Zoledronic Acid Therapy-28 days

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

INDICATION	ICD10	Regimen Code	Reimbursement Status
Prevention of skeletal related events in malignancies involving bone metastases	C79.5	00723a	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.

Zoledronic acid is administered once every 28 days for 2 years at the discretion of the treating consultant unless unacceptable toxicity. Consideration should be given to changing treatment frequency to 6-monthly after 2 years due to risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw.

Day	Drug	Dose	Route	Diluent & Rate	Cycle
1	Zoledronic acid	4 mg	IV infusion	100 mL 0.9% NaCl over 15 minutes	Every 28 days
Patients should receive oral calcium supplementation of at least 500 mg and at least 400 IU oral vitamin D supplementation daily unless hypercalcaemia is present.					
Patients must be well hydrated prior to and following administration of zoledronic acid. Over hydration should be avoided in patients at risk of cardiac failure.					

ELIGIBILITY:

- Indications as above

EXCLUSIONS:

- Hypersensitivity to zoledronic acid, to other bisphosphonates or to any of its excipients
- Patients with hypocalcaemia
- Severe renal impairment (CrCl < 30ml/min)
- Breast feeding
- Pregnancy

PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY:

The treatment plan must be initiated by a Consultant Medical Oncologist or Consultant Haematologist.

TESTS:

Baseline tests:

- FBC, renal and liver profile
- Serum calcium, phosphate and magnesium
- Dental examination as clinically indicated

Regular tests:

- Serum calcium, phosphate and magnesium prior to each cycle
- Renal profile prior to each cycle
- Dental examination as clinically indicated*
  *See also Adverse Effects/Regimen specific complications re osteonecrosis of the Jaw

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.

Renal and Hepatic Impairment:

Table 1: Dose modification of zoledronic acid in renal and hepatic impairment

CrCl (ml/min)	Recommended dose	Limited clinical data in hepatic insufficiency, therefore no specific recommendations
>60	4 mg	
50-60	3.5 mg	
40-49	3.3 mg	
30-39	3 mg	
<30	Not recommended	
Treatment should be withheld for deterioration in renal function (increase of serum creatinine greater than 44 micromol/L in patients with normal baseline (serum creatinine less than 124 micromol/L) or increase of serum creatinine greater than 88 micromol/L in patients with abnormal baseline). Resumption of therapy may be considered when serum creatinine returns to within 10% of baseline. Treatment should be resumed at the same dose as that given prior to treatment interruption.		

SUPPORTIVE CARE:

EMETOGENIC POTENTIAL: None

PREMEDICATIONS: None 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.

- **Osteonecrosis of the Jaw:** Cases of osteonecrosis have been reported. A dental examination with appropriate preventive dentistry and an individual benefit-risk assessment is recommended prior to treatment with bisphosphonates in patients with concomitant risk factors.
- **Hypocalcaemia-related adverse effects:** Hypocalcaemia has been reported in patients treated with zoledronic acid. Caution is advised when zoledronic acid is administered with medicinal products known to cause hypocalcaemia, as they may have a synergistic effect resulting in severe hypocalcaemia. Serum calcium should be measured and hypocalcaemia must be corrected before initiating zoledronic acid therapy. Patients should be adequately supplemented with calcium and vitamin D.
- **Renal function impairment:** Zoledronic acid has been associated with reports of renal dysfunction.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

- Caution is advised when zoledronic acid is administered alongside anti-angiogenic medicinal products as an increase of osteonecrosis of the jaw has been observed in patients treated concomitantly with these medicinal products.
- Caution is indicated when zoledronic acid is used with other potentially nephrotoxic medicinal products. Attention should also be paid to the possibility of hypomagnesaemia developing during treatment.
- Current drug interaction databases should be consulted for more information.

COMPANY SUPPORT RESOURCES/Useful Links:

Please note that this is for information only and does not constitute endorsement by the NCCP

Patient reminder card:
https://www.hpra.ie/img/uploaded/swedocuments/31dbb53c-43af-4f6f-bab0-5086635af35a.pdf

REFERENCES:

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2. Van Poznak C et al. Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Metastatic Breast Cancer: An American Society of Clinical Oncology-Cancer Care Ontario Focused Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2017 Dec 10; 35(35):3978-3986. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2017.75.4614. Epub 2017 Oct 16. PMID: 29035643.
3. Zoledronic acid (Zometa®). Summary of Product characteristics. Last updated: 09/07/2021. Accessed 04/03/2022. Available at: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/zometa-epar-product-information_en.pdf

Version	Date	Amendment	Approved By
1	12/04/2022		Prof Maccon Keane

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