

WHEN YOUR PLATELET COUNTS  
DROP AND YOUR MYELOFIBROSIS  
STARTS TO PROGRESS,

**Turn the page  
with VONJO**

When you feel your myelofibrosis (MF) is changing,  
it may be time to move to the next chapter with VONJO.  
This guide can help you get started.

#### **What is VONJO<sup>®</sup> (pacritinib)?**

VONJO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with certain types of MF who have a platelet count below 50,000 per microliter. This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on spleen volume reduction. Continued approval for this indication may depend on proof and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

It is not known if VONJO is safe and works in children.

#### **Important Safety Information**

Do not use VONJO if you are taking other medications that are strong CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers.

Please see additional **Important Safety Information** on pages 3-4  
and full **Prescribing Information** for VONJO.

# Table of Contents

3

Important Safety Information

5

About Myelofibrosis

7

About VONJO

9

Why VONJO

11

Taking VONJO

13

Resources and Support



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# Here's what you should know before getting started

## What is VONJO® (pacritinib)?

VONJO is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with certain types of myelofibrosis (MF) who have a platelet count below 50,000 per microliter. This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on spleen volume reduction. Continued approval for this indication may depend on proof and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s).

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## Important Safety Information

Do not use VONJO if you are taking other medications that are strong CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers.

### What are the serious side effects of VONJO?

**Bleeding.** VONJO can cause severe bleeding, which can be serious and, in some cases, may lead to death.

- **Stop taking VONJO and tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of these symptoms: unusual bleeding, bruising, and fever.** Get medical help right away for any bleeding that you cannot stop
- You will need to stop taking VONJO 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedure (such as a heart catheterization, stent placement in a coronary artery in your heart, or a procedure for varicose veins). Your healthcare provider should tell you when you can start taking VONJO again

**Diarrhea.** Diarrhea is common with VONJO, but can be severe, and cause loss of too much body fluid (dehydration). Tell your healthcare provider if you have diarrhea and follow instructions for what to do to help treat diarrhea. Drink plenty of fluids to help prevent dehydration. Urgently seek emergency medical attention if diarrhea becomes severe.

### Worsening low platelet counts.

**Changes in the electrical activity of your heart called QTc prolongation.** QTc prolongation

can cause irregular heartbeats that can be life-threatening. **Tell your healthcare provider right away if you feel dizzy, lightheaded, or faint.**

**Increased risk of major cardiovascular events such as heart attack, stroke, or death in people have happened, especially in those who have cardiovascular risk factors and who are current or past smokers** taking another Janus associated kinase (JAK) inhibitor to treat rheumatoid arthritis.

**Get emergency help right away if you have any symptoms of a heart attack or stroke during treatment with VONJO**, including: discomfort in the center of your chest that lasts for more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back; severe tightness, pain, pressure, or heaviness in your chest, throat, neck, or jaw; pain or discomfort in your arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach; shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort; breaking out in a cold sweat; nausea or vomiting; feeling lightheaded; weakness in one part or on one side of your body; or slurred speech.

**Increased risk of blood clots.** Blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) or lungs (pulmonary embolism, PE) have happened in some people taking another JAK inhibitor for rheumatoid arthritis and may be life-threatening.

**Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of blood clots during treatment with VONJO**, including: swelling, pain, or tenderness in one or both legs; sudden, unexplained chest pain; or shortness of breath/difficulty breathing.

**Possible increased risk of new (secondary) cancers.** People who take another JAK inhibitor for rheumatoid arthritis have an increased risk of new (secondary) cancers, including lymphoma and other cancers, except non-melanoma skin cancer. The risk of new cancers is further increased in people who smoke or have smoked in the past.

**Risk of infection.** People who have certain blood cancers and take another JAK inhibitor have an increased risk of serious infections.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) continued on next page and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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## Important Safety Information (cont.)

**Risk of infection. (cont.)** People who take VONJO may develop serious infections, including bacterial, mycobacterial, fungal, and viral infections. If you have a serious infection, your healthcare provider may not start you on VONJO until your infection is gone. Your healthcare provider will monitor you and treat you for any infections that you get during treatment with VONJO.

**Tell your healthcare provider right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of infection:** chills, aches, fever, nausea, vomiting, weakness, painful skin rash, or blisters.

**Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take,** including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements and remedies. Taking VONJO with certain other medicines may affect the amount of VONJO or the other medicines in your blood and may increase your risk of side effects or affect how well VONJO works.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take hormonal contraceptives (birth control). Hormonal birth control methods, except for intrauterine systems containing levonorgestrel, may not work during treatment with VONJO and for 30 days after your last dose. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during treatment with VONJO.

Your healthcare provider may change your dose or how often you take VONJO, temporarily stop, or permanently stop treatment with VONJO if you have certain side effects.

### **What should I tell my healthcare provider before starting VONJO?**

- Have active bleeding, have had severe bleeding, or plan to have surgery or noninvasive procedures. You should stop taking VONJO 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedures
- Have diarrhea or commonly have loose stools
- Have had a blood clot, heart attack, other heart problems, or stroke

- Have a history of low blood levels of potassium. It is important that you get blood tests done during treatment with VONJO to monitor your body salts (electrolytes)
- Smoke or were a smoker in the past
- Have had any other cancers
- Have an infection
- Have nausea or vomiting
- Have liver or kidney problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if VONJO will harm your unborn baby
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VONJO passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose of VONJO. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time

### **What are the most common side effects with VONJO?**

Low platelet count (thrombocytopenia), nausea, vomiting, low red blood cell count (anemia), and swelling of your ankles, legs, and feet.

Your healthcare provider will do blood tests and an electrocardiogram (ECG) before you start treatment with VONJO and as needed during treatment to check for side effects.

VONJO may affect fertility in males. You may have problems fathering a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

These are not all of the possible side effects with VONJO.

If you suspect that you have experienced a side effect, call your healthcare provider. You may also report side effects to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**Please see full [Prescribing Information for VONJO](#).**





# Get a better understanding of MF

## What is MF?

MF is part of a group of blood cancers called myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs). MF is a rare bone marrow cancer that causes scarring in your bone marrow (the spongy tissue inside your bones that makes blood cells) and can get worse over time.

## What is the cause of MF?

When you have MF, there are changes, called mutations, in the DNA of your bone marrow stem cells that cause your bone marrow to make too many abnormal blood cells. These abnormal cells take over, resulting in inflammation that leads to scar tissue (fibrosis).

As the scar tissue continues to form, it doesn't allow the bone marrow to make enough healthy blood cells, which can cause a drop in:



RED BLOOD CELLS



PLATELETS



WHITE BLOOD CELLS



Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# Signs that MF is progressing

As your blood cell counts continue to drop, you may start to notice some changes. If your symptoms are getting worse or you're noticing new ones, it may mean your MF is progressing. You know your body best—if you notice any changes in symptoms, even small ones, don't wait to let your doctor know. They might be important. Feeling bad doesn't have to be your new normal.

## You may notice:

- Pain or discomfort under your left ribs and feeling full too quickly when eating
- Other new or worsening symptoms of MF (like feeling more tired/weaker than usual or bruising/bleeding easily)

## Your doctor may notice:

- Low red blood cell and/or platelet counts
- You need more blood transfusions
- Your current medication may need to change

These are not all the signs and symptoms of MF. It is important to talk to your doctor about what you are experiencing.

Keeping track of your MF symptoms can make a difference. You can find a symptom tracker on the resources page at [VONJO.com](https://VONJO.com).



**CAREGIVERS:** You see firsthand how your loved one with MF is doing. If you notice changes in their energy, eating habits, or other symptoms, share them with your loved one. It may help you both see if you need to talk to their doctor.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# Your doctor has said your MF has changed. What can you do about it?

## When you have a low platelet count, VONJO may help manage your MF

VONJO is a treatment for adults with certain types of MF whose platelet counts have dropped below 50,000 platelets per microliter.

VONJO was studied in people who had certain types of MF with low platelet counts, including some with anemia. So whether you also have anemia, VONJO may be able to help your MF.

WHEN YOUR PLATELET  
COUNTS DROP AND YOUR  
MF STARTS TO PROGRESS,  
**TURN THE PAGE WITH VONJO**

We have downloadable resources that can help you recognize if your MF is progressing and support you when it's time to talk to your doctor.

**EXPLORE RESOURCES**

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# How VONJO works to treat MF

## In the body, there is more than one pathway that drives MF

Throughout your body, you have many pathways, or routes, that send important signals to keep everything working the way it should. When you have MF, some of those pathways work overtime, which can cause your symptoms and your MF to progress.

VONJO works on different pathways in your body that have to do with MF, which may help:



Make new blood cells



Reduce inflammation



Control iron levels

Not an actual patient.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# How VONJO has helped people like you

## When your growing spleen becomes harder to manage, VONJO may help shrink it

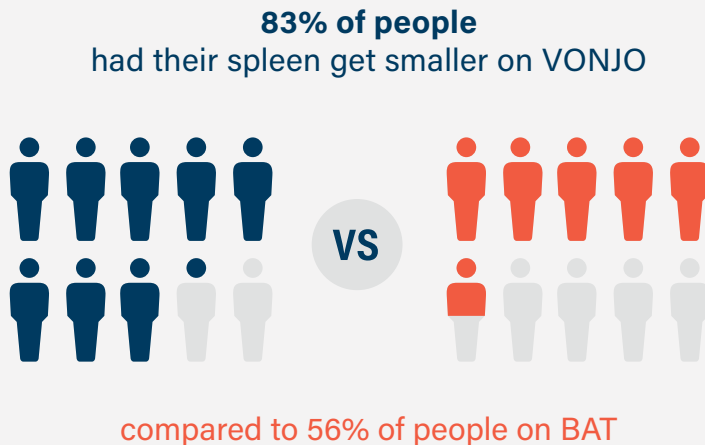
In a 6-month clinical study, some people received 200 mg of VONJO twice a day, and some people received best available therapy (BAT), which included ruxolitinib, hydroxyurea, and monitoring without treatment.

In this study, spleen volume reduction (the amount by which the spleen gets smaller) was measured. The main goal of the study was to see how many people with certain types of MF and low platelet counts (less than 50,000 platelets per microliter) had their spleen shrink by 35% or more. This goal was measured in 31 people treated with VONJO compared to 32 people treated with BAT.

**~30%**  
OF PEOPLE

**had their spleen get at least 35% smaller with VONJO (9 out of 31) compared to 3% of people on BAT (1 out of 32)**

The same study also looked at how many people had their spleen shrink by any amount.



Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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**With VONJO, the most common side effects that occurred in more than 2 out of 10 people (20%) in the study were:**

- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia)
- Low red blood cell counts (anemia)
- Swelling of ankles, legs, and feet

These are not all the side effects with VONJO.

## **Pacritinib (VONJO) is recommended by trusted cancer experts**



The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN®) is a group of experts who creates guidelines to help doctors and patients know what treatments are recommended for different kinds of cancer. They recommend pacritinib (VONJO) as a preferred treatment option for certain people with MF and platelet counts less than 50,000 per microliter.\*

**EXPLORE NCCN RESOURCES**

\*Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Patients for Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Version 2024. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2025. All rights reserved. Accessed April 15, 2025. To view the most recent and complete version of the guidelines, go online to [NCCN.org](https://www.nccn.org). NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

**Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.**

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# What to know about taking VONJO

The recommended starting dose is two 100-mg capsules, which are taken twice each day—with or without food.

  
**AM**

**200 mg  
TWICE  
PER  
DAY**

  
**PM**





## Remember

- VONJO capsules should be swallowed whole, not chewed, opened, or broken
- You should take VONJO at the same time every day
- Do not change your dose or stop taking VONJO without talking with your doctor



**Do not use VONJO if you are taking other medications that are strong CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers. Be sure to tell your doctor about any medications you are taking.**

**Certain hormonal birth control methods may not work during treatment with VONJO and for 30 days after your last dose. Talk to your healthcare provider about birth control methods that may be right for you.**

**What to do if you experience diarrhea:** While diarrhea may be a possible side effect with VONJO, it will typically decrease over time. For most people in the study, it went away within 2 weeks. If you notice a change in bowel movements or if they become softer, it may help to take an antidiarrheal medicine (check with your doctor first) and drink plenty of fluids. Talk with your doctor if your diarrhea gets worse or doesn't go away.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# What to tell your doctor before taking VONJO

Don't forget to tell your doctor about the medicines you're taking (both prescription and over-the-counter medicines). You should also tell your doctor about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have active bleeding, have had severe bleeding, or plan to have surgery or noninvasive procedures. You should stop taking VONJO 7 days before any planned surgery or invasive procedures
- Have diarrhea or commonly have loose stools
- Have had a blood clot, heart attack, other heart problems, or stroke
- Have a history of low blood levels of potassium. It is important that you get blood tests done during treatment with VONJO to monitor your body salts (electrolytes)
- Smoke or were a smoker in the past
- Have had any other cancers
- Have an infection
- Have nausea or vomiting
- Have liver or kidney problems
- Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if VONJO will harm your unborn baby
- Are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if VONJO passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment and for 2 weeks after your last dose of VONJO. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby during this time
- Plan to father a child—VONJO may affect fertility in males

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# Support is available to help you get started on VONJO



The VONJO Copay Assistance Program\* is for eligible patients with commercial prescription insurance.

Pay as little as

**\$25**

per prescription fill\*

VONJO Connect™ provides information regarding insurance coverage and financial assistance information that may be available to help you access VONJO. VONJO Connect can:

- Evaluate your insurance coverage, including benefits investigation, prior authorization, and appeal support
- Assist with understanding payer requirements
- Identify potential financial assistance options that may be available to help you with financial needs
- Answer logistical questions and provide information and confirmation around the specialty pharmacy fulfillment process

To learn more and enroll in VONJO Connect, visit [VonjoConnect.com](https://VonjoConnect.com), or call 1-888-284-3678.

\*In order to participate in the VONJO Copay Assistance Program ("Program"), a patient must have commercial insurance for VONJO. This Program is not valid for patients whose prescription claims are reimbursed, in whole or in part, by any state or federal government program, including (but not limited to) Medicaid, Medicare, Medigap, Department of Defense (DoD), Veterans Affairs (VA), TRICARE, Puerto Rico Government Insurance, or any state patient or pharmaceutical assistance program. This offer is not valid for patients paying with cash. The Program is void where prohibited by law. Certain rules and restrictions apply. Sobi reserves the right to revoke, rescind, or amend this offer without notice. This Program is not insurance.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.

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# Support organizations

Support groups in your area and organizations across the country can help you and your caregiver find educational programs about living with MF. They are places to share your story, get advice, and connect with others who are on a similar journey—find one near you.

Click on the logos to explore each support organization.



These organizations are independent patient advocacy organizations. Their inclusion does not imply endorsement of VONJO. There may be more organizations in your area. Ask your doctor for recommendations.



**CAREGIVERS:** These organizations are here to help you too. Having a loved one with MF can come with hard days. You can reach out for support for your loved one and also for yourself.

Please see [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.



WE'RE HERE  
TO HELP YOU  
THROUGH THE  
NEXT CHAPTER OF  
YOUR MYELOFIBROSIS

Interested in receiving additional information  
and updates on VONJO and MF?

**SIGN UP**

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Not an actual patient.

Please see full [Indication](#) and additional [Important Safety Information](#) on pages 3-4 and full [Prescribing Information](#) for VONJO.