




BUSULFAN - MYLERAN®

What is MYLERAN

Medicine Name	Description
Busulfan	<p>2 mg pill: white, round</p> 

How should you take your medicine?

Your doctor has determined your medicine dosage.

In your case, the dosage is as follows: mg/day, i.e. pill(s)/day, to be taken all at once, every day.

Swallow whole with a glass of water, do not crush, cut, or dilute the pills.

Take one time per day, at the same time, with or without meals.

If you forgot to take a dose or in case of vomiting, do not take an additional dose but wait for the time to take the next dose.

Dosage – Therapy regimen

Once a day, at the same time, with or without meals			
Leukemia: continuous OR sequential treatment			
Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation			
	J1	J2	J3 J4

How to get the medicine supply?

This medicine is available from local pharmacies.

Getting this medicine might take time. Be careful and order the medicine in advance.

Store this product in its original packaging, away from sources of heat and moisture.

What else do you need to know?

Precautions and monitoring

Laboratory tests are necessary while taking your medication (blood test to monitor blood counts, liver and kidney function.)

Using contraceptives

This drug may harm an unborn baby. During the entire treatment and one month after its cessation, you and your partner need to use effective contraception methods.

Interactions with other medications and/or food

The occurrence of interactions between MYLERAN® and your other treatments may have harmful consequences (reduced drug efficacy and tolerance). It is important to tell your pharmacist and doctor about all medications and/or other substances (foods, plants, probiotics, essential oils, nutritional supplements, etc.) that you are taking.



Example: While taking Myleran®, avoid consuming Paracetamol, Glutathione, or liver detoxifiers.

What are possible side effects?

The most common side effects are listed below. There might be some other side effects. For additional information, refer to your medicine leaflet or seek advice from your doctor or pharmacist.

Side effects	
The most common ones	<p>Abnormal blood counts: low platelet count (thrombocytopenia), low hemoglobin level (anemia), abnormal liver and thyroid function tests, low potassium or magnesium levels</p> <p>Digestive problems: diarrhea, nausea, loss of appetite, change in taste, inflammations inside the mouth (ulcers), vomiting, loss of weight, constipation, acid reflux</p> <p>Respiratory problems: cough or cough worsening</p>
When to alert the medical team?	
Tell medical personnel if the following conditions are present and in the absence of specific medical advice	<p>Digestive problems Significant and/or rapid weight loss Very frequent diarrhea, bowel movement over 4 times a day Pain inside the mouth or ulcers that prevent normal eating Severe abdominal pain Inability to drink for 24 hours and/or eat for about 48 hours Bowel movements fewer than 3 times a week</p> <p>Exacerbation of skin problems Pain or inflammation of hands and feet</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of infection Temperature > 38.5 °C Cough, throat pain, pain on urination, diarrhea with fever</p> <p>Respiratory problems Worsening of a persistent cough or difficulty breathing</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of hemorrhage Blood in stool or in vomit Hematomas (bruises), nose bleedings</p> <p>Symptoms suggestive of cerebral edema Headaches, confusion, convulsions, or vision problems</p> <p>Pain that prevents you from doing your normal activities Headaches Pain in joints</p>
How to prevent side effects?	
Infection	Avoid visiting high risk areas (crowds, contact with sick people, ...). Vaccination for flu and pneumococcal infection might be recommended for you: it will protect you.
Bleedings, hemmorages	<p>Avoid taking anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen, aspirin...)</p> <p>Notify your doctor: > if you take <i>blood thinners or thrombocytic antiaggregants</i>: careful monitoring is needed > about <i>surgical or dental intervention</i>.</p>
Fatigue	<p>Opt for activities contributing to well-being, in particular adjusted and regular physical activities: walking, swimming, biking, sports...</p> <p>Alternate periods of activity and rest.</p>
Hair loss	Use a small amount of mild shampoo (for babies). Opt for a soft brush. Avoid washing your hair too often. Avoid heat sources (hairdryer, heated curlers, hot smoothing iron), dyes, highlights, or perm.
Oral hygiene	<p>Use a soft toothbrush; use oral rinses containing baking soda.</p> <p>Avoid oral rinses that contain menthol or alcohol.</p>

Cough, shortness of breath	Monitor cough and shortness of breath; seek medical advice if symptoms worsen.
How to adapt your diet?	
Nausea	Opt for split nutrition consisting of several light meals, liquid and cold dishes. Limit consumption of fatty, fried, and spicy foods.
Inflammation inside mouth (ulcers)	Avoid sour, sticky, or very salty foods.
Diarrhea	Opt for a low fiber diet. It is preferable to consume starchy products, carrots, and bananas. Avoid using raw fruit and vegetables, dairy products, coffee, or alcohol. Drink plenty of water.

