

Daraxonrasib

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for pancreatic cancer
- It may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment usually continues as long as it is working and side effects can be managed.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Daraxonrasib (da-rak-son-RAS-ib): Rasonque (RAS-ON-cue)	Slows or stops the growth of cancer cells by blocking proteins they use to grow and survive.	Tablets taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your daraxonrasib dosing instructions:

- Daraxonrasib comes in 2 tablet strengths: 100 mg and 150 mg.
- Your dose might differ, but daraxonrasib is typically taken as two 150 mg tablets (300 mg total dose) by mouth once daily.
- Take daraxonrasib 1 time each day, at the same time each day.
- Take daraxonrasib with or without food.
- Swallow daraxonrasib tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split tablets. If you miss a dose, take the dose as soon as you remember. If it has been more than 4 hours, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at your next regularly scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for a missed dose.
- If you vomit after taking a dose, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your regularly scheduled time.
- If you take too much daraxonrasib, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Daraxonrasib

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

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 an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Taken at Home
To help lower the risk of skin reactions	
To help prevent or treat nausea and vomiting	
To help prevent or treat mouth sores	
To help treat diarrhea	
Other	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count	Description: WBCs help protect your body from infections. A low WBC count increases your risk of infection. 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. 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
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
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: Red blood cells carry oxygen throughout your body. Low levels can make you feel tired, weak, dizzy, or short of breath. 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

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
Mouth Sores or Irritation (Mucositis or Stomatitis)	Description: Treatment can irritate the lining of the mouth. In some cases, this can cause redness, sores, pain, and swelling. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Painful mouth sores or throat pain • Trouble eating or significant weight loss

Nausea and Vomiting	Description: Nausea is an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach or the need to throw up. You may or may not vomit. Recommendations: • 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. Talk to your care team if you have: • Vomiting for more than 24 hours • Nonstop vomiting • Signs of dehydration (very thirsty, dry mouth, dizziness, or dark urine) • Blood in your vomit or vomit that looks like coffee grounds • Severe stomach pain that does not go away after vomiting
Diarrhea	Description: Diarrhea means having bowel movements more often than usual. Your stools may also be loose or watery. Recommendations: • Keep track of how often you have diarrhea each day. • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or fluids each day. Do this unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Eat small meals with mild, low-fiber foods. Try bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, or toast. • If you have diarrhea: ○ Avoid high-fiber foods. These include raw vegetables, fruit, and whole grains. ○ Avoid foods that may cause gas. These include broccoli and beans. ○ Avoid milk, yogurt, and other dairy foods. ○ Avoid spicy, fried, or greasy foods. • Your care team may recommend medicine for diarrhea. One example is loperamide (Imodium). Talk to your care team if you have: • An increase of 6 or more bowel movements than usual in one day • Dizziness or lightheadedness while you have diarrhea • Signs of dehydration, such as feeling very thirsty, dizzy, or having dark urine • Blood in your stool
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

Skin Problems	Description: Treatment may cause skin problems. Some may be severe. Recommendations: • Use a steroid cream if your care team tells you to. • Use a moisturizer if your care team tells you to. • Limit your time in the sun when possible. • Use broad-spectrum sunscreen with SPF 30 or higher. • Use other sun protection measures, such as clothing and hats. • Take any other medicines if prescribed by your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Rash • Itching • Red, swollen, and painful skin around your finger or toenails • Dry skin • Cracked skin
Changes in Levels of Body Salts (Electrolytes)	Description: Treatment can lower the levels of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium in your blood. Your care team will check your blood tests and treat changes if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New confusion, severe drowsiness, or trouble thinking • Seizures or fainting • Severe weakness or trouble walking • Severe muscle cramps, spasms, twitching, or shaking • Numbness or tingling around your mouth, hands, or feet • A fast, irregular, or pounding heartbeat

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Lung or Breathing Problems	Lung or breathing problems may be severe and lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any new or worsening breathing problems, including: • Cough • Shortness of breath • Trouble breathing • Wheezing
Tears in Your Stomach or Intestines (Gastrointestinal Perforation)	Gastrointestinal perforation may be severe and lead to death. Tell your care team right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms: • Tenderness or pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe or does not go away • Nausea, vomiting, or vomiting blood • Blood in the stool or black stool that looks like tar • Fever or chills

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:
 - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of daraxonrasib.
 - 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 daraxonrasib.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of daraxonrasib.

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.
 - Some medicines may need to be avoided, have their dose changed, or be taken at a different time from daraxonrasib.
- **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 to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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PES-683