

**Bevacizumab-Erlotinib**

for Lungcancer

**Regimen schedule**

Next course of treatment, day 22

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

**About your treatment**

Bevacizumab (Avastin) is an antibody that inhibits the growth of cells.

Erlotinib (Tarceva) blocks proteins that regulate the growth and division of cancer cells, slowing it down.

Each course is 21 days. On day 1, you will receive an IV. You take tablets once a day continuously. During treatment, your blood tests and any side effects are monitored.

**How to take the medicines**

Swallow the tablets whole with water. Do not take the tablets with food. Allow at least 2 hours after a meal before taking the tablets, and do not eat anything for at least 1 hour after taking the tablets.

If you smoke, you should stop, as smoking reduces the effect of the medicine.

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 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.

## **Acne-like skin problems**

You may get acne-like rashes on your face and upper body. You may also experience itching, cracking of the skin and inflammation around the nails. Talk to your nurse if you develop skin problems - you may need medication.

**Tip:** Apply a moisturising cream to your whole body several times a day. Use bath oil instead of soap. Avoid sun-bathing. Wear a hat and full-coverage clothing. Lubricate parts of the body not covered by clothing with sunscreen that has a high SPF and UVA protection.

## **Bleeding**

You may have an increased risk of bleeding. For example, you may bleed easily from your nose or mouth. If you get a cut on your skin, you may bleed longer than usual. Surgical wounds may heal more slowly.

**Tips:** Be careful not to cut yourself. You can stop nosebleeds by squeezing the soft parts of your nose for 10 minutes. If this doesn't stop it, contact your doctor. Be attentive to oral hygiene, and use a soft toothbrush and mild toothpaste. Be careful with floss and toothpicks. Inform your dentist or other health care provider of your cancer treatment when you visit.

## **Blood clot**

You may have an increased risk of blood clots. You can get a blood clot in a leg or arm, and it can hurt, and cause swelling or redness.

## **Hypertension**

High blood pressure is common. Your blood pressure will be monitored during treatment, and you may need medication.

## **Protein in the urine**

You may get protein in your urine. However, it does not cause any symptoms. You will be asked to provide a urine sample to check this.

## **Eye problems**

You may get red eyes with stinging and pain. You may also experience blurred vision, dry eyes and become more sensitive to light.

**Tip:** If your eyes sting and feel dry, use lubricating eye drops available from pharmacies.

## **Contact your clinic immediately at:**

### **Acute**

Call 112 in case of persistent acute chest pain, pressure on the chest or difficulty breathing/shortness of breath

### **Call your clinic immediately at:**

Fever (temp above 38 degrees) or at a temperature below 36 degrees

Sudden deterioration regardless of symptoms

Severe diarrhea that does not decrease with stopping drugs

Severe nausea or burning in the mouth that makes it difficult for you to eat and drink

Nosebleeds or other bleeding you cannot stop or bruising over large parts of the body

New severe fatigue and/or muscle weakness or involuntary muscle cramps

New skin rashes over large parts of the body

Painful skin redness/rash/nail changes

Liquifying rash with yellowish crusts

Painful or inflamed eyes, sensitivity to light

## 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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