



tablets  
**Xeloda**<sup>®</sup>  
capecitabine

## **XELODA: The first FDA-approved oral chemotherapy for both advanced Breast and Colorectal Cancer**

### **Also approved for Duke's C (Stage III colon cancer)**

(see accompanying Brief summary for complete indications, and important safety information)

- XELODA (zeh-LOE-duh) is a pill you take by mouth (orally)
- XELODA may stop cancer cells from growing and decrease the size of tumors
- XELODA is covered by most third-party payers and by Medicare
- XELODA patients have access to a convenient, no-cost place to turn for additional support called the XTRA program

### **The most common side effects with XELODA are:**

- Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, stomatitis, (mouth and throat sores), abdominal (stomach area) pain, upset stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, and dehydration (excessive loss of water from the body). These side effects are more common in patients who are 80 or more years of age.
- **Hand-and-foot syndrome** (pain, swelling or redness of your hands or feet that prevents normal activity), rash, dry, itchy or discolored skin, nail problems, and hair loss
- Tiredness, weakness, dizziness, headache, fever, pain (such as chest, back, joint, and muscle) difficulty sleeping, and taste problems.

This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor. Your doctor should always be your first choice for detailed information about your medical condition and the medicine.



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## INDICATION

### **XELODA is used to treat:**

- cancer of the colon after surgery
- cancer of the colon or rectum (colorectal cancer) that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic colorectal cancer). You should know that in studies, other medicines showed improved survival when they were taken together with 5-FU and leucovorin. In studies, XELODA was no worse than 5-FU and leucovorin taken together but did not improve survival compared to these two medicines
- breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (metastatic breast cancer) together with another medicine called docetaxel (Taxotere<sup>®</sup>)
- breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body and has not improved after treatment with other medicines such as paclitaxel and anthracycline-containing medicine such as Adriamycin<sup>®</sup> (Doxorubicin)

## IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

### **WARNING**

For patients receiving XELODA and warfarin concomitantly, frequent monitoring of INR or prothrombin time (PT) is recommended. A clinically important drug interaction between XELODA and warfarin has been demonstrated. Altered coagulation parameters and/or bleeding and death have been reported. Clinically significant increases in PT and INR have been observed within days to months after starting XELODA, and infrequently within one month of stopping XELODA. These events occurred in patients with and without liver metastases. Age greater than 60 and a diagnosis of cancer independently predispose patients to an increased risk of coagulopathy.

Please see XELODA Prescribing Information for indications and usage, contraindications, warnings including boxed WARNING, precautions, and adverse reactions.