

# Ripretinib

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

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

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

- This treatment is often used for a type of stomach, bowel, or esophagus cancer called gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).
- 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
Ripretinib (rih-PREH-tih-nib): Qinlock (KIN-lok)	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 ripretinib dosing instructions:

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- Ripretinib comes in 1 tablet strength: 50 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but ripretinib is typically taken as 3 tablets (150 mg total dose) by mouth once daily.
- Take ripretinib 1 time each day, at the same time each day.
- Take ripretinib with or without food.
- Swallow ripretinib tablets whole. Do not chew, split, or crush ripretinib tablets.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking ripretinib unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking ripretinib if you develop certain side effects.
- If you vomit after taking a dose of ripretinib, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose of ripretinib at your scheduled time.
- If you miss a dose of ripretinib, take it as soon as you remember if it is within 8 hours of the scheduled dose. If more than 8 hours have passed, wait until your next scheduled dose.
- If you take too much ripretinib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

## Storage and Handling of Ripretinib

- Store ripretinib in the original container at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C).
- Ripretinib comes with a desiccant packet in the bottle to protect your medicine from moisture. Do not remove the desiccant packet from the bottle.
- Keep ripretinib and all medicines out of the reach of children and pets.
- Ask your care team how to safely throw away any unused ripretinib.

## 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>Fatigue</p>	<p>Description: Fatigue is a constant and sometimes strong feeling of tiredness.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine exercise can help reduce fatigue. Talk with your care team to find the right type and amount of activity for you.</li> <li>• Ask family and friends for help with daily tasks and for emotional support.</li> <li>• Try healthy ways to feel better, such as meditation, journaling, yoga, or guided imagery, to reduce anxiety and improve well-being.</li> <li>• Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. Limit daytime naps to help you sleep better at night.</li> <li>• Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other potentially dangerous activities if you are very tired.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiredness that affects your daily life or prevents you from doing normal activities</li> <li>• Tiredness that does not get better with rest</li> <li>• Dizziness or weakness along with severe tiredness</li> </ul>
<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>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"> <li>• Severe abdominal pain</li> </ul>

<p>Constipation</p>	<p>Description: Constipation means hard, dry stools or fewer bowel movements than normal. It can cause discomfort or pain.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track how often you have bowel movements each day.</li> <li>Drink 8 to 10 glasses of fluids daily, unless your care team says otherwise.</li> <li>Stay active and exercise regularly.</li> <li>Eat more high-fiber foods (such as raw fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) unless advised otherwise.</li> <li>Your care team may recommend laxatives such as polyethylene glycol (Miralax) or senna.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constipation lasting 3 or more days</li> <li>No bowel movement 48 hours after using a laxative</li> </ul>
<p>High Lipase Levels in Your Blood</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher</li> <li>Fast heartbeat</li> <li>Severe stomach-area (abdominal) pain that radiates to the back</li> <li>Worsening pain after eating</li> <li>Severe nausea or vomiting</li> <li>Diarrhea</li> <li>Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice)</li> </ul>
<p>Muscle or Joint Pain</p>	<p>Description: Muscle pain is soreness, aching, cramps, stiffness, tenderness, or weakness in one or more muscles. Joint pain is pain, stiffness, swelling, or reduced movement where two bones meet.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep a pain diary: note pain levels, locations, and activities that make it better or worse.</li> <li>Do gentle exercise (walking, stretching, yoga) to maintain mobility and strength. Check with your care team before starting a new activity.</li> <li>Use a warm compress for stiff muscles or a cold pack to reduce swelling and numb pain—use what helps the area.</li> <li>Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicines, including over-the-counter pain relievers.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pain you cannot control with usual measures</li> <li>Swelling, redness, or warmth in a joint</li> <li>New weakness</li> <li>Trouble walking or moving</li> </ul>

<p>Hair Loss (Alopecia)</p>	<p>Description: Hair loss or thinning may begin days to weeks after treatment starts and usually grows back later. New growth can be a different color or texture and may not look the same as before.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider a short haircut before treatment and use scarves, hats, or wigs for comfort and confidence.</li> <li>• Keep your head covered outdoors to protect it from the sun and cold; use sunscreen on your uncovered scalp.</li> <li>• Use gentle haircare: mild shampoo, soft brush, and avoid heat styling and harsh treatments.</li> <li>• Ask your care team about wig prescriptions or resources for head coverings.</li> </ul> <p>Talk to your care team if you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No hair regrowth months after treatment ends</li> <li>• Concern about hair changes or need help finding a wig or support resources</li> </ul>
<p>Changes in Electrolytes and Other Laboratory Results</p>	<p>Description: Treatment may cause increased activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT). aPTT is a blood test that shows how long it takes your blood to clot. If this level is higher than normal, you may bleed more easily. 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>• Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure</li> <li>• Cut that continues to bleed</li> <li>• Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing</li> <li>• Severe headaches</li> <li>• Blood in your urine or stool</li> <li>• Blood in your spit after a cough</li> </ul>

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Heart Problems, Including Heart Failure	<p>High blood pressure usually doesn't have symptoms but can become serious. Talk to your care team if your blood pressure is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nosebleed lasting over 5 minutes despite pressure</li> <li>Cut that continues to bleed</li> <li>Significant gum bleeding when flossing or brushing</li> <li>Severe headaches</li> <li>Blood in your urine or stool</li> <li>Blood in your spit after a cough</li> </ul>
Hand-Foot Skin Reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redness, pain, blisters, bleeding, or swelling on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet</li> <li>Severe rash</li> </ul>
Risk of New Cancers	<p>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.</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, 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 week after your last dose of ripretinib.
    - 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 week after your last dose of ripretinib.
- Do NOT breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of ripretinib.

**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.
- **Your skin may be sensitive to the sun or other forms of light (photosensitivity) during treatment with ripretinib.** Avoid or limit exposure to direct sunlight, sunlamps, and other sources of ultraviolet radiation during treatment and for 1 week after stopping treatment. Use sunscreen or wear clothes that cover your skin if you need to be out in the sun.
- **Wound healing problems.** Wound healing problems have happened in some people who take ripretinib. Tell your care team if you plan to have any surgery before or during treatment with ripretinib.
  - You should stop taking ripretinib at least 3 weeks before planned surgery.
  - Your care team should tell you when you may start taking ripretinib again after surgery.
- **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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