

Commentary

Enhanced Drug Delivery Medical Treatment for Chemotherapy with Paclitaxel Drug

Denise Abu*

Department of Medical Oncology, University of Jinan, Jinan, China

DESCRIPTION

Paclitaxel is a chemotherapy drug that is also known as Taxol. It is a treatment for different types of cancer. Paclitaxel works by stopping cancer cells from dividing into other two new cells and also stops cancer from growing. Paclitaxel is used to treat breast, ovarian, lung, bladder, prostate, melanoma, esophagus, and other types of solid tumors. It is also used in Kaposi's sarcoma. Paclitaxel injection (containing polyoxyethylated castor oil) should be administered in a hospital or health care facility under the supervision of a physician experienced in administering cancer chemotherapy drugs. This increases the risk of developing a serious infection. Do not give paclitaxel (which contains polyoxyethylated castor oil) if a person already has a low white blood cell count. The doctor will order a laboratory test to check the number of white blood cells in the blood before and during treatment. If the white blood cell count is too low, a doctor may delay or stops treatment. Consult the doctor right away if the temperature is above 100.4°F (38°C), sore throat, cough, chills, frequent or painful urination, or other signs of infection during treatment with paclitaxel injection. It may also be used to treat cancers of the esophagus (the tube that connects the mouth to the stomach), bladder, endometrium (endometrium), and cervix (the opening of the uterus). Talk to the doctor about the risks of using this drug for further health conditions. In addition to the desired effects, this drug may have some unwanted side effects. Not all of these side effects occur, but if they do, the patient may need to consult a doctor. Some of the most common side effects with Paclitaxel drugs are blurred vision, cough with fever and chills, dizziness, fainting, numbness, black or tarry stools, pain in the lower back, pain or difficulty urination, pale skin, rash or itching and redness near the upper chest, neck, and arms.

Paclitaxel can be given before surgery to shrink larger breast cancers. This may mean that breast-conserving surgery is an option instead of mastectomy, or it can be given before surgery to slow the growth of fast-growing breast cancers and make them less likely to spread to other parts of the body. Paclitaxel is given after surgery to reduce the risk that breast cancer which may come back in the future. It usually begins within a few weeks after surgery. If radiation therapy is given, paclitaxel treatment is usually stopped first. When chemotherapy is given after surgery, it is called adjuvant therapy. It is usually administered as an intravenous drip (also called an infusion) into the hand or arm. It is easier for the chemotherapy team to find a suitable vein, and other intravenous methods of administration may be used, depending on factors such as patient preferences.

They usually have paclitaxel as a course of treatment. It can be used alone or in combination with other chemotherapy agents. Paclitaxel was administered as an infusion into the bloodstream. Each treatment lasts for 1 hour, 3 hours, or 24 hours. Paclitaxel lowers blood cells, helping the body fight infections and blood clotting. Consult the healthcare professions if a person has unusual bruising or bleeding, or signs of infection (fever, sore throat, and cough). Paclitaxel may increase the risk of infection or worsen existing infections. The frequency and severity of side effects vary from person to person. It also depends on other treatments. For example, side effects may be worse if a person receives other drugs or radiation therapy. The increased risk of infection is due to a decrease in white blood cells. Symptoms include temperature changes, muscle aches, headaches, chills or shivering, and general malaise. Other symptoms may appear depending on the location of the infection. Drugs taken with paclitaxel can cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Correspondence to: Denise Abu, Department of Medical Oncology, University of Jinan, Jinan, China, E-mail: abuden@zbvk.cn

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