

Quizartinib

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 will perform a test for a certain type of abnormal FLT3-ITD gene to make sure that quizartinib 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
Quizartinib (kwih-ZAR-tih-nib): Vanflyta (van-FLIH-tah)	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

Treatment is typically repeated every 28 days. This is called a 'cycle'.

- Quizartinib is often given in combination with other treatments. Talk to your care team about your exact treatment and schedule.

Your quizartinib dosing instructions:

- Quizartinib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 17.5 mg and 26.5 mg. Your care team will tell you which tablets to take and may change your dose if needed.
- Take quizartinib 1 time each day, around the same time each day.
- Take quizartinib with or without food.
- Swallow quizartinib tablets whole. Do not cut, crush, or chew the tablets.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking quizartinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking quizartinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you miss a dose of quizartinib or did not take it at your usual time, take your dose as soon as possible on the same day. Take your next dose at your usual time on the next day. Do not take 2 doses on the same day to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of quizartinib, do not take another dose. Take your next dose at your usual time the next day.
- If you take too much quizartinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Treatment is broken down into 3 phases. The first is called “induction”. The second is called “consolidation”. The third is called “maintenance”. Your care team may change your dose of quizartinib during each phase of treatment.

Induction

- Quizartinib is given on Days 8 to 21.

Treatment Name	Induction Cycle 1, Day																	Next Cycle	
	1	...	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	...	28	1
Quizartinib			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

Consolidation

- Quizartinib is given on Days 6 to 19.

Treatment Name	Consolidation Cycle 1, Day																	Next Cycle	
	1	...	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	...	28	1
Quizartinib			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

Maintenance

- Quizartinib is taken once daily. Your care team may change your dose based on the electrical activity of your heart.

Storage and Handling of Quizartinib

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

Appointments

Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, 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
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	<p>Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often and bathe regularly. • Avoid crowded places and close contact with people who are sick. • Follow food safety and wound care advice from your care team. • Your care team may prescribe medicine to help your WBCs recover. <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>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, and toast). • 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. • 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
<p>Mouth Sores or Irritation (Mucositis or Stomatitis)</p>	<p>Description: Treatment can irritate the lining of the mouth. In some cases, this can cause redness, sores, pain, and swelling.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime; rinse more often if sores develop. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush or use a cotton swab after meals. • Use a mild, non-alcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times daily (after meals and at bedtime). Example: 1/8 teaspoon salt + 1/4 teaspoon baking soda in 8 oz warm water. • Avoid acidic, hot, spicy, rough, or crunchy foods and drinks that can irritate your mouth. • Avoid tobacco, alcohol, and alcohol-based mouthwash. • Your care team may prescribe medicines or mouth treatments to help with pain and healing. <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful mouth sores or throat pain • Trouble eating or significant weight loss

<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>Stomach-Area (Abdominal) Pain</p>	<p>Description: Abdominal pain is when you feel discomfort or pain in the belly area.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe abdominal pain
<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"> • Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice) • Severe nausea or vomiting • Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark, tea-colored urine • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
<p>Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause low levels of calcium, magnesium, phosphate, or 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"> • New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps or bone pain • Irregular, fast, or pounding heartbeat, or chest pain • Severe dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness • Severe constipation or belly pain • Sudden weight gain • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, or ankles • Tingling or numbness around the mouth, hands, or feet • New weakness or trouble breathing • Confusion, fainting, or seizures • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Severe fatigue or inability to perform daily activities

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<p>Changes in the Electrical Activity of your Heart called QT prolongation, Torsades de Pointes, and Your Heart Stopping (Cardiac Arrest) (Boxed Warning)</p>	<p>QT prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening or lead to death. Your care team will check the electrical activity of your heart with a test called an electrocardiogram (ECG) and will also do blood tests to check your potassium and magnesium levels before and during treatment with quizartinib. Tell your care team right away if you have an irregular heartbeat or feel dizzy, lightheaded, or faint, or have diarrhea or vomiting.</p> <p>Quizartinib is available only through a restricted program called the VANFLYTA Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) due to the risk of QT prolongation, torsades de pointes, and cardiac arrest.</p> <p>You will receive a Patient Wallet Card from your care team. Carry the Patient Wallet Card with you at all times and show it to all of your healthcare providers. The Patient Wallet Card lists signs and symptoms of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dizziness or fainting • Irregular or fast heartbeats • Chest discomfort • Shortness of breath

**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, your care team will perform a pregnancy test within 7 days before you start treatment with quizartinib.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 7 months after your last dose of quizartinib.
 - 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 4 months after your last dose of quizartinib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of quizartinib.

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

Updated Date: May 14, 2026

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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PES-212