ADULT Updated: June 14, 2023

# Regimen Reference Order – GYNE – PACLitaxel + CARBOplatin

ARIA: GYNE - [PACLitaxel + CARBO q21d]

Planned Course: Every 21 days for 6 cycles Indication for Use: Ovarian or Endometrial Cancer

CVAD: At Provider's Discretion

# **Proceed with treatment if:**

#### Cycle 1

• ANC equal to or greater than 1.5 x  $10^9/L$  AND Platelets equal to or greater than  $100 \times 10^9/L$ 

# Cycle 2 and Onwards

- ANC equal to or greater than 1.2 x  $10^9/L$  AND Platelets equal to or greater than 75 x  $10^9/L$ 
  - Contact Physician if parameters not met

# **SEQUENCE OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION**

	Pre-treatment Requirements					
	Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline			
Not Applicable						

Treatment Regimen – GYNE – PACLitaxel + CARBOplatin  Establish primary solution 500 mL of: normal saline					
cetirizine	20 mg	Orally 1 hour prior to PACLitaxel			
aprepitant	125 mg	Orally 1 hour pre-chemotherapy			
ondansetron	16 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy			
dexamethasone	20 mg	IV in normal saline 50 mL over 15 minutes <u>1 hour</u> prior to PACLitaxel			
		*Nursing Alert: PACLitaxel starts 1 hour after completion of dexamethasone infusion			
Wait 1 hour after co	mpletion of IV pre-medi	cation(s) before starting PACLitaxel			
PACLitaxel	175 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	IV in normal saline 500 mL over 3 hours, following the administration rates below:			
		<ul> <li>Administer at 100 mL/hour for 15 minutes, then</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Administer remaining volume over 2 hours and 45 minutes</li> </ul>			
		Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets with 0.2 or 0.22 micron filter			
		*Nursing Alert: Gently invert bag 8 to 10 times immediately prior to administration of PACLitaxel to evenly distribute the drug			

CARBOplatin	AUC 6 mg/mL.min; maximum dose 900 mg (see table below)	IV in D5W 250 mL over 30 minutes	
All doses will be automatically rounded that fall within CCMB Approved Dose Bands. See Dose Banding document for more information			

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

# **REQUIRED MONITORING**

#### All Cycles

- CBC, serum creatinine and liver enzymes as per Physician Orders
- Full vital signs (temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure and O<sub>2</sub> saturation) at baseline and as clinically indicated
- No observation period is required after PACLitaxel administration. Patient can be discharged from treatment room if stable whether they had a reaction or not

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**

- Patients should be instructed to contact their cancer team immediately if symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions occur after discharge
- 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

- · PACLitaxel may cause progressive, irreversible neuropathy
- · CARBOplatin dose considerations:
  - o CCMB Gynecological DSG uses actual body weight to calculate GFR
  - CCMB Gynecological DSG uses a maximum CARBOplatin dose of 900 mg for this regimen
  - If calculated CARBOplatin dose differs more than 10% from prescribed CARBOplatin dose, contact the prescriber



# **CARBOplatin Dosing Calculations** per CCMB Gynecological DSG Calculation of CARBOplatin dose: (maximum 900 mg) Dose (mg) = target AUC (GFR + 25) GFR = N x (140-age in years) x Actual Body Weight (kg) = \_\_\_ mL/min serum creatinine in micromol/L N = 1.04 in females AUC GFR + 25 **Total Dose** (mg/mL.min) Χ (mL/min) (mg) 6 + 25

#### 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 may not be appropriate for some patient populations (for example, acute renal failure).

