Chemotherapy 
Patient Resource 
Manual 

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To Our Valued Patient:

We are honored that you have chosen Mid-Atlantic Gynecologic Oncology and Pelvic Surgery Associates as your oncology partner. We are committed to providing you with the highest standards of care. Our team of oncologists, specially trained nurses, medical assistants and office staff are dedicated to meeting this goal.

This resource manual will help guide you as you receive chemotherapy. Please keep this manual and refer to it as needed. As always, please do not hesitate to call with any questions or concerns.

As your partner, we will do whatever we can to make this journey a little easier.

Sincerely,

Mid-Atlantic Gynecologic Oncology and Pelvic Surgery Associates
Physicians, Nurses, and Staff

Annandale Office
3289 Woodburn Road Suite 320
Annandale, VA  22003

Main Office Number: 571-308-1830
Chemo Room:  703-776-3190 (GYN Infusion Suite)
Chemo Admin: 571-308-1830 ext. 406
Fax: 571-490-7643
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Calling Mid-Atlantic Gynecologic Oncology and Pelvic Surgery Associates

Main Number: 571-308-1830  Chemo Room: 703-776-3190

Oncology nurses are available to answer your calls Monday - Friday between the hours of 8:00 am and 4:30 pm by dialing the chemo room number above. If you are have questions, need test results, or are having side effect problems, we are here for you. If we do not answer the phone, please leave a message and an oncology nurse will return your call. We check messages frequently throughout the day and we will return your call by the end of the business day. Phone calls are sorted and the most urgent are called back first.

When you leave a message please:
- Say your first and last name. Spell your last name. Say your birth date. Say your physician’s name.
- Leave a detailed message. Use your Symptom Tracker if applicable.
- Leave a phone number(s) where you can be reached.
- If requesting a medication refill, include the name of drug, dose of drug, and your pharmacy’s phone number.

After hours and weekends - Urgent calls –Main Number 571-308-1830

There is physician on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for your urgent needs. Please call the Main Number above. Press 1 to reach the on-call physician.
Examples of an urgent nature:
- Temperature of 100.5 of greater.
- Uncontrollable vomiting or diarrhea, more than 4 times in a 24 hour period.

When calling the physician on call, please have the following information available:
- your diagnosis.
- the chemo you are being treated with and the date of your last chemo.
- the phone number of a 24 hour pharmacy in case prescriptions are needed.
Your Treatment Plan

Chemotherapy:

Total numbers of treatments expected:

Treatment frequency:

Approximate total infusion/treatment time:

1\textsuperscript{st} Treatment:

Consecutive Treatments:

Medications to take at home before treatment:

Blood testing required and frequency: CBC (red, white, platelets) CMP, Mag, tumor markers if applicable (Kidneys, liver, electrolytes)

Other test(s) before treatment starts:

Prescriptions given:
Decadron
Zofran
Compazine
Phenergan
Emla Cream
Wig
**Your Calendar**
- Chemotherapy is typically given in cycles, with rest periods between the cycles. A cycle can last 1 or more days. A cycle is typically given every 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks.

- You will have weekly blood draws on your rest periods.

- You will see your oncologist or the nurse practitioner before each new chemotherapy cycle.
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Infusion Room Guide

Our infusion room is an open room consisting of eight recliners. The staff is upbeat and positive and we pride ourselves in making your treatment time a comfortable time for you. There are a few things we would like you to know so we can provide you quality care in a safe environment each time you come for a treatment.

- Eat normally and drink plenty of liquids before your treatment.
- We have coffee and tea available.
- You are welcome to bring food and drink to your treatment. Please avoid foods with strong odors as a courtesy to other patients.
- There is a deli in the building next to ours that your guest may get food for you.
- You may want to bring a pillow and a blanket. You may get cool and/or sleepy during your treatment.
- We ask that only one guest accompany you in the treatment room at a time.
- No children under the age of 12 are allowed in the treatment room.
- Please limit cell phone use as a courtesy to those around you.
- You may want to bring laptops (no internet availability), DVD players with headphones, books, cards, MP-3 players, pillows, blankets, anything to make your time more comfortable for you.
- Please bring your Symptom Tracker to each treatment and to your physician appointment.
An Overview of Cancer and Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy is a common treatment for many cancers. It has been proven to be both safe and effective. However, there are possible side effects of chemotherapy.

The body is made up of very small cells. Normal cells in the body grow and divide in a controlled way. Cancer occurs when cells keep dividing and growing without the normal control. Cancer cells may also spread to different parts of the body through blood vessels and lymph channels.

Cancer treatments are used to control and destroy these abnormally growing cells.

Chemotherapy uses powerful drugs to stop the growth of cancer cells. Cancer cells are more sensitive to chemotherapy than healthy cells because they divide more frequently. Healthy cells can also be affected by chemotherapy, especially the rapidly dividing cells such as the bone marrow, hair, and skin. These can cause side effects of chemotherapy.

The following pages discuss the most common side effects of chemotherapy. The highlighted side effects are specific to your chemotherapy treatment.

Altered Blood Counts
White blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets are made in the middle of your bones called the bone marrow. We will be monitoring these cells during your treatment with a blood test called a Complete Blood Count or CBC.

The time period when your blood cell counts are lowest usually occurs 7 to 14 days after treatment. This is called the “nadir” period. This decrease is usually temporary. Low blood counts may impact how you feel. The chemotherapy schedule or dose may be changed if the count is very low.
Low White Blood Cell Count (Neutropenia)
- White blood cells, especially neutrophils, fight infection.
- When your white blood cell count drops, you have an increased risk of getting an infection.

- Signs and symptoms of infection include:
  - Temperature at or above 100.5 degrees, chills or sweats.
  - Cough or shortness of breath.
  - Coughing up secretions that are yellow or green in color.
  - Soreness in your mouth, sores or white patches in your mouth or on your tongue.
  - Burning or pain during urination.
  - Redness, pain or swelling of any area of your skin.
  - Pus or drainage from any open cut or sore.

Monitor your temperature twice daily, in the morning and before 4 pm. Call immediately if your temperature is 100.5 degrees or more.

Advice to help decrease the chance of infection:

- Stay away from people with colds or other infections.
- Avoid contact with anyone who has recently been vaccinated, including infants and children.
- Do not receive immunizations or injections without consulting your oncologist.
- Do not have dental work done without consulting your oncologist.
- Avoid crowds as much as possible.
- Shower or bathe daily.
- Wash your hands frequently, especially before eating, after using the bathroom.
- If you cough or sneeze, turn your head to your shoulder. If you sneeze or cough into your hands, wash your hands.
- Brush your teeth and/or provide oral care for your mouth after meals and at bedtime.
- Avoid enemas, suppositories, tampons or douches.
- Use an electric shaver to prevent cuts in the skin.
- Wear shoes or slippers to prevent injury to the feet.
- If you cut or scrape your skin, clean and cover the injury.
- Wash fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Wear gloves while gardening.
- Wear gloves while cleaning animal cages or fish tanks or cat litter boxes.
- Avoid jacuzzis and hot tubs
- Sexual activity may continue, however, excessive friction during intercourse should be avoided by use of water-based lubricants. Avoid rectal intercourse. Use a recommended birth control method (consult your oncologist).

If your white blood cell count drops to a very low level, you will be considered neutropenic. We will be monitoring your white blood cell counts and will advise you to take special precautions. These are called Neutropenic Precautions.

**NEUTROPENIC PRECAUTIONS**
(In addition to The Advice to Help Decrease Infection)
- Take your temperature 4 times each day. Call immediately if your temperature is 100.5 degrees or higher.
- If your Neutrophil count is 0.50 or below, stay home.
- Avoid fresh fruits and vegetables. Cooked or frozen fruits and vegetables are fine. NO RAW FOODS.
- Avoid uncooked meals such as sushi. All meats should be cooked until well done.
- Avoid enemas, rectal suppositories and rectal temperatures.
- If you have pets, someone else needs to clean up after them.

Your oncologist may prescribe injections to increase your bone marrow’s production of white blood cells.

**Low Red Blood Cell Count (Anemia)**
- Red blood cells carry oxygen to the cells of your body. When your red blood cells are low you are anemic.

- Symptoms of anemia include:
  - fatigue and/or weakness
  - shortness of breath
  - dizziness
  - lightheadedness
  - rapid heart rate
Things you can do to help with symptoms of anemia include:
- get up slowly from a lying or sitting position to avoid dizziness
- rest more often and alternate activities and rest periods during the day
- eat well-balanced meals

Blood transfusions may be necessary to replace red blood cells.

**Low Platelet Count (Thrombocytopenia)**
- Platelets are blood cells that help blood to clot. When your platelet count is low you are at risk for bleeding.

Signs and symptoms of a low platelet count that should be reported to your oncologist include:
- bruising easily.
- small, pinpoint-sized, red spots on the skin.
- blood in the urine causing it to be pink or red in color.
- blood in the stool causing it to be black or red in color.
- bleeding from the gums or nose.
- heavy or prolonged bleeding during menstruation.
- vaginal bleeding not caused by menstruation.

Things you can do to prevent injury when platelets are low include:
- brush your teeth with a soft bristled tooth brush.
- blow your nose gently.
- use an electric razor.
- avoid contact sports.
- avoid using dental floss or toothpicks.
- avoid using tampons, enemas, rectal suppositories or rectal thermometers.
- keep stools soft by using a stool softener such as Senokot - S or its generic.

If an injury with bleeding occurs, apply pressure to the area. Call your oncologist if the bleeding does not stop.

For nosebleeds, apply pressure to the nostrils while remaining in an upright position. Apply ice to the nose. Call your oncologist if bleeding continues.
Aspirin, naproxen and ibuprofen increase the risk of bleeding and shouldn’t be used unless approved by our oncologist. Tylenol is safe to use.

Platelet transfusions may be necessary to replace platelets.

**Nausea and Vomiting**
Chemotherapy may cause nausea and vomiting.

You may be given IV and/or oral anti-nausea medication with our treatment.

Take your anti-nausea medication at the first sign of nausea or queasiness. Do not wait until vomiting occurs.

**If you vomit more than 4 times in a 24 hour period, call your oncologist.**

Some things you can do to help ease nausea and vomiting include:
- eat small, frequent meals and snacks throughout the day instead of 3 large meals.
- do not lie down right after you eat.
- avoid food and drinks with strong odors.
- avoid spicy and greasy foods.
- drink ginger ale or cola.
- suck on ice chips or popsicles
- eat foods at room temperature or slightly cooler to decrease odors.

**Diarrhea**
Diarrhea can be defined as having 4 or more loose watery stools in a day.

**Some things you can do to control diarrhea:**
- start taking Imodium. Take 2 tablets with the first loose bowel movement and 1 tablet with each additional loose bowel movement. Maximum dose is 4 tablets a day.
- drink 8 - 10 cups of clear liquids a day; water, ginger ale, gatorade, tea, broth, or jello. It is important to replace the fluids that are lost with diarrhea. Dehydration can be a serious complication from diarrhea.
- follow the BRATT diet: eat frequent, small meals of bananas, rice, applesauce, toast and tea. Plain pasta is also good.
- use alcohol free baby wipes instead of toilet paper to minimize skin irritation.
- Topical applications or medication may be needed to enhance rectal comfort and promote healing. Tucks, Desitin or A&D ointment are available over the counter.

An occasional bout of loose stool may be expected after chemotherapy.

Some foods that may make diarrhea worse include:
- milk of milk products.
- spicy, greasy foods.
- caffeine, chocolate
- high fiber foods such as vegetables, nuts, fruits and whole grains.

**call your oncologist if:**
- If diarrhea is not relieved after taking Imodium for 24 hours.
- stomach cramping and abdominal pain continues without relief.
- if you are unable to drink at least 8 oz. of liquid an hour

**Constipation**
Constipation may be related to a number of causes including the effects of chemotherapy, anti-nausea medication and narcotics for pain control. Constipation is a decrease in the number of bowel movements or passing hard, dry stools.

**Some things you can do if you are experiencing constipation:**
- increase fiber in the diet by adding vegetables, fruits, nuts, raisins and bran.
- add prunes and prune juice to your diet.
- drink at least 8 glasses of fluids a day
- drink hot liquids to stimulate the bowel.
- try Smooth Move Tea. It is available at grocery stores.
- engage in daily exercise such as walking.
If diet and exercise do not relieve constipation, begin using Colace (Docusate sodium) (1 or 2 capsules) daily and Miralax daily. You may also use Senokot-S 1-2 tabs at bedtime in place of Miralax if desired.

**Medication management of constipation:**

1. Take a laxative/stool softener. Senokot-S (generic is fine) 2 tablets in the morning and 2 tablets at night.

**If no results:**
2. Take Dulcolax: Take 10-15 mg before breakfast or in the evening.

**If no results after 12 hours:**
3. Try Milk of Magnesia: 2 - 4 tablespoons at bedtime or upon rising, followed by 8 oz. of fluid. Repeat in 4 hours if no result.
4. Consider a Dulcolax suppository to stimulate lower bowel (use only if white blood cells or platelets are not low; check with your nurse first).

**If no result in 3 days, call your oncologist.**

**Dehydration**
Dehydration can be a complication from vomiting, diarrhea, fever or decreased intake of fluids. A sign of dehydration is dry mouth. **Drink at least 8 – 10 glasses of fluid a day to help prevent dehydration.**

Symptoms of dehydration include:
- low blood pressure
- rapid heart rate
- dizziness or feeling lightheaded when standing
- rapid weight loss
- confusion
- dark colored urine or urinating less

**Call your oncologist if you experience any of the symptoms of dehydration.**
Fatigue
Fatigue is a common side effect of chemotherapy and can increase throughout your treatment.

Some things you can do to help with fatigue include:
- space your activities with rest periods throughout the day.
- maintain good nutrition.
- drink plenty of fluids.
- engage in moderate daily exercise.
- rest when you need to.

Sore Mouth and Throat (Stomatitis and Mucositis)
Chemotherapy can cause irritation to the lining of your mouth and throat.

Symptoms include:
- dry mouth.
- thick oral secretions.
- sores in the mouth.
- white patches on the tongue or tissues of the mouth.
- red, irritated gums.
- pain.
- difficulty in swallowing.

Some things you can do to help with the symptoms include:
- use a soft bristled toothbrush. If this is too painful, clean your teeth and gums with gauze or toothettes.
- avoid flossing.
- avoid spicy or acidic foods.
- avoid mouthwash that contains alcohol.
- to keep your mouth moist and help prevent sores use salt and baking soda rinse after meals and at bedtime:
  - Mix 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 teaspoon of baking soda in 1 quart of water. Swish in mouth and spit out. Store in a closed container.
- if you have dentures, be sure to remove them and perform denture and oral care daily.

Your oncologist can prescribe a medication or rinse that can help with sore mouth and throat.
**Hair Loss (Alopecia)**
Some chemotherapy treatments cause hair loss.

- hair will start to fall out approximately 14 days after your first treatment.
- the degree of hair loss depends on the type of chemotherapy you receive.
- your eyelashes and eyebrows may be affected and fall out.
- your nasal hair can be affected and can cause a “runny nose”.
- you may experience scalp tenderness while hair is coming out.
- it is important to protect your head from the cold and sun.
- it is a good idea to shop for a wig BEFORE you start treatment or before your hair begins to fall out so you can buy a wig that can be styled and colored to look like your current hairstyle.
- most insurance companies will pay for a wig. We will provide you with a prescription for a wig. Check with your insurance company to find out the wig allowance.
- the American Cancer Society is a resource for free wigs
- consider participating in the “Look Good Feel Better” program. This is a great program during which a licensed cosmetologist and other chemotherapy patients can share hair and makeup tips. [www.lookgoodfeelbetter.org](http://www.lookgoodfeelbetter.org).
- hair loss is temporary. When the hair grows back, it may have a different texture, color, or style.

**Numbness and Tingling (Neuropathy)**
Neuropathy is the result of chemotherapy irritating nerve endings.

- neuropathy can cause uncomfortable and sometimes painful sensations that can be described as burning, numbness, stabbing, prickling or tingling.
- these symptoms are usually noticed in the fingers and/or toes first.
- neuropathy will usually resolve after treatment is completed, but in some cases may worsen and become permanent.
- notify your oncologist or nurse if you are experiencing any of the symptoms.

**Medication to begin before your treatment starts to prevent neuropathy:**
- Vitamin B1, 100 mg once a day.
- Vitamin B6, 100 mg twice a day.
If your symptoms become painful, your oncologist can give you a prescription medication.

Some things you can do if you experience neuropathy to prevent injury include:
- wear shoes with rubber soles and good support.
- check water temperatures carefully to avoid burns.
- walk slowly and use handrails when using stairs.
- be careful when handling sharp objects.
- inspect skin for cuts and abrasions daily.
- massage your hands and feet. This promotes circulation, stimulates nerve endings, and can help with pain.

**Sexual Changes**
Chemotherapy can remain in your body fluids for 48-72 hours. Care should be taken to protect your partner from your body fluids during this time.
- it is very important that women do not become pregnant while on chemotherapy and for some time after completing therapy.
- you may experience irregular menstrual cycles and menopausal symptoms including hot flashes and vaginal dryness.
- women may experience painful intercourse as a result of vaginal dryness and irritation. Use K-Y Jelly.
- you may have a decreased interest in sex or be too fatigued to engage in sexual activity.

**Skin and Nail Changes**
Chemotherapy can affect the skin and nails.
- **please call your oncologist if there is redness, swelling or pain along the IV site after treatment.**
- certain chemotherapy drugs can cause an acne-like rash. Rashes may also indicate an allergic reaction. Please call your oncologist.
- skin may become dry and itchy.
- you may experience changes in skin pigmentation and color.
- You may be sensitive to sun exposure. The use of sunscreen is highly recommended.
- you may experience facial flushing and/or night sweats from Decadron, a medication given before chemotherapy.
- nails may become brittle, cracked, or discolored. In rare cases, the nails may fall off.
Some things you can do to decrease the side effects on your skin and nails include:
- wear sunscreen with a SPF 15 or greater.
- avoid using lotions that contain perfumes and alcohol. Instead, use a lanolin-based lotion such as Udder Cream, Eucerin, Aveeno, or Aquaphor.
- wash with a mild, moisturizing soap.
- avoid pushing back cuticles or biting fingernails.
- avoid wearing tight shoes as this can increase toenail and circulation problems.
- avoid use of artificial nails.
- avoid manicures and pedicures. Keep nails trimmed. Use oil-based nail polish remover to avoid further drying of the nails and adding to the brittleness.

Shingles is a virus infection that causes a painful rash. It can appear anywhere on your body most often appears as a band of blisters. Please notify your oncologist if you have these symptoms.

Memory Problems
Some chemotherapy may affect your memory.

- you may be unable to remember things, and have difficulty concentrating and following directions. You may feel “disoriented” at times.
- you may have trouble learning new things, or you may forget how to do things that you have done over and over again.
- you may forget what happened in a day.

Some things you can do to help with memory problems:
- keep one note pad or diary in your possession at all times. Write down everything that is important to you. Keep lists of things you need to do in the same place.
- keep a detailed calendar of events at all times.
- take a family member or friend with you to all your doctor’s appointments.
- keep your mind busy with crossword puzzles, word games, or reading.
- Exercise your mind!
Symptoms Tracker

Why use this symptom tracker? Because quality of life is important! List the symptoms you are experiencing on the following pages. Rank them 1-5 with one bothering you the least and 5 bothering you the most. For fever, diarrhea, and vomiting, write down the actual number. Be sure to show this to your physician or nurse practitioner.

Use the following list as a guide:

- Bone ache/pain
- Constipation
- Depression
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Headache
- Memory loss
- Mouth sores
- Muscle aches
- Numbness
- Tingling
- Pain
- Vomiting
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**Pre Medications**
These are drugs that you will take at home or will be given in your IV before you receive your chemotherapy.

**Decadron. Generic name = Dexamethasone**
This medication has multiple uses. For patients receiving Taxol, it may be prescribed to prevent an adverse reaction that may occur. Other uses include suppression of inflammatory responses (ie. rash) and it is also used as an anti-nausea medication.
You may be taking this drug at home or receiving it in your IV.

Common Side effects
- Insomnia
- Hypertension
- Ulcers
- Flushed face
- Sweating

**TAKE DECADRON WITH FOOD**

**Decadron Pre - Taxol dosing schedule**
Take 20 mg (5 pills) 12 hours before your chemotherapy appointment. Take 20 mg (5 pills) 6 hours before your chemotherapy appointment.

Example:

Your Chemotherapy Time = ____________

12 hours before chemotherapy. Take Decadron - 5 pills at: ____________

6 hours before chemotherapy. Take Decadron - 5 pills at: ____________

**Benadryl**
This medication is an antihistamine. It works to prevent an adverse reaction that may occur.
It will be given to you in your IV.

Common Side Effects:
- sedation
- dizziness
- low blood pressure
- blurred vision

**Pepcid**
This medication decreases the amount of acid the stomach produces. It will be given to you in your IV.

Common Side Effects:
- headache

**Aloxi**
This medication is used to prevent nausea and vomiting related to chemotherapy. It blocks the signals from the nausea center in your stomach.
It will be given to you in your IV.
**The anti nausea effects of Aloxi work for five days. If you have nausea at home, use Compazine. Do not use Zofran during this time.**

Common Side Effects:
- Headache
- Constipation

**Prescriptions to use at home:**
**Compazine. Generic name = Prochlorperazine.**
This medication is used to prevent nausea and vomiting related to chemotherapy. It blocks the signals from the nausea center in the brain.
This medication may be used at any time that you are experiencing nausea or vomiting. **Use this medication first if you experience nausea or vomiting at home.**

Common Side Effects:
- Sedation
- dizziness
- dry mouth
- low blood pressure
- blurred vision
- urine retention
If you experience tightness in the jaw or jerking movements with Compazine, stop the medication and notify your oncologist or nurse.

**Phenergan Suppositories. Generic name = Promethazine.**
Use: This medication is used to prevent nausea and vomiting related to chemotherapy. This medication should be used if you are vomiting and are unable to take in oral medication.

Some Common Side Effects:
- sedation
- sleepiness
- dizziness
- dry mouth
- urine retention
- rash

**Zofran. Generic name = Ondansetron**
This medication is used to prevent nausea and vomiting related to chemotherapy. It blocks the signals from the nausea center in the stomach just as Aloxi does. Because Aloxi and Zofran work on the same center of the brain, do not take Zofran for 4 days after your chemotherapy.

Some Common Side Effects:
- headache
- constipation
- diarrhea
- dizziness
Port-A-Cath
A Port-a-Cath (medi-port or port) is a device which is used to deliver medications into the bloodstream. It can also be used for blood draws by a qualified professional. The port is placed under the skin. It is about the size of a quarter and half an inch thick. It consists of a small disk which is attached to a small tube, or catheter, that extends from under the skin into a large vein.
Community Resources:

www.lifewithcancer.org
Life With Cancer, a part of Northern Virginia’s Inova Health System, offers support and education for anyone affected by cancer to help people cope with their individual cancer and its treatments. Services provided include:
- support and short term counseling
- education
- children and teen programs
- information and resources
- referrals
- community and workplace presentation
- mind-body / wellness programs

American Cancer Society - 703.938.5550
- Offers 1 free wig to every patient receiving chemotherapy.
- Offers Road to Recovery program that can assist patients with free transportation to and from their homes for doctor visits. Call 1-888-227-6333 for Road to Recovery.

National Resources:

www.foundationforwomenscancer.org  Formerly the Gynecologic Cancer Foundation.

www.thecancerjourney.org  Created for patients and caregivers through the Oncology Nursing Society.


www.lookgoodfeelbetter.org  Provides free makeup and hair tips provided by a licensed cosmetologist.

www.cancercare.org  Provides free, professional support services for anyone affected by cancer.

www.cleaningforareason.org  Provides free house cleaning for women undergoing chemotherapy.
Documentation of Chemotherapy Education

Patient was given verbal and written information on the following:

1. Chemotherapy:
   Chemotherapy Agents: _______________ Q _____________ weeks
   # of cycles: _______________
   Patient verbalized understanding: Yes  No

2. Medications - Premedications at home and in infusion room.
   Aloxí
   Decadron
   Benadryl
   Pepsid
   Compazine
   Phenergan
   Zofran
   Patient verbalized understanding: Yes  No

   Includes side effects and ways to manage symptoms
   Anemia
   Neutropenia
   Thrombocytopenia
   Nausea and Vomiting
   Constipation
   Diarrhea
   Dehydration
   Fatigue
   Mucositis
   Alopecia
   Neuropathy
   Sexuality
   Skin and nails
   Memory loss
   Patient verbalized understanding: Yes  No
3. Port-A-Cath
   Patient verbalized understanding: Yes  No

4. Prescriptions given to Patient
   Decadron
   Compazine
   Zofran
   Phenergan
   Wig
   Emla Cream

   Patient verbalized understanding: Yes  No

4. Consent signed:

   Yes  No

   Approximately, _____________ minutes was spent with the patient. All questions were
   answered to the patient’s satisfaction. Present were _____________( patient),
   _____________( patient’s ___________), _____________( patient’s ___________),
   and _____________( patient’s ___________).

________________________
Jennifer Squires, CRNP, AOCNP