

Anastrozole

This leaflet is offered as a guide to you and your family. The possible benefits of treatment vary; for some people hormonal therapy may reduce the risk of cancer coming back, for others it may control the cancer and its symptoms. Your clinical team will be happy to answer any questions you have about your treatment.

Hormones are substances produced naturally in the body. They act as chemical messengers and help control the activity of cells and organs. Hormonal therapies are drugs that interfere with the way hormones are made or how they work in the body.

Many breast cancers rely on the hormone oestrogen to grow. This type of breast cancer is called oestrogen receptor-positive (ER positive) breast cancer.

In women, after the menopause, oestrogen is no longer made in the ovaries. Instead it is made in the fatty tissues of the body. This happens when an enzyme (a type of protein) called aromatase changes other hormones into oestrogen. Anastrozole is a type of drug called an aromatase inhibitor. It blocks (inhibits) the activity of aromatase and reduces the amount of oestrogen in the body. This means that the cancer may grow more slowly or stop it growing altogether.

Anastrozole may also be used in men or in patients who have not gone through the menopause. In this case, anastrozole will be combined with goserelin or leuprorelin injections.

Your treatment

Anastrozole tablets are taken ONCE a day continuously until your doctor tells you otherwise. You can take it with or without food. Try to take it at the same time each day, morning or evening.

This treatment can have serious side effects. It is very important that you report side effects straight away. Don't delay, if you feel unwell, please ring The Christie Hotline on **0161 446 3658**. The lines are open 24 hours a day.

If you feel unwell, you have symptoms of an infection or your temperature is 37.5°C or above, or below 36°C contact The Christie Hotline straight away.



Possible side effects

Hormone therapy can cause different side effects. Some are more likely to occur than others. Everyone is different and not everyone gets all the side effects. Most side effects are usually temporary, but in some rare cases they can be life-threatening. It is important to tell your hospital clinical team about any side effects so they can be monitored, and where possible, treated.

Common side effects (more than 1 in 10)

- **Hot flushes**

Hot flushes and sweats may occur but do lessen after the first few months. Cutting down on nicotine, alcohol and hot drinks containing caffeine, such as tea and coffee can help. Dress in layers, so you can remove clothes as needed. Natural fabrics, such as cotton may feel more comfortable. If hot flushes are a problem, tell your clinical team.

Many of the over the counter preparations that can be bought for menopausal symptoms are not suitable for patients with a history of breast cancer. Please consult your medical team before starting any new medication or herbal supplements.

- **Joint and muscle pain**

You may have pain and stiffness in your joints, and sometimes in your muscles while taking anastrozole. Let your clinical team know if this happens. They can prescribe painkillers and give you advice. Being physically active and maintaining a healthy weight can help reduce joint pain and keep them flexible.

- **Fatigue**

You may feel tired, sleepy or feel like you have no energy when you start taking anastrozole. Try to pace yourself until this improves. It's important to get the right balance of having enough rest and being physically active. Regular short walks will help you to feel less tired. If you feel sleepy, don't drive or operate machinery.

- **Sickness and diarrhoea**

Any sickness is usually mild, but let your clinical team know if this happens. Anastrozole may also cause indigestion or tummy pain. Let them know if you have any of these symptoms. They can prescribe drugs to help.

If diarrhoea becomes a problem during or after your treatment, anti-diarrhoeal tablets can be prescribed by your clinical team. Ask the staff for a copy of the booklet 'Eating: help yourself' which has some useful ideas about diet when you are having treatment.

- **Appetite and weight change**

If you don't have much appetite, try eating small frequent meals or snacks. If problems with eating don't get better, talk to your clinical team.

- **Taste changes**

You may get a bitter or metallic taste in your mouth or find that food tastes different. This should go away when your treatment finishes. Your clinical team can give you more advice.

- **Headaches and dizziness**

If you have headaches, let your clinical team know. They can usually be controlled with painkillers you can buy yourself. Anastrozole may cause dizziness. Let your clinical know if this is a problem.

- **Skin rash and dry skin**

You may get a mild skin rash. Tell your clinical team if this happens. **It is very important to contact your doctor straightaway if you get a severe skin rash.**

- **Hair thinning**

Your hair may become thinner while taking anastrozole. Your hair will get thicker after treatment finishes.

- **Vaginal bleeding and dryness**

For some women anastrozole causes vaginal bleeding. If this happens it is most likely in the first few weeks of treatment, or when you change from another hormonal therapy to anastrozole. If bleeding continues for more than a few days, tell your clinical team. For some women, anastrozole causes vaginal dryness. Non-hormonal creams and gels or lubricants can help reduce dryness and discomfort during sex. You can buy these at a chemist or your GP can prescribe them.

- **Pain, numbness and tingling in the hands and fingers**

These symptoms may be due to carpal tunnel syndrome which is caused by pressure on a nerve in the wrist. It is more common in people taking anastrozole. Tell your clinical team if you have these symptoms.

- **Raised cholesterol levels**

Anastrozole can raise the level of cholesterol (a fatty substance) in your blood. Your clinical team may check this with a blood test.

- **Liver changes**

Anastrozole can sometimes cause changes in the way your liver works. Your clinical team will arrange for you to have regular blood tests to check your liver is working properly. You are very unlikely to notice any problems.

- **Bone fracture**

Taking anastrozole for a few years increases your risk of bone thinning called osteoporosis. This can increase your risk of a broken bone (fracture). You will usually have a bone density scan to check your bone health before and during treatment. If you are at risk of osteoporosis, your clinical team may prescribe drugs called bisphosphonates to protect your bones. They will also usually advise you to take calcium and vitamin D supplements. Regular walking, eating a healthy diet, not smoking and sticking to sensible drinking guidelines will also help to strengthen your bones.

Uncommon side effects (less than 1 in 10)

- **Sleepiness or drowsiness**

These tablets may cause sleepiness or make you feel drowsy. If this becomes a problem tell your clinical team.

Flu vaccinations

We advise that all patients receive a flu vaccination when this is offered.

COVID-19 vaccinations

We advise that all patients receive a COVID-19 vaccination when this is offered.

However, if you are thinking of having any other vaccinations, check with your Christie clinical team first, because some vaccines should be avoided.

Contacts

If you have any general questions or concerns about your treatment, please contact your consultant's secretary or breast cancer nurse..

For advice ring The Christie Hotline on **0161 446 3658** (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

Your consultant is:

Your hospital number is:

© 2023 The Christie NHS Foundation Trust. This document may be copied for use within the NHS only on the condition that The Christie NHS Foundation Trust is acknowledged as the creator.

If you need information in a different format, such as easy read, large print, BSL, braille, email, SMS text or other communication support, please tell your ward or clinic nurse.

The Christie is committed to producing high quality, evidence based information for patients. Our patient information adheres to the principles and quality statements of the Information Standard. If you would like to have details about the sources used please contact **the-christie.patient.information@nhs.net**

For information and advice visit the cancer information centres at Withington, Oldham, Salford or Macclesfield. Opening times can vary, please check before making a special journey.



Contact The Christie Hotline for
urgent support and specialist advice
The Christie Hotline: 0161 446 3658
Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week