

Patient Agreement to Systemic Therapy: Consent Form	
Panitumumab + Oxaliplatin Modified de Gramont (Folfox)	
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: Panitumumab + Oxaliplatin Modified de Gramont

Panitumumab IV infusion on day 1

Oxaliplatin IV infusion on day 1, along with Calcium folinate IV infusion on day 1

Fluorouracil IV bolus injection on day 1, then continuous infusion over 46 hours in a portable infusion device, also starting on day 1.

All repeated every 2 weeks for 6 to 12 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: acne-like rash, increased bruising and bleeding, anaemia (low number of red blood cells), numbness or tingling in hands or feet particularly related to the cold / touching cold objects, feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting), tiredness, sore mouth and ulcers, taste changes, diarrhoea.

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

Other less common side-effects include: nail changes, sensitivity of the skin to sunlight, soreness and redness of the palms of the hand and soles of the feet, watery or sore eyes, blurred vision, hair loss. Oxaliplatin may temporarily affect the area around the voice box, which may give the sensation of not being able to catch your breath.

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.

