Cabazitaxel and Prednisolone Therapy

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATION</th>
<th>ICD10</th>
<th>Regimen Code</th>
<th>*Reimbursement Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabazitaxel is indicated in combination with prednisone or prednisolone for the treatment of patients with hormone refractory metastatic prostate cancer previously treated with a docetaxel-containing regimen.</td>
<td>C61</td>
<td>00101a</td>
<td>ODMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If the reimbursement status is not defined*, the indication has yet to be assessed through the formal HSE reimbursement process.

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 patient's individual clinical circumstances.

Androgen ablative therapy (e.g. LHRH agonist, LHRH antagonist) should be maintained. Cabazitaxel is administered every 21 days (average of 6 cycles) or until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity develops.

Facilities to treat anaphylaxis MUST be present when cabazitaxel is administered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Diluent &amp; Rate</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cabazitaxel</td>
<td>25 mg / m²</td>
<td>IV*</td>
<td>250ml 0.9% NaCl over 1 hour</td>
<td>Repeat every 21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-21</td>
<td>Prednisolone</td>
<td>10 mg daily</td>
<td>PO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous therapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An in-line filter of 0.22 micrometer pore size is recommended during administration. NON PVC infusion containers and NON polyurethane infusion sets should be used. Final concentration of cabazitaxel in infusion solution should be between 0.10mg/ml and 0.26mg/ml.

ELIGIBILITY:
- Indications as above
- ECOG status 0-2
- Adequate haematological, hepatic and renal function

EXCLUSIONS:
- Hypersensitivity to cabazitaxel, to other taxanes or any of the excipients including polysorbate 80
- Hepatic impairment (bilirubin >3xULN)
- ANC < 1.5 x 10⁹/L
- Prior radiotherapy to >40% bone marrow
- Prior radionucleotide therapy with samarium-153 or P-32 within 8 weeks or strontium-89 or radium-223 within 12 weeks
**PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY:**
The treatment plan must be initiated by a Consultant Medical Oncologist

**TESTS:**

**Baseline tests:**
- FBC, Renal and liver profile

**Regular tests:**
- FBC each week during the first cycle and then prior to each cycle
- Renal and liver profile prior to each cycle
- Assessment of peripheral neuropathy

**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 in haematological toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANC (x10⁹ /L)</th>
<th>Platelets (x10⁹ /L)</th>
<th>Recommended dose modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1.5 And &lt;100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delay treatment for one week until neutrophil count has recovered to &gt;1.5 x 10⁹ and platelets &gt; 100 x 10⁹/L or contact clinician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged grade ≥3 neutropenia (longer than 1 week) despite appropriate treatment including G-CSF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delay treatment until neutrophil count is &gt;1.5 x 10⁹/L then reduce cabazitaxel dose from 25 mg/m² to 20 mg/m².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrile neutropenia or neutropenic infection</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: A further dose reduction to 15 mg/m² or discontinuation of cabazitaxel may be considered on reoccurrence. Data in patients below the 20 mg/m2 dose are limited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Renal and Hepatic Impairment:**

**Table 2: Dose modification of cabazitaxel in renal and hepatic impairment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renal Impairment</th>
<th>Bilirubin</th>
<th>AST</th>
<th>Recommended dose modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with renal impairment, not requiring hemodialysis. Patients presenting end stage renal disease (Creatinine Clearance &lt; 15ml/min/1.73m²) should be treated with caution and monitored carefully during treatment</td>
<td>&gt; 1 to ≤ 1.5x ULN or &gt;1.5 x ULN</td>
<td>&gt;1.5 x ULN</td>
<td>20mg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1.5 to ≤ 3 x ULN</td>
<td>*Max dose 15mg/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 3 x ULN</td>
<td></td>
<td>CI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Limited efficacy data are available at this dose

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**NCCP Regimen: Cabazitaxel and Prednisolone**

- Published: 01/03/2013
- Review: 19/02/2021
- Version number: 4

**Tumour Group: Genitourinary**

- NCCP Protocol Code: 00101
- NCCP Regimen Code: 00101
- IHS/ISMO Contributor: Dr Maccon Keane, GUH

Page 2 of 6

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Management of adverse events:

Table 3: Dose modification schedule based on the grade* of any adverse events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse reactions</th>
<th>Recommended dose modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade ≥3 diarrhoea or persisting diarrhoea despite appropriate treatment, including fluid and electrolyte replacement</td>
<td>*Delay treatment until improvement or resolution, then reduce cabazitaxel dose from 25 mg/m² to 20 mg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade &gt;2 peripheral neuropathy</td>
<td>*Delay treatment until improvement, then reduce cabazitaxel dose from 25 mg/m² to 20 mg/m².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis Grade 3</td>
<td>Withhold treatment until grade 1 then restart at 20 mg/m².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4 Nausea/vomiting</td>
<td>Discontinue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea/vomiting</td>
<td>Replace metoclopramide pre-med with ondansetron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypersensitivity reactions</td>
<td>Discontinue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: A further dose reduction to 15 mg/m² or discontinuation of cabazitaxel may be considered on reoccurrence.

Data in patients below the 20 mg/m² dose are limited.

Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.0 (CTC-AE).

SUPPORTIVE CARE:

EMETOGENIC POTENTIAL: Low (Refer to local policy).

PREMEDICATIONS: Premedication consisting of an anti-histamine, glucocorticoid and H2 Antagonist should always be administered before each infusion of cabazitaxel.

Table 4: Suggested pre-medications prior to cabazitaxel infusion:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drugs</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorphenamine</td>
<td>10mg</td>
<td>IV bolus 30 minutes prior to cabazitaxel infusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone</td>
<td>8mg</td>
<td>IV bolus 30 minutes prior to cabazitaxel infusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranitidine</td>
<td>50mg</td>
<td>IV bolus 30 minutes prior to cabazitaxel infusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER SUPPORTIVE CARE:

- Primary prophylaxis with G-CSF should be considered in patients with high-risk clinical features (age >65 years, poor performance status, previous episodes of febrile neutropenia, extensive prior radiation ports, poor nutritional status, or other serious comorbidities) that predispose them to increased complications from prolonged neutropenia.
- GCSF support is recommended therapeutically, as secondary prophylaxis.
- Throughout the treatment, adequate hydration of the patient needs to be ensured in order to prevent complications like renal failure.
- Loperamide should be prescribed with first cycle and patients should be instructed to take at onset of diarrhoea.
ADVERSE EFFECTS / REGIMEN SPECIFIC COMPLICATIONS
The adverse effects listed are not exhaustive. Please refer to the relevant Summary of Product Characteristics for full details.

- **Hypersensitivity reactions:** All patients should be pre-medicated prior to the initiation of the infusion of cabazitaxel. Patients should be observed closely for hypersensitivity reactions especially during the first and second infusions. Severe hypersensitivity reactions require immediate discontinuation of cabazitaxel and appropriate therapy. Patients with a hypersensitivity reaction must stop treatment with cabazitaxel.

- **Neutropenia:** Most common adverse reaction of cabazitaxel. Monitoring of complete blood counts is essential on a weekly basis during cycle 1 and before each treatment cycle thereafter so that the dose can be adjusted, if needed. The dose should be reduced in case of febrile neutropenia, or prolonged neutropenia despite appropriate treatment. Patients should be re-treated only when neutrophils recover to a level ≥1.5 x 10^9 cells/L. Primary prophylaxis with G-CSF should be considered in patients with high-risk clinical features (age >65 years, poor performance status, previous episodes of febrile neutropenia, extensive prior radiation ports, poor nutritional status, or other serious comorbidities) that predispose them to increased complications from prolonged neutropenia. The use of G-CSF has been shown to limit the incidence and severity of neutropenia.

- **Gastrointestinal disorders:** Symptoms such as abdominal pain and tenderness, fever, persistent constipation, diarrhea, with or without neutropenia, may be early manifestations of serious gastrointestinal toxicity and should be evaluated and treated promptly. Cabazitaxel treatment delay or discontinuation may be necessary. Gastrointestinal (GI) hemorrhage and perforation, ileus, colitis, including fatal outcome, have been reported in patients treated with cabazitaxel. Caution is advised with treatment of patients most at risk of developing gastrointestinal complications: those with neutropenia, the elderly, concomitant use of NSAIDs, anti-platelet therapy or anti-coagulants, and patients with a prior history of pelvic radiotherapy or gastrointestinal disease, such as ulceration and GI bleeding.

- **Peripheral neuropathy:** Patients under treatment with cabazitaxel should be advised to inform their doctor prior to continuing treatment if symptoms of neuropathy such as pain, burning, tingling, numbness, or weakness develop. Physicians should assess for the presence or worsening of neuropathy before each treatment. Treatment should be delayed until improvement of symptoms. The dose of cabazitaxel should be reduced from 25 mg/m2 to 20 mg/m2 for persistent grade ≥2 peripheral neuropathy.

- **Risk of renal failure:** Renal disorders, have been reported in association with sepsis, severe dehydration due to diarrhoea, vomiting and obstructive uropathy. Renal failure including cases with fatal outcome has been observed. Adequate hydration should be ensured throughout treatment with cabazitaxel. The patient should be advised to report any significant change in daily urinary volume immediately. Serum creatinine should be measured at baseline, with each blood count and whenever the patient reports a change in urinary output. Cabazitaxel treatment should be discontinued in case of renal failure ≥ Grade 3.

- **Excipients:** The solvent contains 573.3 mg ethanol 96% (15% v/v), equivalent to 14 ml of beer or 6 ml of wine. Harmful for those suffering from alcoholism. It should be taken into account in high-risk groups such as patients with liver disease, or epilepsy.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:**

- Current drug interaction databases should be consulted for more information.

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• Concomitant medicinal products that are strong inducers or strong inhibitors of CYP3A should be avoided. However, if patients require co-administration of a strong CYP3A inhibitor, a 25% cabazitaxel dose reduction should be considered. Patients should also be counselled with regard to consumption of grapefruit juice
• Vaccination with live attenuated vaccines should be avoided.
• Current drug interaction databases should be consulted for more information

ATC CODE:
Cabazitaxel - L01CD04

REFERENCES:
2. Eisenberger M, Hardy-Bessard AC, Kim CS, et al: Phase III study comparing a reduced dose of cabazitaxel (20 mg/m²) and the currently approved dose (25 mg/m²) in post-docetaxel patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer-PROSELICA. J Clin Oncol 35:3198-3206, 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5/3/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr David Gallagher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/3/2015</td>
<td>Updated treatment section to include glucose 5% as diluent, specify infusion concentration Use of NON PVC or NON polyurethane infusion containers or giving sets specified as per update to SmPC Updated exclusion criteria</td>
<td>Dr Maccon Keane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1/3/2017</td>
<td>Updated exclusion criteria with respect to hepatic impairment, updated dosing recommendations in renal and hepatic impairment</td>
<td>Prof Maccon Keane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>01/02/2019</td>
<td>Updated to new NCCP regimen template Updated dose modifications as per SmPC update</td>
<td>Prof Maccon Keane</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Comments and feedback welcome at oncologydrugs@cancercontrol.ie.

1 ODMS – Oncology Drug Management System
CDS – Community Drug Schemes (CDS) including the High Tech arrangements of the PCRS community drug schemes

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Further details on the Cancer Drug Management Programme is available at; http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/5/cancer/profinfo/medonc/cdmp/

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