Here's your revised and improved text with corrected grammar, UK English spelling, and a more user-friendly layout:

**Pazopanib (Votrient)**

Pazopanib is used to treat patients with advanced kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma) or advanced soft tissue sarcoma.

**Dose and Schedule**

Taking Pazopanib as instructed is important to ensure your treatment is as effective as possible. Here are some key points to remember:

* Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of Pazopanib is:
  + 800 milligrams to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time once a day for 4 weeks.
* Pazopanib should be taken on an empty stomach (one hour before breakfast or two hours after breakfast) and at the same time each day.
* The tablets should be swallowed whole. Do not crush, cut, or dissolve the tablets. If you are unable to swallow Pazopanib, speak to your doctor about other possible options.
* If you miss a dose of Pazopanib:
  + Do not take a missed dose if more than 12 hours have passed since you were supposed to take it. Simply take the next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
  + Do not take two doses at the same time. Just take your next dose as scheduled.
  + Write down any missed doses and inform your doctor during your next visit.
* If you need to have surgery, inform your doctor that you are taking Pazopanib. It may need to be stopped until your wound heals after certain surgeries.

**Drug and Food Interactions**

* Pazopanib has many drug interactions. Inform your doctor of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products you are taking.
* Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with Pazopanib. Avoid consuming these during your treatment.
* Speak with your doctor or pharmacist before taking any new medications, supplements, or receiving any vaccines.
* If possible, avoid using acid-reducing agents such as proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole, Nexium) and histamine blockers (e.g., famotidine [Pepcid®]) while taking Pazopanib. If you must use an antacid, take Pazopanib several hours apart from the antacid.

**Storage and Handling**

* Handle Pazopanib with care. As with chemotherapy drugs administered into the vein, this medication can be toxic, and exposure to others should be limited.
* Store Pazopanib at room temperature (below 25°C) in a dry place, away from light.
* Keep Pazopanib out of reach of children and pets.
* Leave Pazopanib in its provided packaging until you are ready to take it.
* Whenever possible, take Pazopanib yourself.
* If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give you Pazopanib, they must wear gloves when handling the tablets.
* Take the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
* If you have unused Pazopanib, do not throw it in the trash or flush it down the sink or toilet. Bring all unused medication back to your practice for proper disposal.
* If you are travelling, place the packaging in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

**Side Effects of Pazopanib**

The common side effects of Pazopanib occur in about one-third of patients. Please note that you *may not* experience these side effects.

**Possible Side Effects and Management**

* **Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk of infection**
* **Decreased haemoglobin** (part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen)
* **Decreased platelet count** and increased risk of bleeding
* **Changes in liver function**
* **Changes in kidney function**
* **Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values:**
  + High glucose levels
  + Low albumin levels
  + Low phosphate levels
  + Low sodium levels

A blood test will be done before you start a new cycle of Pazopanib to monitor your WBCs, haemoglobin, platelet count, liver function, kidney function, and electrolyte levels.

**Take the following precautions to protect yourself from infection:**

* Wash your hands frequently, especially before eating and after using the bathroom.
* Avoid crowds and people with fever, flu, or other infections.
* Bathe regularly to maintain good personal hygiene.

**Contact our unit if you experience any signs or symptoms of infection:**

* Fever (temperature above 38°C)
* Chills
* Sore throat
* Burning during urination

**When your haemoglobin is low, you may notice increased fatigue:**

* Try to get 7–8 hours of sleep per night.
* Find a balance between work and rest.
* Stay as active as possible, but rest as needed.
* You may notice your skin appears more pale than usual.

Let us know right away if you experience any of the following:

* Shortness of breath
* Chest discomfort
* Dizziness
* Palpitations

**When your platelet count is low, you may bruise or bleed more easily:**

* Be cautious to avoid cuts, bruises, or burns.
* Blow your nose gently and avoid picking it.
* Brush your teeth with a soft toothbrush and maintain good oral hygiene.
* When shaving, use an electric razor rather than a blade.

**Call us if you experience any bleeding that won't stop, for example:**

* A nosebleed lasting more than 5 minutes despite pressure.
* A cut that continues to bleed despite pressure.
* Gums that bleed excessively when flossing or brushing.
* Red or brown-coloured urine.

**Visit the ER immediately if you experience:**

* Severe headaches
* Blood in your urine or stool
* Coughing up blood
* Prolonged, uncontrollable bleeding

**Contact us if you notice any of the following:**

* Yellowing of the skin or whites of your eyes
* Dark or brown urine

**Signs of kidney function decline include:**

* Decreased urination
* Unusual swelling in your legs or feet

**Managing Nausea and Vomiting:**

* Eat and drink slowly.
* Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day, unless your doctor advises limiting fluid intake.
* Eat smaller, frequent meals instead of a few large ones.
* Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods.
* Avoid vigorous exercise immediately after eating.
* Don’t lie down straight after eating.
* Avoid strong odours.

**Managing Fatigue:**

* You may feel more tired than usual.
* Stay as active as possible, but it’s okay to rest when needed.
* Plan your activities and do them when you feel most energetic.

**Managing Diarrhoea (loose or urgent bowel movements):**

* Drink plenty of fluids (8–10 glasses a day unless your doctor advises otherwise).
* Eat small, frequent meals and avoid high-fibre foods.
* Avoid gas-producing foods like broccoli, beans, and onions.
* Avoid spicy, fried, or greasy foods.
* You may use over-the-counter medications such as Loperamide (Imodium) if needed.

**If your appetite decreases or you lose weight:**

* Speak to your doctor if you notice significant weight loss.
* Try eating smaller, more frequent meals.
* Keep snacks nearby for easy eating.
* Consider liquid nutritional supplements if needed.
* Drink plenty of water, especially if you are not eating as much.

**Increased Blood Pressure:**

* Pazopanib may cause mild to moderate increases in blood pressure.
* Monitor your blood pressure regularly and report it to your doctor.
* If you experience any of the following symptoms, contact your doctor:
  + Headache
  + Dizziness
  + Chest pain
  + Shortness of breath
  + Fluid retention, weight gain, or swelling

**Hair Colour Changes:**

* Hair colour changes may occur during treatment. The hair usually returns to normal after treatment, though for some, the change may be permanent.

**Handling Body Fluids and Waste**

Because Pazopanib remains in your body for several days after taking it, traces of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. To protect yourself, loved ones, and the environment, please follow these precautions:

* Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
* Use the toilet as usual but always close the lid and flush twice to ensure all waste is discarded.
* Clean any soiled toilet or toilet seat surfaces before others use them.
* Wash your hands with soap and water after using the toilet.
* If using a bedpan, ensure your caregiver wears gloves and cleans the bedpan daily.
* If you have trouble controlling bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad or diaper to absorb waste.
* Wash any skin exposed to body waste or Pazopanib with soap and water.
* Wash soiled linens and clothing separately from other items.
* Wash hands after touching soiled linens or clothing.

**Pregnancy, Sexual Activity, and Contraception**

* Women should avoid pregnancy and men should avoid fathering a child while taking Pazopanib.
* Both men and women of childbearing age should use effective contraception during therapy and for at least 2 weeks after the last dose of Pazopanib.
* Do not breastfeed while taking Pazopanib and for 2 weeks after the last dose.
* Inform your doctor immediately if you become pregnant during treatment.

This version maintains your content while improving clarity, grammar, and ease of reading. Let me know if you would like further changes.

**Pazopanib (Votrient)**

Pazopanib is used to treat patients with advanced kidney cancer (renal cell carcinoma) or advanced soft tissue sarcoma.

**Dose and schedule**

Taking Pazopanib as instructed is important to allow your treatment to be as effective as possible, so here are some key points to remember.

* Your dose may vary, but the usual dose of Pazopanib is:
  + **800 milligrams to be taken by mouth at a scheduled time once a day for 4 weeks.**
* Pazopanib should be taken on an empty stomach (one hour before breakfast or two hours after breakfast) and at the same time each day.
* Pazopanib should be taken whole and not crushed, cut, or dissolved. If you are unable to swallow Pazopanib, talk to your doctor for possible other options.
* If you miss a dose of Pazopanib:
  + Do not take a missed dose if it has been more than 12 hours since you were supposed to take it. Simply take the next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
  + Do not take an extra dose or two doses at one time. Simply take your next dose at the regularly scheduled time.
  + Be sure to write down if you miss a dose and inform your doctor about any missed doses when you see her again.
* If you need to have surgery, tell your doctor you are taking Pazopanib. Pazopanib may need to be stopped until your wound heals after some surgeries.

**Drug and food interactions**

* Pazopanib has many drug interactions. Inform your doctor of all prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and herbal products.
* Grapefruit or grapefruit juice may interact with Sunitinib; avoid eating or drinking these during treatment with Sunitinib.
* Talk with your doctor or pharmacist before taking new medications or supplements, or receiving any vaccines.
* Avoid using acid-reducing agents such as proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole, Nexium, Omez, Lokit etc) and histamine blockers (e.g., famotidine [Pepcid®]) while taking pazopanib, if possible. If taken with an antacid, separate pazopanib from the antacid by several hours.

**Storage and handling**

* Handle Pazopanib with care. Just like when chemotherapy is given into the vein, this drug can be toxic, and exposure of the drug to others should be limited.
* Store Pazopanib at room temperature (below 25°C) in a dry location away from light.
* Keep Pazopanib out of reach of children and pets.
* Leave Pazopanib in the provided packaging until it is ready to be taken.
* Whenever possible, administer Pazopanib to yourself.
* If a family member, friend, or caregiver needs to give Pazopanib to you, they need to put on gloves when handling the tablets.
* Administer the medicine immediately by mouth with water.
* If you have any unused Pazopanib, do not throw it in the trash and do not flush it down the sink or toilet. Bring all unused medication back to the practice for proper disposal of Pazopanib.
* If you are traveling, put your Pazopanib’s packaging in a sealed plastic bag. Ask your pharmacist if any additional travel precautions are needed.

**Side Effects of Pazopanib**

The common side effects that have been known to happen in one third of patients taking Pazopanib are as follows. Please note that you **MAY NOT** experience these side effects.

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| --- | --- |
| **Possible Side Effect** | **Management** |
| **Decreased white blood cells (WBCs) and increased risk for infection**  **Decreased haemoglobin, part of the red blood cells that carry iron and oxygen**  **Decreased platelet count and increased risk of bleeding**  **Changes in liver function**  **Changes in kidney function**  **Changes in electrolytes and other laboratory values**   * High glucose levels * Low albumin levels * Low phosphate levels * Low sodium levels | A blood test will be done before you start a new cycle of Pazopanib to monitor your White blood cells, Haemoglobin, Platelet count, Liver function and Kidney function.  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 infection. * Bath regularly to keep good personal hygiene.   Contact our unit if you experience any signs or symptoms of an infection:   * Fever (temperature more than 38°C) * Chills * Sore throat * Burning with urination   When your haemoglobin is low, you may notice that you get tired or fatigued more easily.   * Try to get 7–8 hours of sleep per night. * Find a balance between work and rest. * Stay as active as possible, but know that it is okay to rest as needed. * You might notice that you are more pale than usual.   Let us know right away if you experience any of the following:   * Shortness of breath * Chest discomfort * Dizziness * Palpitations   When your platelets 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 electronic razor instead of razor blades.   Call us if you have bleeding that won’t stop for example:   * A bloody nose that bleeds for more than 5 minutes despite pressure. * A cut that continues to ooze despite pressure. * Gums that bleed excessively when you floss or brush. * Red or brown coloured urine   Visit the ER immediately if you experience any severe headaches, observe blood in your urine or stool, cough up blood, or experience prolonged and uncontrollable bleeding.  Call us if you notice any of the following:   * Yellowing of the skin or the whites of your eyes * Dark or brown urine   Contact our unit if you experience any signs or symptoms of a decrease in your kidney function for example:   * Decreased amount of urination * Unusual swelling of your legs and feet |
| **Nausea or vomiting** | * Eat and drink slowly. * Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your doctor 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 vigorous exercise immediately after eating. * Don’t lie down immediately after eating. * Avoid strong odours. |
| **Fatigue** | * You may be more tired than usual or have less energy. * Stay as active as possible, but know it is okay to rest as needed. * Try to do some activity every day. * Plan your activities, and do them at a time of day when you feel a bit more energetic. |
| **Diarrhoea (loose and/ or urgent bowel movements)** | * Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day unless your doctor has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. * Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. * Eat bland, low-fiber foods (e.g., bananas, potatoes, chicken, rice, toast). * Avoid high-fiber foods (e.g., raw vegetables, raw fruits, whole grains). * Avoid foods that cause gas (e.g., broccoli, beans and onions). * Avoid lactose-containing foods (e.g., yogurt, milk). * Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. * Grate an apple, allow it to stand until brown and then eat it * Eat porridge made with Maizena. * Eat ripe bananas.   If the number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by four or more, you may use an over-the-counter medication called Loperamide (Imodium or Prodium) or Smecta to help with your diarrhoea.  Contact your doctor if the diarrhoea doesn’t stop after using all possible methods and medication to stop it. |
| **Decreased appetite or weight loss** | * Talk to your doctor if you notice a sudden decrease in weight while taking this medication. * When you do feel like eating, try the following:   + Eat small frequent meals instead of 3 large meals each day.   + Keep snacks nearby so you can eat when you feel hungry.   + Take liquid nutritional supplements.   + Drink 8–10 glasses of water or fluid each day, especially if you are not eating, unless your doctor has instructed you to limit your fluid intake. |
| **Increased blood pressure** | You may have a mild to moderate rise in blood pressure while taking Sunitinib.  Routinely take your blood pressure. Record your blood pressure in a journal/diary and report these to your doctor. Contact your doctor for high blood pressure or if the following symptoms occur:   * Headache * Dizziness * Chest pain * Shortness of breath * Fluid retention, weight gain, or swelling |
| **Hair colour changes** | Changes to your hair color may occur during treatment. The hair usually returns to normal after treatment; for some, the change is permanent. |

**Handling body fluids and waste**

Because Pazopanib remains in your body for several days after it is taken, some of the drug may be present in urine, stool, sweat, or vomit. Once you have started to take Pazopanib, it is important to follow the instructions below every day for as long as your treatment lasts. This is to keep yourself, loved ones, and the environment as safe as possible.

* Pregnant women should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
* You may use the same toilet, septic tank, and/or sewer that you usually use. Always close the lid and flush twice to ensure all waste has been discarded.
* If the toilet or toilet seat becomes soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surfaces before other people use the toilet.
* Wash hands with soap and water after using the toilet.
* If you need a bedpan, be sure your caregiver knows to wear gloves to assist with clean-up 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 or Pazopanib 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.
* Wash hands with soap and water after touching linens or clothing that may be soiled with body fluids.

**Pregnancy, sexual activity, and contraception**

* Women should not become pregnant and men should not get a partner pregnant while taking Pazopanib. Men and women of childbearing age and potential should use effective contraception during therapy and for a minimum of 2 weeks after the last dose of Pazopanib.
* Do not breastfeed while taking Pazopanib and for 2 weeks after the last dose of Pazopanib.
* Inform your doctor immediately if you become pregnant.