

**For the Patient: Mitomycin for bladder**  
Other names: Mitomycin C, MUTAMYCIN®

- **Mitomycin** (mye toe mye' sin) is a drug that is given through a small tube into your bladder to treat certain types of bladder cancer.
- A **blood test** may be taken before each treatment. The dose and timing of your chemotherapy may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- **Limit the liquids** you drink for **6-8** hours before your treatment. You will be less likely to create urine and less likely to need to urinate during your treatment.
- Your doctor or nurse inserts a **catheter** (small tube) into your bladder and drains out any urine. The mitomycin is given into your bladder by attaching a syringe to the catheter. The catheter is then removed.
- You will be asked to **hold** the mitomycin in your bladder for as long as possible up to **1 to 2 hours** after each treatment.
  - Be sure to lie on your stomach for the first 15 minutes after treatment.
  - After lying on your stomach you may be advised to lie on your back for 15 minutes, then on your side for 15 minutes, and then on your other side for 15 minutes.
  - In other cases, after lying on your stomach for 15 minutes you may be told to get up and move around. Either way, this makes sure that the mitomycin completely covers the inside of your bladder.
- Unless otherwise advised by your doctor you should **drink** extra fluids for the next 24 hours so that you will pass more urine. Urinate frequently. This helps prevent bladder problems.
- In the days following treatment, **sit** when urinating, and **flush twice** to safely dispose of any drug in your urine. **Wash** your hands and genital area well after urinating.
- Other drugs may **interact** with mitomycin. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs.
- The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of mitomycin.
- **Use** a condom or **abstain** from sex for 24 hours after treatment.

- Mitomycin may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with mitomycin. 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 mitomycin before you receive any treatment from them.

Side effects are listed in the following table in the order in which they may occur. Tips to help manage the side effects are included.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<b>Nausea</b> does not usually occur with mitomycin when given into the bladder.	
Mitomycin can <b>irritate your bladder</b> . You may notice frequent or painful urination, urination at night and some blood or tissue in your urine.	If severe, your next treatment may be decreased or delayed.

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

- 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.

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

- **Skin rash** or **itching**.
- Signs of **bladder problems** such as severe pain when you urinate, frequent need to urinate, blood in your urine, or abdominal pain.

#### REPORT ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS TO YOUR DOCTOR

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