

CYBORD Treatment

This handout gives general information about this cancer treatment.

You will learn:

- who to contact for help
- what the treatment is
- how it is given
- what to expect while on treatment



This handout was created by Cancer Care Ontario together with patients and their caregivers who have also gone through cancer treatment. It is meant to help support you through your cancer treatment and answer some of your questions.

This information does not replace the advice of your health care team. Always talk to your health care team about your treatment.

Who do I contact if I have questions or need help?

My cancer health care provider is: _____

During the day I should contact: _____

Evenings, weekends and holidays: _____

What is this treatment?

CYBORD is the code name of your multiple myeloma treatment regimen.

A regimen is a combination of medications to treat cancer.

This regimen name is made up of one or more letters from the names of the 3 medications in your treatment.

Here are the names of the medications in this regimen:

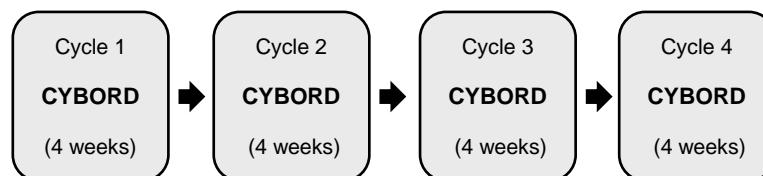
CY = **CY**clophosphamide

BOR = **BOR**tezomib

D = **D**examethasone

For most people, treatment lasts **16 weeks**. The treatment is divided into **4 cycles**. Each cycle is **4 weeks** long.

Here is a picture of the schedule for CYBORD treatment:



After 4 cycles, your health care team will talk to you about how your treatment is going and plan next steps.

During each 4 week cycle you will have CYBORD treatment on day 1 at the hospital. For Cycles 1 and 2 only, you will take dexamethasone tablets for 4 days at home.

Each cycle looks like this:

Cycles 1 and 2:

Day 1 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	2 Take your dexamethasone	3 Take your dexamethasone	4 Take your dexamethasone	5	6	7
8 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	9 Take your dexamethasone	10 Take your dexamethasone	11 Take your dexamethasone	12 Take your dexamethasone	13	14
15 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	16	17 Take your dexamethasone	18 Take your dexamethasone	19 Take your dexamethasone	20 Take your dexamethasone	21
22 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	23	24	25	26	27	28

* Dexamethasone may be taken on a schedule that is different from what is shown on the calendar above. Speak with your health care team to see if the above schedule applies to you.

Cycles 3 and 4:

Day 1 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	2	3	4	5	6	7
8 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for CYBORD treatment	23	24	25	26	27	28

**Remember to:**

- ✓ Tell your health care team about all of the other medications you are taking.
- ✓ Keep taking other medications that have been prescribed for you, unless you have been told not to by your health care team.

How is this treatment given?

Bortezomib is given under your skin using a small needle (subcutaneous or Subcut) or through an IV (injected into a vein). This is done at the hospital.

You will have a blood test before each treatment cycle to make sure it is safe for you to get treatment.

Cyclophosphamide is given as tablets that you swallow.

- Swallow your cyclophosphamide tablets whole. Take them with a full glass of water either during or just after a meal.
- Do not crush cyclophosphamide tablets.
- Cyclophosphamide tablets contains a small amount of lactose. If you cannot have lactose, talk to your doctor.

Dexamethasone is given as tablets that you swallow.

- Swallow dexamethasone tablets whole. Take them with a full glass of water either during or just after a meal.
- If possible, take dexamethasone tablets in the morning right after eating breakfast.

How to safely handle and store your medications:

- Keep dexamethasone and cyclophosphamide tablets in the original packaging at room temperature in a dry place, away from heat and light.
- Keep out of sight and reach of children and pets.
- Do not throw out any unused dexamethasone or cyclophosphamide tablets at home. Bring them to your pharmacy to be thrown away safely.

What other medications are given with this treatment?

To Prevent Infection from Bacteria

You may be given a medication to take before your treatment to prevent infection.

- These are called antibiotics (such as trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole).

To Prevent Infection from Herpes Zoster virus (shingles)

You may be given medication to take before your treatment to prevent infection from the Herpes Zoster virus.

- These are called anti-virals (such as acyclovir or valacyclovir)

To Prevent Upset Stomach from too much acid

You may be given a medication to help reduce stomach acid to prevent you from having an upset stomach.

- These are called proton pump inhibitors (such as pantoprazole or rabeprazole)

To Prevent Nausea and Vomiting

You may be given medications to help prevent nausea (feeling like throwing up) and vomiting (throwing up) before they start.

- These are called anti-nausea medications and include medications such as ondansetron (Zofran®), granisetron (Kytril®) or others.

DO this while on treatment

- ✓ DO tell your health care team about any other medical conditions that you have such as high blood pressure, diabetes, bleeding problems, problems with nerves in hands and feet (numbness or tingling), heart, liver, lung or kidney problems, or any allergies.
- ✓ DO check with your health care team before getting any vaccinations, surgery, dental work or other medical procedures.
- ✓ DO monitor your blood sugar regularly if you are taking any medications for diabetes. This treatment may cause changes in your blood sugar levels.
- ✓ DO drink plenty of fluids (unless told differently) and pee often for 2 or 3 days after your cyclophosphamide dose to prevent bladder irritation.
- ✓ DO talk to your health care team about your risk of getting other cancers and heart problems after this treatment.
- ✓ DO tell your health care team if you have any new pain, numbness or tingling of your hands or feet. This is especially important if you are having trouble doing tasks (like doing up buttons, writing, walking) or if you have severe pain or numbness.

DO NOT do this while on treatment



- X DO NOT take any other medications, such as vitamins (especially **vitamin C**), over-the-counter (non-prescription) drugs, or natural health products (such as **green tea** or any drinks or food that contains green tea) without checking with your health care team. **Green tea and vitamin C** supplements may make your treatment not work as well.
- X DO NOT start any complementary or alternative therapies, such as acupuncture or homeopathic medications, without checking with your health care team.
- X DO NOT eat or drink grapefruit, starfruit, Seville oranges or their juices (or products that contain these) while on this treatment. They may increase side effects.
- X DO NOT smoke or drink alcohol while on treatment without talking to your health care team first. Smoking and drinking can make side effects worse and make your treatment not work as well.

Will this treatment interact with other medications or natural health products?

Yes, the medications in this regimen can interact with other medications, vitamins, foods and natural health products. Interactions can make the treatment not work as well or cause severe side effects.

Tell your health care team about all of your:

- prescription and over-the-counter (non-prescription) medications
- natural health products such as vitamins, herbal teas, homeopathic medicines, and other supplements

Check with your health care team before starting or stopping any of them.



Talk to your health care team **BEFORE** taking or using these

- Anti-inflammatory medications such as ibuprofen (Advil® or Motrin®), naproxen (Aleve®) or Aspirin®
- Over-the-counter products such as dimenhydrinate (Gravol®)
- Natural health products such as St. John's Wort
- Alcoholic drinks
- Tobacco
- All other drugs, such as marijuana (medical or recreational)

What should I do if I feel unwell, have pain, a headache or a fever?

- ✓ **Always** check your temperature to see if you have a fever **before** taking any medications for fever or pain (such as acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Advil)).
 - Fever can be a sign of infection that may need treatment right away.
 - If you take these medications before you check for fever, they may lower your temperature and you may not know you have an infection.

How to check for fever:

Keep a digital (electronic) thermometer at home and take your temperature if you feel hot or unwell (for example, chills, headache, mild pain).

- You have a fever if your temperature taken **in your mouth (oral temperature)** is:
 - 38.3°C (100.9°F) or higher at any time
- OR
- 38.0°C (100.4°F) or higher for at least one hour.



If you do have a fever:

- ✓ **Try to contact your health care team. If you are not able to talk to them for advice, you MUST get emergency medical help right away.**
- ✓ Ask your health care team for the [Fever](#) pamphlet for more information.

If you do not have a fever but have mild symptoms such as headache or mild pain:

- ✓ Ask your health care team about the right medication for you. **Acetaminophen (Tylenol®)** is a safe choice for most people.



Talk to your health care team before you start taking Ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®), naproxen (Aleve®) or ASA (Aspirin®), as they may increase your chance of bleeding or interact with your cancer treatment.



Talk to your health care team if you already take **low dose aspirin** for a medical condition (such as a heart problem). It may still be safe to take.

How will this treatment affect sex, pregnancy and breast feeding?

Talk to your health care team about:

- How this treatment may affect your sexual health.
- Changes to your menstrual cycle (periods), if this applies to you.
- Symptoms of menopause such as hot flashes, vaginal dryness or changes in your mood, if this applies to you.
- How this treatment may affect your ability to have a baby, if this applies to you.

This treatment may harm an unborn baby. Tell your health care team if you or your partner are pregnant, become pregnant during treatment, or are breastfeeding.

- If there is **any** chance of pregnancy happening, you and your partner together must use 2 effective forms of birth control at the same time until **6 months** after your last treatment dose. Talk to your health care team about which birth control options are best for you.
- Do not breastfeed while on this treatment.

What are the side effects of this treatment?

The following table lists side effects that you may have when getting CYBORD treatment. The table is set up to list the most common side effects first and the least common last. You may not have all of the side effects listed and you may have some that are not listed.

Read over the side effect table so that you know what to look for and when to get help. Keep this paper during your treatment so that you can refer to it if you need to.

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Fatigue</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeling of tiredness or low energy that lasts a long time and does not go away with rest or sleep. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be active. Aim to get 30 minutes of moderate exercise (you are able to talk comfortably while exercising) on most days. Check with your health care team before starting any new exercise. Pace yourself, do not rush. Put off less important activities. Rest when you need to. Ask family or friends to help you with things like housework, shopping, and child or pet care. Eat well and drink at least 6 to 8 glasses of water or other liquids every day (unless your doctor told you to drink more or less). Avoid driving or using machinery if you are feeling tired. <p>Ask your health care team for the Fatigue pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Diarrhea</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose, watery, unformed stool (poo) that may happen days to weeks after you get your treatment. <p>What to do?</p> <p>If you have diarrhea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take anti-diarrhea medication if your health care team prescribed or told you to take it. Do not eat foods or drinks with artificial sweetener (like chewing gum or 'diet' drinks), coffee and alcohol. Eat many small meals and snacks instead of 2 or 3 large meals. Drink at least 6 to 8 cups of liquids each day, unless your health care team has told you to drink more or less. Talk to your health care team if you can't drink 6 to 8 cups of liquids each day when you have diarrhea. You may need to drink special liquids with salt and sugar, called Oral Rehydration Therapy. Talk to your health care team if your diarrhea does not improve after 24 hours of taking diarrhea medication or if you have diarrhea more than 7 times in one day. <p>Ask your health care team for the diarrhea pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if no improvement after 24 hours of taking diarrhea medication or if severe (more than 7 times in one day)</p>
<p>Nausea and vomiting</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nausea is feeling like you need to throw up, you may also feel light-headed. You may feel nausea within hours to days after your treatment. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if nausea lasts more than 48 hours or vomiting lasts more than 24 hours or if it is severe</p>

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>What to do?</p> <p>To help prevent nausea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is easier to prevent nausea than to treat it once it happens. • Take your anti-nausea medication(s) as prescribed, even if you do not feel like throwing up. • Drink clear liquids and have small meals. Get fresh air and rest. • Do not eat spicy, fried foods or foods with a strong smell. • Limit caffeine (like coffee, tea) and avoid alcohol. <p>If you have nausea or vomiting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take your rescue (as-needed) anti-nausea medication(s) as prescribed. • Ask your health care team for the Nausea & Vomiting pamphlet for more information. • Talk to your health care team if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ nausea lasts more than 48 hours ○ vomiting lasts more than 24 hours or if it is severe 	
<p>Hair thinning or loss</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your hair may become thin or fall out during or after treatment. • In most cases, your hair will grow back after treatment. The texture or colour may change. • In very rare cases, hair loss may be permanent. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a gentle soft brush • Do not use hair sprays, bleaches, dyes and perms. 	Talk to your health care team if this bothers you

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Side effects of taking steroids</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weight gain (that sometimes may be seen in places such as the cheeks or the back of the neck) ○ Weak muscles ○ High blood sugar ○ Upset stomach ○ Problems with sleeping ○ Changes in your mood • If you take steroids (such as dexamethasone) for many months or years, you may develop cataracts (clouding in your eyes) or osteoporosis (weak bones). <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take your dexamethasone tablets in the morning with breakfast. • Eat a healthy, balanced diet and exercise regularly (talk to your health care team first to know what exercise is safe for you). • Do not have close contact (such as hugs and kisses) with people who are sick. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if you have no improvement or if it is severe</p>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Constipation</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having bowel movements (going poo) less often than normal. • Small hard stools (poo) that look like pellets. • The need to push hard and strain to have any stool (poo) come out. • Stomach ache or cramps. • A bloated belly, feeling of fullness, or discomfort. • Leaking of watery stools (poo). • Lots of gas or burping. • Nausea or vomiting <p>What to do?</p> <p>To help prevent constipation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to eat more fiber rich foods like fruits with skin, leafy greens and whole grains. • Drink at least 6 to 8 cups of liquids each day unless your health care team has told you to drink more or less. • Be Active. Exercise can help to keep you regular. • If you take opioid pain medication, ask your health care team if eating more fibre is right for you. <p>To help treat constipation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have not had a bowel movement in 2 to 3 days you may need to take a laxative (medication to help you poo) to help you have regular bowel movements. Ask your health care team what to do. <p>See the Constipation Pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Neuropathy (Tingling, numb toes or fingers)</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbness or tingling of your fingers and toes may happen after starting treatment • Sometimes it can be painful and feel like burning sensation, which may be severe. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk to your health care team if you have symptoms of neuropathy. • Numbness may slowly get better after your treatment ends. <p>In rare cases, it may continue long after treatment ends. If you continue to have bothersome symptoms, talk to your health care team for advice.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team, especially if you have trouble doing tasks like doing up buttons writing, moving, or if you have severe pain or numbness</p>
<p>Low Appetite, weight loss</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of interest in food or not feeling hungry • Weight loss <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to eat your favourite foods • Eat small meals throughout the day. • You may need to take meal supplements to help keep your weight up. • Talk to your health care team if you have no appetite <p>See our loss of appetite pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Headache, mild joint, muscle pain or cramps</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New pain in your muscles or joints, muscle cramps, or feeling achy. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take pain medication (acetaminophen or opioids such as codeine, morphine, hydromorphone, oxycodone) as prescribed. • Read the above section: “What should I do if I feel unwell, have pain, a headache or a fever?” before taking acetaminophen (Tylenol®), ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®), naproxen (Aleve®) or Aspirin. These medications may hide an infection that needs treatment or they may increase your risk of bleeding. • Rest often and try light exercise (such as walking) as it may help. <p>Ask your health care team for the Pain pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>
<p>Low neutrophils (white blood cells) in the blood (neutropenia)</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>When neutrophils are low, you are at risk of getting an infection more easily. Ask your health care team for the Neutropenia (Low white blood cell count) pamphlet for more information.</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you feel hot or unwell (for example if you have chills or a new cough), you must check your temperature to see if you have a fever. • Do not take medications that treat a fever before you take your temperature (for example, Tylenol®, acetaminophen, Advil® or ibuprofen). 	<p>If you have a fever, try to contact your health care team. If you are unable to talk to the team for advice, you MUST get emergency medical help right away</p>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not eat or drink anything hot or cold right before taking your temperature. <p>You have a fever if your temperature taken in your mouth (oral temperature) is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38.3°C (100.9°F) or higher at any time <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38.0°C (100.4°F) or higher for at least one hour. <p>What to do?</p> <p>If your health care team has told you that you have low neutrophils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often to prevent infection. • Check with your health care team before getting any vaccines, surgeries, medical procedures or visiting your dentist. • Keep a digital thermometer at home so you can easily check for a fever. <p>If you have a fever</p> <p>If you have a fever, try to contact your health care team. If you are unable to talk to the team for advice, you must get emergency medical help right away.</p>	
<p>Low platelets in the blood</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>When platelets are low you are at risk for bleeding and bruising. Ask your health care team for the Low Platelet Count pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if you have any signs of bleeding. If you have bleeding that doesn't stop or is severe, (very heavy) you MUST get emergency medical help right away</p>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch for signs of bleeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ bleeding from your gums ○ unusual or heavy nosebleeds ○ bruising easily or more than normal ○ black coloured stools (poo) or blood in your stools (poo) ○ coughing up red or brown coloured mucus ○ dizziness, constant headache or changes in your vision ○ heavy vaginal bleeding ○ red or pink coloured urine (pee) <p>What to do?</p> <p>If your health care team has told you that you have low platelets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell your pharmacist that your platelet count may be low before taking any prescriptions or over-the-counter medication. • Check with your healthcare team before you go to the dentist. • Take care of your mouth and use a soft toothbrush. • Try to prevent cuts and bruises. • Ask your health care team what activities are safe for you. • Your treatment may have to be delayed if you have low platelets. Your health care team may recommend a blood transfusion. <p>If you have signs of bleeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have a small bleed, clean the area with soap and water or a saline (saltwater) rinse. Apply pressure for at least 10 minutes. <p>If you have bleeding that doesn't stop or is severe (very heavy), you must get emergency medical help right away.</p>	

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Cough and feeling short of breath</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may have a cough and feel short of breath. • Symptoms that often happen with a cough are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wheezing or a whistling breathing ○ Runny nose ○ Sore throat ○ Heartburn ○ Weight loss ○ Fever and chills • Rarely coughing and shortness of breath may be severe and may happen with chest pain, trouble breathing or coughing up blood. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check your temperature to see if you have a fever. Read the above section “What should I do if I feel unwell, have pain, a headache or a fever?” on page 9. • If you have a fever, try to talk to your health care team. If you are not able to talk to them for advice, you MUST get emergency medical help right away. • If you have a severe cough with chest pain, trouble breathing or you are coughing up blood, get medical help right away. 	<p>Talk to your health care team. If you are not able to talk to your health care team for advice, and you have a fever or severe symptoms, you MUST get emergency medical help right away.</p>

Less Common Side Effects (10 to 24 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Rash; dry, itchy skin</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may have cracked, rough, flaking or peeling areas of the skin. • Your skin may look red and feel warm, like a sunburn. • Your skin may itch, burn, sting or feel very tender when touched. <p>What to do?</p> <p>To prevent and treat dry skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fragrance-free skin moisturizer. • Protect your skin from the sun and the cold. • Use sunscreen with UVA and UVB protection and a SPF of at least 30. • Avoid perfumed products and lotions that contain alcohol. • Drink 6 to 8 cups of non-alcoholic, non-caffeinated liquids each day, unless your health care team has told you to drink more or less. <p>Rash may be severe in some rare cases and cause your skin to blister or peel. If this happens, get emergency medical help right away.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

Less Common Side Effects (10 to 24 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Mild swelling</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may have mild swelling or puffiness in your arms and/or legs. Rarely, this may be severe. <p>What to do?</p> <p>To help prevent swelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eat a low-salt diet. <p>If you have swelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear loose-fitting clothing. For swollen legs or feet, keep your feet up when sitting. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>
<p>Pains or cramps in the belly</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain or cramps in your belly. Constipation and diarrhea can cause pain in your belly. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the pain is severe, gets worse or doesn't go away, talk to your health care team about other possible causes. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

Less Common Side Effects (10 to 24 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Dizziness</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may feel light-headed and like you might faint (pass out). <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay down right away so you do not fall. Slowly get up and start moving once you feel better. Do not drive a motor vehicle or use machinery if you feel dizzy. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>
<p>Bladder problems</p> <p>(May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeling like you need to pee badly all of a sudden. Pain in your belly or lower belly area or pain when peeing. If severe, you may have blood in your pee. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink at least 6 to 8 cups (2 Litres) of liquids per day on treatment days, unless your health care team has told you to drink more or less. Tell your health care team if your pee is red or if you have other symptoms of bladder problems. Get emergency help right away for severe symptoms. 	<p>Talk to your health care team. Get emergency medical help right away for severe symptoms.</p>
<p>Low blood pressure</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may feel tired, dizzy or light-headed. You may have nausea (feeling like you need to throw up), vomiting or blurred vision. You may faint (pass out). 	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

Less Common Side Effects (10 to 24 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check your blood pressure often. Talk to your health care team to find out what a safe blood pressure is for you. • If you feel dizzy or unwell lay down right away so that you do not fall. Try to get up and move slowly only once you feel better. • Do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery if you feel dizzy. • Your blood pressure may drop when the medication is being given to you. Let your health care team know right away if you start to feel dizzy or lightheaded. 	

Other rare, but serious side effects are possible with this treatment.

If you have **any** of the following, talk to your cancer health care team or get emergency medical help right away:

- new pain or swelling in your arm or leg
- sudden confusion, trouble speaking or difficulty moving your arms or legs
- weakness on one side of your body
- any changes in your vision
- going pee less than usual and unusual weight gain
- muscle twitching, severe weakness
- severe bloating or feeling of fullness
- yellowish skin or eyes, unusually dark pee
- seizure
- irregular heartbeat or chest pain
- signs of allergy such as swollen lips, face or tongue, chest and throat tightness.

For an electronic copy of this document, visit: cancercareontario.ca/regimeninfo

For more information on how to manage your symptoms ask your health care provider, or visit: www.cancercareontario.ca/en/symptom-management

