CHROMATOPSIA AND NIGHT BLINDNESS IN A PATIENT ON CAPECITABINE AND TEMOZOLOMIDE

DI-068

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Patient with chemosensitive neuroendocrine tumour:

- Treatment protocol: ▪ Capecitabine (750mg/m^2/12h day 1 to 14)
  ▪ Temozolomide (200mg/m^2/24h day 10 to 14)
- Side effect: chromatopsia and night blindness

PURPOSE

Evaluation of the causality between chromatopsia and night blindness and the treatment with capecitabine and temozolomide.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Patient interview and medical record analysis
- Micromedex®, OVID and PubMed search: The terms visual alterations, chromatopsia and night blindness or nyctalopia and capecitabine and temozolomide
- Notification number 20.202 of the Spanish Pharmacovigilance System database
- Causality assessment: Naranjo algorithm

RESULTS

- Improvement of symptoms on the week off treatment and worsening at Capecitabine restart
- No ocular structural alterations and no brain metastasis
- No reports of similar symptoms due to these two drugs in the literature
- European Pharmacovigilance database:
  - Capecitabine: ▪ 1 case of chromatopsia
    ▪ 2 cases of nyctalopia
  - Temozolomide: No cases reported
- Naranjo algorithm:
  - Temozolomide: possible (score: 1)
  - Capecitabine: definitely (score: 9)

CONCLUSION

Since capecitabine seems to be the cause of chromatopsia and night blindness in this patient, we find it is important to consider this drug as the cause of these ophthalmic alterations in similar situations.