

Mitomycin Omegapharm

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I using Mitomycin Omegapharm?

Mitomycin Omegapharm contains the active ingredient mitomycin. Mitomycin Omegapharm is used to treat cancer of the stomach, pancreas, colon, lung (non-small cell), breast, cervix, head and neck, liver and bladder.

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I using Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to Mitomycin Omegapharm or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.

For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with Mitomycin Omegapharm and affect how it works.

A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How do I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?

- Mitomycin Omegapharm is given to you in hospital. It will always be given to you by a doctor or by a nurse.
- Mitomycin Omegapharm may be given alone or with other anti-cancer medicines.

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How do I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using Mitomycin Omegapharm?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be sure to keep all your doctor's appointments so your progress can be checked.• You will require blood tests to see how Mitomycin Omegapharm is affecting your blood, particularly your white cell count, or if it is affecting any other organs such as your kidneys or liver.
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure you know how you react to Mitomycin Omegapharm before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are tired or drowsy. If this occurs do not drive.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

Common side effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness, tiredness and fatigue. Serious side effects include allergic reactions with symptoms such as swelling of the face, tongue or other parts of the body, problems with breathing, coughing, problems with bleeding such as bruising easily and bleeding longer than usual. Bladder damage when administered into the bladder. Fever, confusion, fast heartbeat, and rapid breathing associated with infection.

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

Mitomycin Omegapharm

Active ingredient(s): *mitomycin*

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using Mitomycin Omegapharm. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Mitomycin Omegapharm.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

- [1. Why am I using Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#)
- [2. What should I know before I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#)
- [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
- [4. How do I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#)
- [5. What should I know while using Mitomycin Omegapharm?](#)
- [6. Are there any side effects?](#)
- [7. Product details](#)

1. Why am I using Mitomycin Omegapharm?

Mitomycin Omegapharm contains the active ingredient mitomycin. Mitomycin Omegapharm is an anti-cancer agent.

Mitomycin Omegapharm is used to treat cancer of the stomach, pancreas, colon, lung (non-small cell), breast, cervix, head and neck, liver and bladder

Mitomycin Omegapharm works by stopping cancer cells from growing.

Ask your doctor if you have any question about why Mitomycin Omegapharm was prescribed for you.

2. What should I know before I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?

Warnings

Do not use Mitomycin Omegapharm if:

- you are allergic to mitomycin, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.
- you have any condition or any blood disorder which causes you to bleed very easily
- Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.

Symptoms of a severe allergic reaction may include chills, fever, fast heartbeat, wheezing or coughing, difficulty breathing, dizziness, flushing, sweating and swelling of the face, tongue or other parts of the body

Check with your doctor if you:

- have ever had an allergic reaction to any medicine, or other substances such as food, preservatives or dyes.
- have ever had a condition which caused you to bleed very easily.
- have an infection now or had one recently.
- have ever had a problem with your kidneys.
- are pregnant or likely to become pregnant you are breast-feeding.

Tell your doctor or nurse if you have any concerns before or after your treatment with Mitomycin Omegapharm.

Tell any other doctors, dentists or pharmacists who are treating you that you are being given Mitomycin Omegapharm.

If you plan to have surgery that needs a general anesthetic, tell your doctor or dentist that you are being given Mitomycin Omegapharm, or have been given Mitomycin Omegapharm within the last 12 months.

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Check with your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect Mitomycin Omegapharm.

4. How do I use Mitomycin Omegapharm?

How much to take

- The amount (dose) you will be given is worked out by your doctor. It is based on your size and on the type of cancer. The dose worked out for you may be different to the dose for another patient.
- Mitomycin Omegapharm is mixed with an intravenous fluid and given as an infusion (drip) into a vein. It may be given as a single dose or divided into 10 daily doses given each day for five days then after 2 treatment-free days, given for another 5 five days. This may all be repeated at intervals of 6 to 8 weeks.

- Mitomycin Omegapharm may also be given directly into the bladder via a small tube and retained in the bladder for as long as possible, until you urinate.

When to take Mitomycin Omegapharm

- Mitomycin Omegapharm is given to you in hospital. It will always be given to you by a doctor or by a nurse.
- Mitomycin Omegapharm may be given alone or with other anti-cancer medicines

If you use too much Mitomycin Omegapharm

Mitomycin Omegapharm will be given to you under the supervision of a doctor so it is most unlikely that you will receive too much.

If you think that you have been given too much Mitocin, you may need urgent medical attention.

You should immediately:

- Phone the Poisons Information Centre (**By calling 13 11 26**) or,
- Contact your doctor, or
- Go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital

You should do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning,

5. What should I know while using Mitomycin Omegapharm?

Things you should do

- Be sure to keep all your doctor's appointments so your progress can be checked.
- You will require blood tests to see how Mitomycin Omegapharm is affecting your blood, particularly your white cell count, or if it is affecting any other organs such as your kidneys or liver. If the numbers of white cells in your blood are significantly reduced, your doctor may reduce the amount of Mitomycin Omegapharm you are given or may stop treatment until the numbers of white cells increase.
- Mitomycin Omegapharm can affect your white cell count for up to 8 weeks after you received your treatment .

Things you should not do

- Due to the effect on your blood cells, the following precautions should be taken to reduce your risk of infection or bleeding:
 - Avoid people who have infections. Check with your doctor immediately if you think you may be getting an infection, or if you get a fever, chills, cough, hoarse throat, lower back or side pain or find it painful or difficult to urinate.
 - Be careful when using a toothbrush, toothpick or dental floss. Your doctor, dentist, nurse or

pharmacist may recommend other ways to clean your teeth and gums. Check with your doctor before having any dental work.

- Be careful not to cut yourself when you are using sharp objects such as a razor or nail cutters.
- Avoid contact sports or other situations where you may bruise or get injured.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how Mitomycin Omegapharm affects you.

As with other medicines used to treat cancer Mitomycin Omegapharm may cause tiredness, drowsiness and blurring of vision in some people.

Make sure you know how you react to Mitomycin Omegapharm before you drive a car, operate machinery, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are tired or drowsy. If this occurs do not drive.

Drinking alcohol

Tell your doctor if you drink alcohol.

Looking after your medicine

Follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

Store it in a cool dry place away from moisture, heat or sunlight; for example, do not store it:

- in the bathroom or near a sink, or
- in the car or on windowsills.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

If you no longer need to use this medicine or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
<p>Infections and general symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Tiredness, fatigue, weakness • Anorexia (Loss of appetite) • Sore throat • Drowsiness, irritability • Sweating, flushing <p>Digestive-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea • Vomiting • Diarrhoea <p>Nervous system / mental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Confusion • Dizziness • Blurred vision <p>Heart-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular heartbeat (palpitations) <p>Fluid and swelling-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedema (fluid retention) • Swelling • Pain (generalised) <p>Urinary / bladder-related (when administered into the bladder)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bladder irritation • Change in urination frequency • Pelvic or abdominal pain <p>Skin-related (when administered into the bladder)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itchy rash on hands and genital area • Skin damage to the genital area 	<p>Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you.</p>

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
<p>Breathing-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortness of breath (especially on exertion) • Wheezing, difficulty breathing • Dry or moist cough <p>Circulatory system-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking pale • Fast heart rate (tachycardia) • Bruising easily • Bleeding gums, nose bleeds • Bleeding longer than usual after cuts • Rash of small reddish-purple spots (petechiae) • Blood in stool, urine, or vomit <p>Liver-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of appetite with yellowing of skin and eyes (jaundice) • Abdominal pain <p>Urinary and kidney-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passing little or no urine • Bladder damage <p>Injection site reactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning, stinging, pain, redness, or swelling at the injection site <p>Swelling and fluid-related</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedema (fluid on ankles or abdomen, swelling of face/tongue/body) • Ascites (fluid in abdomen) 	<p>Speak to your doctor or nurse as soon as possible if you have any of these serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic / immune system-related • Swelling of face, tongue, or other parts of the body • Severe allergic reaction (hypersensitivity / anaphylaxis signs: fever, chills, wheezing, flushing, difficulty breathing, dizziness, fast heartbeat) • Infection related • Fever, Chills, Sore throat • Confusion 	<p>Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects.</p>

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What Mitomycin Omegapharm contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	Mitomycin
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	Mannitol
Potential allergens	NA

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

Before being given to you Mitomycin Omegapharm will be dissolved in sterile water and added to an intravenous fluid. For intravesical administration, Mitomycin Omegapharm will also be dissolved in sterile water.

What Mitomycin Omegapharm looks like

Each vial contains 2 mg, 10 mg, or 20 mg mitomycin

Mitomycin Omegapharm 2 mg AUST R 243552

Mitomycin Omegapharm 10 mg AUST R 243553

Mitomycin Omegapharm 20 mg AUST R 243554

Who distributes Mitomycin Omegapharm

Omegapharm Pty Ltd

P O Box 18

Ormond, Victoria 3204

AUSTRALIA

This leaflet was prepared in November 2025.