

# BC Cancer Protocol Summary for the Treatment of ritUXimab-refractory Follicular Lymphoma with Cyclophosphamide, vinCRISTine, predniSONE and oBINutuzumab

**Protocol Code**

LYCVPO

**Tumour Group**

Lymphoma

**Contact Physician**

Dr. Diego Villa

## ELIGIBILITY:

Patients must have:

- Rituximab-refractory follicular lymphoma, defined as patients who did not respond to a prior rituximab-containing regimen or those who have previously relapsed within 6 months of the last dose of rituximab, and
- Symptomatic disease requiring systemic therapy

Patients should:

- Not be a candidate for oBINutuzumab in combination with bendamustine (LYBENDO) at the discretion of the treating oncologist (e.g., treatment with bendamustine in previous 2 years)

Note:

- Only one of either LYBENDO, LYCVPO, LYCHOPO, or LYGDPO will be funded in the same patient

## TESTS:

- Baseline: CBC & Diff, creatinine, ALT, total bilirubin
- Baseline (Required, but results do not have to be available to proceed with first treatment; results must be checked before proceeding with cycle 2): HBsAg, HBsAb, HBcoreAb
- Before Day 1 of each treatment cycle: CBC & Diff
- If clinically indicated: creatinine, ALT, total bilirubin, [HBV viral load \(see protocol SCHBV\)](#)

## PREMEDICATIONS:

- **Induction phase treatment** (Cycles 1 to 6): Antiemetic protocol for moderately emetogenic chemotherapy
- **Maintenance phase treatment:** (Cycles 7 onwards): Antiemetic protocol for rare emetogenic chemotherapy (see protocol [SCNAUSEA](#))

## Premedication for oBINutuzumab to prevent infusion reactions:

(Note: patient should bring own supply of oral premedications)

### Cycle 1 Day 2:

60 minutes prior to infusion:

- dexamethasone 20 mg IV

30 minutes prior to infusion :

- acetaminophen 650 mg to 975 mg PO
- diphenhydrAMINE 50 mg PO

### All subsequent infusions\*:

30 minutes prior to infusion:

- acetaminophen 650 mg to 975 mg PO
- diphenhydrAMINE 50 mg PO

\* **Cycle 1, Day 8 and Day 15:** If reaction to previous oBINutuzumab dose was Grade 3 or if lymphocyte count greater than  $25 \times 10^9/L$  before Cycle 1 Day 1: add dexamethasone 20 mg IV 60 minutes prior to oBINutuzumab infusion on Days 8 and 15

\* **Cycles 2 onward:** If patients reaction to previous oBINutuzumab dose was Grade 3 or if lymphocyte count greater than  $25 \times 10^9/L$  prior to Day 1 of current cycle: add dexamethasone 20 mg IV 60 minutes prior to infusion

**Note:** Alternative glucocorticoids include methylPREDNISolone IV 80 mg. *Hydrocortisone is ineffective and not recommended as a premedication but may still be used for an infusion-related reaction.*

### **SUPPORTIVE MEDICATIONS:**

- Very high risk of hepatitis B reactivation. If HBsAg or HBcoreAb positive, follow hepatitis B prophylaxis as per [SCHBV](#).

## TREATMENT:

- **INDUCTION PHASE:** vincristine, cyclophosphamide, and predniSONE in combination with oBINutuzumab; induction phase cycle is every 21 days x 6 cycles

### Cycle 1:

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guideline
predniSONE	100 mg on Days 1 to 5	PO in am with food
vinCRISTine	1.4 mg/m <sup>2</sup> * on Day 1 (* no maximum dose)	IV in 50 mL NS over 15 mins
cyclophosphamide	1000 mg/m <sup>2</sup> on Day 1	IV in 100 to 250 mL NS over 20 min to 1 hour
oBINutuzumab	1000 mg on Days 2, 8 and 15	IV in 250 mL NS**

#### \*\* Cycle 1 (Day 2):

- Initiate infusion at **50 mg/hour**; after 30 minutes, increase by 50 mg/hour every 30 minutes until rate = 400 mg/hour unless toxicity occurs. Refer to protocol appendix for oBINutuzumab infusion rate titration table.
- For first dose, constant visual observation during dose increases and for 30 minutes after infusion completed.

#### \*\*Cycle 1 (Days 8 and 15):

- If no reaction or Grade 1 reaction to previous infusion and the final infusion rate was 100 mg/hour or faster, initiate infusion at **100 mg/hour** for 30 minutes; if tolerated, may escalate rate in increments of 100 mg/hour every 30 minutes until rate = 400 mg/hour. Refer to protocol appendix for oBINutuzumab infusion rate titration table
- If Grade 2 or higher infusion reaction occurred during previous infusion, initiate infusion at 50 mg/hour for 30 minutes; if tolerated, may escalate rate in increments of 50 mg/hour every 30 minutes until rate = 400 mg/hour.

**Cycles 2 to 6:**

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guideline
predniSONE	100 mg on Days 1 to 5	PO in am with food
vinCRISTine	1.4 mg/m <sup>2</sup> * on Day 1 (* no maximum dose)	IV in 50 mL NS over 15 mins
cyclophosphamide	1000 mg/m <sup>2</sup> on Day 1	IV in 100 to 250 mL NS over 20 min to 1 hour
oBINutuzumab	1000 mg on Day 1	IV in 250 mL NS**

\*\*If no reaction or Grade 1 reaction with previous infusion and the final infusion rate was 100 mg/hour or faster, initiate infusion at **100 mg/hour** for 30 minutes; if tolerated, may escalate rate in increments of 100 mg/hour every 30 minutes until rate = 400 mg/hour. Refer to protocol appendix for oBINutuzumab infusion rate titration table.

\*\*If Grade 2 or higher infusion reaction occurred during previous infusion, initiate infusion at 50 mg/hour for 30 minutes; if tolerated, may escalate rate in increments of 50 mg/hour every 30 minutes until rate = 400 mg/hour.

**Repeat every 21 days for 5 cycles (i.e., Cycles 2 to 6)**

**MAINTENANCE PHASE:** oBINutuzumab monotherapy. To start ~ 2 months after the last induction phase oBINutuzumab dose. Maintenance phase cycle is every 2 months.

- **Cycles 7 to 18:** Patients with stable disease, complete response, or partial response after 6 cycles of combination therapy (with vincristine, cyclophosphamide, and predniSONE with oBINutuzumab) should continue oBINutuzumab monotherapy for up to 2 years.

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guideline
oBINutuzumab	1000 mg on Day 1	IV in 250 NS*

\*If no reaction or Grade 1 reaction with previous infusion and the final infusion rate was 100 mg/hour or faster, initiate infusion at **100 mg/hour** for 30 minutes; if tolerated, may escalate rate in increments of 100 mg/hour every 30 minutes to a maximum rate of 400 mg/hour. Refer to protocol appendix for oBINutuzumab infusion rate titration table.

\*If Grade 2 or higher infusion reaction occurred during previous infusion, initiate infusion at 50 mg/hour for 30 minutes; if tolerated, may escalate rate in increments of 50 mg/hour every 30 minutes to maximum rate of 400 mg/hour.

**Repeat every 2 months for 2 years (12 doses, i.e., Cycles 7 to 18)**

## **DOSE MODIFICATIONS:**

- No dose reductions are recommended for oBINutuzumab. The infusion may be discontinued, held or its rate reduced as appropriate.

### **1. Infusion reactions to oBINutuzumab:**

Refer to SCDRUGRX protocol for management guidelines.

<b>Infusion reactions</b>	<b>Management</b>
Grades 1 or 2 (mild or moderate)	Reduce infusion rate and treat symptoms. Once symptoms resolved, may resume infusion. Titrate infusion rate at increments appropriate to the treatment dose – see BC Cancer Administration Guidelines for oBINutuzumab above.
Grade 3 (severe)	Hold infusion and treat symptoms. Once symptoms resolved, may resume infusion at no more than half of the rate when reactions occurred (see table below). Titrate infusion rate at increments appropriate to the treatment dose.
Grade 4 (life-threatening)	Stop infusion and discontinue oBINutuzumab therapy.

Hydrocortisone may be used but more potent corticosteroids such as methylPREDNISolone may be required for infusion reactions.

### **Infusion rate when resuming oBINutuzumab infusion after Grade 3 symptoms are resolved:**

<b>Infusion rate when reactions occur (mg/h)</b>	<b>Maximum infusion rate when resuming infusion (mg/h)</b>
25	10
50	25
100	50
150	50
200	100
250	100
300	150
350	150
400	200

### **2. Elderly patients:**

- No dose adjustment is required for oBINutuzumab. Patients greater than or equal to 65 years experienced more serious adverse events than younger patients.

### 3. Hematological, for low counts due to treatment, not disease:

ANC (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	Platelets (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	Dose (all drugs)
Greater than or equal to 0.8	Greater than or equal to 80	100%
Less than 0.8	Less than 80	Delay until recovery

### 4. Neurotoxicity: For vinCRISTine

Toxicity	Dose Modification
Dysesthesias, areflexia only	100 %
Abnormal buttoning, writing	67%
Motor neuropathy, moderate	50%
Motor neuropathy, severe	Omit

### 5. Hepatotoxicity: For vinCRISTine

Bilirubin (micromol/L)	Dose Modification
Less than or equal to 25	100%
26 to 50	50%
Greater than 50	25%

## PRECAUTIONS:

- oBINutuzumab Infusion Reactions (IR)**, including anaphylaxis, may occur within 24 hours of infusion, usually with the first infusion and decreasing with subsequent infusions. Cycle 1 Day 2 infusion reactions have been most frequently reported at 1 to 2 hours from the start of infusion. Risk factors include a high tumour burden. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, chills, hypotension, pyrexia, dyspnea, flushing, hypertension, headache, tachycardia, and diarrhea. Infusion reactions may require rate reduction, interruption of therapy, or treatment discontinuation. For first dose, patients are to be under constant visual observation during all dose increases and for 30 minutes after infusion is completed. For all subsequent doses, constant visual observation is not required. Vital signs are not required unless symptomatic. Monitor patients with pre-existing cardiac or pulmonary conditions closely. Consider temporarily withholding antihypertensive therapies for 12 hours prior to, during, and for 1 hour after infusion.
- Extravasation:** vinCRISTine causes pain and tissue necrosis if extravasated. Refer to BC Cancer Extravasation Guidelines.

3. **Tumour Lysis Syndrome (TLS)** including acute renal failure can occur within 12 to 24 hours after the first infusion of oBINutuzumab. Patients at risk of TLS should have appropriate prophylaxis and be monitored closely. Maintain adequate volume status and monitor blood chemistry, including potassium and uric acid levels. See BC Cancer Drug Manual for the oBINutuzumab drug monograph for more information.
4. **Bone Marrow Suppression** can occur during oBINutuzumab treatment and has resulted in Grade 3 and 4 **neutropenia** and **thrombocytopenia**. Monitor for signs/symptoms of infection; antimicrobial prophylaxis may be considered in neutropenic patients. Antiviral and/or antifungal prophylaxis as well as filgrastim (G-CSF) can also be considered. Thrombocytopenia may require dose delays of oBINutuzumab. Consider withholding platelet inhibitors, anticoagulants, or other medications which may increase bleeding risk (especially during the first cycle). Leukopenia and lymphopenia commonly occur. Monitor blood counts frequently throughout therapy.
5. **Cardiovascular events**, such as myocardial infarction and dysrhythmias have been reported with oBINutuzumab and are sometimes fatal; patients with pre-existing cardiac disease may experience worsening of their cardiovascular disease.
6. **Live or attenuated vaccines** are not recommended during treatment and until B-cell recovery has occurred after treatment (i.e., at least months after treatment is discontinued)
7. **Hepatitis B Reactivation**: See SCHBV protocol for more details.
8. **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)** may occur caused by reactivation of the JC virus. Patients should be evaluated for PML if presenting with new neurologic symptoms such as confusion, vision changes, changes in speech or walking, dizziness or vertigo.

**Call Dr. Diego Villa or tumour group delegate at (604) 877-6000 or 1-800-663-3333 with any problems or questions regarding this treatment program.**

#### References:

1. Sehn LH, Chua N, Mayer J, et al. Obinutuzumab plus bendamustine versus bendamustine monotherapy in patients with rituximab-refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (GADOLIN): a randomised, controlled, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016 Aug;17(8):1081-1093.
2. Radford J, Davies A, Cartron G, et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) plus CHOP or FC in relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma: results of the GAUDI study (BO21000). *Blood*. 2013 Aug 15;122(7):1137-43.
3. Marcus R, Davies A, Ando K, et al. Obinutuzumab for the First-Line Treatment of Follicular Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2017 Oct 5;377(14):1331-1344.
4. Obinutuzumab (Gazyva) CADTH reimbursement recommendation for the treatment of adults with follicular lymphoma who relapsed after, or are refractory to, a rituximab containing regimen. *Canadian Journal of Health Technologies*, 2 June 2017

## **Appendix. oBINutuzumab infusion rate titration table**

### **Induction Phase**

- **Cycle 1: Day 2:**

<b>oBINutuzumab 1000 mg IV in 250 mL NS</b>		
<b>Total volume = 315 mL</b>		
<b>TITRATION</b>	<b>INFUSION RATE</b>	<b>VOLUME TO BE INFUSED (VTBI)</b>
50 mg/h x 30 min	16 mL/h	8 mL
100 mg/h x 30 min	32 mL/h	16 mL
150 mg/h x 30 min	47 mL/h	24 mL
200 mg/h x 30 min	63 mL/h	32 mL
250 mg/h x 30 min	79 mL/h	39 mL
300 mg/h x 30 min	95 mL/h	47 mL
350 mg/h x 30 min	110 mL/h	55 mL
400 mg/h x 45 min	126 mL/h	95 mL

### **Induction Phase:**

- **Cycle 1: Days 8 and 15,**
  - **Cycles 2 to 6: Day 1 only,**
- and**

### **Maintenance Phase:**

- **Cycles 7 to 18: Day 1 only**

<b>oBINutuzumab 1000 mg IV in 250 mL NS</b>		
<b>Total volume = 315 mL</b>		
<b>TITRATION</b>	<b>INFUSION RATE</b>	<b>VOLUME TO BE INFUSED (VTBI)</b>
100 mg/h x 30 min	32 mL/h	16 mL
200 mg/h x 30 min	63 mL/h	32 mL
300 mg/h x 30 min	94 mL/h	47 mL
400 mg/h x 105 min	126 mL/h	220 mL