

Mitomycin Given into the Bladder

Care Team Contact Information: _____

Pharmacy Contact Information: _____

Diagnosis: _____

- This treatment is used for certain types of bladder cancer.
- It may also be used for other reasons.

Goal of Treatment: _____

- Treatment may continue for a certain time period, until it no longer works, or until side effects are no longer controlled.

Treatment Regimen

Treatment Name	How the Treatment Works	How the Treatment is Given
Mitomycin (MY-toh-MY-sin): Zusduri (zus-dur-ee)	Slows down or stops the growth of cancer cells by damaging the genetic material that cancer cells need to multiply.	Injection through a catheter directly into your bladder (intravesicular).

Treatment Administration and Schedule

Treatment is typically repeated every week, for up to 6 weeks. This length of time is called a “cycle.”

Treatment Name	Cycle 1							Next Cycle
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 1
Mitomycin	✓							✓

Appointments

Appointments may include regular check-ups with your care team, treatment appointments, lab visits, and imaging tests. It's important to keep your appointments whenever you can. If you miss an appointment, call your care team as soon as possible to reschedule it.

Supportive Care to Prevent and Treat Side Effects

Description	Supportive Care Given at the Clinic or Hospital	Supportive Care Taken at Home
Supportive care used to treat or prevent side effects		

Common Side Effects

Side Effect	Important Information
Low Red Blood Cell (RBC) Count and Hemoglobin (Hgb) (Anemia)	Description: RBCs and Hgb carry oxygen to your body's tissues and remove carbon dioxide. Low RBC or Hgb (anemia) can make you feel weak or very tired, or may make you look pale. Recommendations: • Aim for 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night. • Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities if you are very tired. • Balance activity and rest — stay as active as you can, but rest when needed. • Eat a balanced diet and follow any nutrition or supplement advice from your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Shortness of breath • Dizziness or fainting • Fast or irregular heartbeats • Sudden or severe headache
Liver Problems	Description: Treatment can cause liver injury. Your care team may check your liver with blood tests before and during treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • Yellowing of your skin or the white part of your eyes (jaundice) • Severe nausea or vomiting • Pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen) • Dark, tea-colored urine • Bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
Kidney Problems	Description: Treatment can cause kidney problems, including damage to the kidneys and decreased kidney function. Your care team will monitor your kidney function during treatment. Recommendations: • Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water or other fluids each day, unless your care team tells you otherwise. • Your care team may give you fluids and electrolytes with your treatment. Talk to your care team if you have: • Decrease in your amount of urine • Blood in your urine • Swelling of your ankles • Loss of appetite

Bladder Problems and Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)	Description: Treatment can irritate the bladder lining and may also increase your chance of getting a UTI. This may cause burning with urination (dysuria), blood in the urine (hematuria), frequent urination, strong urges to urinate, cloudy or foul-smelling urine, lower stomach (abdominal) discomfort, or fever. Recommendations: • Drink plenty of fluids (unless your care team says otherwise) to help flush the bladder. • Avoid caffeine, alcohol, and spicy foods if they make symptoms worse. • Urinate gently and do not hold urine for long periods. • Your care team may recommend or prescribe medicine to help with bladder problems. • Wash your hands often and bathe regularly. • Keep any catheter/port site clean and dry. Follow all instructions provided by your care team. Talk to your care team if you have: • Large amounts of blood in your urine or blood clots • Red-tinged urine lasting more than 24 hours after treatment • Severe or worsening pain when urinating • Inability to urinate or very little urine output • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher, chills, or signs of infection • Fainting, dizziness, or very heavy bleeding • Cloudy or foul-smelling urine • Frequent urination
High Potassium Levels in Your Blood (Hyperkalemia)	Description: Treatment may cause high levels of potassium in your blood. Your care team will perform blood tests to check for these changes and will treat you if needed. Talk to your care team if you have: • New or worsening muscle weakness or numbness • Fast, slow, irregular, or pounding heartbeats • Severe dizziness, fainting, or near-fainting • Shortness of breath or chest pain

Select Rare Side Effects

Side Effect	Talk to Your Care Team if You Have Any of These Signs or Symptoms
Hole or Tear in Bladder (Perforated Bladder)	A perforated bladder can allow mitomycin to leak outside the bladder. This can be serious and needs medical attention right away. • Severe pain in your lower stomach area (abdomen) or pelvis • Blood in your urine • Pain when urinating • Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher • Chills • You cannot urinate or are urinating less than usual
Change in the Color of Your Urine	You may have violet- or blue-colored urine for 1 to 2 days after your injection of mitomycin. This is normal. • Your urine remains violet- or blue-colored after a few days • Blood or blood clots in your urine

Before starting treatment, ask your care team when to call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help.
If you experience any new, worsening, or uncontrolled side effects, contact your care team immediately.

Intimacy, Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding

- Treatment may **change how you feel about intimacy and your body**. However, physical closeness—such as holding hands and hugging—remains safe. It is common to have questions about intimacy. If needed, talk to your care team for guidance.
- Treatment may **harm an unborn baby**.
 - If you are able to become pregnant:
 - Your care team will verify your pregnancy status before treatment.
 - Use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 6 months after your last dose of mitomycin.
 - If you think you might be pregnant or if you become pregnant, tell your care team right away.
 - If your partner is able to become pregnant, use an effective method of birth control—such as condoms—during treatment and for 3 months after your last dose of mitomycin.
- **Do not breastfeed** during treatment and for 1 week after your last dose of mitomycin.

Safety and Hygiene

- People who are immunosuppressed or immune-deficient should not prepare, administer, receive or come into contact with mitomycin.
- Do not drink anything for 4 hours before your treatment.
- Go to the bathroom and empty your bladder just before you arrive for your treatment.
- When you first urinate after the treatment, you may feel a burning or stinging sensation. This is common.
- Sit down to urinate to avoid splashing.
- For the first 6 hours after treatment, disinfect your urine before flushing. Add an equal amount of household bleach to the toilet (for example, if the toilet bowl has one cup of water, add one cup of bleach), let it sit for 15 minutes, then flush. Follow any local safety rules on bleach use and ventilation.
- If using an incontinence pad, disinfect the pad only after it becomes soiled or has been used: pour bleach onto the used pad, allow it to soak, place it in a sealable plastic bag, and dispose of it in the trash.
- Drink plenty of water after the treatment to help flush your bladder.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after you use the bathroom.

Handling Body Fluids and Waste

Some drugs you receive may stay in your urine, stool, sweat, or vomit for many days after treatment. Because many cancer drugs are toxic, your body waste may also be dangerous to touch. To help protect yourself, your loved ones, and the environment, **follow these instructions** for at least **48 hours** after each dose of **mitomycin**:

- People who are pregnant should avoid touching anything that may be soiled with body fluids from the patient.
- You can use your usual toilet. Always close the lid and flush several times to discard all waste.
- If the toilet or seat is soiled with urine, stool, or vomit, clean the surface after each use before others use it.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the toilet.

- If you need a bedpan, inform your caregiver so they can wear gloves and assist with cleanup. Wash the bedpan with soap and water daily.
- If you cannot control your bladder or bowels, use a disposable pad with a plastic back, a diaper, or a sheet to absorb waste.
- Wash any skin exposed to body waste with soap and water.
- Wash soiled linens or clothing separately from other laundry. If you don't have a washer, place them in a plastic bag until they can be washed.
- Wash your hands with soap and water after touching soiled linens or clothing.

Additional Information

- **Tell your care team about all the medicines you take.**
This includes prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and herbal products. Before starting any new medicine, supplement, or vaccine, ask your care team first.
- **This Patient Education Sheet may not describe all possible side effects.**
Call your care team for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Notes

Updated Date: August 18, 2026

Scan the QR code below to access this education sheet.



Important Notice:

The Association of Cancer Care Centers (ACCC), Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association (HOPA), Network for Collaborative Oncology Development & Advancement, Inc. (NCODA), and Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) have collaborated to gather information and develop this patient education guide. This guide is a summary of the medication, based on information provided by the drug manufacturer and other sources.

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PES-664