

**Olaparib tablett**

for Gynaecological cancer

**Regimen schedule**

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Olaparib Morgondos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Olaparib Kvällsdos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Day	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Olaparib Morgondos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Olaparib Kvällsdos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**About your treatment**

Olaparib (Lynparza) blocks proteins that regulate the growth and division of cancer cells, slowing them down.

The tablets are taken twice a day (morning and evening) without interruption. Your doctor or nurse will tell you how many tablets to take at a time. During treatment, your blood tests and any side effects will be monitored.

**How to take the medicines**

Swallow the tablets whole with water, with or without food, at about the same time each day. If you miss a dose or vomit, take your usual dose at the next opportunity.

You must not eat or drink grapefruit or preparations containing grapefruit or St. John's wort during treatment as this may affect the effect of Olaparib.

Read more in the package leaflet.

**Side effects - symptoms and tips**

The side effects we list here are the most common and important. They can vary greatly from person to person, and even from time to time. Side effects may determine your dose or require you to stop taking the medicine.

Tell your doctor or nurse if you have any side effects. Often the symptoms can be prevented or alleviated.

**Fatigue**

Fatigue is common. You may feel low in energy and never rested. Your memory may deteriorate, and you may find it harder to concentrate and solve problems. It can make you feel down, stressed and anxious. You may also find it difficult to socialise. Fatigue may persist for a long time after treatment.

**Tips:** Try to exercise and move around. It's the only thing known to help with fatigue.

**Nausea and taste changes**

There is a risk that the treatment will make you feel unwell. If necessary, you will be given anti-nausea medication.

**Tips:** Sometimes it feels better to eat lighter food and small portions. For example, try skim milk, yoghurt, omelettes, sandwiches and hot or cold soups. Drinking a little extra between meals can reduce nausea.

## Problems with stomach and intestines

Diarrhoea is quite common.

**Tip:** Drink a lot, a few glasses more than usual per day. If you have diarrhoea, avoid fatty, spicy and high-fibre foods. Talk to your doctor if you get diarrhoea - you may need medication.

## Cough and shortness of breath

You may experience coughing and shortness of breath. Tell your doctor or nurse if you have trouble breathing.

## Headache

Headaches are common.

## Contact your clinic immediately at:

- fever over 38 degrees or if your temperature drops below 36 degrees
- severe diarrhoea, or diarrhoea combined with fever
- sudden deterioration, regardless of symptoms
- chest pain or difficulty breathing, call 112

## General information about cancer

Useful information about cancer is available from both 1177 Vårdguiden and Cancerfonden:

[www.1177.se](http://www.1177.se)

[www.cancerfonden.se](http://www.cancerfonden.se)

## Notes

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