Olaparib tablett

for Urological 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 Morning dose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Olaparib Evening dose	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 Morning dose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Olaparib Evening dose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

About your treatment

Olaparib blocks proteins that regulate the growth and division of cancer cells, slowing them down. Olaparib is taken as tablets.

Each course is 28 days. The tablets are taken twice a day without interruption. During treatment, your blood tests and any side effects will be monitored.

How to take the medicines

Swallow the tablets whole with water. Take the tablets morning and evening, 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, grapefruit juice or St. John's wort during treatment, as this may affect the effect of Olaparib. For more information, see 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 in connection with cancer and its treatment. The severity of the symptoms and their duration vary from person to person. You may continue to feel tired long after treatment has ended. This type of extreme exhaustion is known as fatigue—a tiredness that does not always improve with rest or sleep. Many describe fatigue as a total lack of energy, and it can occur even without physical exertion. Your ability to remember, concentrate, and solve problems may be impaired. Fatigue is sometimes associated with feelings of resignation, stress, anxiety, and depression. Tip: Try to stay active. Physical activity often helps alleviate tiredness and fatigue. Find a balance between activity, rest, and sleep that works for you.

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

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

www.cancerfonden.se