

BC Cancer Protocol Summary for First-Line Treatment of Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) with CARBOplatin and PACLitaxel

Protocol Code: LUAVPC

Tumour Group: Lung

Contact Physician: Dr. Christopher Lee

ELIGIBILITY:

- Previously untreated patients with Stage IIIB or IV disease.
 - May be used as second- or third-line therapy if prior treatment with immunotherapy or targeted agents
- Also:
 - Previously untreated stage IIIA disease not amenable to combined modality therapy
 - Inoperable early stage disease
 - Recurrent disease, including individuals treated with adjuvant chemotherapy following resection of early stage disease or individuals treated with combined modality therapy for locally advanced disease
- Adequate hematologic, hepatic and renal function
- Age greater than or equal to 18 years
- ECOG performance status 0, 1 or 2

TESTS:

- Baseline: CBC & differential, platelets, creatinine, alkaline phosphatase, ALT, total bilirubin, LDH, chest X-ray, camera nuclear renogram for GFR (if available)
 - C-reactive protein and albumin (optional, and results do not have to be available to proceed with first treatment)
- Before each treatment: CBC & differential, platelets, creatinine, any initially elevated tumor marker
- If clinically indicated: alkaline phosphatase, ALT, total bilirubin and LDH prior to each cycle

PREMEDICATIONS:

- **PACLitaxel must not be started unless the following drugs have been given:**
 - 45 minutes prior to PACLitaxel:
 - dexamethasone 20 mg IV in 50 mL NS over 15 minutes
 - 30 minutes prior to PACLitaxel:
 - diphenhydrAMINE 50 mg IV in NS 50 mL over 15 minutes and famotidine 20 mg IV in NS 100 mL over 15 minutes (Y-site compatible)

- Antiemetic protocol for High emetogenic chemotherapy (see protocol SCNAUSEA)

TREATMENT: (Give PACLitaxel first)

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guideline
PACLitaxel	200 mg/m ²	IV in 250 to 500 mL NS over 3 hours (use non-DEHP bag and non-DEHP tubing with 0.2 micron in-line filter)
CARBOplatin	AUC 6 Dose = AUC x (GFR* + 25)	IV in 100 to 250 mL NS over 30 minutes

- Repeat every 21 days x 4-6 cycles

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

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{N \times (140 - \text{age in years}) \times \text{wt (kg)}}{\text{serum creatinine (micromol/L)}} \quad N = 1.04 \text{ (women) or } 1.23 \text{ (men)}$$

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 (on treatment day):

ANC (x 10 ⁹ /L)		Platelets (x 10 ⁹ /L)	Doses (both drugs)
greater than or equal to 1.0	and	greater than or equal to 100	100%
less than 1.0	or	less than 100	delay until recovery

2. **Arthralgia and/or myalgia:** If arthralgia and/or myalgia of grade 2 (moderate) or higher is not relieved by adequate doses of NSAIDs or acetaminophen with codeine (e.g., TYLENOL #3®), a limited number of studies report a possible therapeutic benefit using:

- predni SONE 10 mg PO bid x 5 days starting 24 hours post-PACLitaxel
- gabapentin 300 mg PO on day before chemotherapy, 300 mg bid on treatment day, then 300 mg tid x 7 to 10 days

If arthralgia and/or myalgia persists, reduce subsequent PACLitaxel doses to 175 mg/m².

3. **Neuropathy:** Dose modification or discontinuation may be required (see BC Cancer Drug Manual).

4. **Renal dysfunction:** If significant increase (greater than 20%) in creatinine, repeat nuclear renogram (if available) and recalculate CARBOplatin dose using new GFR.
5. **Hepatic dysfunction:** Dose reduction may be required for PACLitaxel (see BC Cancer Drug Manual)

PRECAUTIONS:

1. **Hypersensitivity:** Reactions are common. See BC Cancer Hypersensitivity Guidelines

<i>mild</i> symptoms (e.g. mild flushing, rash, pruritus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ complete PACLitaxel infusion. Supervise at bedside ▪ no treatment required
<i>moderate</i> symptoms (e.g. moderate rash, flushing, mild dyspnea, chest discomfort, mild hypotension)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stop PACLitaxel infusion ▪ give IV diphenhydrAMINE 25-50 mg and IV hydrocortisone IV 100 mg ▪ after recovery of symptoms resume PACLitaxel infusion at 20 mL/hr for 5 minutes, 30 mL/hr for 5 minutes, 40 mL/hr for 5 minutes, then 60 mL/hr for 5 minutes. If no reaction, increase to full rate. ▪ if reaction recurs, discontinue PACLitaxel therapy
<i>severe</i> symptoms (i.e. <i>one</i> or more of respiratory distress requiring treatment, generalized urticaria, angioedema, hypotension requiring therapy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stop PACLitaxel infusion ▪ give IV antihistamine and steroid as above. Add epinephrine or bronchodilators if indicated ▪ discontinue PACLitaxel therapy

2. **Extravasation:** PACLitaxel causes pain and may, rarely, cause tissue necrosis if extravasated. Refer to BC Cancer Extravasation Guidelines.
3. **Neutropenia:** Fever or other evidence of infection must be assessed promptly and treated aggressively.

Call Dr. Christopher Lee or tumour group delegate at (604) 930-2098 or 1-800-523-2885 with any problems or questions regarding this treatment program.

References:

1. Kelly K, Crowley J, Bunn PA, et al. Randomized phase III trial of paclitaxel plus carboplatin versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin in the treatment of patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: A Southwest Oncology Group Trial. J Clin Oncol 2001;19:3210-18.
2. Socinski MA, Schell MJ, Peterman A, et al. Phase III trial comparing a defined duration of therapy versus continuous therapy followed by second-line therapy in advanced-stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2002;20:1335-43.