

Momelotinib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for a type of blood cancer called myelofibrosis (MF).
- 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
Momelotinib (MOH-meh-LOH-tih-nib): Ojjaara (oh-JAR-uh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Tablets taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your momelotinib dosing instructions:

- Momelotinib comes in 3 tablet strengths: 100 mg, 150 mg, and 200 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but momelotinib is typically taken as one 200 mg tablet once daily.
- Take momelotinib 1 time a day, around the same time each day.
- Take momelotinib with or without food.
- Swallow momelotinib tablets whole. Do not chew, cut, or crush the tablets.
- If you miss a dose of momelotinib, skip the missed dose and take your next dose the following day at your regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of momelotinib, do not make up the dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you take too much momelotinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.
- Do not interrupt or stop treatment with momelotinib without talking to your care team. Signs and symptoms of myelofibrosis may worsen after you stop treatment. If you need to stop treatment with momelotinib, your care team may give you instructions for slowly stopping treatment.

Storage and Handling of Momelotinib

- Store momelotinib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C) in a dry location away from light.
- Keep momelotinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- People who are or may become pregnant should wear gloves when handling momelotinib.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused momelotinib.

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>Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)</p>	<p>Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and keep good oral hygiene. • Use an electric razor for shaving and a nail file instead of nail clippers. • Avoid over-the-counter medicines that can increase bleeding risk (for example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen). • Talk with your care team or dentist before medical or dental procedures — you may need to pause treatment. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure • A cut that continues to bleed • Heavy gum bleeding when brushing or flossing • Sudden or severe headache • Blood in your urine or stool • Blood in your spit after coughing
<p>Infections</p>	<p>Description: Treatment increases your risk of serious infections, such as bacterial and viral infections. If you have an active infection, your care team should not start treatment with momelotinib until your infection is gone. If you have had hepatitis B for a long time (chronic), momelotinib may cause your hepatitis B to become active again.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands and bathe regularly. • Stay away from people who are sick. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Chills • New or worsening cough or sore throat • Painful urination or signs of a urinary infection • Feeling much more tired than usual • Red, swollen, warm, or painful areas on the skin (possible skin infection)

<p>Fatigue</p>	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you. • Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support. • Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being. • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities • Tiredness that does not get better with rest • Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness
<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"> • Eat smaller, more frequent meals. • Avoid fatty, fried, spicy, or highly sweet foods. • Eat bland foods at room temperature and drink clear liquids. • 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. • Your care team may prescribe medicine for these symptoms. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Nonstop vomiting • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Blood or coffee-ground-like appearance in your vomit • Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting
<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"> • Keep track of how often you go to the bathroom each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids daily, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Eat small meals of mild, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast). • 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. • Your care team may recommend an antidiarrheal medicine such as loperamide (Imodium). <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 or more bowel movements than normal in 24 hours • Dizziness or lightheadedness while having diarrhea • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Bloody diarrhea

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms	
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever of 100.4 °F (38°C) or higher • Chills • Burning and painful urination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urinating often • Weakness and tiredness • Coughing up yellow or pink mucus (phlegm)
Heart Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling of your stomach area (abdomen), legs, hands, feet, or ankles • Shortness of breath • Nausea or vomiting • New or worsening chest discomfort, including pain or pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight gain • Pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, or jaw • Protruding neck veins • Breaking out in a cold sweat • Feeling lightheaded or dizzy
Blood Clots (Thrombosis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath • Chest pain • Arm or leg swelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden numbness or weakness, especially on one side of the body • Severe headache or confusion • Problems with vision, speech, or balance
Liver Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes • Severe nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark urine (tea colored) • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
Severe Skin Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A red, itchy, skin rash • Peeling of your skin or blisters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe itching • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher
Risk of New Cancers	There is a risk of developing new cancers during or after treatment. Talk with your care team about this risk, and ask about the signs and symptoms of new cancers.	

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.

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