

ABVD: Doxorubicin, Bleomycin, Vinblastine, Dacarbazine

What is ABVD?

ABVD is the short name for this cancer treatment. The 4 drugs you will receive during this treatment are Doxorubicin (Adriamycin or “A”), Bleomycin (or “B”), Vinblastine (or “V”), and Dacarbazine (or “D”).

What is doxorubicin (doks-oh-ROO-bi-sin) and how does it work?

Doxorubicin is a chemotherapy drug known as an “anti-tumor antibiotic.” It is a bright red color. It is a natural medicine that comes from a type of soil fungus. This drug fights cancer by stopping the fast growing cancer cells from making new cells. It also keeps the damaged cancer cells from continuing to grow.

What is bleomycin (blee-oh-MYE-sin) and how does it work?

Bleomycin is a chemotherapy drug known as an “anti-tumor antibiotic.” It is a natural medicine that comes from a type of soil fungus. This drug fights cancer by stopping the fast growing cancer cells from making new cells. It also keeps the damaged cancer cells from continuing to grow.

What is vinblastine (vin-BLAS-teen) and how does it work?

Vinblastine is a chemotherapy medicine known as a “plant alkaloid.” This medicine is made from plants and works to stop fast growing cancer cells from dividing and making new cells.

This handout is for informational purposes only. Talk with your doctor or health care team if you have any questions about your care.

What is dacarbazine (da-KAR-ba-zeen) and how does it work?

Dacarbazine is a chemotherapy medicine known as an “alkylating agent.” Dacarbazine works to stop fast growing cancer cells from dividing and making new cells.

Why am I getting four chemotherapy drugs for my cancer?

All these drugs work to stop fast growing cancer cells from dividing and making new cells, but they attack the cancer cells differently. Giving the four drugs together makes the treatment more effective.

What should I tell my doctor before getting chemotherapy?

Talk to your doctor about the following:

- If you have ever had chemotherapy and the names of the chemotherapy drugs you were given.
- If you have ever had heart, liver, or kidney problems.
- If you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant. Your doctor will talk with you about birth control while getting chemotherapy.
- If you are breastfeeding.
- If you have been told that you need to start a new medicine.
- The medicines/pills you are taking, including:
 - ▶ Medicines prescribed by any of your doctors
 - ▶ Herbs
 - ▶ Vitamins
 - ▶ Over-the-counter medicines

How does my doctor decide my chemotherapy dose?

To determine your treatment dose, your doctor will review the following: your height, your weight, your medicines, how well your liver and kidneys are working, and any other health problems you have. You will receive a chemotherapy treatment every 2 weeks for a total of 4 to 6 cycles. The doctor or nurse practitioner will meet with you before each cycle of your “ABVD” chemotherapy.

ABVD: Doxorubicin, Bleomycin, Vinblastine, Dacarbazine

Should I eat or drink before my treatment?

It is best to eat a small meal before getting your chemotherapy. Drinking plenty of non-caffeinated fluids may also be helpful. However, if you have been told to limit fluids, check with your doctor about how much you can drink.

How will my treatment be given?

You will be given several medicines, 30 to 60 minutes before your treatment, to prevent nausea and vomiting.

Doxorubicin is given directly into your blood stream through a tube (IV) placed in your arm or chest. Your nurse will stay with you while the Doxorubicin is given. This treatment will take about 20 to 30 minutes.

Tell your nurse right away if you feel any pain, stinging or burning while getting this chemotherapy drug.

Bleomycin is given directly into your blood stream through a tube (IV) placed in your arm or chest. This treatment takes about 10 minutes.

Vinblastine is given directly into your blood stream through a tube (IV) placed in your arm or chest. Vinblastine comes in a bag with tubing attached. The nurse will let this medicine go through the tube on its own. This treatment takes about 10 minutes.

Dacarbazine is given directly into your blood stream through a tube (IV) placed in your arm or chest. Dacarbazine comes in a bag with tubing attached. This treatment takes about 30 minutes. **Tell your nurse right away if you feel any pain, stinging or burning while getting this chemotherapy drug.**

Day 1 • Receive ABVD chemotherapy treatment	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14
Day 15 • Receive ABVD chemotherapy treatment	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21
Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25	Day 26	Day 27	Day 28

What are the side effects of this treatment?

Every person responds differently to treatment. Some of the more common side effects of this chemotherapy are:

- Red urine for 1 or 2 days after getting Doxorubicin
- Nausea and/or vomiting lasting for several days
- Fatigue
- Hair loss, including the hair on the head and body (this normally begins 10 to 14 days after chemotherapy)
- Mouth pain or open sores in the mouth
- Low white blood cell count (may increase your risk for infection)
- Low hemoglobin (may cause you to have less energy and tire more easily)
- Low platelet count (may cause you to bleed more easily or longer than normal and have more bruising)
- Numbness, tingling or burning in your hands or feet
- Constipation
- Pain or burning where the IV was placed during your treatment
- Flu-like symptoms (chills, fever, aches)
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Skin reactions (redness, darkening of the skin, skin peeling)
- Sensitivity to the sun

When should I call my doctor?

You should call your doctor **right away** if you have any of the following signs or symptoms:

- Fever of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius) or higher

A fever can be life-threatening if not treated. Your doctor may ask you to go to the hospital.

- Chills, sore throat, cough or a wound that does not get better
- Open sores in your mouth
- Nausea that prevents you from eating or drinking
- Vomiting even after you have taken your anti-nausea medicine
- Skin redness or blisters where the Doxorubicin was given

ABVD: Doxorubicin, Bleomycin, Vinblastine, Dacarbazine

- Bleeding or bruising, including bloody or black stools or blood in your urine
- Diarrhea (4 or more loose stools in 24 hours)
- Changes in your heartbeat
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Swelling in feet or ankles
- Fast weight gain

Is there anything else I should know about this treatment?

- **Doxorubicin** may cause problems with the pumping of your heart. Your doctor will order a test to check your heart before you start taking this chemotherapy drug.
- **Bleomycin** may cause problems with your lungs. Your doctor will order a test to check your lungs before you start taking this chemotherapy drug.
- Chemotherapy may make it harder for your body to fight infections. Wash your hands often and stay away from people who are sick.
- This treatment requires special precautions to prevent the chemotherapy drugs from coming into contact (through blood, urine, bowel movements, vomit and vaginal or seminal fluids) with others. Your chemotherapy nurse will give you guidelines to follow for 48 hours after receiving chemotherapy.
- Chemotherapy can change how your body reacts to vaccines. Talk to your doctor before getting any vaccines.
- You should drink 8 to 10 eight-ounce glasses of non-caffeinated fluid each day throughout your treatment. This is important to keep you hydrated while you are receiving chemotherapy.
- This treatment may cause women to stop having menstrual cycles. Depending on your age, your menstrual cycles may or may not return.
- It may be difficult to get pregnant even after the chemotherapy is finished.
- This treatment may affect your ability to have children. Talk to your doctor before getting chemotherapy if you are planning to have children in the future.

For more information about cancer, chemotherapy, side effects or how to care for yourself during treatment, refer to your **Chemotherapy and You** book, or ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

You may also find it helpful to watch The James Patient Education videos at <http://cancer.osu.edu/patientedvideos> to help you learn tips for managing treatment side effects.