

Dordaviprone

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for a certain type of brain tumor called diffuse midline glioma.
- It may also be used for other reasons.
- Your care team will perform a test for a specific abnormal type of H3 K27M gene to make sure dordaviprone 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
Dordaviprone (dor-DA-vip-rone): Modeyso (moh-DAY-soh)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by changing how they work and survive, causing them to die.	Capsule(s) taken by mouth.

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Your dordaviprone dosing instructions:

- Dordaviprone comes in 1 capsule strength: 125 mg.
- Patients aged 1 to <17 years old: Your dose is based on many factors, including your weight.
- Adults: Your dose might differ, but dordaviprone is typically taken as five 125 mg capsules (625 mg total dose) by mouth once a week.
- Take dordaviprone 1 time each week on the same day of the week. Take all of the capsules prescribed for your dose at the same time.
- Take dordaviprone on an empty stomach, at least 1 hour before or 3 hours after eating food.
- Swallow dordaviprone capsules whole. If the capsules cannot be swallowed whole, see the detailed Instructions for Use for how to prepare and take or give dordaviprone as a liquid.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking dordaviprone unless your care team tells you to.
- Your care team may tell you to change your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking dordaviprone if you develop certain side effects.

Treatment Administration and Schedule (Continued)

- If vomiting happens after taking a dose of dordaviprone, do not take another dose. Take the next dose of dordaviprone on the next regularly scheduled weekly day of the week.
- If you miss a weekly dose of dordaviprone by:
 - 2 days or less, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. Take the next dose of dordaviprone on the next regularly scheduled day of the week.
 - More than 2 days, skip the missed dose and take the next dose of dordaviprone on the next regularly scheduled day of the week.
- If you take too much dordaviprone, call your care team or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

Storage and Handling of Dordaviprone

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

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
Supportive care used to treat or prevent side effects	

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low White Blood Cell (WBC) Count (Neutropenia) and Increased Risk of Infection	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. - 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)
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 or very tired, or may make you 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
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

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
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
Headache	Description: Headaches are pain in your head that can vary in intensity, frequency, and location. Recommendations: • Keep a headache diary to track the frequency, duration, intensity, and triggers of your headaches. • Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water, as dehydration can contribute to headaches. • Apply a cold or warm compress to your forehead or neck to help ease headache pain. • Get adequate sleep (7 to 8 hours per night) and establish a regular sleep schedule. • Limit caffeine intake. • Your care team may recommend medicine for headaches. Talk to your care team if you have: • Severe headache • More frequent or worsening headaches • Dizziness or feeling faint • Confusion • Changes in vision

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Changes in the Electrical Activity of Your Heart Called QT Prolongation	QT prolongation can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. • Feel faint, lightheaded, dizzy • Fast or irregular heartbeat
Allergic Reactions, Including Anaphylaxis	Get emergency medical help right away if you develop any of the following signs or symptoms: • Swelling of your lips, mouth, tongue, or throat • A very fast heartbeat • Trouble breathing or swallowing • You feel dizzy or faint • Raised red areas on your skin (hives)

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 can 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 verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 1 month after your last dose of dordaviprone.
 - 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 dordaviprone.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of dordaviprone.

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: August 31, 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 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.

This guide does not cover all information available on the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this medication. It should not be used as a substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. The provision of this guide is for informational purposes only. It does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this medication by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. All decisions regarding this medication should be made with the guidance and direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

Permission:

Patient Education Sheets are provided as a free educational resource for patients with cancer and their caregivers in need of concise, easy-to-understand information about cancer therapy. Healthcare providers may copy and distribute the sheets to patients and direct them to the Patient Education Sheets website. However, commercial reproduction or reuse, as well as rebranding or reposting of any type, are strictly prohibited without permission of the copyright holders. Permission requests, including direct linking from Electronic Health Records, and licensing inquiries should be emailed to patienteducationsheets@ncoda.org.

Copyright © 2026 by Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. All rights reserved.

PES-671