Regimen Reference Order – GENU – CARBOplatin (Seminoma)

ARIA: GENU - [CARBOplatin (seminoma)]

Planned Course: Single dose

Indication for Use: Seminoma High Risk Stage 1

CVAD: At provider's discretion

Proceed with treatment if:

CBC not required to proceed with treatment

SEQUENCE OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

	Pre-treatment Requirements					
	Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline			
Not Applicable						

Treatment Regimen – GENU – CARBOplatin (seminoma)					
Establish primary solution 500 mL of: normal saline					
Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline			
Day 1					
aprepitant	125 mg	Orally 1 hour pre-chemotherapy			
ondansetron	16 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy			
dexamethasone	12 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy			
CARBOplatin	AUC 7mg/mL.min; maximum dose 1050 mg (see table below)	IV in D5W 250 mL over 30 minutes			

In the event of an infusion-related hypersensitivity reaction, refer to the 'Hypersensitivity Reaction Standing Order'

REQUIRED MONITORING

Baseline

• CBC, serum creatinine, urea and liver enzymes as per Physician Orders

Recommended Support Medications					
Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline			
aprepitant	80 mg	Orally once daily on Days 2 and 3			
dexamethasone	8 mg	Orally once daily on Days 2 and 3			
metoclopramide	10 – 20 mg	Orally every 4 hours as needed for nausea and vomiting			

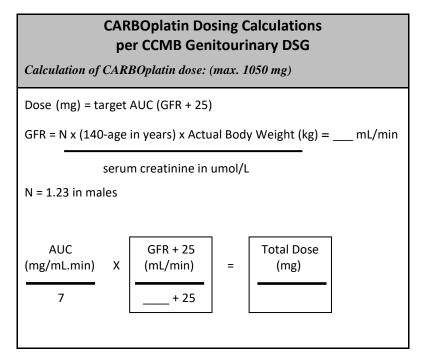


DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

- Instruct patient to continue taking anti-emetic(s) at home
- Reinforce applicable safe handling precautions of medications, blood and body fluids for 48 hours after completion of chemotherapy

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- CARBOplatin dose considerations:
 - o CCMB Genitourinary DSG uses actual body weight to calculate GFR
 - CCMB Genitourinary DSG uses a maximum CARBOplatin dose of 1050 mg
 - If calculated CARBOplatin dose differs more than 10% from prescribed CARBOplatin dose, contact the prescriber



AUC= Area Under Curve

The estimated creatinine clearance is based on limited evidence. Sound clinical judgment and interpretation of the estimation are required, because the equation above may not be appropriate for some patient populations (for example, acute renal failure)

