

PHARMACY

Drug Information

FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab Regimen [Fluorouracil, Leucovorin, Irinotecan, Bevacizumab]



What is FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab Regimen?

- FOLFIRI with Bevacizumab is usually given in combination for the treatment of colorectal cancer. It consists of four different drugs: Leucovorin (Folinic acid), Fluorouracil, Irinotecan and Bevacizumab.
- Leucovorin is not a chemotherapy drug. It is often given with Fluorouracil, as it has been shown to make it work better.

How is FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab Regimen Administered?

- FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab is given as separate injections into your vein (intravenous) every 14 days.
- On the first day of treatment, you are given Bevacizumab, Irinotecan and Folinic acid, as a drip (infusion). After this, you will have Fluorouracil given as an intravenous injection followed by an infusion over 46 hours via a small portable pump. You can go home once the infusion starts and return two days later for the nurse to disconnect your pump when your infusion is completed.
- For Bevacizumab, the first infusion is usually given slowly over 90 minutes. Subsequent infusions can be given over shorter period of time as long as you have not had any infusion related reactions.

Can FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab Regimen be Administered With Other Medications?

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

What are the Important Side Effects of FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab Regimen?

- Infusion related reactions/allergic reactions
These are usually mild or moderate, but rarely, they can be more severe. You may be given drugs before the infusion to reduce the chance of a reaction happening.

If you do have a reaction, this can usually be resolved by slowing or stopping the drip until the reaction is over. Any future infusions will be given at a slower rate.

Inform the nurses immediately during infusion of Bevacizumab if you experience the following:
 - Flu-like symptoms, such as headache, feeling flushed, having a fever, chills or dizziness
 - Red, warm and itchy bumps on the skin
 - Swelling of the lips, tongue or throat
 - Breathlessness, wheezing, a cough or sudden difficulty breathing
 - Chest tightness or chest pain
- Pain along the vein
FOLFIRI may cause pain at the site where the injection is given or 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.
- Medications prescribed by your doctor should be beneficial for your condition even though they may result in some inevitable side effects

Side Effect	Management
Risk of infection can occur as FOLFIRI 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.

Side Effect	Management
Bruising or bleeding can occur as FOLFIRI 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 (eg, 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.
Early diarrhoea (may occur 24 hours after irinotecan treatment) and accompanied with watery eyes, stomach cramps and sweating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform nurses/ doctor immediately if it happens while chemotherapy is being given or proceed to A & E department if it happens when you get home.
Late diarrhoea (may occur one day to several days after an irinotecan treatment). It starts with stools more loose or often than usual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late diarrhea must be treated immediately with loperamide tablets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Take two tablets at the first sign of loose or more frequent stools than usual. -Then take one tablet every two hours until diarrhea has stopped for 12 hours. -At night, you may take two tablets every four hours during the time you usually sleep. -This dose is much higher than the package directions. It is very important that you take this higher dose to stop the diarrhea. -Always keep a supply of loperamide (eg, have 48 tablets on hand). You can buy loperamide at any pharmacy without a prescription.

Side Effect	Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed to A & E department if diarrhea does not improve 24 hours after starting loperamide or lasts more than 36 hours. • Drink at least two litres (8 cups) of fluids every day when you have diarrhoea. • 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.
Hand-foot syndrome may occur during treatment. The palms of hands and soles of your feet may tingle, become red, darken, numb, painful, swollen or creases may be observed. Skin may also become dry or itchy. Nail beds may also darken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform your doctor if blisters, severe pain or ulcers affects your normal daily activities. • Avoid tight-fitting shoes or rubbing pressure to hands and feet if this occurs. • Applying moisturizer to hands and feet liberally often may help. • Applying sunscreen with an SPF (sun protection factor) of at least 30 may help.
Headaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild pain can be relieved by taking Paracetamol (Panadol ®). Inform your doctor if pain is not controlled by Paracetamol (Panadol ®). Avoid Paracetamol (Panadol ®) when you are having fever. • Inform your doctor if headache persists or if it is associated with vomiting, confusion or visual changes.

Side Effect	Management
Slow wound healing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wounds may take longer to heal while you are being treated with Bevacizumab. • If you have any surgery planned you should stop taking Bevacizumab for four weeks before the operation and not start taking it again until four weeks afterwards, until the wound is fully healed.
Increased in blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood pressure will be monitored regularly when you come to the clinic. If you have a blood pressure monitoring machine at home, you can measure your blood pressure every day and record it in a book. • Please remember to take your medicines for high blood pressure if you are taking them.
Signs of a stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please proceed to the A&E department immediately if you experience sudden onset of severe headache, eyesight changes, slurred speech, loss of coordination, weakness or numbness in an arm or leg.
Signs of a blood clot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please proceed to the A&E department immediately if you experience tenderness or hardness over a vein, calf swelling and tenderness, sudden onset of cough, chest pain or shortness of breath.
Hair Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear a wig or hat or use a gentle shampoo.
Fatigue or Tiredness	<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 heart works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please proceed to the A & E department immediately if you experience shortness of breath, chest pain or sudden swelling of legs.

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 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.
- FOLFIRI-Bevacizumab regimen 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. Do 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 two to three litres (8 to 12 cups) of fluids per day unless informed by your doctor to restrict fluids. This will decrease your chances of being constipated 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>



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