

## For the Patient: **GIFFOXPAN**

Other Names: Palliative combination chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer using Oxaliplatin, Fluorouracil, Folinic Acid (leucovorin) and Panitumumab

**GI** = GastroIntestinal

**FFOXPAN** = Fluorouracil, Folinic Acid (leucovorin), Oxaliplatin, **Panitumumab**

### ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

#### What are these drugs used for?

- Oxaliplatin, fluorouracil (5FU), leucovorin, and panitumumab are drugs given to treat metastatic colorectal cancer.

#### How do these drugs work?

- Oxaliplatin and fluorouracil work by interfering with dividing cells and preventing an increase in the number of cancer cells.
- Leucovorin works by enhancing the effect of fluorouracil and strengthening fluorouracil's ability to reduce the number of cancer cells.
- Panitumumab is a monoclonal antibody which is a type of protein designed to target and interfere with the growth of cancer cells.

### INTENDED BENEFITS

- This therapy is being given to destroy and/or limit the growth of cancer cells in your body. This treatment may improve your current symptoms, and delay the onset of new symptoms.
- It may take several treatments before your doctor can judge whether or not this treatment is helping.

### TREATMENT SUMMARY

#### How are these drugs given?

- Oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, leucovorin and panitumumab are all given directly into the vein (IV).
- You will receive oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, leucovorin and panitumumab at the clinic by a chemotherapy nurse on the first day of treatment for **one day only**. You will then be given an additional dose of fluorouracil **over 46 hours**, or 2 days, using a disposable infusion device called an INFUSOR® or “baby bottle”. The infusion device delivers the fluorouracil slowly and continuously to your body over the 46 hour time period. Please see a copy of “Your INFUSOR® - A Guide for Patients”, available through your chemotherapy nurse.
- The infusion device is connected to your veins by either a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC Line) or a PORT-A-CATH®. If using a PICC line, this is inserted in your upper arm. If using a PORT-A-CATH®, this is inserted under the skin of the chest using local freezing. The insertion would be done before your treatment starts and would be removed once the treatment program is finished.
- The chemotherapy nurse will connect the infusion device to your IV site at the clinic and then you can go home while your treatment is delivered over the 2 days. You may return to

the clinic after 2 days for the nurse to disconnect the infusion device, or you will be instructed how to disconnect yourself at home. Some people may be instructed to go to their local hospital to be disconnected, or may have a home care nurse provide this service, if available. You will then have a 12 day rest period.

- This two week period of time is called a “cycle”.
- Each treatment will take **about 4 1/2 hours**. This includes a dressing change if you have a PICC line. If you have a PORT-A-CATH®, a dressing change is not needed, so your treatment will take less time. Your first treatment will probably take longer, as the nurse will review information on the chemotherapy drugs and infusion device with you.

**The calendar below outlines how the medications are given each 2 week cycle.**

C Y C L E	DATE	TREATMENT PLAN
	1	
		▶ Week 2 → no treatment

C Y C L E	DATE	TREATMENT PLAN
	2	
		▶ Week 2 → no treatment

**Treatment may continue for as long as you are benefiting from treatment and not having too many side effects, as determined by your oncologist.**

### **What will happen when I get my drugs?**

- A **blood test** is done each cycle, on or before the first day of each treatment cycle. The dose and timing of your chemotherapy may be changed based on your blood counts and/or other side effects.

## **SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM**

Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any drug treatment. The ones listed below are particularly important for you to be aware of as they are directly related to the common actions of the drugs in your treatment plan.

Your doctor will review the risks of treatment and possible side effects with you before starting treatment. The chemotherapy nurse will review possible side effects of oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, leucovorin and panitumumab, and how to manage those side effects with you on the day you receive your first treatment.

<b>SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS DURING TREATMENT</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT</b>
<p><b>Chills, fever, and shortness of breath</b> may sometimes occur during the first panitumumab infusion. Reactions are less common with later treatments.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse or doctor <b><i>immediately</i></b> if you have a reaction during your treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your panitumumab may be temporarily stopped and then given more slowly.</li> <li>• You may be given other drugs to treat the reaction.</li> </ul>
<p>Tell your nurse if you feel like you have <b>difficulty breathing or swallowing</b> during or immediately after your oxaliplatin infusion. This may occur rarely.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These symptoms will disappear in a few hours, and may not require treatment.</li> <li>• If you have these symptoms with a 2-hour infusion, your next treatment may be given over 6 hours.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Allergic reactions</b> may very rarely occur. Signs of an allergic reaction are dizziness, feeling faint, confusion, shortness of breath, and wheezing. This may occur immediately or several hours after receiving the drugs. It can occur after the first dose, or after many doses.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving the drugs or contact your doctor immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p>
<p>Oxaliplatin and fluorouracil will <b>burn</b> if it leaks under the skin.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse or doctor immediately if you feel burning, stinging, or any other change while the drug is being given.</p>
<p><b>Nausea and vomiting</b> may occur after your treatment and may last for 24- 48 hours. Some people have little or no nausea.</p>	<p>You may be given a prescription for an anti-nausea drug(s) to take before your chemotherapy treatment and/or at home. It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of liquids.</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> </ul> <p>Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea*</i></p>

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS DURING TREATMENT	MANAGEMENT
<p>You may feel <b>tingling or a loss of feeling in your hands, feet, nose, or throat</b>. They may be made worse by exposure to <b>cold</b>. This is very common after oxaliplatin treatment. These problems often disappear after a few hours or days.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid cold air if possible.</li> <li>• Protect yourself from the cold, which can cause or worsen these symptoms. Wear gloves, socks, and something that covers your mouth and nose when outside in cold weather.</li> <li>• Do not drink cold beverages or eat cold food for a few days after treatment.</li> <li>• If symptoms continue for more than a week, or interfere with how your hands work, talk to your doctor.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in <i>Coping With/Preventing Oxaliplatin Cold Dysesthesias*</i>.</li> </ul>
<p>Your <b>white blood cells</b> will decrease 7 – 10 days after your treatment. They usually return to normal 2 weeks after your last treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, <b>you are at greater risk of having an infection</b>.</p>	<p>To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom.</li> <li>• Take care of your skin and mouth.</li> <li>• Call your doctor <b>immediately</b> at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skin reactions</b> such as acne, redness, rash, dryness or itchiness commonly occur. Your <b>skin may sunburn</b> easily.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid direct sunlight and tanning salons during treatment.</li> <li>• Wear a hat, long sleeves, and long pants outside on sunny days.</li> <li>• Wear a sunscreen that blocks both UVA and UVB and has a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 30. Apply liberally, 30 minutes before exposure. Reapply every 2 hours and after swimming.</li> <li>• Frequent moisturizing with alcohol-free emollient creams is recommended.</li> <li>• Do not use over-the-counter acne preparations.</li> <li>• Your doctor may prescribe a topical cream or oral antibiotic to manage the acne-like rash.</li> <li>• Refer to <i>Your Medication Sun Sensitivity and Sunscreens*</i> or the <i>BC Health Guide</i> for more information</li> <li>• If your skin reaction persists or gets worse, call your doctor. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.</li> </ul>

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS DURING TREATMENT	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Diarrhea</b> may occur during your treatment. This is very common.</p>	<p>To help diarrhea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids</li> <li>• Eat and drink often in small amounts</li> <li>• Eat low fibre foods &amp; avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea*</i></li> </ul> <p>If you have an increase of less than 4 stools per day more than normal, or a mild increase in ostomy output, start the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loperamide (IMODIUM®) 2 mg, take 2 tablets (4 mg) to start, followed by 1 tablet (2 mg) every 4 hours, or after each unformed stool to a maximum of 8 tablets (16 mg) daily, unless otherwise directed by a physician</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sore mouth</b> may occur during treatment. This is common. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth or in the throat. <b>Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brush your teeth gently after eating and at bedtime with a very soft toothbrush. If your gums bleed, use gauze instead of a brush. Use baking soda instead of toothpaste.</li> <li>• Make a mouthwash with ½ teaspoon baking soda or salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day.</li> <li>• Try soft, bland foods like puddings, milkshakes and cream soups.</li> <li>• Avoid spicy, crunchy or acidic food, and very hot or cold foods.</li> <li>• Try ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Try with a Sore Mouth*</i></li> </ul>

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS DURING TREATMENT	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Pain or tenderness</b> may occur where the needle was placed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply warm compresses or soak in warm water for 15-20 mins. several times a day.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fever</b> may occur shortly after treatment with oxaliplatin. Fever should last no more than 24 hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take acetaminophen (e.g. TYLENOL®) every 3 – 4 hours.</li> <li>• Fever which occurs more than 48 hours after treatment may be the sign of an infection. See “<b>white blood cells</b>” above.</li> </ul>

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS DURING TREATMENT	MANAGEMENT
<p>Your <b>platelets</b> may decrease during or after your treatment. They will return to normal after your last treatment. This is common. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. <b>You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</b></p>	<p>To help prevent bleeding problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself.</li> <li>• Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose.</li> <li>• Avoid constipation.</li> <li>• Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. Maintain good oral hygiene.</li> </ul> <p>Some medications such as ASA (e.g. ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g. ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed by your doctor (e.g. <b>ASA for your heart</b>).</li> <li>• For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g. TYLENOL®) first, but occasional use of ibuprofen may be acceptable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Constipation</b> may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise if you can.</li> <li>• Drink plenty of fluids (8 cups a day).</li> <li>• Try ideas in <i>Suggestions for Dealing with Constipation*</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pain</b> may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>You may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day for mild to moderate pain. Tell your doctor if the pain continues or interferes with your activity.</p>
<p><b>Nail changes</b>, including loosening or loss of the nail, and swelling, may occur.</p>	<p>If nails are painful, you may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day for mild to moderate pain. Tell your doctor if the pain interferes with your activity. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.</p>
<p><b>Swelling</b> of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.</p>	<p>If swelling is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevate your feet when sitting.</li> <li>• Avoid tight clothing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Loss of appetite</b> and <b>weight loss</b> are common.</p>	<p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite.*</i></p>
<p><b>Tiredness and lack of energy</b> may occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.</li> <li>• Try the ideas in the handout titled <i>Fatigue/Tiredness*</i></li> </ul>

OTHER SIDE EFFECTS DURING TREATMENT	MANAGEMENT
<p><b>Hair loss</b> is uncommon with fluorouracil and rare with oxaliplatin and panitumumab. If you experience hair loss, your hair will grow back once you stop treatment. Colour and texture may change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a gentle shampoo and soft brush.</li> <li>• Care should be taken with use of hair spray, bleaches, dyes and perms.</li> <li>• If hair loss is a problem, refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes*</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Abnormal heart rhythm</b> (QT prolongation) rarely occurs.</p>	<p>Minimize your risk of abnormal heart rhythm by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always checking with your pharmacist and doctor about drug interactions when starting a new medication, herbal product, or supplement.</li> <li>• Tell your doctor immediately or get emergency help if your heart is beating irregularly or fast, or if you feel faint, lightheaded, or dizzy.</li> </ul>

**\*Please ask your chemotherapy nurse, pharmacist, or dietitian for a copy.**

### **Special note:**

**Heart Problems:** Serious heart problems can occur when starting fluorouracil. These can rarely be fatal. Problems such as chest pain, heart attack, abnormal heart rhythm, or heart failure can occur. Having a history of heart problems with capecitabine, a related chemotherapy drug, is a risk factor, as is having a history of prior angina (heart pain) or heart attack. Seek medical attention promptly if you experience feelings of heavy pressure or pain in the chest, trouble breathing, significant worsening leg swelling, or marked lightheadedness. These symptoms can occur within days after starting fluorouracil. If your symptoms are severe, you may need to call for emergency help.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PATIENT**

- Tell your doctor if you have ever had an unusual or **allergic reaction** to the following drugs before starting this treatment:
  1. oxaliplatin, cisplatin (PLATINOL®) or carboplatin (PARAPLATIN®).
  2. fluorouracil or capecitabine (XELODA®).
  3. leucovorin.
  4. panitumumab or another monoclonal antibody
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, leucovorin or panitumumab.
- Fluorouracil may cause **sterility** in men and **menopause** in women. If you plan to have children, discuss this with your doctor before being treated with fluorouracil.
- Oxaliplatin, fluorouracil and panitumumab may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with these medications. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breast feed during treatment.

- **Tell** doctors, dentists and other health professionals that you are being treated with oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, leucovorin and panitumumab before you receive any treatment from them.

### Medication Interactions:

- Other drugs may **interact** with leucovorin and oxaliplatin. Other drugs such as warfarin (COUMADIN®), phenytoin (DILANTIN®) and fosphenytoin (CEREBYX®) may **interact** with fluorouracil. Tell your doctor if you are taking these or any other drugs as you may need extra blood tests or your dose may need to be changed. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start taking any new drugs.

## THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS VERY IMPORTANT

### SEE YOUR DOCTOR OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of an **allergic reaction** (rare) soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heart beat, face swelling or breathing problems.
- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum); cloudy or foul smelling urine; painful, tender, or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- Signs of **bleeding problems** such as black, tarry stools, blood in urine, pinpoint red spots on skin, extensive bruising.
- Signs of **heart or lung problems** such as fast or uneven heartbeat, chest pain, chest pressure, shortness of breath, or difficulty in breathing, swelling of ankles, or fainting.
- Sudden **abdominal pain** or tenderness.
- **Seizures** or **loss of consciousness** with or without **confusion, headache, or changes in eyesight**.
- Persistent **loose watery stools**, especially if thirst, fever, dizziness or decreased urine are present.

### SEE YOUR DOCTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- **Painful hand-foot skin reaction** such as painful redness, peeling, tingling, numbness, swelling or blistering of the palms of your hands and/or the bottoms of your feet.
- **Uncontrolled nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.**
- Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.
- Signs of **liver problems** such as yellow eyes or skin, white or clay-coloured stools.
- Signs of **kidney problems** such as lower back pain or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- **Severe skin irritation**, including the area around the nails that is painful, red, or swollen.
- **Itching** that is very irritating or if **rash** is painful or looks infected.
- Changes in **eyesight**, eye pain, sensitivity to light, or severe eye redness.

**CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:**

- Painless hand-foot skin reaction such as redness, peeling, tingling, numbness, swelling, or blistering of the palms of your hands and/or bottoms of your feet.
- Uncontrolled constipation, loss of appetite, or weight loss.
- Dry mouth or increased thirst.
- Numbness or tingling in feet, hands, nose or throat.
- Easy bruising or minor bleeding.
- Headache or other pain not controlled with acetaminophen (e.g. **TYLENOL®**)
- Redness, swelling, pain, or sores where the needle was placed.
- Redness, swelling, pain, or sores on your lips, tongue, mouth, or throat.
- Heartburn; mild to moderate abdominal or stomach pain.
- Dizziness or trouble walking.
- Confusion, anxiety, depression, or trouble sleeping.
- Skin rash or dry, itchy skin.
- Changes to eyelashes or eyebrow hair, unusual hair growth.

**If you experience symptoms or changes in your body that have not been described above but worry you, or if any symptoms are severe, contact:**

\_\_\_\_\_ at telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_