







FLUDARABINE, CYTARABINE, FILGRASTIM (FLAG)

Name of the regimen and cancer drugs

Your care team may refer to your treatment as FLAG. FLAG consists of 3 different anti-cancer therapies.

- Fludarabine (floo-DAR-uh-been): Fludara
- Cytarabine (sy-TAYR-uh-been): Cytosar
- Filgrastim (fil-GRAS-tim): Granix; Neupogen; Nivestym; Zarxio

Common uses

This regimen is mostly commonly used to treat acute myeloid leukemia (AML), but may be used for other treatments.

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 FLAG treatment is typically given for a set number of cycles.

- ☐ Fludarabine IV over 30 minutes daily on Days 1-5
- Cytarabine IV over 4 hours starting 4 hours after fludarabine daily Days 1-5
- ☐ Filgrastim subcutaneous daily on Days 0-5

Drug	Cycle 1	Day 0	1	2	3	4	5	 	Cycle 2 Day 1
Fludarabine									
Cytarabine									
Filgras	tim								









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Other medications

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

	Instructions:
Growth Factors	Growth factors, like filgrastim, pegfilgrastim, and others, are medications used to treat neutropenia and prevent infections. Neutropenia is a condition where there are lower-than-normal white blood cells caused by some type of chemotherapy. Growth factors help the bone marrow to make more white blood cells.
Anti-nausea medication other medications	You will receive medications to prevent nausea and other side effects just before your chemotherapy. You may get prescriptions for other medications to take at home, as below:
Infection prevention	There is a risk of serious infections during treatment. You may receive medications to prevent infection in the hospital, and may also get prescriptions for medications to take at home for infection prevention, as below:

Possible drug interactions

- □ FLAG may interact with other drugs you are taking. Please inform your care providers of all prescription 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 fludarabine, cytarabine, and filgrastim. Avoid eating or drinking these









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Common Side Effects

Common side effects that have been known to happen in patients receiving FLAG 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 in-fection. 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. Bathe often for good personal hygiene. Contact your care team if you experience any signs or symp-toms 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.
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Possible Side Effect	Management
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 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.
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
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Possible Side Effect	Management
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.
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.
Eye changes	Cytarabine may cause eye pain, blurred vision, tearing, and light sensitivity. You may receive eye treatments to prevent this side effect from occurring.
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Possible Side Effect	Management
Diarrhea (loose and/ or urgent bowel movements)	 Monitor 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. Eat small, frequent meals throughout the day rather than a few large meals. Eat bland, low-fiber foods (such as bananas, applesauce, potatoes, chicken, rice, and toast). Avoid high fiber foods, such as raw vegetables and fruits and whole grains. Avoid foods that cause gas, such as broccoli and beans. Avoid spicy, fried, and greasy foods. Contact your care team if: The number of bowel movements you have in a day increases by 4 or more You feel dizzy or lightheaded Talk with your care team if you believe you have diarrhea. They may recommend an over-the-counter medication or prescribe something to help keep it under control.

Rare but serious side effects

Tell your care provider if you experience any symptoms of these problems:

Central neurotoxicity: Fludarabine and cytarabine can cause changes to your balance, confusion, dizziness, or headache. Your care team will monitor you regularly throughout treatment.
Pulmonary toxicity: Cytarabine may result in serious and fatal lung toxicity. If you start to experience shortness of breath, fatigue, breathlessness, or discomfort/worsening of symptoms while lying on your back, immediately contact your prescriber.
Hepatic toxicity: Cytarabine 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. If you get this side effect, your doctor may change your dose or stop treatment for some time.
Tumor lysis syndrome: Fludarabine and cytarabine may cause tumor lysis syndrome when starting treatment. Your care team may do blood tests to check for this side effect.

_____ (INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT INFO)

If you experience ANY new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, call your care team immediately.









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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 hodily waste may also be toxic and can be dangerous to come into contact with. Once you have started

	FLA	AG, follow the instructions below for at least two days after your treatment. This is to keep you, your loved ones, and the rironment 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.
In	tima	acy, sexual activity, contraception, and fertility
	phy	s treatment may cause changes that can affect intimacy and sexuality, including desire and body image. Maintaining viscal closeness and/or intimacy with loved ones can be continued during treatment. Holding hands, hugging, and kissing be done safely. It is recommended that you talk to your care team about any restrictions or questions you may have.
	to y trea Sor	me treatments can influence the ability to have children, also known as fertility. If you're interested in preserving fertility, talk 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 FLAG. me of the drugs you receive may be present in semen and vaginal secretion for many days after treatment. You should use rier devices, such as condoms, during sexual activity to limit exposure to body fluids.
I	С	alk to your care team about birth control. Not all options may be right for your treatment or cancer. Effective contraception ould include one or more of the following: barrier methods (e.g. condoms), hormone methods (e.g. birth control pills), or urgery.
	J T	ell your care team if you become pregnant or plan to breastfeed.









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Additional resources

Prescribing information link:

Fludarabine: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2009/020038s032lbl.pdf **Cytarabine:** https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/071868s032lbl.pdf

Filgrastim (fil-GRAS-tim): Granix; Neupogen; Nivestym; Zarxio: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/103353s5183lbl.pdf

• This drug is offered in several different brands. To find out what you're using, talk to your care team

Additional instructions

Updated – May 16, 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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