

Duvelisib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is often used for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).
- 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
Duvelisib (DOO-veh-LIH-sib): Copiktra (koh-PIK-truh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking a specific protein that helps them survive.	Capsule(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your duvelisib dosing instructions:

- Duvelisib comes in 2 capsule strengths: 15 mg and 25 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but duvelisib is typically taken as one 25 mg capsule by mouth 2 times a day.
- Swallow duvelisib capsules whole.
- Do not open, break, or chew duvelisib capsules.
- You may take duvelisib with or without food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking duvelisib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking duvelisib if you develop certain side effects.
- Do not miss a dose of duvelisib. If you miss a dose of duvelisib by less than 6 hours, take the missed dose right away, and then take the next dose at your usual time. If you miss a dose by more than 6 hours, wait and take the next dose at your usual time.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of duvelisib, do not take an additional dose. Take your next dose at your usual time.
- If you take too much duvelisib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Duvelisib

- Store duvelisib at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Keep duvelisib in its original container until you are ready to take your dose.
- People who are or may be pregnant should wear gloves when handling duvelisib.
- Keep duvelisib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused duvelisib.

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	
To help prevent and treat diarrhea	
To help lower the risk of rash	
To help lower the risk of infections	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Increased Risk of Infection (Boxed Warning) and Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia)	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of getting infections. Recommendations: - 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. Talk to your care team if you have: - 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)
Diarrhea and Swelling of the Intestine (Colitis) (Boxed Warning)	Description: Diarrhea is loose, watery stools or more frequent bowel movements than usual. It can cause dehydration and weakness. Diarrhea or swelling of your intestine (colitis) is common during duvelisib treatment, and can be serious and life-threatening. Recommendations: - 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). Talk to your care team if you have: 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

Skin Problems (Boxed Warning)	Description: Treatment can cause a rash with itchy, dry, red, or puffy skin. Recommendations: • Take a warm (not hot) bath or shower every day with mild, unscented soap or body wash. • Pat skin dry (instead of rubbing) with a towel. • Use unscented lotion or moisturizing cream immediately after showering to prevent cracking. • Use lip balm for dry or chapped lips. • Avoid activities that put you at risk for cuts, injuries or burns. • Use an electric shaver, not a razor, to prevent cuts. • Rinse cuts and scrapes immediately under running water and remove any debris from the wound. Wash the skin around the wound with soap. To avoid irritation, do not use soap on the wound. If you have a low platelet count and are at risk for bleeding issues, ask your care team how to care for cuts. • Avoid direct sun when possible. Wear a broad-spectrum sunscreen with SPF 30 or higher and reapply every 2 hours. • Use unscented, gentle laundry detergent. Some laundry detergents can irritate sensitive skin. • Your care team may recommend medicine for skin problems. Talk to your care team if you have: • Skin rash • Raised red bumps • Redness of the skin • Very dry skin that may affect the mucous membranes (such as mouth and eyes)
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: RBCs and Hgb carry oxygen to your body's tissues and remove carbon dioxide. Low RBC or Hgb (anemia) can make you feel weak, very tired, or look pale. Recommendations: • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired. • Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed. • Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache

Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)	Description: Platelets help your blood clot and wounds heal. A low platelet count increases your risk of bruising and bleeding. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Fatigue	Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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
Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • 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

High Amylase and Lipase Levels in Your Blood	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of amylase and lipase in your blood. This may indicate a problem with your pancreas. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Fast heartbeat • Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain that radiates to the back • Worsening pain after eating • Severe nausea or vomiting • Diarrhea • Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)		
Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results	Description: Treatment may cause low levels of sodium, phosphate, and albumin, and high levels of potassium in your blood. Your care team will do blood tests to check you for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: <table border="0"> <tr> <td> • New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Seizures or fainting • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking • Difficulty breathing • New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps, or bone pain • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Confusion, slurred speech, or severe dizziness </td><td> • Severe fatigue or inability to perform daily activities • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, ankles, or stomach • Little or no appetite for several days • Excessive tiredness or low energy • New or worsening muscle weakness or numbness • Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats • Severe dizziness, fainting, or near-fainting • Shortness of breath or chest pain </td></tr> </table>	• New or worsening confusion, drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Severe headache or nausea/vomiting • Seizures or fainting • Sudden weakness, unsteadiness, or trouble walking • Difficulty breathing • New or worsening muscle weakness, cramps, or bone pain • Trouble breathing or shortness of breath • Confusion, slurred speech, or severe dizziness	• Severe fatigue or inability to perform daily activities • Swelling of your arms, hands, legs, ankles, or stomach • Little or no appetite for several days • Excessive tiredness or low energy • New or worsening muscle weakness or numbness • Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats • Severe dizziness, fainting, or near-fainting • Shortness of breath or chest pain
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Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Lung Problems (Boxed Warning)	• Cough • Shortness of breath • Chest pain

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 month after your last dose of duvelisib.
 - 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 1 month after your last dose of duvelisib.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of duvelisib.

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: June 25, 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-153