

Mitomycin C

What to expect during
your bladder cancer treatment



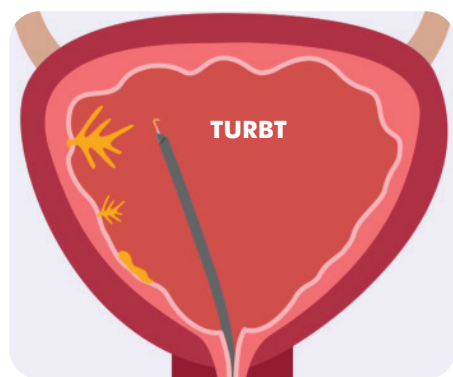
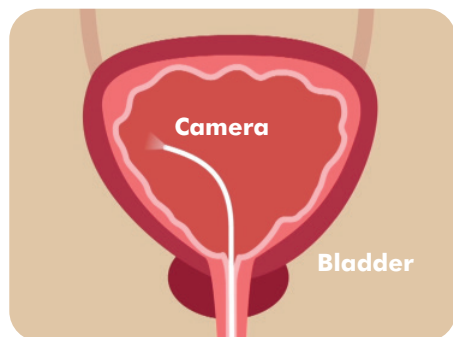
This leaflet will help explain how Mitomycin C will be used to treat your non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC).

This is a basic overview of the procedure with some answers to frequently asked questions. If you have any further questions or concerns, please speak to the doctor or nurse caring for you.

Why do I need to have Mitomycin C?

Bladder cancer is diagnosed during an examination using a flexible cystoscope, a camera which looks inside the bladder. The NMIBC tumours are usually visible on the inside lining of the bladder.

The initial treatment is a surgical procedure called transurethral resection of the bladder tumour (TURBT), where the tumour is removed through the urethra. Tissue samples are taken to find out what type of cancer it is and to determine what further treatment is needed to prevent the tumours coming back.



Mitomycin C is intravesical chemotherapy. This means it is instilled directly into your bladder by a catheter, rather than into your bloodstream like most other chemotherapy. Having intravesical chemotherapy reduces the chance of the cancer coming back or spreading into the deeper layers of the bladder.¹

Mitomycin C is usually given in an outpatient setting.

What is Mitomycin C?

Mitomycin C is a chemotherapy drug that works by killing cancer cells in the bladder.²

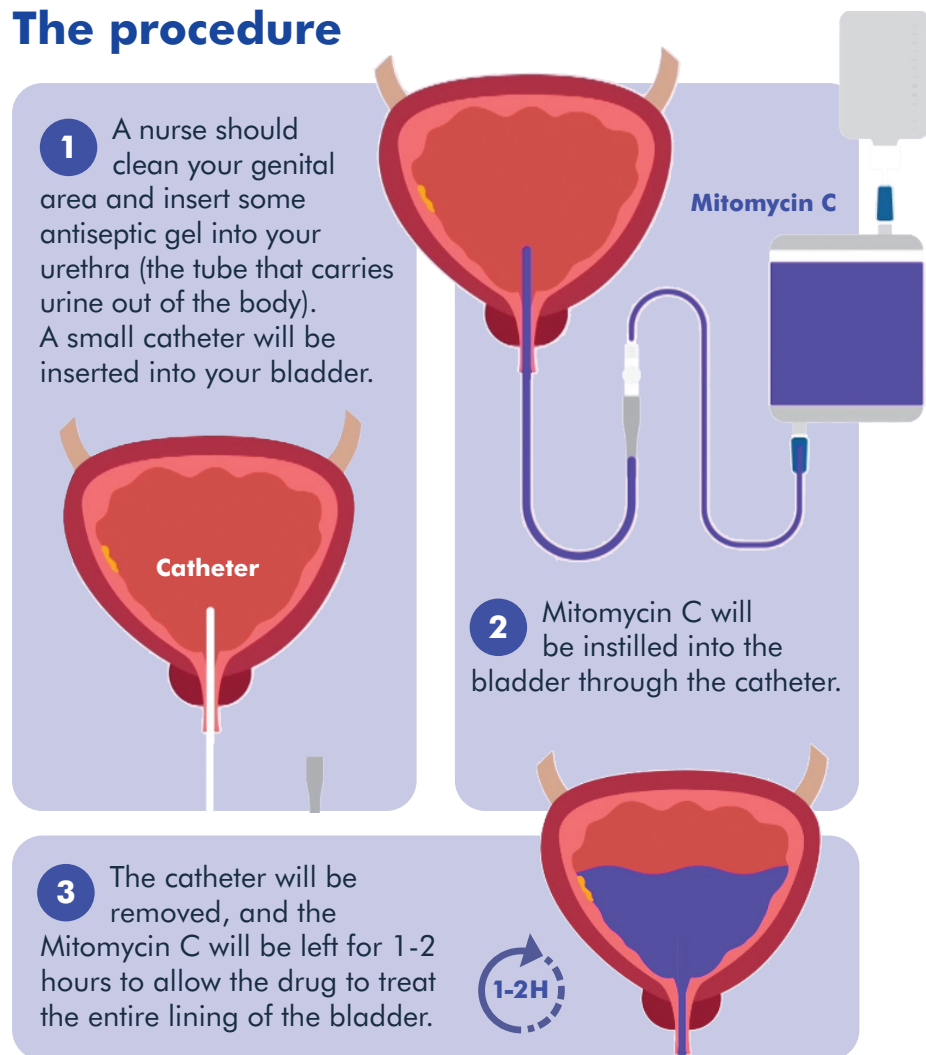
It is a blue-purple solution given directly into the bladder which means there should be fewer side effects compared to chemotherapy given by mouth or injection. It is therefore unlikely that you will experience hair loss, nausea or vomiting.

What will happen when I come for my Mitomycin C treatment?

Your urology team will ask you to reduce your fluid intake a couple of hours before and during your treatment. This will make it easier to hold your urine and not dilute the Mitomycin C while it is in your bladder.

When you arrive at the clinic, the nurses will ask you to pass urine to ensure you do not have an infection before administering the treatment. Your team will then ensure you are aware of the side effects and happy to proceed with treatment.

The procedure



After treatment you will be asked to pass urine to remove the Mitomycin C. You should do this sitting down to reduce the risk of spillage.

This procedure is usually repeated every week for 6 weeks.¹ After that, your urology team will advise if any more treatment is needed.

What do I need to do after the procedure?^{1,2}

After passing the urine containing the Mitomycin C, wash your hands and genital area with warm, soapy water.

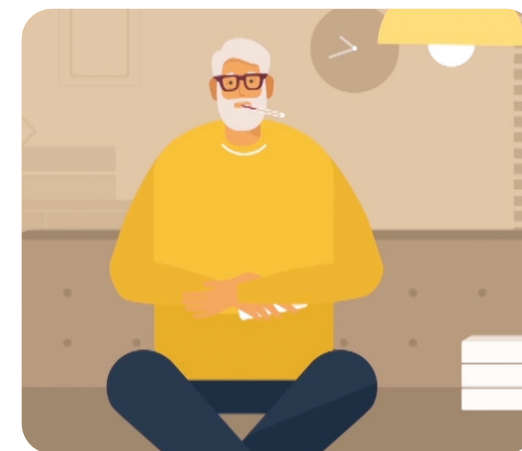
For the first 6 hours after treatment, you should sit to urinate and double flush with the lid closed to reduce the chance of splashing onto your skin.

For 24 hours after treatment, you should not have sexual intercourse. For a week after each treatment, you should use a condom to protect your partner.

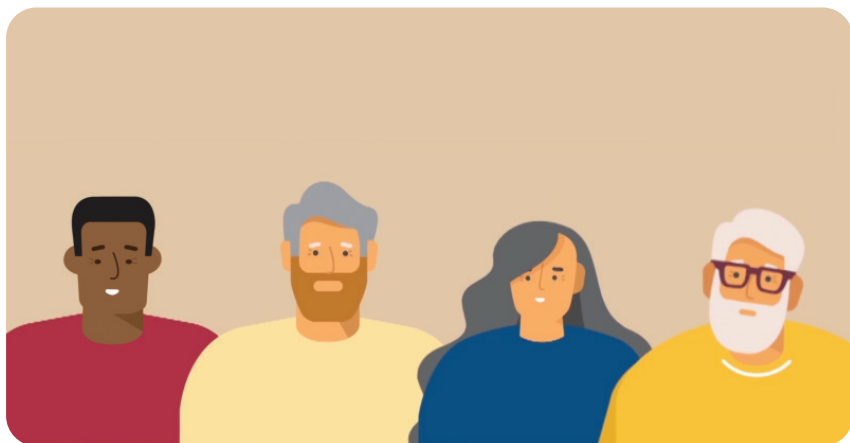
What are the side effects?³

Like all medicines, Mitomycin C can cause side effects, although not everyone gets them. Here are some of the more common side effects that may be experienced.

- Cystitis
- An increased need to urinate
- A skin rash
- Discomfort in the bladder
- Blood in the urine
- Numbness, swelling and painful redness of the palms of your hands and soles of your feet



For the full list of side effects, please refer to the Patient Information Leaflet which is available from your nurse.



Reporting of side effects

If you experience any side effects, always talk to your doctor or nurse so they are aware. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for 'MHRA Yellow Card' in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

For further information, please visit www.bc-care.co.uk

References

1. Cancer Research UK, Chemotherapy into the bladder (<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/bladder-cancer/treatment/early/chemotherapy-bladder>) last accessed August 2022
2. Cancer Research UK, Mitomycin C (<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/cancer-in-general/treatment/cancer-drugs/drugs/mitomycin>) last accessed August 2022
3. Mitomycin medac 40mg, Patient Information Leaflet (PIL)