

CARBOplatin (AUC4-6) Monotherapy-28 days

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

INDICATION	ICD10	Regimen Code	Reimbursement Status
First line adjuvant therapy of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ovarian carcinoma of epithelial origin primary peritoneal carcinoma fallopian tube cancer where combination therapy is not suitable.	C56 C48 C57	00251a 00251b 00251c	Hospital
First line therapy of advanced Stage 3 and 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ovarian carcinoma of epithelial origin primary peritoneal carcinoma fallopian tube cancer where surgery is not feasible and where combination therapy is not suitable.	C56 C48 C57	00251d 00251e 00251f	Hospital
Treatment of recurrent, platinum-sensitive, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> invasive ovarian carcinoma of epithelial origin primary peritoneal carcinoma fallopian tube cancer 	C56 C48 C57	00251g 00251h 00251i	Hospital
Metastatic breast carcinoma ¹	C50	00251j	Hospital

TREATMENT:

The starting dose of the drugs detailed below may be adjusted downward by the prescribing clinician, using their independent medical judgement, to consider each patients individual clinical circumstances.

CARBOplatin is administered once every **28 days** until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity develops.

Drug	Dose	Route	Diluent & Rate	Cycle
CARBOplatin	AUC (4-6)	IV infusion	500ml glucose 5% over 60 min	Every 28 days

CARBOplatin dose:

The dose in mg of CARBOplatin to be administered is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Dose (mg)} = \text{target AUC (mg/ml x min)} \times (\text{GFR ml/min} + 25)$$

- **Measured GFR** (e.g. nuclear renogram) is preferred whenever feasible
- **Estimation of GFR (eGFR)** can be done by using the Wright formula or using the Cockcroft and Gault formula to measure creatinine clearance

NCCP Regimen: CARBOplatin (AUC 4-6) Monotherapy- 28 day	Published: 10/09/2015 Review: 04/09/2021	Version number: 3
Tumour Group: Gynaecology/Breast NCCP Regimen Code: 00251	ISMO Contributors: Prof Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell	Page 1 of 6
The information contained in this document is a statement of consensus of NCCP and ISMO or IHS professionals regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult these documents is expected to use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. Use of these documents is the responsibly of the prescribing clinician. and is subject to HSE's terms of use available at http://www.hse.ie/eng/Disclaimer This information is valid only on the day of printing, for any updates please check www.hse.ie/NCCPchemoregimens		

- The GFR used to calculate the AUC dosing should not exceed 125ml/min.
- For obese and anorexic patients the formulae may not give accurate results and measured GFR is recommended. Where obesity or overweight is likely to lead to an overestimate of GFR and isotope GFR is not available the use of the adjusted ideal body weight for Cockcroft and Gault may be considered. (2)

WRIGHT FORMULA

There are two versions of the formula depending on how serum creatinine values are obtained, by the kinetic Jaffe method or the enzymatic method. The formula can be further adapted if covariant creatine kinase (CK) values are available (not shown).

1. *SCr measured using enzymatic assay.*

$$\text{GFR (ml/min)} = \frac{(6230 - 32.8 \times \text{Age}) \times \text{BSA} \times (1 - 0.23 \times \text{Sex})}{\text{SCr } (\mu\text{mol/min})}$$

2. *SCr measured using Jaffe assay*

$$\text{GFR (ml/min)} = \frac{(6580 - 38.8 \times \text{Age}) \times \text{BSA} \times (1 - 0.168 \times \text{Sex})}{\text{SCr } (\mu\text{mol/min})}$$

Key: Sex = 1 if female, 0 if male; Age in years; BSA= DuBois BSA

COCKCROFT-GAULT FORMULA

$$\text{GFR (ml/min)} = \frac{S \times (140 - \text{age in years}) \times \text{wt (kg)}}{\text{serum creatinine (micromol/L)}}$$

S= 1.04 for females and 1.23 for males

ELIGIBILITY:

- Indications as above
- Life expectancy >3months
- ECOG status 0-2
- ECOG 0-3 where PS 3 is due to advanced ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer

NCCP Regimen: CARBOplatin (AUC 4-6) Monotherapy- 28 day	Published: 10/09/2015 Review: 04/09/2021	Version number: 3
Tumour Group: Gynaecology/Breast NCCP Regimen Code: 00251	ISMO Contributors: Prof Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell	Page 2 of 6

The information contained in this document is a statement of consensus of NCCP and ISMO or IHS professionals regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult these documents is expected to use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. Use of these documents is the responsibility of the prescribing clinician, and is subject to HSE's terms of use available at <http://www.hse.ie/eng/Disclaimer>

This information is valid only on the day of printing, for any updates please check www.hse.ie/NCCPchemoregimens

EXCLUSIONS:

- Hypersensitivity to CARBOplatin or any of the excipients*.
- Disease progression while receiving platinum based chemotherapy
- Pregnancy or lactation

*If it is felt that the patient may have a major clinical benefit from CARBOplatin, it may in exceptional circumstances be feasible to rechallenge a patient with a prior mild hypersensitivity reaction e.g using a desensitisation protocol, but only with immunology advice, premedication as advised, and a desensitisation protocol under carefully controlled conditions with resuscitation facilities available and medical and/or ITU/ HDU supervision (1).

PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY:

- The treatment plan must be initiated by a Consultant Medical Oncologist

TESTS:

Baseline tests:

- FBC, renal and liver profile

Regular tests:

- FBC at day 13-15 and day 21 for first cycles to determine nadir, subsequently before each cycle.
- Renal and liver profile before each cycle

Disease monitoring:

Disease monitoring should be in line with the patient's treatment plan and any other test/s as directed by the supervising Consultant.

DOSE MODIFICATIONS:

- Any dose modification should be discussed with a Consultant.

Haematological:

Table 1: Dose modification of CARBOplatin in haematological toxicity

ANC (x10 ⁹ /L)		Platelets (x10 ⁹ /L)	Dose
≥1	and	≥100	100%
<1	and	<100	Delay one week or until recovery

For some patients especially ECOG 2 or 3, treatment thresholds may be higher.

NCCP Regimen: CARBOplatin (AUC 4-6) Monotherapy- 28 day	Published: 10/09/2015 Review: 04/09/2021	Version number: 3
Tumour Group: Gynaecology/Breast NCCP Regimen Code: 00251	ISMO Contributors: Prof Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell	Page 3 of 6
<p>The information contained in this document is a statement of consensus of NCCP and ISMO or IHS professionals regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult these documents is expected to use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. Use of these documents is the responsibility of the prescribing clinician, and is subject to HSE's terms of use available at http://www.hse.ie/eng/Disclaimer</p> <p><i>This information is valid only on the day of printing, for any updates please check www.hse.ie/NCCPchemoregimens</i></p>		

Renal and Hepatic Impairment:

Table 2: Dose modification of CARBOplatin in renal and hepatic impairment

Renal Impairment	Hepatic Impairment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with creatinine clearance values of <60ml/min are at greater risk to develop myelosuppression. In case of GFR \leq20ml/min carboplatin should not be administered at all. If Cockcroft & Gault or Wright formula are used, the dose should be adjusted per cycle based on a serum creatinine obtained within 48 hrs of drug administration. <p>If isotope GFR is used, the dose should remain the same provided the serum creatinine is \leq110% of its value at the time of the isotope measurement. If the serum creatinine is higher than this, consideration should be given to remeasuring the GFR or to recalculating using Cockcroft & Gault or Wright formulae taking care this does result in a dose reduction</p>	No dose modification required

SUPPORTIVE CARE:

EMETOGENIC POTENTIAL: High (Refer to local policy).

PREMEDICATIONS: Not usually required

OTHER SUPPORTIVE CARE: No specific recommendations

ADVERSE EFFECTS / REGIMEN SPECIFIC COMPLICATIONS:

The adverse effects listed are not exhaustive. Please refer to the relevant Summary of Product Characteristics for full details.

- Neutropenia:** Fever or other evidence of infection must be assessed promptly and treated appropriately.
- Hypersensitivity:** Reactions to CARBOplatin may develop in patients who have been previously exposed to platinum therapy. However allergic reactions have been observed upon initial exposure to CARBOplatin.
- Neurotoxicity and ototoxicity:** Neurological evaluation and an assessment of hearing should be performed on a regular basis, especially in patients receiving high dose CARBOplatin. Neurotoxicity, such as parasthesia, decreased deep tendon reflexes, and ototoxicity are more likely seen in patients previously treated with CISplatin, other platinum treatments and other ototoxic agents. Frequency of neurologic toxicity is also increased in patients older than 65 years

NCCP Regimen: CARBOplatin (AUC 4-6) Monotherapy- 28 day	Published: 10/09/2015 Review: 04/09/2021	Version number: 3
Tumour Group: Gynaecology/Breast NCCP Regimen Code: 00251	ISMO Contributors: Prof Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell	Page 4 of 6

The information contained in this document is a statement of consensus of NCCP and ISMO or IHS professionals regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult these documents is expected to use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. Use of these documents is the responsibility of the prescribing clinician, and is subject to HSE's terms of use available at <http://www.hse.ie/eng/Disclaimer>

This information is valid only on the day of printing, for any updates please check www.hse.ie/NCCPchemoregimens

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

- Avoid concurrent use with nephrotoxic drugs (e.g. aminoglycosides, furosemide, NSAIDS) due to additive nephrotoxicity. If necessary monitor renal function closely.
- Avoid concurrent use with ototoxic drugs (e.g. aminoglycosides, furosemide, NSAIDS). If necessary perform regular audiometric testing.
- Current drug interaction databases should be consulted for more information.

ATC CODE:

CARBOplatin - L01XA02

REFERENCES:

1. NCCN guidelines version 1 2019. Ovarian cancer including fallopian tube cancer and primary peritoneal cancer. Available at: https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/ovarian.pdf
2. Ekhardt C, Rodenhuis S et al. Carboplatin dosing in overweight and obese patients with normal renal function, does weight matter? Cancer Chemother Pharmacol 2009;64:115-122.
3. Wright JG, Boddy AV, et al, Estimation of glomerular filtration rate in cancer patients. British Journal of Cancer 2001; 84(4):452-459
4. Pfisterer J, Plante M, Vergote I. et al. Gemcitabine plus carboplatin compared with carboplatin in patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer: an intergroup trial of the AGO-OVAR, the NCIC CTG, and the EORTC GCG. J Clin Oncol 2006;24(29):4699-4707.
5. ICON3. Paclitaxel plus carboplatin versus standard chemotherapy with either single-agent carboplatin or cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin in women with ovarian cancer: the ICON3 randomised trial. Lancet 2002; 360(9332): 505-15.
6. ICON2: randomised trial of single-agent carboplatin against three-drug combination of CAP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin) in women with ovarian cancer. ICON Collaborators. International Collaborative Ovarian Neoplasm Study. Lancet 1998; 352(9140): 1571-1576.
7. Decatris MP, Sundar S, O'Byrne KJ. Platinum-based chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer: current status. Cancer Treat Rev. 2004;30:53–81.
8. Appropriate chemotherapy dosing for obese adult patients with cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline. J Clin Oncol 2012; 30 (13) 1553-1561.
9. Carboplatin Summary of Product Characteristics HPRA – Last updated 05Apr19. Accessed 20Aug19 Available at: https://www.hpra.ie/img/uploaded/swedocuments/Licence_PA2059-032-001_05042019122803.pdf
10. NCCP Classification Document for Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy (SACT) Induced Nausea and Vomiting. V1 2018. <https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/5/cancer/profinfo/chemoprotocols/nccp%20antiemetic%20Classification%20document%20v1%202018.pdf>

NCCP Regimen: CARBOplatin (AUC 4-6) Monotherapy- 28 day	Published: 10/09/2015 Review: 04/09/2021	Version number: 3
Tumour Group: Gynaecology/Breast NCCP Regimen Code: 00251	ISMO Contributors: Prof Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell	Page 5 of 6
<p>The information contained in this document is a statement of consensus of NCCP and ISMO or IHS professionals regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult these documents is expected to use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. Use of these documents is the responsibility of the prescribing clinician, and is subject to HSE's terms of use available at http://www.hse.ie/eng/Disclaimer</p> <p><i>This information is valid only on the day of printing, for any updates please check www.hse.ie/NCCPchemoregimens</i></p>		

Version	Date	Amendment	Approved By
1	10/9/2015		Dr Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell
2	27/09/2017	Updated with new NCCP regimen template. Title amended to include dose. Emetogenic status amended from moderate to moderate-high	Prof Maccon Keane
3	04/09/2019	Standardisation of treatment table. Emetogenic potential updated.	Prof Maccon Keane

Comments and feedback welcome at oncologydrugs@cancercontrol.ie.

ⁱ This regimen is outside its licensed indication in Ireland. Patients should be informed of the unlicensed nature of this indication and consented to treatment in line with the hospital's policy on the use of unlicensed medication and unlicensed or "off label" indications. Prescribers should be aware of their responsibility in communicating any relevant information to the patient and also in ensuring that the unlicensed or "off label" indication has been acknowledged by the hospital's Drugs and Therapeutics Committee, or equivalent, in line with hospital policy.

NCCP Regimen: CARBOplatin (AUC 4-6) Monotherapy- 28 day	Published: 10/09/2015 Review: 04/09/2021	Version number: 3
Tumour Group: Gynaecology/Breast NCCP Regimen Code: 00251	ISMO Contributors: Prof Maccon Keane Dr Dearbhaile O'Donnell	Page 6 of 6
<p>The information contained in this document is a statement of consensus of NCCP and ISMO or IHS professionals regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult these documents is expected to use independent medical judgement in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. Use of these documents is the responsibility of the prescribing clinician, and is subject to HSE's terms of use available at http://www.hse.ie/eng/Disclaimer</p> <p><i>This information is valid only on the day of printing, for any updates please check www.hse.ie/NCCPchemoregimens</i></p>		