



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: GUOTTIP

Neoadjuvant Therapy for Penile Squamous Cell Cancer Using PACLitaxel, Ifosfamide and CISplatin (TIP)

GU = Genito**U**rinary

OT = **O**ther

T = pacli**T**axel

I = Ifosfamide

P = cis**P**latin

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

What are these drugs used for?

- Paclitaxel (TAXOL®, ONXOL®), Ifosfamide (IFEX®), and Cisplatin (PLATINOL®) are used together before penile cancer surgery (called neoadjuvant chemotherapy), to destroy cancer cells that may have spread to other parts of your body. This treatment may reduce the chance of your penile cancer coming back and may improve your overall survival or chance of a cure.

How do these drugs work?

- These drugs work together to limit the growth of cancer and kill the cancer cells.

TREATMENT SUMMARY

How are these drugs given?

- Your treatment plan consists of 4 'cycles'. Each cycle lasts 3 weeks (21 days).
- **Paclitaxel** is given into a vein (IV) at the clinic on Day 1 of each cycle.
- **Ifosfamide** and **cisplatin** are given into the vein (IV) on Days 1, 2, and 3 of each cycle.
- You will also receive a medication called **mesna** to help protect your bladder from the side effects of ifosfamide. This will be given into the vein before and after the ifosfamide dose.
- After 21 days from Day 1 this cycle will start again.
- A medication called filgrastim (G-CSF) may be prescribed for some patients during the chemotherapy treatment. It is a medication that you will inject under your skin, and it will help your bone marrow make new white blood cells (WBC).

What will happen when I get my drugs?

- A blood test will be taken before starting treatment and before each cycle. The blood test may also be repeated at anytime during treatment. The dose and timing of your chemotherapy may be changed based on the results of the blood tests and/or other side effects.
- Your doctor may also ask you to take a hearing test before and during treatment with cisplatin.
- Before your paclitaxel dose you will receive medications (dexamethasone, diphenhydramine, and famotidine) as well as anti-nausea drugs to help with side effects.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Your healthcare team will review the risks of treatment and possible side effects with you before starting treatment.

Side effects that can occur with these medications 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
<p>Your white blood cells may decrease 10 to 12 days after your treatment. They usually return to normal 15 to 21 days after your last treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, you are at greater risk of having an infection.</p>	<p>To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people who are sick. • Call your healthcare team immediately 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.
<p>Your platelets may decrease 8-9 days after your treatment. They usually return to normal before your next treatment. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</p>	<p>To help prevent bleeding problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself. • Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose. • Avoid constipation. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. Maintain good oral hygiene. <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"> • Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed without checking with your doctor (e.g., ASA for your heart). • For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) first, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day, but occasional use of ibuprofen may be acceptable.
<p>These medications burn if they leak 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>Pain or tenderness may occur where the needle was placed.</p>	<p>Apply cool compresses or soak in cool water for 15 to 20 minutes several times a day.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Sore mouth may sometimes occur a few days after treatment. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth, or in the throat. Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Make a mouthwash with ¼ teaspoon baking soda AND ¼ teaspoon salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day. • You can also request a prescription for Magic Mouthwash from your doctor.
<p>Nausea and vomiting may occur after your treatment. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>You may be given a prescription for antinausea 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"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s).</p>
<p>Tiredness and lack of energy may commonly occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.*

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

Side effects for PACLITAXEL are listed in the table below:

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Allergic reactions commonly occur. Signs of an allergic reaction may include flushing, rash, dizziness, breathing problems, abdominal or back pain. This can occur immediately or several hours after receiving paclitaxel and usually only with the first or second dose.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving paclitaxel or contact your oncologist immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Muscle or joint pain may commonly occur a few days after your treatment.</p>	<p>You may take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) for mild to moderate pain. Tell your healthcare team if the pain interferes with your activity.</p>
<p>Fever may sometimes occur shortly after treatment with paclitaxel. Fever should last no longer than 24 hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day. • Fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer) which occurs more than a few days after treatment may be a sign of an infection. Report this to your healthcare team immediately.
<p>Diarrhea may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>
<p>Constipation may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise if you can. • Drink plenty of fluids. • Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*
<p>Hair loss is common and may begin within a few days or weeks of treatment. Your hair may thin or you may lose it completely. Your scalp may feel tender. Hair loss may occur on your face and body. Hair will grow back once your treatments are over and sometimes between treatments. Colour and texture may change.</p>	<p>Refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</i>.*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a gentle shampoo and soft brush. • Care should be taken with use of hair spray, bleaches, dyes, and perms. • Protect your scalp with a hat, scarf or wig in cold weather. Some extended health plans will pay part of the cost of a wig. • Cover your head or apply sunscreen on sunny days. • Apply mineral oil to your scalp to reduce itching. • If you lose your eyelashes and eyebrows, protect your eyes from dust and grit with a broad-rimmed hat and glasses.

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Numbness or tingling of the fingers or toes may commonly occur. This will slowly return to normal once your treatments are over. This may take several months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be careful when handling items that are sharp, hot, or cold. • Tell your healthcare team at your next visit, especially if you have trouble with buttons, writing, or picking up small objects.
Skin rashes may sometimes occur.	If itching is very irritating, call your healthcare team. Otherwise, be sure to mention it at your next visit.
Loss of appetite may occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i>.*
Swelling of hands, feet, or lower legs may sometimes occur if your body retains extra fluid.	<p>If swelling is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate your feet when sitting. • Avoid tight clothing.

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

Side effects for IFOSFAMIDE are listed in the table below:

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
Blood in the urine may occur with ifosfamide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report this to your healthcare team immediately. • Drink plenty of fluids, as directed by your doctor. • Urinate as often as possible.
Hair loss is common and may begin within a few days or weeks of treatment. Your hair may thin or you may lose it completely. Your scalp may feel tender. You may lose hair on your face and body. Your hair will grow back once your treatments are over and sometimes between treatments. Colour and texture may change.	<p>Refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</i>.*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a gentle shampoo and soft brush. • Care should be taken with use of hair spray, bleaches, dyes, and perms. • Protect your scalp with a hat, scarf or wig in cold weather. Some extended health plans will pay part of the cost of a wig. • Cover your head or apply sunscreen on sunny days. • Apply mineral oil to your scalp to reduce itching. • If you lose your eyelashes and eyebrows, protect your eyes from dust and grit with a broad-rimmed hat and glasses.

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

Side effects for CISPLATIN are listed in the table below:

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Allergic reactions may rarely occur. Signs of an allergic reaction are dizziness, confusion and wheezing. This reaction occur immediately or several hours after receiving cisplatin. This reaction can occur after the first dose of cisplatin or after many doses of cisplatin.</p>	<p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving cisplatin or contact your oncologist immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p>
<p>Diarrhea may occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of liquids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

Side effects for MESNA are listed in the table below:

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Upset stomach, nausea, and vomiting may occur after your treatment and may last for several hours.</p>	<p>You will be given a prescription for antinausea 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"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your antinausea drug(s).</p>

SIDE EFFECTS	MANAGEMENT
<p>Diarrhea or soft stools may sometimes occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p>	<p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p>

***Please ask your nurse or pharmacist for a copy.**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PATIENT:

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of an **allergic reaction** soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heartbeat, face swelling, abdominal pain 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 a **stroke** such as sudden onset of severe headache, eyesight changes, slurred speech, loss of coordination, weakness or numbness in arm or leg.
- Signs of a **blood clot** such as tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf swelling and tenderness, sudden onset of cough, chest pain, or shortness of breath.
- 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 feet or lower legs, or fainting.
- Signs of **bladder problems** such as changes in urination, painful burning sensation, presence of blood, or abdominal pain.
- Signs of **bleeding problems** such as black, tarry stools; blood in urine; pinpoint red spots on skin; extensive bruising.
- **Seizures or fainting.**
- **Confusion, extreme tiredness or restlessness, or hallucinations** (seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not there).
- Severe **abdominal pain.**

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- 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 or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- **Numbness or tingling** in feet or hands.
- **Changes in eyesight.**

- **Hearing things that are not there.**
- **Trouble walking.**
- **Skin rash or itching.**
- **Muscle weakness.**
- Uncontrolled **nausea, vomiting** or diarrhea.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:

- Headache not controlled with acetaminophen (e.g., **TYLENOL®**).
- Easy bruising or minor bleeding.
- Redness, swelling, pain, or sores where the needle was placed.
- Redness, swelling, pain or sores on your lips, tongue, mouth or throat.

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 _____

If you have symptoms that are severe or need emergency services, go to your local hospital's Emergency Department.