

Patient Agreement to Systemic Therapy: Consent Form**EOX**

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: EOX

Epirubicin and Oxaliplatin IV on Day 1

Capecitabine orally twice daily throughout treatment (days 1-21)

Repeated every 3 weeks for 6 – 8 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: bruising or bleeding, anaemia (low number of blood cells), numbness or tingling in hands or feet particularly related to the cold / touching cold objects, soreness and redness of the palms of the hand and soles of the feet, feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting), tiredness, sore mouth and ulcers, taste changes, diarrhoea, discoloured urine.

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

Other less common side-effects include: headaches, dizziness, watery or sore eyes. Oxaliplatin may temporarily affect the area around the voice box, which may give the sensation of not being able to catch your breath. Rarely, epirubicin may cause long-term damage to the heart. Late effects include a rare chance of a second cancer.

If oxaliplatin 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.

