

Discharge Instructions After Your Naxitamab Treatment

This information explains how to care for your child after their Naxitamab immunotherapy treatment. In this resource, the words “you” and “your” refer to you or your child.

You recently had Naxitamab immunotherapy treatment to help treat your neuroblastoma or osteosarcoma. While most side effects after this treatment don't usually last longer than the week of treatment, there is a chance that you will experience some side effects after discharge (leaving the hospital).

Contact Information

For any issues during business hours, call your healthcare provider at Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK) Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

After business hours, during the weekend, and on holidays, call 212-639-2000 and ask to speak with the pediatric fellow on call.

Urgent Care Center

You may need to go to MSK's Pediatric Urgent Care Center (UCC) depending on the issue you're experiencing. The UCC is located on the 9th floor of Memorial Hospital. Take the M elevators to the 9th floor and check in at the M9 front desk. The closest entrance is located at 1275 York Avenue. This entrance is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Common Side Effects

Pain

The most common side effect of Naxitamab immunotherapy is pain. While the pain is usually most severe during treatment, there can be pain after discharge. How much pain is felt varies from person to person.

Things to remember:

- To prepare for any pain you may experience after discharge, make sure you have the pain medication your healthcare provider prescribed to you before you leave the hospital.
- Don't take acetaminophen (Tylenol®) or ibuprofen (Advil® or Motrin®) to relieve pain unless instructed by your healthcare provider.
- Take pain medication only as prescribed. If the medication isn't helping your pain or if you're having any side effects (such as constipation, nausea, fatigue, or itching) from the medication, call your healthcare provider.

Next dose of pain medication can be given at: _____ am / pm

Medication Name: _____

Medication Amount: _____ every _____ hours as needed for pain.

Allergic reactions

You may have an allergic reaction to Naxitamab immunotherapy treatment in the form of hives, redness, or swelling. These reactions can happen at any time between treatments. Your healthcare provider may prescribe you medication to help with this.

Things to remember:

- To prepare for any allergic reaction you may have after discharge, make sure

you have the medication your healthcare provider prescribed to you, such as hydroxyzine (Vistaril®) or diphenhydramine (Benadryl®), before you leave the hospital.

Next dose of antihistamine can be given at: _____ am / pm

Medication Name: _____

Medication Amount: _____ every _____ hours as needed for allergy symptoms.

Fever

You may have a fever of 100.4° F (38 ° C) or higher after your treatment. The fever may be related to treatment or a sign of infection so it's important to call your healthcare provider for further instructions. You should make sure you have a thermometer at home.

A central line, or central venous catheter, is like an artificial vein. It will make it easier for your healthcare team to access your blood vessels for medications and tests. Central lines can collect bacteria and cause infection. If you have a central line and have a fever of 100.4° F (38 ° C) or higher, or you have redness, swelling, or tenderness at the catheter site, call your healthcare provider as soon as possible.

Does your child have a central line (MediPort®, Broviac®, PICC)? YES / NO

Please see comment area below for further instructions:

Trouble going to the bathroom

You may be constipated (having fewer bowel movements than usual) or have trouble urinating (peeing). This is a common side effect of many pain medications. Your healthcare provider may prescribe you medication to help you with urinating

and moving your bowels (pooping).

What you can do:

- Try using the bathroom with the sink running. This can help with urinating.
- Apply a warm, wet cloth to your stomach below your belly button to help you urinate.
- Drink plenty of liquids.
- Follow your healthcare provider's instructions for managing constipation.

Nausea and vomiting

You may experience some nausea (feeling like you're going to throw up) and vomiting (throwing up) when you leave the hospital. Your healthcare provider may prescribe medication to help with this.

Next dose of antinausea medication can be given at: _____ am / pm

Medication Name: _____

Medication Amount: _____ every _____ hours as needed for nausea.

Return to Clinic

Please return to clinic on _____ at _____ am / pm
for _____.

Call Your Healthcare Provider If:

- You haven't urinated in _____ hours or longer
- You haven't had a bowel movement in _____ days
- You have pain that doesn't get better or gets worse after taking your medication

- You have uncontrolled nausea or vomiting
- You vomit every time you drink something. This may cause dehydration.
- You have a sudden headache that doesn't go away
- You see changes in your mood or behavior
- You have constant coughing

Go to the UCC or Call 911 If You Have:

- A fever of 100.4° F (38 ° C) or higher
- Shortness of breath
- Difficulty breathing
- Redness, swelling, or tenderness at the catheter site
- Swelling of your lips, tongue, or throat

If you have any questions, contact a member of your healthcare team directly. If you're a patient at MSK and you need to reach a provider after 5:00 PM, during the weekend, or on a holiday, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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