



MACE

This leaflet is offered as a guide to you and your family. The possible benefits of treatment vary; for some people chemotherapy may reduce the risk of the cancer coming back, for others it may control the cancer and its symptoms. Chemotherapy is the most commonly prescribed anti-cancer treatment but other types of treatment are also used. Your doctor will explain to you whether you will receive chemotherapy or another type of treatment, or a combination of both. Your doctor or nurse will be happy to answer any questions you have about your treatment. You will find it useful to refer to the booklet *Chemotherapy, a guide* which gives general information on chemotherapy and side effects.

Your treatment

Your doctor or nurse clinician has prescribed for you a treatment called MACE. The treatment is part of the consolidation therapy for AML. You will receive the treatment in hospital. However, if you are feeling well you may be able to go home for periods and be monitored closely as an outpatient until your blood counts recover. This usually takes about 4 weeks but will be different for everyone. Your treatment includes:

Amsacrine given daily via an infusion (drip) over 1 hour for 5 days

Ara-C (cytarabine) given via an infusion (drip) continually (24 hours a day) for 5 days

Etoposide via an infusion (drip) over 1 hour, once a day for 5 days

This treatment can have serious or possibly life-threatening side effects. It is very important that you report side effects straight away. Don't delay, if you feel unwell, please ring The Christie Hotline on 0161 446 3658. The lines are open 24 hours a day.

Increased risk of serious infection

You are vulnerable to infection while you are having chemotherapy. Minor infections can become life-threatening in a matter of hours if left untreated. Symptoms of infection include fever, shivering, sweats, sore throat, diarrhoea, discomfort when you pass urine, cough or breathlessness. We recommend that you use a digital thermometer so you can check your temperature. You can buy one from your local chemist.

If you feel unwell, you have symptoms of an infection or your temperature is 37.5°C or above or below 36°C contact The Christie Hotline straight away.

Possible side effects

Chemotherapy can cause many different side effects. Some are more likely to occur than others. Everyone is different and not everyone gets all the side effects. Most side effects are usually temporary, but in some rare cases they can be life-threatening. It is important to tell your hospital doctor or nurse about any side effects so they can be monitored and, where possible, treated.

Common side effects (more than 1 in 10)

Increased risk of serious infection:

You are vulnerable to infection while you are having chemotherapy. Minor infections can become life-threatening in a matter of hours if left untreated. Symptoms of infection include fever, shivering, sweats, sore throat, diarrhoea, discomfort when you pass urine, cough or breathlessness. We recommend that you use a digital thermometer so you can check your temperature. You can buy one from your local chemist. A normal temperature is between 36°C and 37°C.

If your temperature is above 37.5°C or below 36 °C or you have symptoms of an infection, contact the Christie hotline straight away.

- **Bruising or bleeding**

This treatment can reduce the production of platelets which help the blood clot. Let your doctor know if you have any unexplained bruising or bleeding, such as nosebleeds, bloodspots or rashes on the skin, and bleeding gums. You may need a platelet transfusion.

- **Anaemia (low number of red blood cells)**

While having this treatment you may become anaemic. This may make you feel tired and breathless. Let your doctor or nurse know if these symptoms are a problem. You may need a blood transfusion.

You will have a routine blood test every day while you are in hospital to monitor the effects of the chemotherapy, but please tell your nurse if you experience any of the symptoms listed above.

- **Nausea and vomiting (sickness)**

The severity of this varies from person to person. Anti-sickness medication will be given along with your chemotherapy to prevent this. If you continue to feel or be sick, tell your nurse because your anti-sickness medication may need to be changed or increased.

- **Hair loss**

Hair loss is usually total. The hair falls out gradually 10 to 14 days following your first course of treatment. The time scale varies from person to person. Please remember that this is a temporary side effect and your hair will grow back when your treatment is completed. If you would like an appointment with the wig service, this can be arranged for you. Ask the staff for a copy of the 'Wig Fitting Service'.

- **Lethargy**

Some chemotherapy may make you feel tired and lacking in energy. It can be frustrating when you feel unable to cope with routine tasks. If you do feel tired, take rest when necessary. Gentle exercise such as walking can be beneficial.

- **Low blood pressure**

Some of the chemotherapy may cause low blood pressure. This may mean that you feel dizzy and lightheaded. Your blood pressure will be monitored during your treatment. If you notice these symptoms please speak to your doctor or nurse.

- **Red skin rash (purpura)**

Amsacrine may cause a purple discolouration of the skin which can occur when there is a small amount of bleeding in the vessels near the surface of the skin. If this happens it is usually nothing to worry about but please show your doctor or nurse.

Uncommon side effects (less than 1 in 10)

- **Diarrhoea**

If this becomes a problem during or after your treatment, anti-diarrhoea tablets can be prescribed by your doctor. Ask the staff for a copy of 'Eating: Help Yourself' which has some useful ideas about diet when you are having treatment.

- **Sore mouth**

Your mouth may become sore or dry, or you may notice small mouth ulcers during this treatment. Drinking plenty of fluids and cleaning your teeth regularly and gently with a soft toothbrush can help to reduce the risk of this happening. We can prescribe a mouthwash for you to use during treatment. You can dilute this with water if your mouth is sore. Ask your doctor or nurse for further advice. There is also general mouth care information in the chemotherapy booklet. If you continue to have a sore mouth, please contact The Christie Hotline.

Occasionally during treatment you may experience a **strange taste**, sometimes described as metallic or bitter. A strongly flavoured sweet or mint will help to disguise this.

- **Ara-C** can sometimes cause a syndrome that can result in some or all of the following: fever, weakness and aching in your muscles and bones, a rash and pain in the chest. This will not affect everyone and will disappear soon after the cytarabine infusions stop.

- **Potassium levels**

The chemotherapy may affect the levels of potassium in your body. Your doctor will monitor these levels and you may need temporary treatment if your potassium levels are low.

- **Mood changes**

Amsacrine may cause mood changes. If you find that this is a problem, please speak to your doctor or nurse at your next clinic appointment.

- **Irregular heartbeats**

Occasionally this may happen as a result of the amsacrine. It is quite rare if your heart is healthy and is usually reversible. Please make sure to tell your doctor that your heartbeat feels different from normal or you have pains in the chest during treatment.

- **Blood in the urine (haematuria)**

You may find blood in your urine as a result of the chemotherapy. This is usually nothing to worry about but please tell your doctor or nurse.

- **Seizures**

Amsacrine may cause seizures (fitting) during treatment. If this happens your doctor may prescribe some medication.

- **Liver disorders**

The chemotherapy may cause changes in the way your liver works. Your medical team will monitor this closely by taking blood samples from time to time to measure your liver function. If your liver is affected, we may need to alter the dose of chemotherapy.

- **Breathlessness**

Amsacrine may make you feel out-of-breath. If this happens please speak to your doctor or nurse.

- **Sore eyes**

You may get a dry, gritty feeling in your eyes following treatment. If this happens using eye-drops such as Hypromellose will help to ease the discomfort. If the problem persists please contact The Christie Hotline. Your eyes may also water. This will improve in time and needs no specific treatment.

- **Extravasation** is when chemotherapy leaks outside the vein. If you develop redness, soreness or pain at the injection site **at any time** please let us know straightaway.

Rare side effects (less than 1 in 100)

- **Skin changes**

Sometimes as a result of the chemotherapy, your skin may appear **darker** in colour or lightly tanned, especially around the joints. This is known as hyperpigmentation. The skin will return to normal when treatment is finished. Some chemotherapy can make your skin more **sensitive to the sun** than usual. Sit in the shade, avoid too much sun and use a sunblock cream. Asian and African-Caribbean people may develop noticeable light patches on their skin.

Serious and potentially life threatening side effects

In a small proportion of patients chemotherapy can result in very severe side effects which may rarely result in death. The team caring for you will discuss the risk of these side effects with you.

Sex, contraception & fertility

Protecting your partner and contraception: We recommend that you or your partner use a condom during sexual intercourse while you are having the course of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy is dangerous to unborn babies and this will also protect you and your partner from any chemotherapy drugs that may be present in semen and in the vagina. If you suspect that you may be pregnant please tell your doctor immediately.

Fertility: This chemotherapy may affect your ability to have children. Your doctor or nurse should have discussed this with you. If not, please ask them before you start treatment.

Late side effects

Some side effects may become evident only after a number of years. In reaching any decision with you about treatment, the potential benefit you receive from treatment will be weighed against the risks of serious long term side effects to the heart, lungs, kidneys and bone marrow. With some drugs there is also a small but definite risk of developing another cancer. If any of these problems specifically applies to you, the doctor will discuss these with you and note this on your consent form.

Contacts

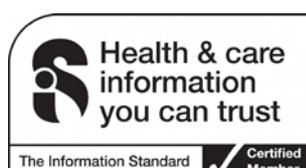
If you have any general questions or concerns about your treatment, please contact the Haematology and Transplant Unit.

- Jo Tomlins, Haematology Nurse Clinician 0161 446 8010
- Haematology and Transplant day unit 0161 446 3924
- General enquiries 0161 446 3000
- For urgent advice ring The Christie Hotline 0161 446 3658 (24 hours)

Your consultant is:

Your hospital number is:

Your key worker is:



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Details of the sources used are available, please contact Patient.Information@christie.nhs.uk