

# PATIENT AGREEMENT TO SYSTEMIC ANTI-CANCER THERAPY: Abiraterone + Prednisolone

## PATIENT DETAILS

PATIENT'S SURNAME/FAMILY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PATIENT'S FIRST NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF BIRTH: \_\_\_\_\_

NHS NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

(or other identifier)

MALE       FEMALE

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

(e.g. other language/other communication method)

HOSPITAL NAME/STAMP: \_\_\_\_\_

## RESPONSIBLE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

## NAME OF PROPOSED COURSE OF TREATMENT (include brief explanation if medical term not clear)

- Abiraterone and prednisolone for the treatment of prostate cancer.
- Abiraterone tablets are taken orally once a day, prednisolone tablets are taken orally twice a day, treatment is supplied every 28 days (one cycle). Treatment is continued until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

## WHERE THE TREATMENT WILL BE GIVEN:

outpatient    day unit/case    inpatient    other: \_\_\_\_\_

## STATEMENT OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (to be filled in by health professional with appropriate knowledge of proposed procedure, as specified in the hospital/Trust's consent policy)

I have explained the procedure/treatment to the patient. In particular, I have explained:

all relevant boxes

### THE INTENDED BENEFITS

- CURATIVE** – to give you the best possible chance of being cured.
- DISEASE CONTROL/PALLIATIVE** – the aim is not to cure but to control or shrink the disease.  
The aim is to improve both quality of life and survival.
- ADJUVANT** – therapy given after surgery to reduce the risk of the cancer coming back.
- NEO-ADJUVANT** – therapy given before surgery/radiotherapy to shrink the cancer, allow radical treatment and reduce the risk of the cancer coming back.

#### TO BE RETAINED IN PATIENT NOTES

Prepared by Pharmacist: Victoria Fashina  
Checked by Pharmacist: Yvonne Law  
Checked by Consultant: Sarah Rudman

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Approved by: Janine Mansi (National Chemotherapy Board)  
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# STATEMENT OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (continued)

Patient identifier/label

## SIGNIFICANT, UNAVOIDABLE OR FREQUENTLY OCCURRING RISKS

### COMMON SIDE EFFECTS:

More than 10 in every 100 (>10%) people have one or more of the side effects listed:

- High blood pressure during treatment, diarrhoea, tiredness and feeling weak (fatigue) and fluid retention (you may notice you gain weight and/or your ankles and legs swell).
- Changes in blood tests used to monitor electrolytes (potassium).
  
- An increased risk of getting a urinary tract infection (you may experience aches or pains in the muscles, pain when passing urine, cloudy or smelly urine, a high temperature and chills)

### OCCASIONAL SIDE EFFECTS:

Between 1 and 10 in every 100 (1-10%) people have one or more of these effects:

- Heart problems including heart failure, chest pain and atrial fibrillation (fast and irregular heartbeats), hot flushes, indigestion, abdominal (tummy) pain, feeling sick (nausea), small amounts of blood in the urine, skin rash, raised cholesterol and other blood fats, and the development of infections.
- Changes in blood tests used to monitor the liver function.
- A decrease in bone density (bone thinning, osteoporosis) can make your bones more prone to break (fracture).

### OTHER RISKS:

- Uncommon and rare side effects include pain in the muscles and joints, muscle weakness, reduced activity of the adrenal gland (adrenal insufficiency), liver failure and inflammation of the lung tissue causing breathing problems.
- Long term use of steroids (prednisolone) may cause irritation of the stomach lining, increase your appetite, cause changes in blood sugar levels, fluid retention, changes in behaviour (mood swings, difficulty sleeping, anxiety or irritability), eye changes, Cushing's syndrome (acne, puffiness of the face, dark marks on the skin), muscle wasting and bone thinning (osteoporosis).
- Some anti-cancer medicines can damage men's sperm. This may lead to infertility in men.
- Some anti-cancer medicines may damage the development of a baby in the womb. It is important not father a child while you are having treatment and for up to 6 months afterwards. It is important to use effective contraception (e.g. barrier methods) during and for up to 6 months after treatment. You can talk to your doctor or nurse about this.
- Very rarely complications of treatment with anti-cancer medicines can be life-threatening or even result in death. The risks are different for every individual. You can talk to your doctor or nurse about what this means for you.

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# STATEMENT OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (continued)

Patient identifier/label

## ANY OTHER RISKS:

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- I have discussed what the treatment is likely to involve (including inpatient / outpatient treatment, timing of the treatment, blood and any additional tests, follow-up appointments etc) and location.
- I have discussed the intended benefits and risks of any available alternative treatments (including no treatment) and any particular concerns of this patient.

## THE FOLLOWING LEAFLET HAS BEEN PROVIDED:

- Information leaflet for abiraterone hormonal therapy.
- 24 hour chemotherapy service contact details
- Other, please state: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

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# STATEMENT OF INTERPRETER (where appropriate)

INTERPRETER BOOKING REFERENCE (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

I have interpreted the information above to the patient to the best of my ability and in a way in which I believe s/he can understand.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

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## STATEMENT OF PATIENT

Please read this form carefully. If your treatment has been planned in advance, you should already have your own copy of the form which describes the benefits and risks of the proposed treatment. If not, you will be offered a copy now. If you have any further questions, do ask – we are here to help you. You have the right to change your mind at any time, including after you have signed this form.

I agree to the procedure and course of treatment described on this form.

I understand that you cannot give me a guarantee that a particular person will perform the procedure. The person will, however, have appropriate training and experience.

I understand that any procedure in addition to those described on this form will only be carried out if it is necessary to save my life or to prevent serious harm to my health.

I have been told about additional procedures which may become necessary during my treatment. I have listed below any procedures which I do not wish to be carried out without further discussion:

Patient's signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_

A witness should sign below if the patient is unable to sign but has indicated his or her consent. Young people/children may also like a parent to sign here (see notes).

Parent's/Witness' signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_

## COPY ACCEPTED BY PATIENT: YES / NO

(please circle)

### CONFIRMATION OF CONSENT

(health professional to complete when the patient attends for treatment, if the patient has signed the form in advance)

On behalf of the team treating the patient, I have confirmed with the patient that s/he has no further questions and wishes the procedure to go ahead.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

#### IMPORTANT NOTES: (tick if applicable)

See also advance decision to refuse treatment

Patient has withdrawn consent  
(ask patient to sign /date here)

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### FURTHER INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

#### CONTACT DETAILS (if patient wishes to discuss options later):

**Contact your hospital team if you have any questions about cancer and treatment.**

Cancer Research UK can also help answer your questions about cancer and treatment. If you want to talk in confidence, call our information nurses on freephone **0808 800 4040**, Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm. Alternatively visit **www.cruk.org** for more information.

These forms have been produced by Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust as part of a national project to support clinicians in ensuring all patients are fully informed when consenting to SACT. The project is supported by Cancer Research UK. This does not mean you are taking part in a clinical trial.



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# GUIDANCE FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

(to be read in conjunction with the hospital's consent policy)

## WHAT A CONSENT FORM IS FOR

This form documents the patient's agreement to go ahead with the investigation or treatment you have proposed. It is not a legal waiver – if patients, for example, do not receive enough information on which to base their decision, then the consent may not be valid, even though the form has been signed. Patients are also entitled to change their mind after signing the form, if they retain capacity to do so. The form should act as an aide-memoir to health professionals and patients, by providing a checklist of the kind of information patients should be offered, and by enabling the patient to have a written record of the main points discussed. In no way, however, should the written information provided for the patient be regarded as a substitute for face-to-face discussions with the patient.

## THE LAW ON CONSENT

See the Department of Health's Reference guide to consent for examination or treatment 2nd Edition for a comprehensive summary of the law on consent (also available at [www.doh.gov.uk](http://www.doh.gov.uk)).

## WHO CAN GIVE CONSENT

Everyone aged 16 or over is presumed to have the capacity to give consent for themselves, unless the opposite is demonstrated. If a child under the age of 16 has "sufficient understanding and intelligence to enable him or her to understand fully what is proposed", then he or she will have capacity to give consent for himself or herself. Young people aged 16 and 17, and younger children with capacity, may therefore sign this form for themselves, but may like a parent to countersign as well. If the child is not able to give consent for himself or herself, someone with parental responsibility may do so on their behalf and a separate form is available for this purpose. Even where a child is able to give consent for himself or herself, you should always involve those with parental responsibility in the child's care, unless the child specifically asks you not to do so. If a patient has the capacity to give consent but is physically unable to sign a form, you should complete this form as usual, and ask an independent witness to confirm that the patient has given consent orally or non-verbally.

## WHEN NOT TO USE THIS FORM

If the patient is 18 or over and lacks the capacity to give consent, you should use an alternative form (form for adults who lack the capacity to consent to investigation or treatment) instead of this form. A patient lacks capacity if they have an impairment of the mind or brain or

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disturbance affecting the way their mind or brain works and they cannot:

- understand information about the decision to be made
- retain that information in their mind
- use or weigh this information as a part of their decision making process, or
- communicate their decision (by talking, using sign language or any other means)

You should always take all reasonable steps (for example involving more specialist colleagues) to support a patient in making their own decision, before concluding that they are unable to do so.

Relatives cannot be asked to sign a form on behalf of an adult who lacks capacity to consent for themselves, unless they have been given the authority to do so under a Lasting Power of Attorney or as a court deputy.

## INFORMATION

Information about what the treatment will involve, its benefits and risks (including side-effects and complications) and the alternatives to the particular procedure proposed, is crucial for patients when making up their minds. The courts have stated that patients should be told about 'significant risks which would affect the judgement of a reasonable patient'. 'Significant' has not been legally defined, but the GMC requires doctors to tell patients about 'significant, unavoidable or frequently occurring' risks. In addition if patients make clear they have particular concerns about certain kinds of risk, you should make sure they are informed about these risks, even if they are very small or rare. You should always answer questions honestly. Sometimes, patients may make it clear that they do not want to have any information about the options, but want you to decide on their behalf. In such circumstances, you should do your best to ensure that the patient receives at least very basic information about what is proposed. Where information is refused, you should document this on the consent form or in the patient's notes.

## REFERENCES

1. Summary of Product Characteristics (SPCs) for individual drugs: <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/>
2. Cancer Research UK: <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/cancers-in-general/treatment/cancer-drugs/>
3. Macmillan Cancer Support, Cancer Information: <http://www.macmillan.org.uk/Cancerinformation/Cancertreatment/Treatmenttypes/Chemotherapy/Chemotherapy.aspx>
4. Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, Chemotherapy consent forms.

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