Regimen Reference Order

MYEL – selinexor + bortezomib + dexamethasone (SVd)

ARIA: MYEL - [SVd]

Planned Course: Until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity (1 cycle = 28 days)

Indication for Use: Multiple Myeloma, Relapsed

CVAD: At Provider's Discretion

Proceed with treatment if:

Day 1 of each cycle

• ANC equal to or greater than $1 \times 10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $75 \times 10^9/L$

- Hemoglobin greater than 80g/L
- Sodium levels greater than 125 mmol/L

Other treatment days:

bortezomib:

- ANC equal to or greater than $0.5 \times 10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $30 \times 10^9/L$ selinexor:
 - ANC equal to or greater than $1 \times 10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $75 \times 10^9/L$
 - Hemoglobin greater than 80g/L
 - Sodium levels greater than 125 mmol/L
 - Contact Hematologist if parameters are not met

SEQUENCE OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Pre-treatment Requirements			
Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline	
allopurinol	300 mg	Orally once daily for 10 days to begin 3 days prior to Cycle 1 and at provider's discretion for subsequent cycles (Self-administered at home)	
		Only patients at risk of tumor lysis syndrome will be prescribed allopurinol	



Treatment Regimen - MYEL - selinexor + bortezomib + dexamethasone (SVd)

Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline
dexamethasone	40 mg	Orally on Days 1, 8, 15 and 22 (Self-administered at home)
bortezomib	1.3 mg/m ²	Subcutaneous once on Days 1, 8, 15 and 22
aprepitant	125 mg	Orally one hour prior to selinexor on Days 1, 8, 15 and 22 (Self-administered at home)
ondansetron	16 mg	Orally one hour prior to selinexor on Days 1, 8, 15 and 22 (Self-administered at home)
selinexor	Cycle 1 : 40 mg	Orally on Days 1, 8, 15 and 22 Take with or without food. Swallow whole
	Cycle 2 and Onwards: 40 to 100 mg*	(Self-administered at home) *Alert: Ensure patient is referred to a dietician

Dose may be increased at hematologist's discretion to a maximum of 100 mg daily

selinexor (XPOVIO®) available dosage strength: 20 mg tablet

Classification: Hazardous, Cytotoxic

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

REQUIRED MONITORING

Cycles 1 to 3

Days 1, 8, 15 and 22

• CBC, serum creatinine, urea, electrolytes, liver enzymes, LDH, total bilirubin, uric acid and albumin as per Physician

Cycles 4 and Onwards

Days 1 and 15

• CBC, serum creatinine, urea, electrolytes, liver enzymes, LDH, total bilirubin, uric acid and albumin as per Physician Orders

All Cycles

Serum Protein Electrophoresis (SPEP)/ Free Light Chain ratio (FLCH) (response assessment)

Recommended Support Medications			
Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline	
valACYclovir	500 mg	Orally once daily	
aprepitant	80 mg	Orally once daily on Days 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 23 and 24	
metoclopramide	10 – 20 mg	Orally every 4 hours as needed for nausea and vomiting	
loperamide	2 to 4 mg	Orally as directed below	



DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

- Instruct patient to continue taking anti-emetic(s) at home
- At the first episode of diarrhea:
 - o Take loperamide 4 mg (two 2 mg tablets) orally STAT; then
 - o After every episode of diarrhea, take 2 mg (one 2 mg tablet) orally
 - If diarrhea has not stopped despite taking 8 tablets (16 mg) of loperamide over a 24-hour period, please contact your clinic for further instructions. If this occurs after clinic hours, please call the Medical Oncologist on-call and/or report to the nearest emergency room/urgent care centre
- Advise patient to report changes in vision to clinic
- dexamethasone is a cancer therapy in this treatment regimen. Instruct patient to take dexamethasone in the morning with food
- Remind patient to take valACYclovir (shingles prophylaxis) at home. valACYclovir treatment continues for 4 weeks after the last dose of bortezomib
- This therapy has potential for drug-drug interactions. Patients should notify clinic prior to starting any new medication
- Advise patient to avoid green tea to prevent interactions with bortezomib
- Avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice, Seville oranges (i.e. orange marmalade) and starfruit
- Patients should be instructed to maintain adequate fluid and calorie intake
- Reinforce applicable safe handling precautions of medications, blood and body fluids for 48 hours after completion of chemotherapy

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- selinexor can cause hyponatremia. All patients should be referred to a dietician to help with dietary requirements to prevent hyponatremia and for tips to manage anorexia that may occur with selinexor
- selinexor has been associated with the onset or exacerbation of cataracts
- selinexor can cause neurological toxicities
- bortezomib may cause peripheral neuropathy; dose modification may be required
- All patients should be considered for bisphosphonate therapy

