

**MANAGING CHEMOTHERAPY
SIDE EFFECTS**

REVIEWING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT STRATEGIES OF THREE
COMMON ISSUES

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OBJECTIVES

- Identify tactics for preventing and treating acute infusion reactions
- Describe non-pharmacological and pharmacological ways to prevent or manage chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy
- Demonstrate an understanding of cancer-related fatigue and treatable contributing factors

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**INFUSION RELATED REACTION (IRR)
HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTION (HSR)**

- Acute (<1 hour)
 - Pruritis (itching)
 - Flushing
 - Urticaria (hives)
 - Dyspnea
 - Bronchospasm
 - Chest pain/tightness
 - Fever
 - Rigors or chills
 - Hypo- or hypertension
 - Back pain

Ann Oncol. 2012;22 Suppl 16:313-319

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MEDICATIONS COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE INFUSION REACTIONS

- TAXANES
 - PACLITAXEL (TAXOL®)
 - NAB-PACLITAXEL (ABRAXANE®)
 - DOCETAXEL (TAXOTERE®)
- PLATINUM-BASED
 - CISPLATIN (PLATINOL®)
 - CARBOPLATIN (PARAPLATIN®)
 - OXALIPLATIN (ELOXATIN®)
- CETUXIMAB (ERBITUX®)
- RITUXIMAB (RITUXAN®)

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INFUSION RELATED REACTIONS (IRR) SUBTYPES

Type I

- Ige mediated
- Associated with repeated exposure
- Release of histamine, prostaglandins, leukotrienes
- Contraction of smooth muscle and dilation of capillaries
- Urticaria, hypotension, rash, bronchospasm

Anaphylactoid or Pseudoallergy

- First or second exposure
- Direct interaction with mast cells and basophils
- Cytokine release
- Hypotension, rash, bronchospasm

Copyright: 2007, 1 2016, 409

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COMMON TERMINOLOGY CRITERIA FOR ADVERSE EVENTS (CTCAE) VERSION 5.0

CTCAE Term	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Infusion related reaction	Mild transient reaction; infusion interruption not indicated; intervention not indicated	Therapy or infusion interruption indicated but responds promptly to symptomatic treatment (e.g., antihistamines, NSAIDS, narcotics, IV fluids); prophylactic medications indicated for <=24 hrs	Prolonged (e.g., not rapidly responsive to symptomatic medication and/or brief interruption of infusion); recurrence of symptoms following initial improvement; hospitalization indicated for clinical sequelae	Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated	Death

Definition: A disorder characterized by adverse reaction to the infusion of pharmacological or biological substances.

Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), v5.0. Publish Date: November 27, 2017

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EXAMPLE OF EMERGENCY ORDER SET

NURSING OXYGEN ORDERS / INSTRUCTIONS- OXYGEN DEVICE: NASAL CANNULA LITERS PER / MINUTE: 2 KEEP SPO2 > OR = TO: 92 FOR GRADE 2 - MODERATE SYMPTOMS AND GRADE 3 - SEVERE/ANAPHYLAXIS SYMPTOMS

SODIUM CHLORIDE (NS) 0.9 % INFUSION 20 ML/HR, INTRAVENOUS- FOR GRADE 1 - MILD SYMPTOMS OR GRADE 2 - MODERATE SYMPTOMS

SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.9% (NS BOLLUS) BOLUS 1,000 ML- FOR GRADE 3 - SEVERE/ANAPHYLAXIS SYMPTOMS.

DIPHENHYDRAMINE (BENADRYL) INJECTION 25 MG 25 MG, INTRAVENOUS, ONCE AS NEEDED, FOR GRADE 1 - MILD SYMPTOMS, GRADE 2 - MODERATE SYMPTOMS, OR GRADE 3 - SEVERE/ANAPHYLAXIS SYMPTOMS,

FAMOTIDINE IV 20 MG- FOR GRADE 2 - MODERATE SYMPTOMS OR GRADE 3 - SEVERE/ANAPHYLAXIS SYMPTOMS.

MEPERIDINE (DEMEROL) INJECTION 25 MG- ONCE AS NEEDED, RIGORS, STARTING WHEN RELEASED, FOR 1 DOSE FOR GRADE 1 - MILD SYMPTOMS OR GRADE 2 - MODERATE SYMPTOMS.

METHYLPREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE INJECTION 125 MG- 125 MG, INTRAVENOUS, ONCE AS NEEDED, FOR GRADE 2 - MODERATE SYMPTOMS OR GRADE 3 - SEVERE/ANAPHYLAXIS SYMPTOMS.

EPINEPHRINE IM 0.3 MG- 0.3 MG, INTRAMUSCULAR, ONCE AS NEEDED, FOR GRADE 3 - SEVERE/ANAPHYLAXIS SYMPTOMS

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TAXANES

PACLITAXEL (TAXOL®)	NAB-PACLITAXEL (ABRAXANE®)	DOCETAXEL (TAXOTERE®)
<p><small>SOLVENT: CREMOPHOR EL (POLYOXYL 35 / POLYOXYETHYLATED CASTOR OIL)</small></p> <p><small>PREMEDICATION: H1 BLOCKER, CORTICOSTEROID, H2 BLOCKER</small></p> <p><small>RATE OF HSR: 31-45%</small></p> <p><small>SEVERE: 2-4%</small></p> <p><small>CROSS REACTIVITY: ??</small></p>	<p><small>SOLVENT: N/A</small></p> <p><small>PREMEDICATION: NO PREMEDIATION IS REQUIRED</small></p> <p><small>RATE OF HSR: 4%</small></p> <p><small>CROSS REACTIVITY: RARE</small></p>	<p><small>SOLVENT: POLYSORBATE 80 (TWEEN 80)</small></p> <p><small>PREMEDICATION: CORTICOSTEROID FOR 3 DAYS; DEXAMETHASONE 8 MG TWICE DAILY, BEGIN DAY BEFORE INFUSION</small></p> <p><small>RATE OF HSR: 6-21%</small></p> <p><small>CROSS REACTIVITY: ??</small></p>

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PACLITAXEL (AND DOCETAXEL): RE-CHALLENGE

- INCREASE CORTICOSTEROIDS
 - DEXAMETHASONE 20 MG PO 12 HOURS AND 6 HOURS PRIOR
- INCREASE ANTIHISTAMINES
- SLOW INFUSION RATE
 - 50% OF USUAL RATE
 - TITRATION

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TOLERANCE OF NAB-PACLITAXEL

37 patients	All doses appropriately premedicated	Nab-paclitaxel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 history of paclitaxel HSR 6 history of paclitaxel and docetaxel hsr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paclitaxel- Dexamethasone 20mg iv, diphenhydramine 50 mg iv, famotidine 20 mg iv (30 minutes before) Docetaxel- dexamethasone 20 mg po (evening before and morning of), diphenhydramine 50 mg iv, famotidine 20 mg iv (30 minutes before) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dexamethasone 10 mg iv (30 minutes before) first 3 infusions Dexamethasone omitted unless needed for nausea prevention No HSRs

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PLATINUM-BASED CHEMOTHERAPIES AND HSRs

- PRIMARILY IGE MEDIATED
- OCCURRENCE INCREASES WITH INCREASED EXPOSURE
- INCREASE IN SEVERITY
- NOT IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIVE TO TREATMENT

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RITUXIMAB

Dermatologic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pruritis ≤ 17% Urticaria 2-8%
Respiratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyspnea 7-10% Bronchospasm 8%
Cardiovascular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flushing 5-14% Hypertension 6-12% Hypotension 10% Chest tightness 7%
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angioedema 1.1% Rigors 10%

Research statements including limitations of rituximab. Drug Information: Rituximab. UpToDate. Waltham, MA: UpToDate, 2020. www.uptodate.com. Accessed August 1, 2020.

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RITUXIMAB

Patient Characteristic Influencing HSR

- Bulky disease > 10 cm
- Indolent subtypes (eg, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), follicular lymphoma (FL))
- High levels of circulating tumor B-cells

Strategies for Managing HSR

- Interrupt infusion
- Give medications (antihistamines or corticosteroids)
- Restart at 50% rate
- Titrate ???

N Engl J Clin Pharm. 2017; Apr(3):285-288.
 J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. Sep-Oct 2018;6(5):431-437.e4

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CETUXIMAB (ERBITUX®)

EGFR receptor antagonist used in head neck cancer and metastatic colorectal cancers

Initial FDA approval had grade 3/4 infusion reaction in < 5% of patients

Southwestern United States (including North Carolina and Tennessee) saw grade 3/4 reactions of >20%

Preformed immunoglobulin E antibodies against galactose-α-1,3-galactose in serum

Cancer. 2018 Jun 1;120(11):497-501. doi: 10.1093/cnc/39/6. April 2018 Mar 15
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29711118/>

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CETUXIMAB

<p>Alpha-gal assay for IgE antibodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative = < 0.10 kU/L • Included levels up to <0.35 kU/L 	<p>Alpha-gal testing not mandated in package insert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate for history of tick bites • History of red meat allergy
<p>61.7% (37/60) patients negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values: <0.10-0.23 kU/L • No anaphylaxis 	<p>Send out test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days for results
<p>38.3% (23/60) patients positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values: <1.0-44.2 • Excluded from cetuximab arm 	<p>Premedicate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihistamines • Corticosteroids

Cancer. 2018 Jun 1;120(11):497-501.
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29711118/>

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RAPID DRUG DESENSITIZATION

- ONE SOLUTION DESENSITIZATION
 - TOTAL DOSE PREPARED
 - 500 ML TOTAL VOLUME- PLATINES, TAXANES, RITUXIMAB
 - 250 ML FOR CETUXIMAB
- PREMEDICATIONS
 - CETIRIZINE 10 MG ORAL (PO)- (EVERY 12 HOURS SINCE 3 DAYS BEFORE)
 - ASPIRIN 200-500 MG PO - (EVERY 24 HOURS SINCE DAY BEFORE, UNLESS CONTRAINDICATION)
 - MONTELUKAST 10 MG PO - (EVERY 24 HOURS SINCE DAY BEFORE)
 - DEXCHLORPHENIRAMINE 5 MG IV - (30 MINUTES BEFORE)
 - RANITIDINE 50 MG IV - (30 MINUTES BEFORE)
 - METHYLPREDNISOLONE 1 MG/KG IV OR HYDROCORTISONE 100 MG IV FOR RITUXIMAB
 - DEXAMETHASONE 20 MG PO (12 HOURS AND 1 HOUR BEFORE)

J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2019;6(5):431-437.e4.

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RAPID DRUG DESENSITIZATION

Example of dosing for 130 mg of oxaliplatin diluted in 525 mL of volume (0.247 mg/mL)

Rate (mL/hr)	Time (min)	Accumulated Time (min)	Volume (mL)	Accumulated Volume (mL)	Dose (mg)	Accumulated Dose (mg)
5	15	15	1.25	1.25	0.3	0.3
10	15	30	2.5	3.75	0.68	0.98
25	15	45	6.25	10	1.54	2.52
50	15	60	12.5	22.5	3.08	5.6
75	15	75	18.75	41.25	4.63	10.23
100	15	90	25	66.25	6.17	16.4
150	15	105	37.5	103.75	9.26	25.66
200	15	120	50	153.75	12.35	38.01
250	89.16	209.16	371.5	525	91.76	129.77

J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2019;6(5):431-437.e4.

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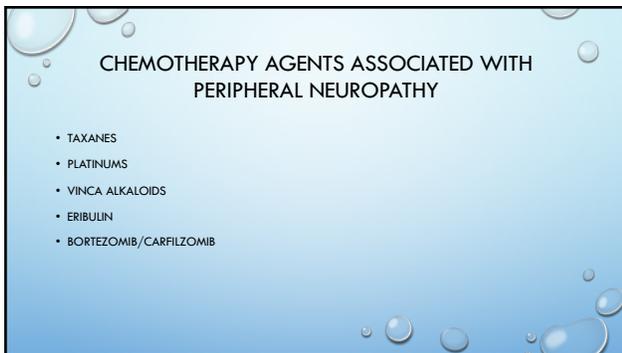
TAKE HOME POINTS

- HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS/INFUSION RELATED REACTIONS ARE UNPREDICTABLE
- PREDICTING IRRS MAY BE POSSIBLE IN CETUXIMAB AND RITUXIMAB
- HAVE STANDING HSR RESPONSE ORDERS IN PLACE
- CONSIDER ENHANCED PREMEDICATION STRATEGIES AND SLOWER INFUSION RATES
- DISCONTINUE PRECIPITATING MEDICATION
- CHANGE TREATMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE
- CONSIDER DESENSITIZATION WHEN DISCONTINUATION OR CHANGING TREATMENT NOT OPTION AND/OR EXPECTED FUTURE TREATMENTS ARE LIMITED

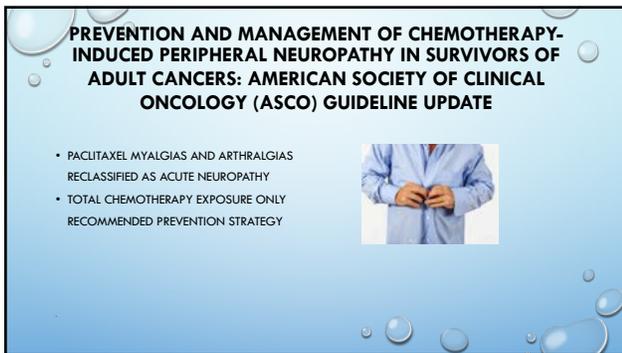
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ASCO CIPN UPDATE: PREVENTION

NOT RECOMMENDED: POTENTIALLY HARMFUL	RECOMMENDED IN CLINICAL TRIAL: REQUIRES MORE DATA	NOT RECOMMENDED: NO BENEFIT FOUND
Acetyl-L-carnitine	Acupuncture Cryotherapy Compression therapy Exercise therapy Ganglioside sialosulfate acid (GSI-1)	Amifipryline Calcium magnesium Gabapentin/pregabalin Omega-3 fatty acids Vedolizumab Vitamin B Vitamin C

ASCO Guideline Update. DOI: 10.1200/JCO.20.01349

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CRYOTHERAPY

KEEPING HANDS AND FEET COLD DURING CHEMOTHERAPY ADMINISTRATION



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CRYOTHERAPY: POTENTIAL BENEFIT

HANAI, A ET AL. 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none">FROZEN GLOVES AND SOCKSPATIENTS WERE OWN CONTROLS	RUDDY, KJ ET AL. 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none">IMPROVEMENT SHOWN WITH POOLED CONTROL GROUPS FROM OTHER STUDIES
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Breast 18.05-07, 2019
J Natl Cancer Inst 110(14):1718, 2018

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ASCO TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For painful neuropathy	• Duloxetine
	• Exercise therapy • Acupuncture • Scrambler therapy • Gabapentin/pregabalin • Topical gel treatment containing baclofen, amitriptyline HCL, plus/minus ketamine • Tricyclic antidepressants • Oral cannabinoids
Not recommended outside of clinical trial	

ASCO Guideline Update: DOI: 10.1200/JCO.20.01399

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TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Amitriptyline, nortriptyline, desipramine and imipramine	Moved from: "reasonable to try" to "not recommended"	Lack of evidence for efficacy in treating CIPN
No new clinical trials since last update	Unfavorable side effects: drowsiness, irregular heart rate, confusion in older patients	

ASCO Guideline Update: DOI: 10.1200/JCO.20.01399

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GABAPENTINOIDS
GABAPENTIN AND PREGABALIN

Evidence for treating established CIPN is inconclusive	More clinical trials required before routine use endorsed by ASCO	Some insurance companies require failed trial of gabapentinoid before duloxetine
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ASCO Guideline Update: DOI: 10.1200/JCO.20.01399

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PREGABALIN VERSUS DULOXETINE

BREAST CANCER PATIENTS TREATED WITH PACLITAXEL OR DOCETAXEL

Pregabalin	Duloxetine
<ul style="list-style-type: none">75 mg once daily x 1 week150 mg twice daily x 5 weeksN=40Visual analog scale (VAS) scores improved in 37/40 (92.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">30 mg once daily x 1 week30 mg twice daily x 5 weeksN=42Visual analog scale (VAS) scores improved in 16/42 (38.1%)

Scheidtler K et al. Clin Drug Invest. 2019; Mar; 59(3):249-257. doi: 10.1007/s40261-019-06882-6.
Aronoff J et al. J Pain Med Res. 2018; 16:25-32. doi: 10.1016/j.jpmr.2017.11.013

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DULOXETINE FOR PAINFUL CIPN

PATIENTS WHO COMPLETED CHEMOTHERAPY WITH PACLITAXEL OR OXALIPLATIN

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graph TD; A[231 patients randomized] --> B[Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover]; B --> C["≥ grade 1 CIPN and ≥ 4/10 neuropathy-related pain"]; C --> D[Symptoms persisting for at least 3 months since chemotherapy completion]; D --> E[Duloxetine 30 mg once daily then 60 mg once daily for 4 weeks]; E --> F[2 week washout then cross over];
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JAMA. 2019;320(9):1211-1219. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.1387

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CANCER – RELATED FATIGUE

CANCER-RELATED FATIGUE IS A DISTRESSING, PERSISTENT, SUBJECTIVE SENSE OF PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND/OR COGNITIVE TIREDNESS OR EXHAUSTION RELATED TO CANCER OR CANCER TREATMENT THAT IS NOT PROPORTIONAL TO RECENT ACTIVITY AND INTERFERES WITH USUAL FUNCTIONING.

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue, Version 3.2020, May 4, 2020.

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EVALUATING AND ASSESSING FATIGUE

CTCAE Term	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Fatigue	Fatigue relieved by rest	Fatigue not relieved by rest; limiting instrumental ADL	Fatigue not relieved by rest; limiting self care ADL	----	----

Definition: A disorder characterized by a state of generalized weakness with a pronounced inability to summon sufficient energy to accomplish daily activities.

Cancer Toxicology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v5.0

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EVALUATING AND ASSESSING FATIGUE

➤ SCALE OF 1-10

- 0= NO FATIGUE AND 10= WORST FATIGUE YOU CAN IMAGINE
- 0-3= NONE TO MILD
- 4-6= MODERATE
- 7-10= SEVERE

➤ DESCRIPTION

- NONE
- MILD
- MODERATE
- SEVERE

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue Version 2.2020, May 4, 2020.

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IDENTIFY AND TREAT UNDERLYING CAUSES

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue Version 2.2020, May 4, 2020.

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INADEQUATE NUTRITION

- Nausea or vomiting
- Dysgeusia
- Loss of appetite
- Constipation
- Diarrhea
- Mucositis
- Gerd

NUTRITION CONSULT
PHARMACY
NURSING SUPPORT

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue, Version 3.2020, May 4, 2020.

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PAIN AND EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

- Insomnia
- Sleep interruptions
- Side effects of medication
- Reduced activity

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue, Version 3.2020, May 4, 2020.

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ANEMIA AND ENDOCRINE DISTURBANCES

- ANEMIA
 - IRON REPLACEMENT
 - TRANSFUSION
- HYPOTHYROIDISM
 - REPLACEMENT
- ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY
- HYPOGONADISM
- HOT FLASHES

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue, Version 3.2020, May 4, 2020.

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NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Sleep Hygiene

Avoid caffeine/nicotine in late afternoon	Consistent schedule	Avoid bright light in evenings	Turn off electronics 30 minutes before	Eat light at night
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NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Physical activity <ul style="list-style-type: none">Walk 30 minutes most days of the weekCardiovascular enduranceResistance training	Yoga <ul style="list-style-type: none">Twice weekly	Patient Specific Considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none">Bone metastasisThrombocytopenia/anemiaRecent surgerySafety issues (e.g. falling)
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NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue Version 3.2020, May 4, 2020.

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PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Methylphenidate <ul style="list-style-type: none">Active treatmentAdvanced cancerEnd of life
Corticosteroids <ul style="list-style-type: none">Short term useAdvanced cancer
Nutritional supplements <ul style="list-style-type: none">Inconclusive
Modafinil <ul style="list-style-type: none">Not recommended
Antidepressants <ul style="list-style-type: none">Not recommended

NCCN Guidelines, Cancer-Related Fatigue Version 3.2020, May 4, 2020.

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