

Patient Agreement to Systemic Therapy: Consent Form	
Gemcitabine & Docetaxel	
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: Gemcitabine & Docetaxel

Gemcitabine IV infusion on day 1 and day 8

Docetaxel IV infusion on day 8

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: anaemia (low number of red blood cells), bruising or bleeding, hair loss, diarrhoea, feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting), sore mouth and ulcers, tiredness and feeling weak, skin rash, changes to nails, numbness or tingling in the hands and feet, fluid retention (you may notice you gain weight and/or you develop swollen ankles), aching or pain in joints or muscles, loss of appetite, temporary effect on liver function, flu-like symptoms (after gemcitabine infusion)

Potentially life threatening side-effects: reduced resistance to infection which can lead to a potentially fatal blood infection, allergic reaction

Other less common side-effects include: sore, red palms of hands and soles of feet, breathlessness or wheezing, watery or sore eyes, sore mouth and ulcers, severe skin reaction, severe liver toxicity

If docetaxel 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.

Cancer can increase your risk of developing a blood clot (thrombosis), and having chemotherapy may increase this risk further. A blood clot may cause pain, redness and swelling in a leg, or breathlessness and chest pain - you must tell your doctor straight away if you have any of these symptoms.

