, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Trouble breathing or swallowing</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Feeling dizzy or faint</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Swelling of the face, lips, or tongue</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Fever</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Skin rash or flushing of your skin</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">• Fast heartbeat</li> </ul>

**Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.  
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.**

**Intimacy, Fertility, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding**

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may affect your **ability to have children**. It may damage your reproductive organs or stop them from working. If you are worried about fertility, talk to your care team before starting treatment.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
  - If you are able to become pregnant, take a pregnancy test before starting treatment.
  - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose.
  - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
  - If your partner(s) could become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose.

**Additional Information**

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**  
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**  
Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**Notes**

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Important notice: The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the medication derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources.

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