







ABVD

Name of the regimen and cancer drugs

Your care team may refer to your treatment as ABVD. The regimen consists of 4 different anti-cancer therapies:

- A: Doxorubicin hydrochloride (DOK soh ROO bih sin HY droh KLOR ide): Adriamycin®
- B: Bleomycin sulfate (blee oh MY sin SUL fayt)
- V: Vinblastine sulfate (vin BLAS teen SUL favt): Velban®
- D: Dacarbazine (duh KAR buh zeen): DTIC-DOME®

Common uses

This regimen is most commonly used to Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

Treatment schedule

Your treatment will be given into your vein through an intravenous (IV) line. This may be into a short, flexible temporary catheter in your arm, or through a central venous catheter. A central venous catheter, or central line is a long, flexible IV tube that empties into a very large vein next to the heart. Talk with your care team to see which will be best for you and your treatment.

Each ABVD treatment is given on days 1 and 15, every 28 days. This is known as one cycle. Your treatment may be given for a set number of cycles, ranging from 2-6 cycles, and it may be administered in combination with radiation therapy.

- □ Doxorubicin IV is given on days 1 and 15.
- ☐ Bleomycin IV is given on days 1 and 15.
- ☐ Vinblastine IV is given on days 1 and 15.
- Dacarbazine IV is given on days 1 and 15.

Drug	Cycle 1	Day 1	2	3	4	 15	16	17	18	 28	Cycle 2 Day 1
Doxoru	ubicin										
Bleomy	ycins										
Vinblas	stine										
Dacarb	azine										









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Other medications

Other medications may be ordered for you to prevent or treat certain side effects. These include:

	Instructions:
Anti-nausea medications	You will receive medications to prevent nausea just before your cancer treatment. You may get prescriptions for other medications to take at home, as below:
Medications to prevent allergic reactions	You will receive medications to prevent infusion related reactions prior to starting your cancer treatment.

Possible drug interactions

ABVD may interact with other	drugs you are taking.	Please inform your care	e providers of all presc	ription medicine,
over-the-counter medications	, vitamins, and herbal	products that you take.		

- ☐ Talk with your care provider or pharmacist before taking new medications, supplements, or receiving any vaccines.
- ☐ Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with ABVD. Avoid eating or drinking these during your treatment.









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Common Side Effects

Common side effects that have been known to happen in patients receiving the ABVD regimen are listed in the left side of this table. In some instances, the side effects may be reported less often but are still important to discuss. This table does not list all the known side effects for this therapy, only the ones that are experienced most often. Not every patient experiences every known side effect of a drug; even if you are taking the same drug as another patient, you may experience different side effects. Options to help manage any side effects that do occur are included on the right side of this table. These should be discussed with your care provider. If you experience any side effect you cannot manage or that is not listed here, contact your care provider.

Possible Side Effect	Management				
Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection	Your WBCs should be monitored by a simple blood test. When your WBCs are low, you are at a greater risk of having an infection. Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection. Wash your hands often, especially before eating and after using the bathroom. Avoid crowds and people with fevers, flu, or other infections. Bathe often for good personal hygiene. Contact your care team if you experience any signs or symptoms of an infection such as: Fever (temperature more than 100.4°F or 38°C) Chills Sore throat Burning when peeing Tiredness that is worse than normal A sore that becomes red, is draining, or does not heal. Check with your care team before taking any medicine for a fever or chills.				
Decreased platelet count and increased risk of bleeding	Your platelets should be monitored by a simple blood test. When they are low, you may bruise or bleed more easily than usual. Use caution to avoid bruises, cuts, or burns Blow your nose gently and do not pick your nose Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene When shaving use an electric razor instead of razor blades Use a nail file instead of a nail clippers Call your care team if you have bleeding that won't stop. Examples include: A bloody nose that bleeds for more than 5 minutes despite pressure A cut that continues to ooze despite pressure Gums that bleed a lot when you floss or brush Seek medical help right away if you have any severe headaches, blood in your urine or stool, coughing up blood, or bleeding that you cannot stop or lasts a long time. You may need to take a break or "hold" your medication for medical or dental procedures. Talk to your care team or dentist before any scheduled procedures.				
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Possible Side Effect	Management			
Decreased hemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen	Your hemoglobin should be checked by a simple blood test. When your hemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily. Try to get 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night Avoid operating heavy machinery if you feel too tired Find a balance between "work" and "rest" Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed, too You might notice that you are more pale than usual Let your care team know right away if you have: Shortness of breath Dizziness Fast or abnormal heartbeat			
Hair loss (alopecia)	 Hair will likely grow back after treatment is completed, although the color and/or texture may be different. It may take 3 to 6 months after therapy is completed to resume normal hair growth. Some people choose to wear scarves, caps, or wigs. A short haircut prior to treatment melp with stress of hair loss. Partial or complete hair loss is likely, usually 1-2 weeks after start of therapy. This hair locan be all body hair. Be sure to keep your head covered to protect it from the sun during the summer and coloring the winter. If not covering your scalp during the summer months, be sure to use sunscreen when spending time outdoors. 			
Nausea or vomiting	 Take all medications as prescribed to help prevent and lessen symptoms of nausea and vomiting. Eat and drink slowly. Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water and/or fluid (soup or broth) each day unless your care team has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. Eat bland foods; avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. Avoid intense exercise immediately after eating. Don't lay down right away after eating. Wear loose-fitting clothing for comfort. Avoid strong odors. Consider getting fresh air and try deep breathing. Let your care team know if you have nausea or vomiting. Your care team may prescribe medication to help with the symptoms. 			
Changes in body fluid color	Doxorubicin may cause tears, sweat, saliva, and urine to have a reddish tint for a few days after treatment.			
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Possible Side Effect	Management					
Rash or itchy skin	 Keep your skin moisturized with creams and moisturizing lotions to decrease the risk of rash or itchiness and wear loose fitting clothing. Avoid using perfumes and cologne as these products may increase rash symptoms. Avoid being in the heat for long periods of time. Your provider may recommend an over-the-counter antihistamine or a topical cream. Sunlight can make symptoms worse Avoid sun exposure as much as possible to decrease the risk of sunburn. The highest exposure to UV (ultra-violet) radiation occurs between the hours of 10am and 4pm. Wear long-sleeved clothing, with UV protection if possible. Wear broad-brimmed hats. Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen (UVA/UVB) with at least SPF 30 as often as directed on the bottle. Use lip balm with at least SPF 30 Avoid tanning beds If your rash or itching continues to worsen, contact your care team. 					
Constipation	 Keep track of how many bowel movements you have each day. Drink 8-10 (8-ounce) glasses of water or fluid each day unless your care team has asked you to limit your fluid intake Stay active and exercise, if possible Eat foods high in fiber like raw fruits and vegetables Contact your care team if you have not had a bowel movement in 3 or more days Your care team may recommend over-the-counter medications to help with constipation. A daily stool softener such as docusate (Colace®) and/or laxative such as senna (Senakot®) may be helpful. If these do not help within 48 hours, tell your care team. 					
Mouth irritation or sores (stomatitis or mucositis)	 Practice good mouth care. Rinse your mouth after meals and at bedtime, and more frequently if you develop sores in your mouth Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush or cotton swab after meals Use a mild non-alcohol mouth rinse at least 4 times a day (after eating and at bedtime). One example is a mixture of 1/8 teaspoon of salt and 1/4 teaspoon of baking soda in 8 ounces of warm (not hot) water Avoid acidic, hot or spicy foods and beverages, and rough foods that might irritate the mouth If you have sores in your mouth, avoid using tobacco products, alcohol, and mouthwashes that contain alcohol Call your care team if you experience pain or sores in your mouth or throat. 					









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Rare but serious side effects

Tell	your care provider if you experience any symptoms of these problems:
	The ABVD regimen may cause harm to the fetus if administered to pregnant women. Please contact your healthcare professional if you are or suspect that you are pregnant, as this may result in an alternative treatment plan.
	A secondary cancer can rarely occur months or years after treatment. Your care team will check your blood cell counts even after treatment is done to monitor for this side effect.
	The ABVD regimen may be harmful to your liver. Speak to your care team to know when you need to have blood tests done to monitor your liver function.
	Doxorubicin hydrochloride and vinblastine sulfate are vesicants. If these medications leak outside of the IV, it can cause severe damage to your skin. Notify your nurse right away if you feel any pain, aching, burning, itching, swelling, or redness at the site of your IV.
	Doxorubicin Hydrochloride may affect your heart's ability to pump blood. Prior to starting treatment, you might need a test to measure your heart function. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you experience new or worsening shortness of breath, chest pain, irregular heartbeat, or swelling of your ankles or legs.
	These medications can rarely cause an infusion or post-infusion reaction. During your treatment, let the nurse know right away if any of these symptoms happen: chills or shaking, confusion, dizziness, fever, itchiness or rash, flushing, difficulty breathing, wheezing, throat irritation, cough, congestion, sudden back pain, or feeling faint. If symptoms occur outside of the clinic, seek medical attention right away and inform your care team.
	Bleomycin sulfate may result in serious lung toxicity. Prior to starting treatment, you might need pulmonary function tests to assess your lung function. When taking Bleomycin sulfate, if you start to experience shortness of breath, fatigue, breathlessness, or discomfort/worsening of symptoms while lying on your back, please immediately contact your prescriber.
	Vinblastine may cause numbness, pain, or burning in your hands or feet. Talk to your care team about ways to resolve this side effect.
If y	ou experience ANY new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, call your care team immediately.
	(INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)









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Handling body fluids and waste

Some of the drugs you receive may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Many cancer drugs are toxic, your bodily waste may also be toxic and can be dangerous to come into contact with. Once you have started

	VD, follow the instructions below for at least seven days after your treatment. This is to keep you, your loved ones, and the vironment as safe as possible.
	Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
	Toilet and septic systems
	• You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. If you have a low-flow toilet, close the lid and flush twice to ensure that all waste has been discarded.
	If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after every use before other people use the toliet.
	Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet for at least 20 seconds.
	If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with cleanup and to wash the bedpan with soap and water every day.
	If you do not have good control of bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb body waste.
	Wash any skin that has been exposed to body waste with soap and water.
	Linens or clothing that are soiled with body fluids or body waste should be washed separately from other linens and clothing. If you do not have a washer, place the soiled linens in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
	Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.
ima	acy, sexual activity, contraception, and fertility
phy	is treatment may cause changes that can affect intimacy and sexuality, including desire and body image. Maintaining ysical closeness and/or intimacy with loved ones can be continued during treatment. Holding hands, hugging, and kissing to be done safely. It is recommended that you talk to your care team about any restrictions or questions you may have.
to y	me treatments can influence the ability to have children, also known as fertility. If you're interested in preserving fertility, ta your care team before treatment. Ask your healthcare provider to determine when it is safe to become pregnant after your atment. Patients of reproductive ability should not become pregnant or get their partners pregnant while receiving ABVD.

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ılk Some of the drugs you receive may be present in semen and vaginal secretion for many days after treatment. You should use barrier devices, such as condoms, during sexual activity to limit exposure to body fluids.

Talk to your care team about birth control. Not all options may be right for your treatment or cancer. Effective contraception
could include one or more of the following: barrier methods (e.g. condoms), hormone methods (e.g. birth control pills), or
surgery.

🔲 🛮 Tell your care team it	you become	pregnant or	pian to breastieed
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Additional resources

Prescribing information:

Doxorubicin: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2012/062921s022lbl.pdf

Bleomycin: https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/fda/fdaDrugXsl.cfm?setid=e629ba5a-4e08-4249-9551-

af6dbd98a7e4&type=display

Vinblastine: https://pdf.hres.ca/dpd_pm/00019154.PDF

Dacarbazine: https://www.pfizer.ca/sites/default/files/201902/Dacarbazine_PM_E_221511_25Jan2019.pdf

Additional instructions

Updated - November 1, 2022

Important notice: The Association of Community Cancer Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), National Community Oncology Dispensing Association, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated in gathering information for and developing this patient education guide. This guide represents a brief summary of the therapy derived from information provided by the drug manufacturer and other resources. This guide does not cover all existing information related to the possible uses, directions, doses, precautions, warnings, interactions, adverse effects, or risks associated with this therapy and should not substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare professional. Provision of this guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or imply endorsement, recommendation, or favoring of this therapy by ACCC, HOPA, NCODA, or ONS, who assume no liability for and cannot ensure the accuracy of the information presented. The collaborators are not making any representations with respect to the medications whatsoever, and any and all decisions, with respect to such medications, are at the sole risk of the individual receiving therapy. All decisions related to receiving this therapy should be made with the guidance and under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

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