

為病人提供的藥物：排多癌 注射劑  
藥物別名：Mitomycin C, MUTAMYCIN®  
For the Patient: Mitomycin Injection  
Other names: Mitomycin C, MUTAMYCIN®



- **排多癌** (Mitomycin, 英文讀音 mye toe mye' sin) 是一種用來醫治多類癌症的藥物。這是注射入靜脈的淺藍色透明液體。  
**Mitomycin** (mye toe mye' sin) is a drug that is used to treat many types of cancer. It is a clear light blue liquid that is injected into a vein.
- 在接受每次治療前，可能需要進行一次**驗血**，您的化療劑量及時間，可能會根據您的驗血結果及/或有否其他副作用而更改。  
A **blood test** may be taken before each treatment. The dose and timing of your chemotherapy may be changed based on the test results and/or other side effects.
- 其他藥物可能會與排多癌**產生相互作用**。在開始或停止服用任何其他藥物時，請向醫生或藥劑師查詢。  
Other drugs may **interact** with mitomycin. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any other drugs.
- **飲酒**(少量)似乎不會影響排多癌的安全性能或效用。  
The **drinking of alcohol** (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of mitomycin.
- 排多癌可能會破壞精子，如果女性在懷孕期間使用此藥，可能會傷害胎兒。在接受排多癌治療期間，最好使用**避孕**措施。如果您或您的伴侶懷孕，請立即通知醫生。女性在接受排多癌治療期間，切勿餵哺母乳。  
Mitomycin may damage sperm and may harm the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use **birth control** while being treated with mitomycin. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breast feed during treatment.
- 在接受醫生、牙醫和其他醫療護理人員治療之前，請**告訴**他們您正使用排多癌治病。  
**Tell** doctors, dentists, and other health professionals that you are being treated with mitomycin before you receive any treatment from them.

以下列表綜列或會產生的副作用，並且依照它們可能出現的次序列出，表內亦包括如何控制有關副作用。

Side effects are listed in the following table in the order in which they may occur. Tips to help manage the side effects are included.

副作用 SIDE EFFECTS	控制方法 MANAGEMENT
<p>如果排多癌漏到皮層，會使皮膚灼熱。 Mitomycin <b>burns</b> if it leaks under the skin.</p>	<p>如果當您正在接受藥物時感到灼熱、刺痛或任何其他變化，<b>立即</b>告知護士或醫生。 Tell your nurse or doctor <b>immediately</b> if you feel burning, stinging, or any other change while the drug is being given.</p>
<p>在施針的部位，可能出現疼痛或觸痛。 <b>Pain or tenderness</b> may occur where the needle was placed.</p>	<p>使用冷敷法或在冷水浸泡 15 至 20 分鐘，一日數次。 Apply cool compresses or soak in cool water for 15-20 minutes several times a day.</p>
<p>在接受排多癌治療後不久，有時可能會發燒。 發燒情況應不會持續超過 24 小時。 <b>Fever</b> may sometimes occur shortly after treatment with mitomycin. Fever should last no longer than 24 hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 每 4 至 6 小時服用乙醯氨酚[acetaminophen，例如：撲熱息痛(TYLENOL®)]。每天最多服食 4 克 (4000 毫克)。 Take acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) every 4-6 hours, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day.</li> <li>● 在接受治療後超過數天，出現發燒，可能是受到感染的徵象。立即告知醫生。 Fever which occurs more than a few days after treatment may be a sign of an infection. Report this to your doctor immediately.</li> </ul>
<p>當您接受治療後，可能出現噁心及嘔吐。 這情況可能維持 48 至 72 小時。大部份人感到少許噁心，甚至沒有出現噁心情況。 <b>Nausea and vomiting</b> may occur after your treatment and may last for 48-72 hours. Most people have little or no nausea.</p>	<p>您可能獲處方止嘔藥，並在接受化療之前及/或在家服用。<b>預防總勝於治療</b>。因此，請嚴格遵照指示。 You may be given a prescription for anti-nausea drug(s) to take before your chemotherapy treatment and/or at home. <b>It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred</b>, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 喝大量飲料。 Drink plenty of fluids.</li> <li>● 飲食方面，宜量小多餐。 Eat and drink often in small amounts.</li> </ul> <p>嘗試仿效《控制噁心的食物選擇》(<i>Food Choices to Help Control Nausea</i>)* 所載建議。 Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Help Control Nausea</i>.*</p>

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<p>在您開始接受治療 2 至 4 星期之後，您的白血球細胞會減少。當您完成最後療程 8 星期後，通常它們便會回復正常。白血球細胞抵禦引起感染的病菌，從而保護您的身體。當白血球數目減少，您較容易感染疾病。</p> <p>Your <b>white blood cells</b> may decrease 2 to 4 weeks after your treatment. They usually return to normal 8 weeks after your last treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, <b>you are at greater risk of having an infection.</b></p>	<p>預防受到病菌感染，請注意以下各點： To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>經常洗手，如廁後，緊記必須洗手。 Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom.</li> <li>避免接觸大量群眾和病人。 Avoid crowds and people who are sick.</li> <li>一旦出現染病徵象，例如發熱(口腔探熱器超過華氏 100°或攝氏 38°)、發冷、咳嗽，或在小便時感到灼熱，應立即致電醫生。 Call your doctor <b>immediately</b> at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</li> </ul>
<p>接受治療之後數天，可能出現口腔疼痛。在舌頭、口腔兩側或喉嚨部位或會出現潰爛。口腔潰爛或牙肉出血，可能會造成感染。</p> <p><b>Sore mouth</b> may occur a few days after treatment. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth, or in the throat. <b>Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>在進食後及睡覺前，使用非常柔軟的牙刷輕柔地潔淨牙齒。如果您的牙肉出血，可使用紗布而不用牙刷，使用蘇打粉(baking soda)而不用牙膏。 Brush your teeth gently after eating and at bedtime with a very soft toothbrush. If your gums bleed, use gauze instead of a brush. Use baking soda instead of toothpaste.</li> <li>用半茶匙蘇打粉或鹽，加入一杯暖水中，開成漱口水，每日漱口數次。 Make a mouthwash with ½ teaspoon baking soda or salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day.</li> <li>嘗試仿效《化療期間口腔疼痛的食物選擇》(Food Ideas for a Sore Mouth During Chemotherapy)*所載建議。 Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas for a Sore Mouth during Chemotherapy</i>.*</li> </ul>
<p>指甲方面的改變。例如顏色的改變，有時可能出現橫紋。</p> <p><b>Nail changes</b> such as change in colour or the appearance of bands may sometimes occur.</p>	<p>當您停止排多癌治療後，它們便會回復正常。 This will return to normal when you stop taking mitomycin.</p>
<p>有時可能出現疲倦及欠缺精力。</p> <p><b>Tiredness</b> and lack of energy may sometimes occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>如果您感到疲倦，不要駕駛車輛或操作機器。 Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired.</li> <li>嘗試仿效《儲備能源：癌症病人如何處理疲倦》(Your Bank to Energy Savings: How People with Cancer Can Handle Fatigue)*所載建議。 Try the ideas in <i>Your Bank to Energy Savings: How People with Cancer Can Handle Fatigue</i>.*</li> </ul>

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有時可能出現食慾欠佳。 <b>Loss of appetite</b> may sometimes occur.	嘗試仿效《提高食慾的食物選擇》( <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> ) * 所載建議。 Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i> .*
可能罕有地出現咳嗽及/或氣促。 <b>Cough</b> and/or <b>shortness of breath</b> may rarely occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>應立即告知醫生，因為這些可能是肺部出現毒素的初期徵狀。 Bring this to the attention of your doctor <b>immediately</b> as these may be early signs of toxicity to your lungs.</li> </ul>
接受排多癌治療，出現脫髮現象屬於罕見。如果您有脫髮，當您停止排多癌療程，毛髮便會回復生長，但顏色及髮質可能會有所改變。 <b>Hair loss</b> is rare with mitomycin. If you lose hair, it will grow back once you stop treatment with mitomycin. Colour and texture may change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>使用溫和的洗髮液及柔軟髮刷。 Use a gentle shampoo and soft brush.</li> <li>小心使用噴髮劑、漂髮劑、染髮劑和電髮劑。 Care should be taken with use of hair spray, bleaches, dyes, and perms.</li> </ul>

\*請向化療護士或藥劑師索取副本。

\*Please ask your chemotherapy nurse or pharmacist for a copy.

如果您有以下症狀，請向醫生求診或立即緊急求救：

**SEE YOUR DOCTOR OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:**

- 出現**感染**徵象，例如發熱（口腔探熱器超過華氏 100°或攝氏 38°）、發冷顫、咳嗽、嚴重喉嚨痛、咳吐（咳出濃厚或綠色痰）、尿液混濁或發臭、疼痛、觸痛或皮膚有紅腫傷口或潰爛。  
Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 100°F or 38°C by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum); cloudy or foul smelling urine; painful, tender, or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- 出現**出血問題**徵象，例如黑色糞便、尿中帶血、皮膚出現小紅點、多處出現瘀斑。  
Signs of **bleeding problems** such as black, tarry stools; blood in urine; pinpoint red spots on skin; extensive bruising.
- 咳嗽及/或氣促。  
**Cough** and/or **shortness of breath**.
- 出現**心臟問題**的徵象，例如氣促或呼吸困難、腳或小腿腫脹。  
Signs of **heart problems** such as shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, swelling of feet or lower legs.

如果您有以下症狀，請盡快(在辦公時間)向醫生求診：

**SEE YOUR DOCTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:**

- 出現**貧血**徵象，例如異常的疲倦或虛弱。  
Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.
- 出現**腎病問題**徵象，例如腰部或側身疼痛、雙腳或小腿腫脹。  
Signs of **kidney problems** such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- 出現**膀胱問題**徵象，例如小便方面的變化、感到疼痛灼熱、出血或腹部疼痛。  
Signs of **bladder problems** such as changes in urination, painful burning sensation, presence of blood, or abdominal pain.
- 過度**口渴或小便**增多**或更頻密。  
**Excessive** thirst or **increased** quantity or frequency of urination.

