BCCA Protocol Summary Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Malignancy Related Hypercalcemia

Protocol Code
SCHYPCAL

Tumour Group
Supportive Care

Supportive Care Group Contacts
Stephanie Soon (VIC)
Dr. Kong Khoo (CCSI)

PREVALENCE

- Highest in patients with multiple myeloma and breast cancer
- Intermediate in patients with non-small cell lung cancer and lymphoma
- Rare in patients with renal cell, colon, and small cell lung cancer

TREATMENT DECISIONS

Relate to
- Elevation of (corrected) serum calcium concentration
- Symptoms

Affected by
- Rapidity of onset
- Age of patient
- Performance status
- Site of metastases
- Renal function

Patients may tolerate chronic elevations of serum calcium between 3.0-3.5 mmol/L with few symptoms but may become acutely ill and obtunded if a rapid elevation of serum calcium concentration were to occur over days, with serum calcium concentrations less than 3.0 mmol/L.

SYMPTOMS

General
Intravascular volume contraction, weight loss, anorexia, pruritus, increased thirst

Neuromuscular
Lethargy, muscle weakness, hyporeflexia, confusion, psychosis, seizure, drowsiness, coma

Gastrointestinal
Nausea, vomiting, constipation, obstipation, ileus
Renal
Polyuria, renal insufficiency

Cardiac
Bradycardia, prolonged P-R interval, shortened Q-T interval, wide T-waves, atrial/ventricular arrhythmias

DIAGNOSIS and ASSESSMENT
- Measure serum calcium, phosphate, creatinine, urine output
- Perform EKG
- Measure blood pressure and pulse lying and standing (after 1 minute) to determine any orthostatic changes reflecting intravascular blood volume
- Observe jugular venous pressure
- Confirm corrected serum calcium concentration
  \[
  \text{Corrected calcium (mmol/L) = total calcium (mmol/L) + (0.02 \times [40 – albumin in g/L])}
  \]
- Measurement of serum ionized calcium is more precise and reliable when there is doubt about validity of measurement of total calcium (6)

Note: Low or below normal serum phosphate may be associated with PTH like activity or may reflect concurrent primary hyperparathyroidism

MANAGEMENT

Ideally, treating the underlying malignancy is preferred where feasible. Many cases of hypercalcemia, however, present with advanced disease which may be poorly responsive to antineoplastic therapy.

Managing hypercalcemia will be directed at reducing bone resorption and increasing urinary excretion of calcium.

General Measures
- Avoid immobilization
- Stop drugs which inhibit urinary calcium excretion (e.g. thiazides). Stop drugs which decrease renal blood flow (e.g. NSAIDs, cimetidine).
- Stop drugs containing:
  - Calcium (TUMS®, ROLAIDS®, etc.)
  - Vitamin D
  - Vitamin A/ Retinoids

Determine urgency of treatment: Hospital based or Outpatient based

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital based Management</th>
<th>Outpatient based Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serum calcium greater than or equal to 3.0 mmol/L</td>
<td>Serum calcium less than 3.0 mmol/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altered level of consciousness</td>
<td>Alert and oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital based Management</td>
<td>Outpatient based Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea or vomiting</td>
<td>No significant nausea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravascular volume contraction</td>
<td>Adequate intravascular volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired renal function</td>
<td>Normal renal function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac arrhythmia</td>
<td>Stable cardiac rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstipation, ileus</td>
<td>Mild constipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No support at home</td>
<td>Support at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to medical care</td>
<td>Access to emergency care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(from De Vita, 1997, Table 49.3-4)*

**Hospital based Management** (See accompanying table)

1. **For ALL patients**
   1.1. Intravenous fluids: Isotonic saline (0.9% NaCl) at 300-400 ml/hr (assuming previously normal renal and cardiac function) to obtain euvoletic status

2. **For hypercalcemia greater than or equal to 4 mmol/L**
   2.1. IM/SC Calcitonin: 4-8 unit/kg q 6h x 2 days
   
   PLUS
   2.2. IV Pamidronate (started concurrently with calcitonin): 90 mg in 250 mL NS over 1 hour
   
   OR
   2.3. IV Zoledronic acid (started concurrently with calcitonin): 4 mg in 100 mL NS over 15 minutes (note: see #7)

3. **For hypercalcemia greater than or equal to 3.5 mmol/L**
   3.1. IV Pamidronate: 90 mg in 250 mL NS over 1 hour
   
   OR
   3.2. IV Zoledronic acid: 4 mg in 100 mL NS over 15 minutes (note: see #7)

4. **For hypercalcemia less than 3.5 mmol/L with symptoms**
   4.1. IV Clodronate 1500 mg in 500 ml NS over 4 hours, with observation over 48 hours; if no response then use Pamidronate or Zoledronic acid as above
   
   OR
   4.2. IV Pamidronate 60-90 mg in 250 ml NS over 1 hour
   
   OR
   4.3. IV Zoledronic acid 4 mg in 100 ml NS over 15 minutes (note: see #7 initial dose modification if renal dysfunction)
5. For hypercalcemia unresponsive to other measures

6. Re-treatment

There are patients whose serum calcium concentrations do not completely normalize in the first 48 hours after treatment. If needed, patients receiving Pamidronate will often have a second dose of 90 mg IV administered after 48 hours. The data on Zoledronic acid does not include serum calcium concentrations at exactly 48 hours, but only approximate data at 96 hours (4 days: range: days 2-5), at which time, 45% of patients had normalized their serum calcium concentrations. A second dose of Zoledronic acid after 48 hours seems reasonable.

For those patients who relapse after initial treatment, or require routine IV therapy to maintain normal serum calcium concentrations it is recommended that the same drug used initially be continued.

7. Zoledronic Acid Dose Modification for Renal Function

Single doses of Zoledronic acid should not exceed 4 mg and the duration of infusion should be no less than 15 minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)</th>
<th>Zoledronic Acid Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>greater than 60</td>
<td>4 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>3.5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>3.3 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>3 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Monitor serum creatinine before each zoledronic acid dose. Withhold the dose: For patients with normal baseline creatinine (less than 123 micromol/L), withhold the dose if an increase of 44 micromol/L or more occurs.

b) For patients with abnormal baseline creatinine (greater than 123 micromol/L), withhold the dose if an increase of 88 micromol/L or more occurs.

Outpatient based Management (See accompanying table)

1. Ensure adequate oral fluid and salt intake: e.g. 250 mL Oxo (or similar salty broth) PO three times daily

2. If serum phosphate is low normal or below normal:
   2.1. Consider PO phosphate (Pharmascience Phosphates Solution) 0.5 to 3 grams phosphorus (4 to 24 mL) per day as tolerated
3. For hematologic malignancies (low grade lymphomas, CLL, myeloma)
   3.1. Prednisone 40-100 mg PO daily
4. For breast cancer (including Tamoxifen induced “flare”)
   4.1. Prednisone 30 mg PO daily

Call Dr. Kong Khoo or tumour group delegate at (250) 712-3900 or 1-888-563-7773 with any problems or questions regarding this treatment program.

Date activated: 01 June 1999
Dated revised: 01 Oct 2012 (calcium level clarified)

REFERENCES