

BIBLIOGRAFIA

- (1) Bonadonna G, Robustelli Della Cuna G, Valagussa P. *Medicina Oncologica* Edizione Masson 2003 (p.43)

- (2) Sternberg C, Reichardt P, Holland M, Development of and clinical experience with capecitabine (Xeloda) in the treatment of solid tumours *Eur J Oncol Nurs*(2004) 8, S4-15

- (3) Liu G, Franssen E, Fitch M, et al Patient preferences for oral versus intravenous palliative chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol.*(1997);15:110Y115

- (4) Borner M, Scheithauer W, Twelves C, Marou, J, Wilke H, Answering patients' needs: oral alternatives to intravenous therapy. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*(2004) 8, S31–40

- (5) Moore S Facilitating Oral Chemotherapy Treatment and Compliance Through Patient/Family–Focused Education *Cancer Nurs* (2007) Vol. 30(2)112-22

- (6)<http://www.aimac.it/page.php?idtree=mqWW>(ultima consultazione 08/10)

- (7)<http://www.emea.europa.eu/humandocs/Humans/EPAR/xeloda/xeloda.htm>
(ultima consultazione 08/10)

- (8)<http://www.aots.sanita.fvg.it/aots/InfoCMS/RepositPubbl/table34/30/Allegati/sitoCAPECITABINA.pdf> (ultima consultazione 08/10)

- (9) Marse'a H, Van Cutsema E, Grothey A, Valverde S, Management of adverse events and other practical considerations in patients receiving capecitabine (Xeloda) *Eur J Oncol Nurs* (2004) 8, S16–30

(10) Faithfull S, Deery, P, Implementation of capecitabine (Xeloda) into a cancer centre: UK experience Eur J Oncol Nurs. (2004) 8, S54–62

(11) Lassere Y, Hoff P, Management of hand-foot syndrome in patients treated with capecitabine (Xelodas) Eur J Oncol Nurs (2004) 8, S31–40

(12) Ezzeldin H, Diasio R. Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency, a pharmacogenetic syndrome associated with potentially life-threatening toxicity following 5-fluorouracil administration. Clin Colorectal Cancer. 2004 Sep;4(3):181-9.

(13) Gerbrechta B, Kangas T, Implications of capecitabine (Xelodas) for cancer nursing practice Eur J Oncol Nurs (2004) 8, S63–S71

(14) Chau I, Legge S, Fumoleau P. The vital role of education and information in patients receiving Capecitabine (Xeloda). Eur J Oncol Nurs.2004;8(suppl 1):S41YS53.

(15) Kav S, Johnson J, Rittenberg C, Ortega F, Suominen T, Olsen P, et al. Role of the nurse in patient education and follow-of people receiving oral chemotherapy treatment: an International survey Support Care Cancer (2008) 16:1075–83

(16) Di Costanzo F, Revasio R, Sobrero A, Bertetto O, Vinante O, Luppi G et al. Capecitabine versus Bolus Fluorouracil plus Leucovorin (Folinic Acid) as Adijuvant Chemotherapy for Patients with Dukes' C Colon Cancer. Economic evaluation in an Italian NHS setting Clinic Drug Invest 2008; 28 (10)

(17)http://www.salutedomani.com/il_weblog_di_antonio/2010/02/tumore-colon-retto-capecitabina-e-oxaliplatino-xelox-migliorano-la-sopravvivenza.html(ultima consultazione 08/10)

(18) Molassiotis A Challenges and opportunities when using oral chemotherapy in the home setting: the example of Capecitabine (XELODA) Eur J Oncol Nurs, 2004; 8: Suppl.Edit 1: S1-3 (21 ref)

(19) Analisi dei costi nel trattamento del carcinoma colonretale-software Xeloda-prodotto da Aretrè Noesis Group

(20) Delfieu D, Les chimiothérapies anticancéreuses orales : précautions d'emploi, stratégies thérapeutiques Oral oncochemotherapies: side effects-therapeutic strategy Pathol Biol 53 (2005) 55–6

(21) Braud A, Retornaz F, Dupuis C, Madrozick A, Damaj D, Protiere C et al. La chimiothérapie orale est-elle une alternative au traitement du cancer chez le patient âgé ? Is oral chemotherapy an alternative to IV chemotherapy in aged patients? Pathol Biol 53 (2005) 52–54

(22) [http://www.aimac.it/stampa_tv_web.php?id=kqmamA==\(ultima consultazione 08/10\)](http://www.aimac.it/stampa_tv_web.php?id=kqmamA==(ultima consultazione 08/10))