

DRUG NAME: Dostarlimab

SYNONYM(S): TSR-042¹

COMMON TRADE NAME(S): JEMPERLI®

CLASSIFICATION: immunotherapy

Special pediatric considerations are noted when applicable, otherwise adult provisions apply.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Dostarlimab is a humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody immune checkpoint inhibitor that binds to programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) on T cells and blocks the interaction with its ligands, PD-L1 and PD-L2. Blocking PD-L1 and PD-L2 releases the inhibition of the PD-1 pathway-mediated immune response, including the anti-tumour immune response, and results in decreased tumour growth.²

USES:

Primary uses:

*Endometrial cancer

*Health Canada approved indication

Other uses:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

Caution:

- the safety and efficacy of **vaccination** in patients receiving immunotherapy is currently being investigated³⁻⁶
- **solid organ transplant rejection** has been reported in patients treated with PD-1 inhibitors²
- serious **transplant-related complications** (e.g., graft-versus-host disease) have been reported in patients receiving allogeneic HSCT before or after treatment with a PD-1/PD-L1 blocking antibody²
- avoid **systemic corticosteroids** or **immunosuppressants** prior to starting dostarlimab due to potential interference with its efficacy; corticosteroids or immunosuppressants may be used during treatment with dostarlimab in the management of immune-mediated adverse reactions²

SIDE EFFECTS:

The table includes adverse events that presented during drug treatment but may not necessarily have a causal relationship with the drug. Because clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions, the adverse event rates observed may not reflect the rates observed in clinical practice. Adverse events are generally included if they were reported in more than 1% of patients in the product monograph or pivotal trials. When placebo-controlled trials are available, adverse events will generally be included if the incidence is $\geq 5\%$ higher in the treatment group.

ORGAN SITE	SIDE EFFECT
Clinically important side effects are in bold, italics	
blood and lymphatic system/ febrile neutropenia	<i>anemia</i> (33-50%, severe 17-18%)
	leukocyte count decrease (20%, severe 5%)
	lymphocyte count decrease (45%, severe 14%)
	<i>neutrophil count decrease</i> (17%, severe 3%)

ORGAN SITE	SIDE EFFECT
Clinically important side effects are in <i>bold, italics</i>	
gastrointestinal	<i>emetogenic potential: low</i> ⁷
	<i>diarrhea</i> (29%, severe 3%)
	gastritis (3%, severe 1%)
	nausea (33%, severe 1%)
	pancreatitis, acute (<1%)
	vomiting (22%, severe 1%)
general disorders and administration site conditions	<i>extravasation hazard: none</i> ⁸
	chills (7%)
	pyrexia (14%)
hepatobiliary	hepatic cytolysis (<1%)
immune system (see paragraph following Side Effects table)	immune-mediated adrenal insufficiency (1%)
	immune-mediated arthritis (<1%)
	immune-mediated colitis (2%, severe 1%)
	immune-mediated enterocolitis (<1%)
	immune-mediated hepatitis (severe <1%)
	<i>immune-mediated hyperthyroidism</i> (5%, severe <1%)
	immune-mediated hypophysitis (<1%)
	<i>immune-mediated hypothyroidism</i> (12%)
	immune-mediated myositis (<1%)
	immune-mediated nephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis (<1%)
	immune-mediated pancreatitis (<1%)
	<i>immune-mediated pneumonitis, interstitial lung disease</i> (4%, severe 1%)
	<i>immune-mediated rash, skin toxicity</i> (17%, severe 2%); median time to onset 57 days
	immune-mediated thyroiditis (<1%)
immune-mediated uveitis, iridocyclitis (<1%)	
infections and infestations	encephalitis (<1%)
injury, poisoning, and procedural complications	<i>infusion-related reactions</i> (1%, severe <1%); see paragraph following Side Effects table
investigations	albumin decrease (35%, severe 3%)
	<i>alkaline phosphatase increase</i> (30%, severe 3%)
	<i>ALT increase</i> (9-25%, severe 3-5%)
	<i>AST increase</i> (9-31%, severe 1-2%)
	<i>creatinine increase</i> (32%, severe 3%)
	hypercalcemia (7%, severe 2%)

ORGAN SITE	SIDE EFFECT
Clinically important side effects are in <i>bold, italics</i>	
	<i>hypokalemia</i> (22%, severe 2%)
	<i>hypomagnesemia</i> (27%, severe 2%)
	<i>hyponatremia</i> (29%, severe 6%)
metabolism and nutrition	appetite decrease (21%, severe <1%)
musculoskeletal and connective tissue	<i>arthralgia</i> (22%, severe 2%)
	<i>myalgia</i> (11%)
skin and subcutaneous tissue	erythema (4%)
	<i>pruritus</i> (19%, severe 1%)

Adapted from standard reference² unless specified otherwise.

Immune-mediated adverse reactions, sometimes fatal, can involve any organ system. Onset usually occurs during the treatment period, but symptoms can manifest after discontinuation of treatment. Early diagnosis and appropriate management are necessary to minimize life-threatening complications. Prompt use of corticosteroids may be required to manage symptoms. Based on the severity of the reaction, dostarlimab may be withheld or permanently discontinued. Permanent discontinuation is recommended for grade 4 and recurrent grade 3 immune-mediated reactions. Endocrinopathies may require specialist consultation but may be controlled with replacement hormones as indicated. For further information on management of immune-mediated adverse reactions, see BC Cancer Protocol SCIMMUNE [Management of Immune-Mediated Adverse Reactions to Checkpoint Inhibitors Immunotherapy](#).

Infusion-related reactions are rarely reported but may be severe. Depending on severity, reactions may be managed by interrupting or slowing the rate of infusion, although permanent discontinuation of dostarlimab may be required. For management of infusion-related reactions, see BC Cancer Protocol SCDRUGRX [Management of Infusion-Related Reactions to Systemic Therapy Agents](#).

INTERACTIONS: No information found. However, dostarlimab is considered to have low potential to affect the pharmacokinetics of other drugs.²

SUPPLY AND STORAGE:

Injection: GlaxoSmithKline Inc. supplies dostarlimab as 500 mg single-use (preservative free) vials in a concentration of 50 mg/ mL. Refrigerate. Store in original carton to protect from light.²

For basic information on the current brand used at BC Cancer, see [Chemotherapy Preparation and Stability Chart in Appendix](#).

SOLUTION PREPARATION AND COMPATIBILITY:

For basic information on the current brand used at BC Cancer, see [Chemotherapy Preparation and Stability Chart in Appendix](#).

Additional information: Discard if visible particles are present.²

Compatibility: consult detailed reference

PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION:

BC Cancer administration guideline noted in ***bold, italics***

Subcutaneous	no information found
Intramuscular	no information found
Direct intravenous ²	do NOT use
Intermittent infusion ²	over 30 minutes; administer using 0.2 or 0.22 micron in-line filter
Continuous infusion	no information found
Intraperitoneal	no information found
Intrapleural	no information found
Intrathecal	no information found
Intra-arterial	no information found
Intravesical	no information found

DOSAGE GUIDELINES:

Refer to protocol by which patient is being treated.

Adults:

BC Cancer usual dose noted in ***bold, italics***

<i>Intravenous:</i>	Cycle Length:	
	3 weeks ² :	500 mg IV for one dose on day 1 (total dose per cycle 500 mg)
	6 weeks ² :	1000 mg IV for one dose on day 1 (total dose per cycle 1000 mg)

Dose reduction is not recommended. Dose delays or drug discontinuation may be required based on tolerability.²

REFERENCES:

1. Tesaro. TSR-042 Investigator's Brochure - Edition 3.0. Waltham, Massachusetts, USA; March 20, 2018.
2. GlaxoSmithKline Inc. JEMPERLI® product monograph. Mississauga, Ontario; April 2, 2024.
3. Brest P, Mograbi B, Hofman P, et al. COVID-19 vaccination and cancer immunotherapy: should they stick together? Br J Cancer ; 2022;126(1):1-3
4. Chong C, Park VJ, Cohen B, et al. Safety of inactivated influenza vaccine in cancer patients receiving immune checkpoint inhibitors. Clin Infect Dis ; 2020;70(2):193-199
5. Desage A, Boulefour W, Rivoirard R, et al. Vaccination and immune checkpoint inhibitors: does vaccination increase the risk of immune-related adverse events? A systematic review of literature. Am J Clin Oncol ; 2021;44(3):109-113
6. Oosting SF, van der Veldt, A. A. M., GeurtsvanKessel CH, et al. mRNA-1273 COVID-19 vaccination in patients receiving chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or chemoimmunotherapy for solid tumours: a prospective, multicentre, non-inferiority trial. Lancet Oncol ; 2021;22(12):1681-1691
7. BC Cancer Supportive Care Tumour Group. (SCNAUSEA) BC Cancer Guidelines for Prevention and Treatment of Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting in Adults. Vancouver, British Columbia: BC Cancer; September 1, 2022.
8. BC Cancer Provincial Systemic Therapy Program. Provincial Systemic Therapy Program Policy III-20: Prevention and Management of Extravasation of Chemotherapy. Vancouver, British Columbia: BC Cancer; March 1, 2021.