

Patient Agreement to Systemic Therapy: Consent Form	
Capecitabine & Streptozocin	
Patient's details / addressograph:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
	Special requirements (e.g. other language/other communication method)
	Consultant:

Name of proposed course of treatment:**Capecitabine & Streptozocin**

Streptozocin IV infusion on day 1

Capecitabine taken by mouth, twice daily continuously throughout treatment

Repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles

Macmillan leaflet(s) given

Statement of health professional (to be filled in by health professional with appropriate knowledge of proposed procedure, as specified in consent policy)

- I have discussed what the treatment is likely to involve (including inpatient / outpatient treatment, timing of the treatment, follow-up appointments) and location.

The intended benefits

- Curative – to give you the best possible chance of being cured
- Palliative – the aim is not to cure but to control or shrink the disease. The aim is to improve both quality of life and survival
- Adjuvant – therapy given after surgery to reduce the risk of recurrence of cancer
- Neo-adjuvant – therapy given before surgery or radiotherapy to shrink the cancer

Significant, unavoidable or frequently occurring risks:

Common side-effects: feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting), bruising or bleeding, anaemia (low number of red blood cells), sore mouth and ulcers, diarrhoea, soreness and redness on the palms of your hands and soles of your feet, loss of appetite, tiredness and feeling weak

Less common but potentially life threatening side-effects: chest pain or angina, reduced resistance to infection which can lead to a potentially fatal blood infection.

Other less common side-effects include: changes in the levels of sugar in your blood (signs of raised blood-sugar include feelings of thirst, needing to pass urine more often and an increased appetite; signs of low blood-sugar include dizziness, confusion and sweating), hair loss, watery or sore eyes

If streptozocin accidentally leaks outside the vein during administration, it can cause damage to the surrounding tissues, including potential long-term damage to both the function and appearance of the area. This is not common, but if it happens, nursing staff are trained to minimise the risks of longer term damage.

