

# Obinutuzumab-Klorambucil (28 dagar, Klorambucil 2 doser) kur 1, startdoser

Patient information  
for Haematological malignancy

## Regimen schedule

| Day          | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Klorambucil  | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Obinutuzumab | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Obinutuzumab |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Obinutuzumab |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    |

## Next course of treatment, day 29

| Day          | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Klorambucil  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Obinutuzumab |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Obinutuzumab |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Obinutuzumab |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

## About your treatment

Obinutuzumab is an antibody that inhibits the growth of cancer cells.

Chlorambucil is cytostatic

Each course is 28 days. On days 1, 8 and 15, you will be given an IV. On days 1 and 15, you take a tablet of chlorambucil. After that, there is a break of 13 days, before a new course starts. 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. If you miss a dose or vomit, contact your nurse or doctor. 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

You may feel unwell from the treatment. You will therefore be given anti-nausea medication in conjunction with the treatment. The medicines may cause constipation. You can get different varieties depending on how you feel. The taste of food and drink may be altered by the treatment.

**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 common. You may also become constipated.

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

## Infection susceptibility

You will be susceptible to infection after treatment. This is because the level of white blood cells drops. Before each treatment, blood samples are taken to see if the blood cells have recovered. If the values are too low, the treatment must be postponed.

**Tips:** Try to avoid close contact with people who have a cold or stomach illness, for example. Wash your hands often with soap and water. Hand sanitizer can be useful.

## Skin problems

You may experience itching and a rash.

**Tip:** When washing your skin, be gentle and use mild soap. Lubricate with moisturiser.

## Pain in muscles and joints

Pain in muscles and joints is common.

## Contact your clinic immediately at:

- fever above 38 degrees, or temperature below 36 degrees
- severe diarrhoea, or diarrhoea combined with fever
- chest pain or difficulty breathing
- nosebleeds or other bleeding that you can't stop
- skin rash on most of the body, or skin rash with pain
- sudden deterioration, regardless of symptoms
- chest pain or difficulty breathing, call 112

## Common advice

It is important not to get pregnant or make someone pregnant while you are being treated with cancer drugs, as the drugs can affect the foetus. Therefore, use safe contraceptives. Sometimes double protection is needed, as side effects such as diarrhoea or the direct effect of cancer drugs may mean that the contraceptive pill is not enough protection on its own.

## 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)

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