

Medication Information Sheet

mitoXANTRONE (my-toe-ZAN-trone)

This document provides general information about your medication. It does not replace the advice of your health care professional. Always discuss your therapy with your health care professional and refer to the package insert for more details.

Other Name: Generic brand(s) available, Novantrone®

Appearance: Dark blue solution ; may be mixed into larger bags of fluids

What is this medication for?

- For treating breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body, blood cancers such as leukemias and lymphomas, liver cancer and prostate cancer.

What should I do before I have this medication?

- Tell your doctor if you have/had significant medical condition(s), especially if you have / had heart disease, or any allergies.
- MitoXANTrone may harm the unborn baby.
- Let your doctor know if you are breastfeeding, pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- People who have cancer or leukemia are at a higher risk of developing other cancers/leukemias (usually some years later). Some cancer medications may increase these risks, especially if used for a prolonged period of time. You should discuss any concerns about this drug with your doctor.

How will this medication affect sex, pregnancy and breastfeeding?

- Do not use mitoXANTrone if you are pregnant. If there is ANY chance that you or your partner may become pregnant, you and your partner together must: ► **Use 2 effective forms of birth control at the same time** while on mitoXANTrone. Do not take birth control pills if you have breast cancer. Keep using birth control until **6 months** after the last dose (general recommendation). Discuss with your healthcare team.
- Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant.
- Do not breastfeed while on mitoXANTrone treatment. Breastfeeding should be discontinued prior to mitoXANTrone treatment.
- Effects on Fertility: Unknown

How is this medication given?

- This drug is given by injection into a vein.

*The most updated version and more symptom control information can be found on: <http://www.cancercare.on.ca/druginfo>

Prepared with input from the Cancer Care Ontario-Medication Information Sheets Working Group.

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What else do I need to know while on this medication?

- This medication can interact with other medications and can result in the treatment not working as well or cause severe side effects.
- Make sure your health care team knows about all your medications (prescription, over-the-counter, herbals and supplements). Check with your health care team before starting or stopping any of them.
- Your urine may turn blue-green for 1-2 days after receiving mitoxantrone.

What are the side effects of this medication?

The following side effects are common or severe. You may not have all of the side effects. Other side effects may occur. If you have any unusual or bothersome symptoms, discuss with your doctor.

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
More Common Side Effects	
<p>Liver problems (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p>Hair thinning or loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a gentle soft brush; care should be taken with hair sprays, bleaches, dyes and perms. • Your hair usually grows back after your treatment ends, but the texture or colour may change. 	
<p>Diarrhea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May occur days to weeks after the drug is given / after treatment starts • Drink plenty of clear fluids. Limit hot, spicy, fried foods, foods/drinks with caffeine, orange or prune juice. • Try a low-fiber BRAT diet (Bananas, white Rice, Apple sauce, Toast made with white bread). • Take anti-diarrhea drug(s) if given to you by your doctor. • Also see Diarrhea pamphlet.* 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe

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Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
More Common Side Effects	
<p>Tiredness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rest often; take naps if needed. Move slowly when getting up. • Eat well-balanced meals and drink plenty of fluids. Light exercise may help. • Do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery when feeling tired. 	<p>Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe</p>
<p>Mouth sores</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain good mouth hygiene. Regular teethbrushing with a soft toothbrush or Toothette®, and regular use of mouthwashes, especially after meals and at bedtime. Use alcohol-free mouthwashes. • Instead, try a homemade mouthwash: Mix 1 teaspoonful of baking soda and 1 teaspoonful of salt in 4 cups (1L) of water. • Avoid hot, spicy, acidic, hard or crunchy foods. • Check with your doctor or nurse as soon as you notice sores in mouth/lips or pain with swallowing. Your doctor may prescribe a prescription mouthwash to relieve mouth sores and prevent infection. • Also see Mouth Care pamphlet.* 	<p>Contact your health care team as soon as possible</p>
<p>Unusual bleeding or bruising</p> <p>You may have black stools, cough up blood, blood in your urine, purple or red dots on your skin or bleeding that will not stop.</p> <p>Fever, chills, infection</p> <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 OR • 38.0°C (100.4°F) or higher for at least one hour. <p>While you are getting chemotherapy treatments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a digital thermometer at home and take your temperature if you feel hot or unwell (for example, chills). • Avoid taking medications that treat a fever before you take your temperature (for example, Tylenol®, acetaminophen, Advil® or ibuprofen) as they may hide a fever. • Do not eat or drink anything hot or cold right before taking your temperature. 	<p>Get emergency medical help right away</p>

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Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
More Common Side Effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often. • Check with your doctor before getting any vaccines, surgeries or visiting your dentist. <p>If you have a fever, talk to your health care team or go to the closest emergency room. See our Neutropenia (Low white blood cell count) pamphlet for more information.</p>	
<p><i>Nausea and vomiting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May occur in hours to days after the dose is given/ after treatment starts. • Drink clear fluids and avoid large meals. Get fresh air and rest. • Limit spicy, fried foods or foods with a strong smell. • Take anti-nausea drug(s) exactly as directed by your doctor. It is easier to prevent nausea than to treat it. • Contact your doctor if nausea lasts more than 1 day or if any vomiting occurs. • Also see Nausea & Vomiting pamphlet.* 	Contact your health care team if no improvement or if severe
<p><i>Pain, burning, redness, or swelling on skin where drug was injected</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let your healthcare team know right away when this happens, since this drug can harm or irritate tissues if it leaks from the vein during injection. 	Get emergency medical help right away

Side effects and what to do	When to contact doctor?
Less Common Side Effects, but may be Severe	
<p><i>Allergic reaction</i> (fever, severe rash, itchiness, swollen face, lip or tongue, chest or throat tightness)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May occur during or shortly after the drug is given. 	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><i>Heart problems</i> (irregular heartbeat, chest pain, fainting, swelling, shortness of breath)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><i>Lung problems</i> (increased cough, breathing problems, chest pain, coughing blood)</p>	Get emergency medical help right away
<p><i>Loss of consciousness, seizures, confusion</i></p>	Get emergency medical help right

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Less Common Side Effects, but may be Severe	
	away
<p><i>Rapid killing of cancer cells when you start treatment may lead to build up of cell waste products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If mild, this may cause gout, with joint pains, but if severe, may cause fevers, kidney failure, confusion and be life-threatening. • You MUST take the preventive medicines given by your doctor AND • Drink plenty of fluids (6-8 glasses per day) and void (urinate) frequently. 	<p>Get emergency medical help right away</p>

For more links on how to manage your symptoms go to www.cancercareontario.ca/symptoms.

The information set out in the medication information sheets, regimen information sheets, and symptom management information (for patients) contained in the Drug Formulary (the "Formulary") is intended to be used by health professionals and patients for informational purposes only. The information is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, drug interactions or side effects of a certain drug, nor should it be used to indicate that use of a particular drug is safe, appropriate or effective for a given condition.

A patient should always consult a healthcare provider if he/she has any questions regarding the information set out in the Formulary. The information in the Formulary is not intended to act as or replace medical advice and should not be relied upon in any such regard. All uses of the Formulary are subject to clinical judgment and actual prescribing patterns may not follow the information provided in the Formulary.