

# Förbättrad läkemedelshantering av orala anticancerläkemedel i hemmiljö



- Ökad användning av orala anticancerläkemedel hos barnpatienter
- Behandlingen som mestadels legat i läkarnas och sjuksköterskornas har tagit en ny form.
- Idag sker mycket av den orala anticancerbehandlingen i hemmiljö.
- Ansvaret för en korrekt och säker läkemedelsanvändning ligger nu i vårdnadshavarens händer.
- Eped har en ny fokus-patientperspektivet
- Förbättra hanteringen hemma hos patienten-öka patientsäkerheten och optimera behandlingen.

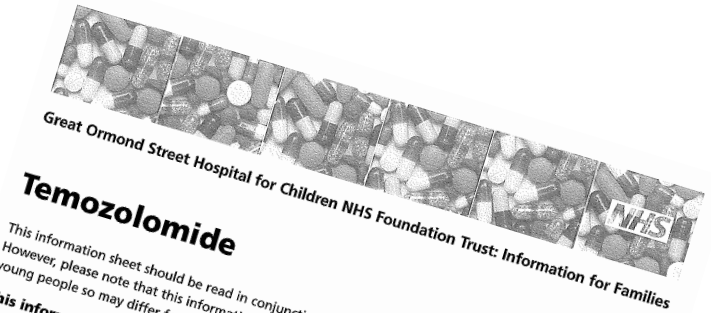


## Syfte:

1. Studera hur vårdnadshavare/barn uppfattar information om läkemedelshantering
2. Studera hur man hanterar orala anticancerläkemedel i hemmet – kan svårigheter och risker identifieras.
3. Patientspecifikt material ska tas fram, som anpassas efter patienter och vårdnadshavare.



vs.



### Temozolomide

This information sheet should be read in conjunction with any information provided by the manufacturer. However, please note that this information sheet explains about the use of temozolomide in children and young people so may differ from the manufacturer's information.

**This information sheet explains what temozolomide is, how it is given and some of the possible side effects. Each person reacts differently to medicines, so your child will not necessarily suffer from every side effect mentioned. If you have any questions or concerns, please speak to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.**

#### What is temozolomide?

Temozolomide is a chemotherapy drug used to treat certain types of cancer.

#### How is it given?

Temozolomide is given by mouth in the form of capsules, which are available in different strengths. You may be given a combination of different strengths of capsule in order to get the correct dose for your child. Temozolomide should be taken once a day one hour before breakfast on an empty stomach with plenty of water. Temozolomide is usually given for five days followed by a break of 23 days. This 28-day course is usually repeated, however if your child is having treatment such as radiotherapy he or she may be on a different treatment schedule.

#### What are the side effects?

■ **Nausea and vomiting:** Anti-sickness medicines can be given to reduce or prevent these symptoms. Please tell your doctor or nurse if your child's sickness is not controlled or persists. If your child has been prescribed anti-sickness medicine, he or she should have a dose 30 minutes before each dose of temozolomide.

■ **Hair loss:** Your child may lose some or all of his or her hair or it may become thinner. This is temporary and the hair will grow back once the treatment is finished.

■ **Bone marrow suppression:** There will be a temporary reduction in how well your child's bone marrow works. This means he or she may become anaemic, bruise or bleed more easily than usual, and have a higher risk of infection. Your child's blood counts will be checked regularly to see how the bone marrow is working. Please tell your doctor if your child seems unusually tired, has bruising or bleeding, or any signs of infection, especially a high temperature.

■ **Loss of appetite:** Your child may 'go off' food and his or her appetite may reduce during treatment. The dietitian at the hospital will be able to suggest ways of making food more attractive to your child.

## Frågeställningar

1. Hur uppfattar vårdnadshavare/patienter information kring läkemedelsbehandling i hemmet?
2. Kan informationen förbättras för att öka tryggheten och minska risken för fel?
3. Vet vårdnadshavare/patient hur de ska hantera läkemedlet hemma?
4. Kan hanteringen av orala anticancerläkemedel förbättras?



Forskningsprojektet är uppdelad i 3 delar

- 1) Enkät
- 2) Intervju
- 3) Observationsstudie

Risikanalys

**Intervention**

1. Ta fram patientanpassade informationsblad
2. Videos
3. Träna föräldrar/patienter

- Enkäten
- Intervju
- Observationsstudie

# Svårigheter och begränsningar

- Svår situation för föräldrarna
  - Formulera frågor
  - Bemötande och motivering till studien
- Logistik
  - Anpassa med patientens inbokade tid på avdelningen
  - Inkludera alla
  - Kontakta ansvarig sjuksköterska
  - Hitta rum för intervju
- Under intervjun
  - Tidpunkt för intervju under besöket spelade roll
  - Barnen var ofta närvarande