

Eltrombopag

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- Eltrombopag is used to treat low blood platelet counts in people with:
 - Aplastic anemia (AA)
 - Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV)
 - Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)
- 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
Eltrombopag (el-TROM-boh-pag): Alvaiz (al-VAYZ), Promacta (proh-MAK-tuh)	Helps the body make more platelets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tablet(s) taken by mouth. ▪ Oral suspension taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your eltrombopag dosing instructions:

- Eltrombopag is available as 3 dosage forms, each with different strengths available.
 - Promacta and generic eltrombopag tablets come in 4 strengths: 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, and 75 mg
 - Promacta and generic eltrombopag packets for oral suspension come in 2 strengths: 12.5 mg and 25 mg
 - Alvaiz tablets come in 4 strengths: 9 mg, 18 mg, 36 mg, and 54 mg
- The dose of Alvaiz tablets is not the same as other eltrombopag products. Do not change between eltrombopag products unless your care team tells you.
- Take eltrombopag without a meal or with a meal low in calcium (50 mg or less) and at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after eating calcium-rich foods, such as dairy products, calcium-fortified juices, and certain fruits and vegetables.
- If you miss a dose of eltrombopag, wait and take your next scheduled dose. Do not take more than 1 dose of eltrombopag in 1 day.
- If you take too much eltrombopag, you may have a higher risk of serious side effects. Call your care team right away.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

Option #1: Promacta and Generic Eltrombopag Tablets

- Take eltrombopag tablets whole. Do not split, chew, or crush the tablets and do not mix with food or liquids.

Option #2: Promacta and Generic Eltrombopag Packets for Oral Suspension

- See the “Instructions for Use” that comes with your medicine for instructions on how to correctly mix and take a dose of eltrombopag.
- Use a new single-use oral dosing syringe to prepare each dose of eltrombopag for oral suspension. Do not reuse the oral dosing syringe.

Option #3: Alvaiz Tablets

- Take eltrombopag tablets whole. Do not split, chew, or crush the tablets and do not mix with food or liquids.
- Alvaiz is highly colored and can discolor patient samples, potentially interfering with some laboratory tests. Laboratory tests may show abnormal changes to the cells in your bone marrow.

Storage and Handling of Eltrombopag

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

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	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Nausea	<p>Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up.</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
Diarrhea	<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

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
<p>Liver Problems (Boxed Warning)</p>	<p>If you have chronic hepatitis C virus and take eltrombopag with interferon and ribavirin treatment, eltrombopag may increase your risk of liver problems. If your care team tells you to stop your treatment with interferon and ribavirin, you will also need to stop taking eltrombopag.</p> <p>Eltrombopag may increase your risk of liver problems that may be severe and possibly life-threatening. Your care team will do blood tests to check your liver function before you start taking eltrombopag and during your treatment. Your healthcare provider may stop your treatment with eltrombopag if you have changes in your liver function blood tests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice) • Unusual darkening of the urine • Unusual tiredness • Right upper stomach area (abdomen) pain • Confusion • Swelling of the stomach area (abdomen)
<p>High Platelet Counts and Higher Risk of Blood Clots</p>	<p>Your risk of getting a blood clot is increased if your platelet count is too high during treatment with eltrombopag. Your risk of getting a blood clot may also be increased during treatment with eltrombopag if you have normal or low platelet counts. You may have severe problems or die from some forms of blood clots, such as clots that travel to the lungs or that cause heart attacks or strokes. Your care team will check your platelet counts and may change your dose or stop eltrombopag if your platelet counts get too high.</p> <p>People with chronic liver disease may be at risk for a type of blood clot in the stomach area (abdomen).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling, pain, or tenderness in your leg • Stomach-area (abdominal) pain • Nausea • Vomiting • Diarrhea
<p>New or Worsened Cataracts</p>	<p>Cataracts are a clouding of the lens in the eye. Your care team may check your eyes before and during your treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any changes in your eyesight during treatment.
<p>Increased Risk of Worsening of a Precancerous Blood Condition Called Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) to Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)</p>	<p>Eltrombopag is not for use in people with a precancerous condition called myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS). If you have MDS and receive eltrombopag, you have an increased risk that your MDS condition may worsen and become a blood cancer called AML. If your MDS worsens to become AML, you may have an increased risk of death from AML.</p>

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, 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 **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 at least 7 days after stopping treatment with eltrombopag.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
- **Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment with eltrombopag. Talk to your care team about the best way to feed your baby during this time.

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.

 - Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:
 - Certain medicines used to treat high cholesterol, called “statins”
 - A blood thinner medicine
- **Certain medicines may keep eltrombopag from working correctly.** Take eltrombopag at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after taking these products:
 - Antacid medicine used to treat stomach ulcers or heartburn
 - Multivitamins or products that contain iron, calcium, aluminum, magnesium, selenium, and zinc, which may be found in mineral supplements
- You may need a **lower dose** of eltrombopag if you are of **East-/Southeast-Asian ancestry**.
- **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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