

FEC-D 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?

FEC-D is the code name of your breast cancer treatment regimen.

A regimen is a combination of medications to treat cancer.

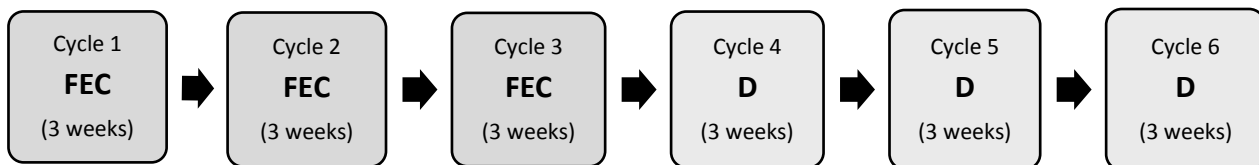
This regimen name is made up of one or more letters from the names of the 4 medications in your treatment.

Here are the names of the medications in this regimen:

FEC = Fluorouracil (also called 5-FU), Epirubicin, and Cyclophosphamide
D = Docetaxel (also called Taxotere®)

For most people, treatment lasts **18 weeks**. The treatment is divided into **6 cycles**. Each cycle is **3 weeks** long.

Here is a picture of the schedule for FEC-D treatment:



During each 3-week cycle you will have FEC or D treatment on day 1 at the hospital.

Each cycle looks like this:

Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Treatment Day: Go to the hospital for FEC or D treatment	No FEC or D Treatment					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21



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?

The medications in your treatment are given through an IV (injected into a vein) at the hospital.

Your health care team may suggest that you get a **PICC line** or a **Port-a-Cath**.

- These are special IV's used to give medicines and fluids into larger veins.
- A PICC or Port-a-Cath can be safer for some medications that can cause reactions when given through an IV in your hand.
- If you have a PICC or Port-a-Cath you do not need an IV (needle) put into your arm every time you come for treatment.

- ✓ Talk to your health care team about the benefits and risks of a **PICC** or a **Port-a-Cath** to see if one of these options is right for you.

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

What other medications are given with this treatment?

To Prevent Nausea and Vomiting

You will 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®), aprepitant (Emend®) or others.

To Prevent Allergic Reaction and Swelling

Before docetaxel (D), you will be given medication to help prevent allergic reactions and swelling.

- The medication is a corticosteroid such as dexamethasone.
- You will take the medication at home, starting 1 day before your docetaxel (D) treatment. You will take it the day of your treatment and you will keep taking it after your treatment as well.
- The medication will help to prevent allergic reaction and swelling before they start.

To Prevent Infection

You may also be given a medication after each treatment day or just after treatment cycles 4 to 6 to increase your white blood cell count (neutrophils). This helps to prevent infection and make sure it is safe for you to get your next treatment.

- The medication may be called filgrastim (Neupogen®, Grastofil®) or pegfilgrastim (Neulasta®).

DO this while on treatment

- ✓ DO tell your health care team about any other medical conditions that you have such as heart, liver, bladder, kidney, skin and nerve problems, or any allergies or intolerances.
- ✓ DO check with your health care team before getting any vaccinations, surgery, dental work or other medical procedures, or if you have had surgery in the past 10 days.
- ✓ DO drink plenty of fluids (unless told otherwise) and pee often for 2 or 3 days after your FEC treatment to prevent bladder irritation. It is normal for **your urine (pee) to be red for up to 2 days after your FEC treatment**. Tell your health care team if your pee stays red for more than 2 days.
- ✓ DO protect your skin from the sun. Wear a long sleeved shirt, long pants and a hat. Apply sunscreen with UVA and UVB protection and an SPF of at least 30. Your skin may be more sensitive to the sun and you could develop a bad sunburn or rash more easily.
- ✓ DO talk to your health care team about your risk of getting other cancers and heart problems after this treatment.
- ✓ DO consider asking someone to drive you to and from the hospital on your treatment days. You may feel drowsy or dizzy after your treatment.

DO NOT do this while on treatment



- X DO NOT take any other medications, such as vitamins, over-the-counter (non-prescription) drugs, or natural health products 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 start any complementary or alternative therapies, such as acupuncture or homeopathic medications, without checking with your health care team.
- 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.

- If you are taking seizure medications (such as phenytoin), your health care team will monitor your blood levels closely and may change your dose.
- If you are taking a blood thinner (such as warfarin), your health care team may need extra blood tests and may change your dose.



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
- Supplements such as vitamin C
- 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 (for **male** patients) and at **12 months** (for **female** patients). Talk to your health care team about which birth control options are best for you.
- Do not use hormonal birth control (such as birth control pills), unless your health care team told you that they are safe. Talk to your health care team about the safest birth control 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 FEC-D treatment. The table is set up to list the most common side effects first and the least common last. It is unlikely that you will 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>Hair thinning or loss</p> <p>(May be severe)</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, but 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. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if this bothers you</p>
<p>Nausea and vomiting</p> <p>(More likely with FEC)</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>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. 	<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>

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not take medications that treat a fever before you take your temperature (for example, Tylenol®, acetaminophen, Advil® or ibuprofen). • 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>	

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<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>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), except for the 2 days after your FEC treatment <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>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>

Very Common Side Effects (50 or more out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<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>	
<p>Fatigue</p> <p>(More likely with D)</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 health care team has 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>Mouth sores</p> <p>(More likely with FEC)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round, painful, white or gray sores inside your mouth that can occur on the tongue, lips, gums, or inside your cheeks. • In more severe cases they may make it hard to swallow, eat or brush your teeth. • They may last for 3 days or longer. <p>What to do?</p> <p>To help prevent mouth sores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take care of your mouth by gently brushing and flossing regularly. • Rinse your mouth often with a homemade mouthwash. • To make a homemade mouthwash, mix 1 teaspoonful of baking soda and 1 teaspoonful of salt in 4 cups (1L) of water. • Do not use store-bought mouthwashes, especially those with alcohol, because they may irritate your mouth. <p>If you have mouth sores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid hot, spicy, acidic, hard or crunchy foods. • Your doctor may prescribe a special mouthwash to relieve mouth sores and prevent infection. • Talk to your health care team as soon as you notice mouth or lip sores or if it hurts to eat, drink or swallow. <p>Ask your health care team for the mouth care pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team as soon as you notice mouth or lip sores or if it hurts to eat, drink or swallow</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 or numb fingers or toes)</p> <p>(More likely with D; May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbness or tingling of your fingers and toes that may happen after starting docetaxel (the last 9 weeks of your 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>Rash; dry, itchy skin or skin sensitivity to sunlight</p> <p>(More likely with D)</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. • When your skin is exposed to the sun you may get an itchy, red rash that looks like a sunburn or other skin reactions. 	<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>What to do?</p> <p>To prevent and treat dry skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fragrance-free skin moisturizer every day. • Protect your skin from the sun and the cold. When you are in the sun, wear long sleeved shirts, long pants and a hat. • Use sunscreen with UVA and UVB protection and a SPF of at least 30. • Use a lip balm with sunscreen on your lips. • 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>Mild Swelling</p> <p>(More likely with D)</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"> • Take your corticosteroid medication (dexamethasone) as prescribed. • 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>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Diarrhea</p> <p>(May be severe)</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 it 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>

Common Side Effects (25 to 49 out of 100 people)	
Side effect and what to do	When to contact health care team
<p>Nail changes</p> <p>(More likely with D; May be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You may have changes in nail colour, pain or tenderness, swelling of cuticles, or loosening of nails. • Nails will slowly return to normal after treatment ends. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moisturize your nails and cuticles. • Do not use nail polish and fake fingernails until your nails have gone back to normal. • Wear gloves when doing house chores or gardening. 	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>
<p>Eye problems</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your eyes may feel dry, irritated, or painful. • They may look red and have a lot of tears. • They may feel sensitive to light and your vision may be blurry. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid wearing contact lenses. • Wear sunglasses with UV protection. • Use protective eyewear (goggles or helmet with face mask) when playing sports, mowing the lawn or doing anything that may get particles or fumes in your eyes. • You may try artificial tears (eye drops) or ointment. 	<p>Talk to your health care team as soon as possible</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>Allergic reaction</p> <p>(More likely with D, may be severe)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever, itchiness, rash, swollen lips, face or tongue, chest and throat tightness. • It may happen during or shortly after your treatment is given to you and may be severe. <p>What to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell your nurse right away if you feel any signs of allergic reaction during or just after your treatment. • Talk to your health care team for advice if you have a mild skin reaction. 	<p>Get emergency medical help right away for severe symptoms</p>
<p>Reactions at the injection site</p> <p>(More likely with FEC)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your skin may become red, itchy, bruised, and/or swollen where the injection was given. • Site reactions are usually mild and go away within one to three days. <p>What to do?</p> <p>If you have mild redness or discomfort at the site where the injection has been given during your FEC treatments, you may need to apply ice/cold compresses.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if this bothers you</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>Low Appetite</p> <p>(With FEC)</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>Ask your health care team for the 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>
<p>Mild joint, muscle pain or cramps</p> <p>(More likely with D)</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 	<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>infection that needs treatment or they may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Rash on your hands and feet (hand-foot syndrome)</p> <p>(More likely with FEC)</p> <p>What to look for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tingling or swelling of the skin on the palms of your hands and the bottoms of your feet. This can become painful, red and numb. • In worse cases your skin may start to peel and you can get blisters or sores. • This may occur days to weeks after the dose is given or after you start treatment. <p>What to do?</p> <p>To help prevent Hand-foot syndrome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not do activities that cause rubbing or pressure on your skin, like heavy-duty washing, gripping tools, typing, playing musical instruments, and driving. • Moisturize your hands and feet often, especially in the skin folds. • Wear loose, comfortable footwear and clothes. • Rest and try to keep off your feet. • Do not let your hands and feet get too hot. <p>Ask your health care team for the Hand-foot syndrome pamphlet for more information.</p>	<p>Talk to your health care team if it does not improve or if it is severe</p>

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:

- irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath or chest pain
- sudden, severe pain in your belly or arm
- severe headache, passing out (fainting) or seizure
- sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or difficulty moving your arms or legs
- coughing up blood or trouble breathing
- pain and swelling of a vein in your arm or leg
- problems with your balance, or weakness on one side of the body
- yellowish skin or eyes
- feeling the need to pee suddenly or frequently, pain/burning sensation when you pee, unusually dark pee or going pee less than usual
- severe bloating or feeling of fullness
- unusual or sudden weight gain
- severe muscle pain, weakness or twitching
- pain, burning, redness, or swelling of your skin
 - in areas where you received radiation or
 - in a spot different from where medication was injected at a previous time.
- wounds that do not heal well

