Severe local tissue necrosis will occur if there is extravasation during administration (see WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS). Your doctor will prescribe Doxorubicin in an amount that is right for you.

Myocardial toxicity manifested in its most severe form by potentially fatal congestive heart failure (CHF) may occur either during treatment or following cessation of treatment. Doxorubicin is contraindicated in patients who have had radiation treatment or are currently receiving radiation therapy. Doxorubicin may have adverse effects on the heart even at doses lower than 450 mg/m². Concomitant administration of cyclophosphamide or ifosfamide and doxorubicin is contraindicated.

Doxorubicin should be administered only under the supervision of a physician who is experienced in the use of cancer chemotherapeutic agents. Tell your doctor if you have had heart problems or have had treatment with certain other anti-cancer medicines. Before receiving Doxorubicin you may receive other medicines to prevent or reduce these side effects.

It may be necessary to stop treatment with Doxorubicin if your heart does not respond to therapy or for other reasons. In such cases, your doctor may try to restart treatment by using lower doses.

Doxorubicin has been associated with cardiotoxicity, particularly during combination therapy with other cardiotoxic agents. Doxorubicin can cause heart muscle cell death, leading to heart failure. The risk of developing heart failure increases with cumulative dose of doxorubicin.

Doxorubicin is a breast cancer drug. Doxorubicin should not be used in women who are pregnant, are breast feeding, or may become pregnant during treatment. It is not known if Doxorubicin passes into breast milk. Doxorubicin might cause serious or life-threatening problems in pregnant women. Women should use effective birth control during treatment with Doxorubicin and for at least 6 months after treatment ends.

Before receiving Doxorubicin you may have an examination of your heart, including a cardiac stress test, echocardiogram, or electrocardiogram (ECG) to help your doctor determine if your heart can tolerate treatment with Doxorubicin. Your doctor will prescribe Doxorubicin in an amount that is right for you. This may be more or less than the recommended starting dose of 50 mg/m².

Doxorubicin may cause heart problems that may lead to death. However, you can have heart problems that start years after stopping treatment. In some cases heart problems are irreversible. Your chance of heart problems is higher if you:

- already have heart problems
- have a history of radiation therapy or are currently receiving radiation therapy to your chest
- have had radiation therapy to your abdomen
- have had heart surgery
- have had certain other anti-cancer medicines
- have heart problems that can affect your heart

Tell your doctor if you get any of these symptoms of heart problems:

- shortness of breath
- cough
- swelling of your feet and ankles
- fast or irregular heartbeat

Your doctor should do tests to check your heart before, during, and after treatment with Doxorubicin.

If you have symptoms, you should stop taking Doxorubicin and call your doctor for advice. Doxorubicin is not used alone or with other anti-cancer medicines. Doxorubicin can interact with other medicines or other ingredients in medicines. Doxorubicin can interact with other medicines or other ingredients in medicines. Doxorubicin can increase the risk of developing certain blood clots or other serious health problems.

Before you receive Doxorubicin you should tell your doctor if you have:

- heart problems
- radiation treatment or chemotherapy in the past
- certain other anti-cancer medicines
- conduction disturbances in heart
- heart surgery
- certain other heart problems
- certain other medical conditions
- allergy or sensitivity to food additives, including use of certain other medicines or other ingredients in medicines. Doxorubicin can interact with other medicines or other ingredients in medicines. Doxorubicin can increase the risk of developing certain blood clots or other serious health problems.

Tell your doctor what medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription (over-the-counter) medicines, vitamins, and herbal or other supplements. Doxorubicin might affect the way other medicines work, or other medicines might affect the way Doxorubicin works. Before you start taking any new medicine, tell your doctor.

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Children receiving Doxorubicin should take precautions (such as wearing latex gloves) to prevent contact with the patient’s urine and other body fluids to prevent contact with the patient’s urine and other body fluids.

Avoid reusing live vaccines during treatment with Doxorubicin. Talk to your doctor to determine which vaccines are safe for you while you are receiving Doxorubicin.

What should I avoid while taking Doxorubicin?

Avoid reusing live vaccines during treatment with Doxorubicin. Talk to your doctor to determine which vaccines are safe for you while you are receiving Doxorubicin.

What is the possible side effect of Doxorubicin?

Doxorubicin can cause serious side effects including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about Doxorubicin?”

Infusion site reactions. Serious infusion site reactions can happen with Doxorubicin. Symptoms of infusion reaction may include:
- pain at injection site
- skin redness or swelling
- burning or itching
- open skin at injection site

Your doctor will watch you closely while you are receiving Doxorubicin and after infusion of signs for a reaction. You may experience these reactions immediately or within 2 hours after infusion.

Change in the color of your urine. You may have red colored urine for 1 to 2 days after your infusion of Doxorubicin. This is normal. Tell your doctor if you do not stop in a few days.

Infection. Call your doctor right away if you get any of the following signs of infection:
- fever temperature of 100.4°F or greater
- chills or shivering
- cough that brings up mucus
- burning or pain with urination

Doxorubicin may cause severe lower and upper respiratory infections and problems in men. This could affect your ability to father a child and cause birth defects. Men should use effective birth control (contraception) while receiving Doxorubicin. Have a doctor check your sperm counts at least 3 months after you stop receiving Doxorubicin.

While your doctor should talk with you about the long-term effects of Doxorubicin. During and after treatment with Doxorubicin, you may also have a higher risk of getting certain types of cancer (including leukemia and sarcoma). You may also have a higher risk of developing hereditary colon cancer.

What are the possible side effects of Doxorubicin?

Your periods (menstrual cycle) may be longer, heavier, or more frequent. This could affect your ability to become pregnant. Women should use effective birth control (contraception) while receiving Doxorubicin. How long you use Doxorubicin and how much you use may affect your ability to become pregnant. Talk to your doctor about your fertility options.

Serious infusion site reactions can happen with Doxorubicin. Procedures for proper handling and disposal of anti-cancer drugs should be considered. Several guidelines on this subject have been published. The OSHA guidelines also should be considered. See “What is the most important information I should know about Doxorubicin?”

Your doctor will tell you how much Doxorubicin to take, how often you should take it, and for how long. The amount of Doxorubicin that you will take, based on the amount of Doxorubicin given in your body. Doxorubicin is given in a hospital or clinic setting. Doxorubicin is given in a hospital or clinic setting.

Doxorubicin is given directly into the bloodstream through a needle. Doxorubicin could enter the bloodstream too fast and cause reactions. If you are allergic to Doxorubicin, talk to your doctor before getting Doxorubicin.

How should I receive Doxorubicin?

Your doctor will tell you how much Doxorubicin to take, how often you should take it, and for how long. The amount of Doxorubicin that you will take, based on the amount of Doxorubicin given in your body. Doxorubicin is given in a hospital or clinic setting. Doxorubicin is given in a hospital or clinic setting. So your doctor may ask you to take a particular type of medication before and after Doxorubicin.

How do I take Doxorubicin?

The dose and treatment schedule of Doxorubicin will be based on the amount of Doxorubicin given in your body. Doxorubicin is given in a hospital or clinic setting. Doxorubicin is given in a hospital or clinic setting. So your doctor may ask you to take a particular type of medication before and after Doxorubicin.

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