

PHARMACY

Drug Information

Etoposide Injection



What is Etoposide?

- Etoposide is usually given in combination with other medicines to treat lymphomas and testicular, bladder, prostate, lung, stomach and uterine cancers.

How is Etoposide Administered?

- Etoposide is usually given by injection into a vein (an intravenous infusion) over an hour.

Can Etoposide be Administered With Other Medications?

- Please inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking other medications, including Traditional Chinese Medicines, Jamu medicines or supplements.

What are the Important Side Effects of Etoposide?

Inform the nurses immediately during infusion of Etoposide if you experience the following:

- Allergic reaction
Etoposide may rarely cause an allergic reaction while it's being given. Signs of a reaction can include a rash, flushing or shortness of breath, swelling of your face or lips, feeling dizzy, having abdominal, back or chest pain or feeling unwell.
- Pain along the vein
Etoposide may cause pain along the vein. If you feel pain, tell your nurse straight away so that the infusion site can be checked. They may give the drug more slowly or flush it through with more fluids to reduce pain.
- Dizziness or feeling faint
Etoposide may cause dizziness or feeling faint during the infusion as your blood pressure may be low. Lie down or sit with your legs elevated.

- Medications prescribed by your doctor should be beneficial for your condition even though they may result in some inevitable side effects.

| Side Effect | Management |
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| Risk of infection can occur as Etoposide can reduce the number of white blood cells in your blood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce risk of infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wash your hands after toileting. - Avoid crowds and people who are sick. - Avoid raw food. • Please proceed to the A&E department immediately if you experience signs of infection such as fever with a temperature of 38°C and above, chills and shivering. Avoid taking Paracetamol (Panadol®) to relieve fever. Be aware that taking Paracetamol may mask fever and hence delay treatment of infection. |
| Bruising or bleeding can occur as Etoposide can reduce the number of platelets in your blood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce risk of bleeding problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not pick your nose. - Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush. - Be aware that bleeding may take a longer time to stop. • Please proceed to the A&E department immediately if you experience any severe bleeding (e.g. passing a large amount of fresh blood in urine or stools or passing black sticky stools) or significant bruising. |
| Nausea or vomiting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take small, frequent meals. • Avoid smells that precipitate nausea. • Take medicines for nausea or vomiting prescribed by your doctor. • Avoid tight-fitting clothes around the waist. |
| Diarrhoea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform your doctor if this is severe and/or does not improve with medicine use. • Drink at least two litres (8 cups) of fluids every day when you are having diarrhoea. |

| Side Effect | Management |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid milk or dairy products and/or high fibre food whilst you are having diarrhoea. |
| Mouth ulcers can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth or in the throat and this can lead to an infection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brush your teeth gently after eating and at bedtime with a soft toothbrush. • Rinse and brush your dentures after eating and soak them in denture solution overnight. • Rinsing your mouth regularly with an alcohol-free mouth gargle or salt water may help reduce chances of infection. |
| Hair loss | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear a wig or hat or use a gentle shampoo |
| Numbness and tingling sensation in the hands or feet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform your doctor if you have this symptom or trouble buttoning up shirts or if you are unable to pick up objects. |
| Lethargy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. Inform your doctor if fatigue is persistent or worsens. |
| Changes in the way the liver works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please proceed to the A&E department immediately if you experience any yellowing of eye white, skin or tea-coloured urine or severe abdominal pain. |
| Slow or abnormal heart rhythm rarely occurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please proceed to the A & E department immediately if your heart is beating irregularly or fast, or if you feel faint, lightheaded, or dizzy. |
| Risk of blood disorders/leukemia and secondary cancers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This occurs very rarely. Please discuss with your physician if you have concerns. |

If you develop rashes, facial swelling or shortness of breath after taking the medication, you could be allergic to the medication. Please seek medical attention immediately.

Are There any Special Precautions That I Need to Take?

- It is important to inform your doctor if you intend to conceive or breastfeed while taking this medication.
- You must not become pregnant during treatment with Etoposide and must use an effective method of contraception. You should take appropriate contraceptive measures during and up to 6 months after cessation of treatment. If pregnancy occurs during your treatment, you must inform your doctor immediately.
- Etoposide may have an anti-fertility effect, which could be irreversible. You should discuss with your doctor regarding fertility preservation prior to starting treatment.
- You should not breast-feed during treatment.

What Else can I do to Help My Condition?

- Exercise
Light exercise is recommended as it helps to improve mobility, balance and even emotional well-being. Avoid strenuous exercise, and rest when you are feeling tired.
- Stay positive
Understand your condition and take an active role in managing it. Do not be afraid to talk about it with your doctor/ pharmacist/family members. Repressed feelings can be harmful to your immediate well-being and long-term health.
- Adequate hydration:
Maintain adequate hydration with 2 to 3 litres (8 to 12 cups) of fluids per day unless informed by your doctor to restrict fluids. This will decrease your chances of getting constipation and also prevent dehydration.
- Medical and dental treatment:
If you need to go into hospital for any reason other than cancer, always inform the doctors and nurses that you are having chemotherapy.

Talk to your cancer doctor if you think you need dental treatment. Always inform your dentist that you are having chemotherapy.

If you have any problem with your treatment, please contact your doctor, pharmacist or nurse clinician.

You can also find useful information with regards to your medication on this website:

<https://www.macmillan.org.uk/information-and-support>

