

BC Cancer Protocol Summary for Consolidation Therapy Post-Autologous Stem Cell Transplant (ASCT) for Hodgkin Lymphoma Using Brentuximab Vedotin

Protocol Code

LYBV

Tumour Group

Lymphoma

Contact Physician

Dr. Laurie H. Sehn

ELIGIBILITY:

- Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) after primary treatment with ABVD chemotherapy and secondary treatment with ASCT

TESTS:

- Baseline, then as indicated:
- Required before first treatment: CBC & diff, platelets, bilirubin, ALT
- Required, but results do not have to be available to proceed with first treatment; results must be checked before proceeding with cycle 2: HBsAg, HBcoreAb
- Before day 1 of each treatment cycle: CBC & diff, platelets
- If clinically indicated: creatinine, ALT, bilirubin

PREMEDICATIONS:

If past brentuximab vedotin drug reactions:

- diphenhydramine 50 mg PO 30 minutes prior to brentuximab vedotin
- acetaminophen 650 mg to 975 mg PO 30 minutes prior to brentuximab vedotin

SUPPORTIVE MEDICATIONS:

If HBsAg or HBcoreAb positive, start lamiVUDine 100 PO daily for the duration of chemotherapy and continue for one year from treatment completion for patients who are HBsAg positive and for six months for patients who are HBcoreAb positive.

TREATMENT:

Treatment with brentuximab vedotin should be started approximately 6 weeks after ASCT.

Drug	Dose	BC Cancer Administration Guideline
brentuximab vedotin	1.8 mg/kg on Day 1*	IV in 100 mL NS over 30 minutes

Repeat every 21 day for 16 cycles.

*The dose for patients weighing greater than 100 kg should be calculated based on a weight of 100 kg.

DOSE MODIFICATIONS:

1. Hematological:

ANC (x10 ⁹ /L)		Platelets (x10 ⁹ /L)	Brentuximab vedotin
greater than or equal to 0.6	and	greater than or equal to 50	100%
less than 0.6	or	less than 50	Delay until recovery

2. Peripheral Neuropathy:

Toxicity	Dose Modification
Grade 1	100%
Grade 2 or 3	Hold until neuropathy improves to grade 1 or baseline, then decrease dose to 1.2 mg/kg
Grade 4	Discontinue brentuximab vedotin

PRECAUTIONS:

- Neutropenia:** Fever or other evidence of infection must be assessed promptly and treated aggressively.
- Extravasation:** Brentuximab vedotin causes pain and may, rarely, cause tissue necrosis if extravasated. Refer to BC Cancer Extravasation Guidelines.
- Thrombocytopenia:** Support with platelet transfusion may be required.
- Hepatitis B Reactivation:** All lymphoma patients should be tested for both HBsAg and HBcoreAb. If either test is positive, such patients should be treated with lamivudine during chemotherapy and continue for one year from treatment completion for patients who are HBsAg positive and for six months for patients who are HBcoreAb positive. Such patients should also be monitored with frequent liver function tests and hepatitis B virus DNA at least every two months. If the hepatitis B virus DNA level rises during this monitoring, management should be reviewed with an appropriate specialist with experience managing hepatitis and consideration given to halting chemotherapy.
- Peripheral neuropathy:** Brentuximab treatment causes peripheral sensory neuropathy. Cases of peripheral motor neuropathy have also been reported. Brentuximab-induced peripheral neuropathy is cumulative. Monitor patients for symptoms of neuropathy, such as hypoesthesia, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, discomfort, a burning sensation, neuropathic pain or weakness and institute dose modifications accordingly.
- Infusion reactions:** Infusion-related reactions, including anaphylaxis, have occurred with brentuximab vedotin. Monitor patients during infusion. If an infusion reaction occurs, stop the infusion. See BC Cancer Hypersensitivity Guidelines.
- Tumor lysis syndrome:** Patients with rapidly proliferating tumor and high tumor burden are at risk of tumor lysis syndrome and these patients should be monitored closely.

8. **Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML):** JC virus infection resulting in PML and death has been reported in brentuximab-treated patients. Consider the diagnosis of PML in any patient presenting with new-onset signs and symptoms of central nervous system abnormalities. Hold brentuximab vedotin if PML is suspected.
9. **Stevens-Johnson syndrome:** Stevens-Johnson syndrome has been reported with brentuximab vedotin. If Stevens-Johnson syndrome occurs, discontinue brentuximab vedotin.
10. **Acute pancreatitis** including fatal outcomes, has been reported in patients who have received brentuximab vedotin. Consider the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis for patients who present with new or worsening abdominal pain. Hold brentuximab vedotin if suspected pancreatitis and discontinue if confirmed.

Call Dr. Laurie H. Sehn or tumor group delegate at (604) 877-6000 or 1-800-663-3333 with any problems or questions regarding this treatment program.

REFERENCES:

1. Pro B, et al. Brentuximab vedotin (SGN-35) in patients with relapsed or refractory systemic anaplastic large-cell lymphoma: results of a phase II study. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(18):2190-6.
2. Younes A, et al. Results of a pivotal phase II study of brentuximab vedotin for patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(18):2183-9.
3. Chen R, Gopal AK, Smith SE, et al. Five-year survival data demonstrating durable responses from a pivotal phase 2 study of brentuximab vedotin in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood* 2015;126:2736 (ASH abstract).
4. Chen R, et al. Five-year survival data demonstrating durable responses from a pivotal phase 2 study of brentuximab vedotin in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma.
5. Moskowitz CH, et al. Brentuximab vedotin as consolidation therapy after autologous stem-cell transplantation in patients with Hodgkin's lymphoma at risk of relapse or progression (AETHERA): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2015;385(9980):1853-1862.