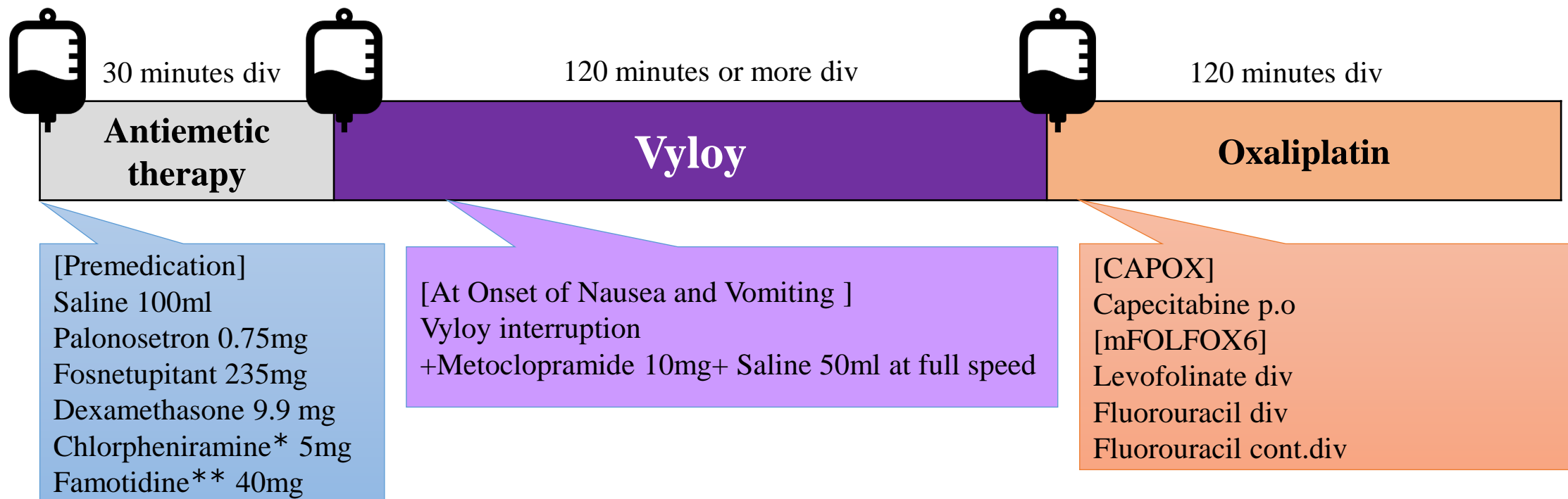


Antiemetic and supportive care of Vyloy

Antiemetic Appropriate Use Guideline: Classified as **Severe Emetic Risk**



Chlorpheniramine*: Prevention of infusion reaction, Expectation of antiemetic efficacy by sleepiness

Famotidine**: Protection of gastric mucosa by inhibiting gastric acid secretion,
Prevention of infusion reaction

[Day2、 Day3、 Day4]
Dexamethasone 8mg p.o

Management manual of Vyloy

1. A monitor will be worn from the start to the end of treatment.
2. Use infusion pumps.
3. Basic administration rate of Vyloy
 - Body surface area: $1.6\text{m}^2 >$
 - ① started at 60 ml/h.
 - ② After 30 min, the rate will be increased to 120 ml/h if there are no problems with vital signs.
 - ③ After a further 30 min, the rate will be increased to 180 ml/h and continue until the end if there are no problems with vital signs.
 - Body surface area: $1.6\text{m}^2 \leq$
 - ① started at 80 ml/h.
 - ② After 30 min, the rate will be increased to 160 ml/h if there are no problems with vital signs.
 - ③ After a further 30 min, the rate will be increased to 240 ml/h and continue until the end if there are no problems with vital signs.
4. Response to the occurrence of nausea and vomiting (see Table 1)
 - ① If Level 2 or higher nausea or vomiting occur, interrupt the infusion of Vyloy and infuse the metoclopramide 10mg.
 - ② Keep to interrupt the infusion until recovery of the symptom to Level 1.
 - ③ If the symptom recover to Level 1, restart at the rate just before the occurrence of the symptom.
 - ④ If the symptom do not recover to Level 1 even after 1 hour of the metoclopramide administration, consult a doctor.
 - ⑤ In the case that the symptom requiring the interruption of the infusion occur at the initial rate, restart at the initial rate.
5. Response to the occurrence of hypersensitivity
 - ① Immediately stop the infusion and contact a doctor.
 - ② If the infusion is restarted after the recovery of hypersensitivity, restart at the rate just before the occurrence of hypersensitivity.

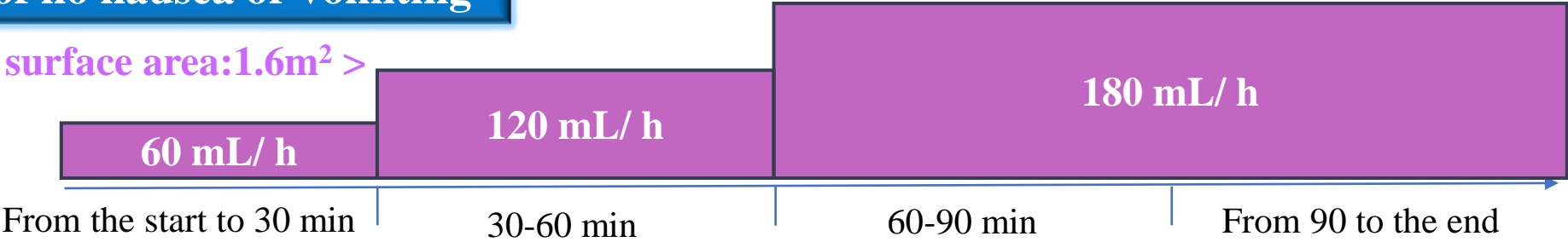
Table 1. Assessment of nausea and vomiting

	Level 1	Level 2
Nausea	Tolerable and possible to eat	Non-tolerable or impossible to eat
Vomiting	No vomiting	Vomiting

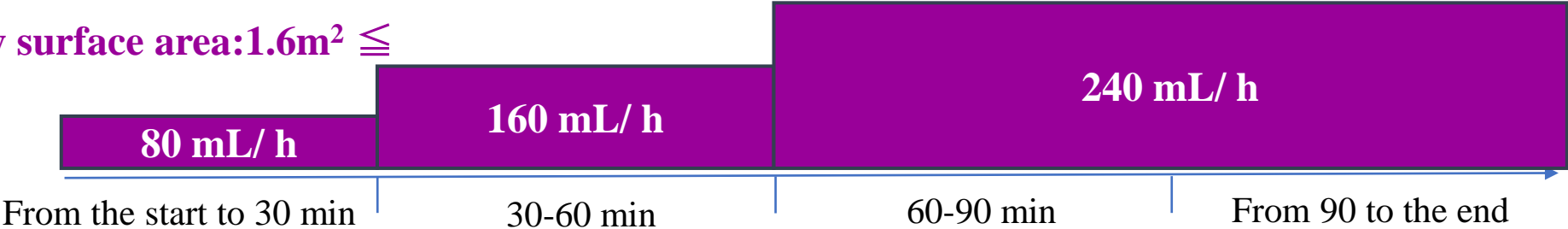
Management of administration rate for nausea and vomiting in the first time

■ In cases of no nausea or vomiting

● Body surface area: $1.6\text{m}^2 >$



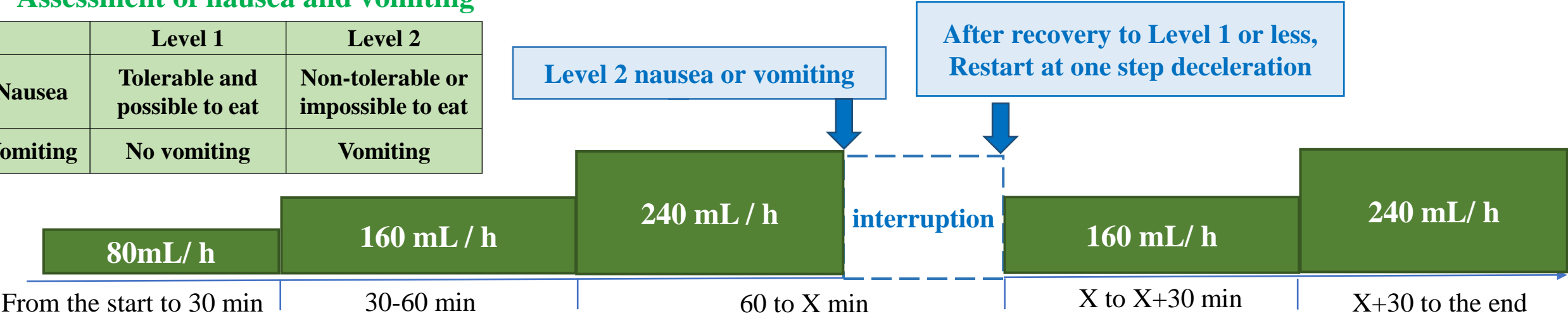
● Body surface area: $1.6\text{m}^2 \leq$



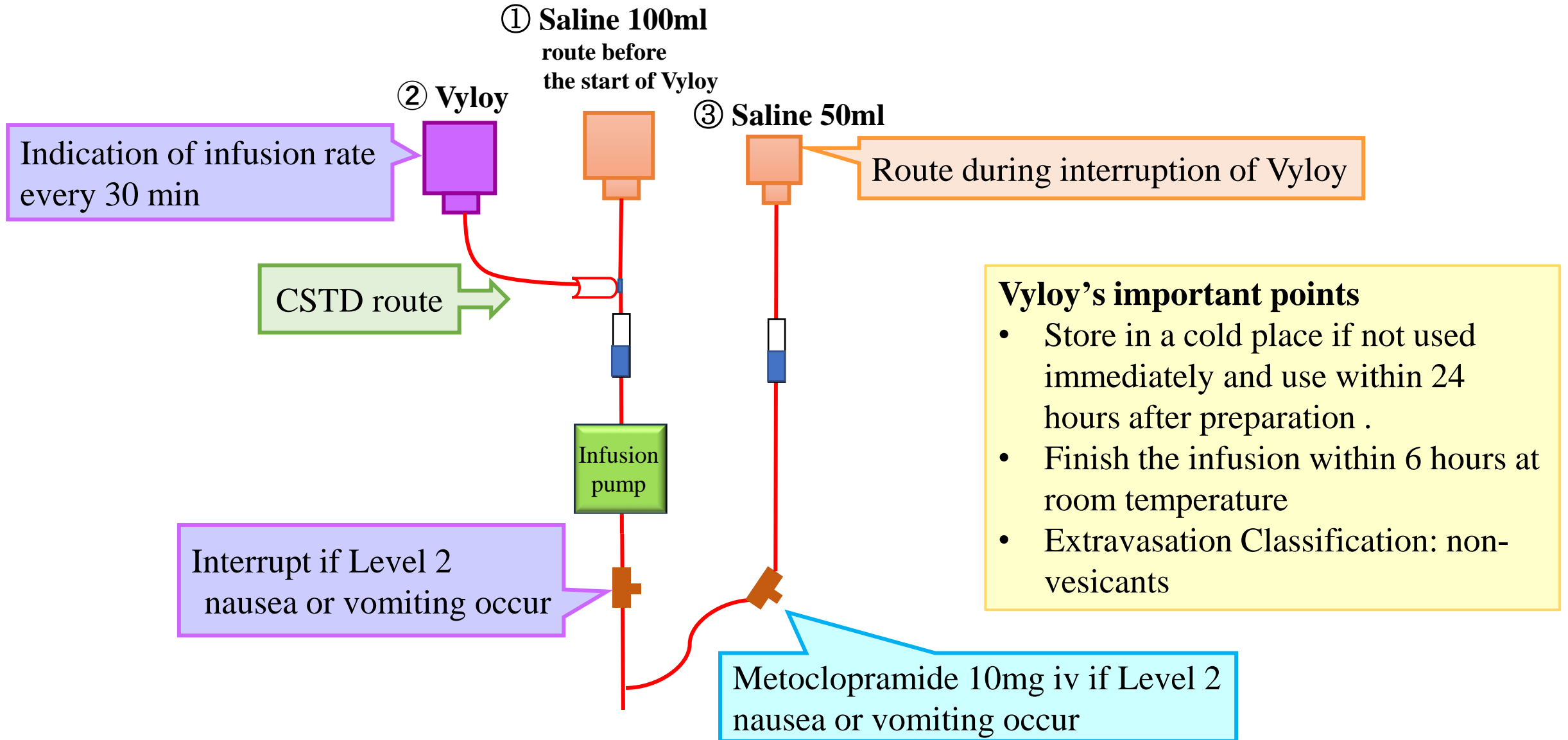
■ In cases of nausea or vomiting

● Assessment of nausea and vomiting

	Level 1	Level 2
Nausea	Tolerable and possible to eat	Non-tolerable or impossible to eat
Vomiting	No vomiting	Vomiting




Method of administering Vyloy



Inpatient management administering Vyloy for the first time

Clinical Paths for inpatients (2 nights 3 days)

	Day of Admission decision	Day before Admission	Day of Admission	Day of Treatment	Day of Discharge
Doctor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request examination of a dental and oral surgeon Request drug guidance of a pharmacist Explain to a patient with the consent form Enter the admission date in the electronic medical record 	Enter the clinical path by 24 o'clock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination Confirm admission after checking body temperature, body weight, blood test Enter the regimen by 15 o'clock Prescribe a anticancer drug and dexamethasone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter confirmation of treatment in the electronic medical record Secure the infusion route on the ward 	
Nurse			 <div>after starting infusion, visit a patient every 30 min</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate monitoring ECG and SpO2 Measure vital sign before administration, 30 min after start, at the end of administration and 19 o'clock) Check symptoms of nausea, vomiting and infusion reaction (chills, shiver, respiratory distress, rash) every 30 min from start of administration to the end and 19 o'clock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End monitoring ECG and SpO2 if there are no vital problems Confirm dexamethasone taken orally
Pharmacist	drug guidance				
Meal			Dinner: porridge	Breakfast:porridge Lunch: jelly Dinner: porridge	Breakfast: common meal

Checklist of administering Vyloy

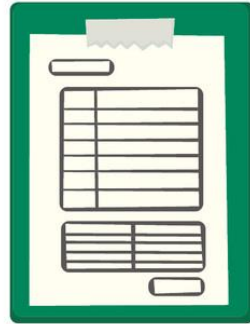
※ The checklist filled out is copied and scanned in the electronic medical record.

[illegible]

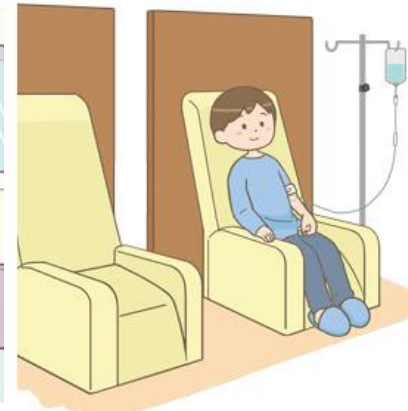
For patients receiving Vyloy treatment for the first time

Vyloy is a drug that often induces nausea in the first treatment.
However, when nausea occurs, it is known that **interruption of the infusion of Vyloy** is **effective** to cure nausea rapidly.

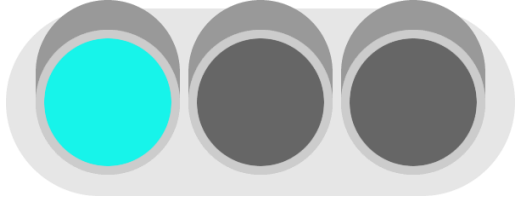
Every 30 minutes, a nurse is going to see you, but if nausea appears even a little,
Please do not hesitate to call a nurse on a nurse call.
You and a nurse will discuss and decide whether it is appropriate to interrupt
the infusion of Vyloy.



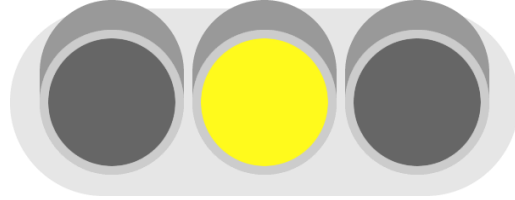
Even if nausea appears in the first treatment, it is also known that **nausea would be reduced** in the second and third treatments.
If nausea does not occur, outpatient treatment is available.



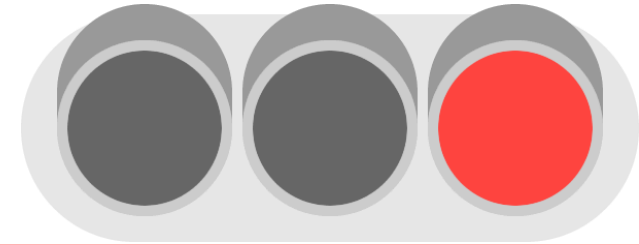
Please let us know if you have nausea or vomiting!



I don't feel nauseous!



I'm feeling nauseous, but
I think I'll be able to eat...



Please inform a nurse on a nurse call.

**Can you help me to cure nausea?
I don't think I can eat something.
Nausea is getting worse.
I vomited.**



- ★ If nausea or vomiting occur during treatment, we will adjust the administration rate of Vyloy.
- ★ If you have nausea or vomiting even after completion of infusion, please inform a nurse without hesitation.