

# Enasidenib

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

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

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

- This treatment is often used for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team may perform a test for a specific type of abnormal gene (IDH2) to make sure enasidenib is right for you.

**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
Enasidenib (EH-nuh-SIH-deh-nib): Idhifa (ide-HEE-fuh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablet taken by mouth.

## Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your enasidenib dosing instructions:

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- Enasidenib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 50 mg and 100 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but enasidenib is typically taken as one 100 mg tablet by mouth once daily.
- Take IDHIFA 1 time a day at the same time each day.
- Swallow enasidenib tablets whole. Do not chew, split, or crush enasidenib tablets.
- Swallow enasidenib with 8 ounces (one cup) of water.
- Enasidenib can be taken with or without food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking enasidenib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking enasidenib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of enasidenib or vomit after taking a dose of enasidenib, take the dose of enasidenib as soon as possible on the same day. Then take your next dose the next day at your regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose.
- If you take too much enasidenib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

## Storage and Handling of Enasidenib

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

## 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
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**Common Side Effects**

Side Effect	Important Information
<p>Nausea and Vomiting</p>	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eat smaller, more frequent meals.</li> <li>• Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods.</li> <li>• Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids.</li> <li>• If you vomit, start with small sips of water, broth, or other clear liquids. If these stay down, try soft foods (such as gelatin, plain cornstarch pudding, yogurt, strained soup, or strained cooked cereal) and gradually return to solid foods.</li> <li>• Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vomiting for more than 24 hours</li> <li>• Nonstop vomiting</li> <li>• Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)</li> <li>• Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit</li> <li>• Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting</li> </ul>
<p>Low Appetite</p>	<p>Description: Loss of appetite can lead to weight loss and low energy. Small changes in when and what you eat can help maintain strength and nutrition.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be as active as you can. Do light physical activity before a meal (check with your care team before starting an exercise program).</li> <li>• Note times of day when your appetite is best and eat your largest meal then.</li> <li>• Eat 5–6 small meals or snacks each day.</li> <li>• Choose high-protein foods (beans, chicken, fish, meat, yogurt, tofu, eggs). Eat protein first during meals.</li> <li>• Choose higher-calorie foods (avoid “low-fat,” “fat-free,” or “diet” options when trying to gain/maintain weight).</li> <li>• If you feel full quickly, avoid drinking 30 minutes before a meal and drink liquids between meals; choose calorie-containing drinks rather than diet drinks.</li> <li>• Have a bedtime snack that’s easy to digest (for example, peanut butter and crackers). If you have reflux, wait at least 1 hour before lying down.</li> <li>• Try nutritious beverages (high-protein shakes or smoothies) if solid food is unappealing.</li> <li>• Ask your care team about liquid nutrition supplements and ways to add protein or calories (protein powder, yogurt, ice cream).</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unintentional weight loss</li> <li>• Little or no appetite for several days</li> <li>• Excessive tiredness or low energy</li> </ul>

<p>Liver Problems</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</li> <li>• Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>• Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)</li> <li>• Dark, tea-colored urine</li> <li>• Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal</li> </ul>
<p>Diarrhea</p>	<p>Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day.</li> <li>• Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise.</li> <li>• Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast).</li> <li>• If you have diarrhea, avoid high-fiber foods (such as raw vegetables, fruits, and whole grains), gas-producing foods (such as broccoli and beans), dairy (such as milk and yogurt), and spicy, fried, or greasy foods.</li> <li>• Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium).</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea</li> <li>• Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine)</li> <li>• Bloody diarrhea</li> </ul>
<p>Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause low levels of calcium and potassium in your blood. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet</li> <li>• New weakness or trouble breathing</li> <li>• Confusion or seizures</li> <li>• Sudden weight gain</li> <li>• Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles</li> <li>• New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps, or spasms</li> <li>• Irregular, fast, or pounding heartbeat, or chest pain</li> <li>• Severe dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness</li> <li>• Severe constipation or stomach-area (abdominal) pain</li> </ul>

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<b>Differentiation Syndrome (Boxed Warning)</b>	<p>Differentiation syndrome is a condition that affects your blood cells and may be life- threatening or lead to death. Differentiation syndrome in adults with AML has occurred as early as 1 day and up to 5 months after starting enasidenib.</p> <p>If you develop signs and symptoms of differentiation syndrome, your care team may treat you with a corticosteroid medicine or a medicine called hydroxyurea and may monitor you in the hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>• Weight gain</li> <li>• Trouble breathing</li> <li>• Cough</li> <li>• Decreased urination</li> <li>• Swelling (especially in the hands, feet, or face)</li> <li>• Dizziness or lightheadedness</li> </ul>
<b>Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)</b>	<p>Tumor lysis happens when cancer cells break apart and flood your bloodstream with chemicals and toxins faster than your body can get rid of them. TLS is a group of conditions that affect your heart, kidneys, and muscles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea</li> <li>• Urinating smaller amounts or dark-colored urine</li> <li>• Muscle cramps or twitching</li> <li>• Rapid heartbeats or chest pain</li> <li>• Confusion or weakness</li> <li>• Seizures</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 2 months after your last dose of enasidenib.
    - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
  - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 2 months after your last dose of enasidenib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 2 months after your last dose of enasidenib.

**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 care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**Notes**

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Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



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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