BC Cancer Protocol Summary for Treatment of Small Cell Gynecologic Cancer with CISplatin and Etoposide

Protocol Code	*GOSCPE*
Tumour Group	*Gynecologic Oncology*
Contact Physician	*Dr. Aalok Kumar*

ELIGIBILITY:
- Small cell histology
- ECOG performance status 0-3

TESTS:
- Baseline: CBC & differential, platelets, creatinine, bilirubin, ALT, alkaline phosphatase
- Before each cycle: CBC, differential, platelets, creatinine.
- If clinically indicated: bilirubin

PREMEDICATIONS:
- Antiemetic protocol for High-Moderate emetogenic chemotherapy as long as CISplatin dose is not greater than or equal to 50 mg. If CISplatin is greater than or equal to 50 mg use antiemetic protocol for High emetogenic chemotherapy (see protocol SCNAUSEA)
- hydrocortisone & diphenhydrAMINE for history of hypersensitivity to etoposide

TREATMENT:

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guideline
(Drugs can be given in any sequence)		
CISplatin	25 mg/m^2/day x 3 days (days 1 to 3)	IV in 100 to 250 mL* NS over 30 min
etoposide	100 mg/m^2/day x 3 days (days 1 to 3)	IV in 250 to 1000 mL NS over 45 min to 1 hour 30 min (use non-DEHP equipment with 0.2 micron in-line filter)
*if CISplatin dose less than or equal to 60 mg use 100 mL NS, if CISplatin dose greater than 60 mg use 250 mL NS		

- Repeat every 21 days x 4 to 6 cycles

In cases of CISplatin toxicity or poorly functioning patients or age greater than 75 years or severe hearing impairment:

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guidelines
CARBOplatin	AUC 5 on day 1 only Dose = AUC x (GFR* +25)	IV in 100 to 250 mL NS over 30 minutes.

*GFR preferably from nuclear renogram, if not possible use:

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{1.04 \times (140\text{-age in years}) \times \text{wt (kg)}}{\text{serum creatinine (micromol/L)}}$$

The estimated GFR calculated using the Cockcroft-Gault equation should be capped at 125 mL/min when it is used to calculate the initial carboplatin dose. When a nuclear renogram is available, this clearance would take precedence.

DOSE MODIFICATIONS:

1. **Hematology:** for etoposide

ANC (x 10^9/L)		Platelets (x 10^9/L)	Dose
greater than or equal to 1.5	and	greater than or equal to 100	100%
1.0 to less than 1.5	or	75 to less than 100	75%
less than 1.0	or	less than 75	**Delay**

2. **Hepatic dysfunction:** for etoposide

Bilirubin (micromol/L)	Dose	
less than 25	100%	100 mg/m^2/day x 3 days
25 to 50	50%	50 mg/m^2/day x 3 days
51 to 85	25%	25 mg/m^2/day x 3 days
greater than 85	**Delay**	

3. **Renal dysfunction:**

For CISplatin

Calculated Cr Clearance (mL/min)	Dose
greater than or equal to 60	100%
45 to less than 60	80% CISplatin or go to CARBOplatin option
less than 45	Hold CISplatin or delay with additional IV fluids or go to CARBOplatin option

For etoposide

Initial dose modification to 75% should be considered if creatinine clearance is less than 30 mL/min. Subsequent dosing should be based on patient tolerance and clinical effect.

PRECAUTIONS:

1. **Hypersensitivity:** Monitor infusion of etoposide for the first 15 minutes for signs of hypotension. Hypersensitivity reactions have also been reported for CISplatin. Refer to BC Cancer Hypersensitivity Guidelines.
2. **Extravasation**: etoposide causes irritation if extravasated. Refer to BC Cancer Extravasation Guidelines.
3. **Neutropenia**: Fever or other evidence of infection must be assessed promptly and treated aggressively.
4. **Renal Toxicity**: Nephrotoxicity is common with CISplatin. Encourage oral hydration. Avoid nephrotoxic drugs such as aminoglycoside antibiotics.

Contact Dr. Aalok Kumar or tumour group delegate at (604) 877-6000 or 1-800-663-3333 with any problems or questions regarding this treatment program.

REFERENCES:

1. Zivanovic O, et al. Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the cervix: Analysis of outcome, recurrence pattern and the impact of platinum-based combination chemotherapy. Gynecol Oncol 2009; 112(3):290-3.
2. Gardner GJ, et al. Neuroendocrin tumors of the gynecologic tract: A Society of Gynecologic Oncology (SGO) clinical document. Gynecol Oncol 2011; 122(1):190-8.