

Concurrent chemo-radiation with Mitomycin C and Capecitabine for anal cancer

You have recently been diagnosed with anal cancer and your consultant has recommended chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment. This is called concurrent chemo-radiotherapy. The intention of treatment is to cure the cancer. However, it is not possible to guarantee a cure. The success of the treatment differs from patient to patient, so it is not possible to give precise details in this leaflet, but please discuss this with your consultant.

We will also give you a booklet 'Radiotherapy to the pelvis for anal tumours' which gives general information on radiotherapy and side effects.

Your treatment

The chemotherapy:

Mitomycin C will be given slowly into the vein over 5 to 10 minutes on **Day 1** only.

You will be given chemotherapy tablets, called capecitabine to take during your radiotherapy treatment. The tablets come in 2 strengths: 150 mg and 500mg tablets. Your height and weight will help us calculate how many tablets you need to take. You may have two separate boxes, one for each strength.

1. Take the tablets in the combination prescribed twice a day (morning and evening) 12 hours apart on **every weekday (not Saturday or Sunday) for the duration of your radiotherapy treatment.**
2. Take the tablets within 30 minutes after food, for example, after breakfast and an evening meal. It doesn't have to be a large meal. It can just be a snack such as a sandwich.
3. Take your tablets with water only.
4. Store your tablets in a cool dry place.
5. If you miss a dose do not double up the next dose. Take your regular dose at the next scheduled time. Bring back any remaining tablets to the clinic.
6. You will have a routine blood test before the start of treatment and weekly during your treatment. Occasionally we may not be able continue with your chemotherapy treatment until your blood counts are back to a safe level. If this happens, we will continue your radiotherapy treatment alone until it is safe to restart your chemotherapy.
7. Capecitabine will interact with warfarin (a blood thinning tablet). You should tell your doctor if you are taking warfarin so a different blood thinning medicine can be prescribed. Capecitabine also interacts with phenytoin, allopurinol and other medications. Tell your doctor if you are taking any other medication.

The radiotherapy:

Treatment will be delivered once a day, Monday to Friday. This will take around 15 minutes each day. Chemotherapy and radiotherapy will start on the same day.



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.

Flu vaccinations

Is it alright for me to have a flu jab during the time I'm having chemotherapy?

It's safe to have a flu jab, but depending on the sort of chemotherapy you have had, it may not give quite as much protection against infection as usual. Some patients may need two vaccinations. However, if you're thinking of having any other vaccinations, do check with your Christie doctor first, because some vaccines should be avoided.

COVID-19 vaccinations

We advise that all patients receive a COVID-19 vaccination when this is offered. Your doctor will discuss with you the best time to have this.

Possible side effects of chemotherapy

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)

Mild nausea and vomiting (sickness)

You may have mild nausea and vomiting. The severity of this varies from person to person. You will be given anti-sickness tablets to take at home. If you continue to feel or be sick, contact your GP or The Christie, because your anti-sickness medication may need to be changed or increased.

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 and get help with household chores. If necessary, take time off work. Gentle exercise such as walking can be beneficial.

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a common side effect of your treatment. If you have watery diarrhoea you should immediately take the anti-diarrhoea treatment that the doctor has prescribed for you. This is the loperamide dispensed by The Christie Pharmacy. Follow the doctor's instructions **EXACTLY**:

Take 2 loperamide capsules as soon as the first liquid stool occurs. Then take one capsule with each liquid loose stool. (The maximum dose of loperamide in a day is 8 capsules – only increase above this on the advice of your doctor).

If you have an increase of more than 4 bowel movements each day compared to pre-treatment, please ring The Christie Hotline on **0161 446 3658** for advice.

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.

Skin changes

PPE (palmar-plantar erythema): The skin on your hands and feet may become very dry, red and sore with some cracking. If this happens, please tell your doctor. Cream and tablets can be prescribed to help. Your chemotherapy dose may need to change. Try to keep your hands and feet cool and if possible, uncovered.

Hyperpigmentation: Less commonly, your skin may appear darker in colour or lightly tanned, especially around the joints. This is known as hyperpigmentation. Asian and African-Caribbean people may develop noticeable light patches on their skin. The skin will return to normal when treatment is finished.

Increased sensitivity to the sun: Your skin will tan or burn in the sun more easily. Sit in the shade, avoid too much sun and use a high factor sun block cream and wear a hat.

Uncommon side effects (less than 1 in 10)

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.

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.

Hair thinning

Some hair thinning may occur during treatment, including body and facial hair. It is advisable to avoid perms, colours, use of hot brushes and vigorous frequent washing that could increase hair loss. Please remember that this is a temporary side effect and your hair will grow back when your treatment is completed.

Watery eyes

Your eyes may also water often, but this will improve in time and needs no specific treatment. If you have ongoing symptoms please discuss this with your doctor or nurse.

Extravasation

This is when the Mitomycin chemotherapy leaks outside the vein. If you develop redness, soreness or pain at the injection site at any time please let us know straight away.

Herbal medicine

Some herbal medicine including Turmeric and St John's Wort can affect the chemotherapy. You should let your doctor or nurse know if you are taking any herbal medication, complementary or alternative medicines, including vitamins, minerals and medicines purchased over-the-counter.

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.



Chest pain or stroke

A small number of patients receiving capecitabine can experience chest pain (angina) or rarely have a heart attack. Extremely rarely this may lead to death. Other complications such as a blood clot (DVT), stroke or mini-stroke can happen but are very rare. In an emergency you should go immediately to your nearest **Accident and Emergency department**.

Increased risk of serious infection

As discussed earlier, chemotherapy results in an increased risk of severe infections which can be life threatening.

Testing for DPD deficiency

The body makes enzymes which break down chemotherapy drugs so that chemotherapy doesn't build up in the body and cause severe side-effects. A very small percentage of the population (approximately 1 in 20), either don't produce or produce less of an enzyme called DPD which would normally break down the chemotherapy drugs 5FU and capecitabine. This is called DPD deficiency. Reduced production of DPD is not an issue in day-to-day life, but it might mean that some patients experience severe and sometimes life-threatening side effects after 5FU or capecitabine chemotherapy is given. Patients with DPD deficiency are more likely to develop severe mouth ulcers and diarrhoea and very low blood counts increasing vulnerability to life threatening infections.

In order to check that it is safe for you to have this treatment, your team will be arranging a one off blood test. This test checks for some of the commonest abnormalities which can cause DPD deficiency. Your medical team will discuss the test results with you and can confirm whether you will be able to go ahead with your planned chemotherapy, or whether any changes need to be discussed.

Although DPD testing identifies many patients who are at risk of severe side-effects from 5FU and capecitabine, it does not identify all at risk patients. Severe and sometimes life-threatening side-effects can occur in patients who have had a normal test result. Therefore it is important that patients receiving chemotherapy monitor their symptoms carefully and contact The Christie Hotline if they become unwell.

Sex, contraception & fertility



Radiotherapy can be harmful to the unborn child. It is important to let the radiographers know if you have missed a period, or suspect that you may be pregnant before any radiation exposure is given.

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.

Radiotherapy can have potential long term or permanent side effects. These are detailed in the booklet 'Radiotherapy to the pelvis for anal tumours: A guide for patients and their carers'.

Contacts

If you have any general questions or concerns about your treatment, please ring the area where you are having treatment:

Administration enquiries **0161 918 7606/7610**

Specialist radiographer **0161 446 8169**

Chemotherapy nurse: **0161 918 7171**

Clinical trials unit **0161 918 7663**

For advice ring The Christie Hotline on **0161 446 3658** (24 hours)

Your consultant is:	
Your hospital number is:	
Your key worker is:	

If you need information in a different format, such as easy read, large print, BSL, braille, email, SMS text or other communication support, please tell your ward or clinic nurse.

The Christie is committed to producing high quality, evidence based information for patients. Our patient information adheres to the principles and quality statements of the Information Standard. If you would like to have details about the sources used please contact **the-christie.patient.information@nhs.net**

For information and advice visit the cancer information centres at Withington, Oldham or Salford. Opening times can vary, please check before making a special journey.



Contact The Christie Hotline for
urgent support and specialist advice
The Christie Hotline: 0161 446 3658
Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

