Systemic Therapy Update



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For Health Professionals Who Care For Cancer Patients

Available online at: www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/ChemotherapyProtocols/stupdate

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EDITOR'S CHOICE

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS — ELASTOMERIC INFUSOR® RATE

The BCCA Pharmacy Communities Oncology Network (CON) Educators maintain a databank of Oncology-related questions posed by community hospitals. A review of the databank revealed a high frequency of questions related to elastomeric INFUSORS® (henceforth referred to as "infusors") that are used to administer fluorouracil (5-FU). Many questions involve inquiring about why fluorouracil either runs out before or after the expected completion time. Baxter, the manufacturer, was consulted to determine potential causes for rate errors associated with these infusors. The following checklist was developed to guide practitioners in determining the possible causes of deviations from the expected infusion rates for elastomeric infusors. This information will be updated on the BCCA Pharmacy Education website shortly

(http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/RS/CommunitiesOncologyNetwork/Educators/faqs.htm).

☐ Was the deviation from rate within the expected tolerance range?

Infusors flow within plus or minus 10% of the labelled flow rate. For example, it is generally considered acceptable for 46- or 48-hour infusors to run out within +/- 5 hours of the intended infusion time.

If an infusor runs out too quickly, determine if the patient was given an overdose. A *5-FU infusor overdose* is defined as the administration of 5-FU via infusor at greater than or equal to 2 times the intended rate, with completed delivery of greater than 50% of the intended total 5-FU dose. In the event of an overdose, follow procedures as outlined in the BCCA Management Guideline – Management of 5-FU infusion overdose at the BCCA, Interim

EDITOR'S CHOICE Guidance, Appendix III. (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/CancerManagementGuidelines/Gastrointestinal/5FUOD.htm) If an infusor runs out faster than the expected tolerance range, but not fast enough to be considered an overdose, the patient is still at risk for adverse effects. The prescribing physician should be consulted to make a clinical decision about whether any action is required. Were there any leaks that may have contributed to an infusor running out early? If leaks were present, this could explain why the infusor ran out early. Was the wrong infusor selected? Compare the infusor code on the BCCA pre-printed order to the one on the infusor (SV2, LV2, LV5 or LV1.5). SV Small volume (maximum capacity of 105 mL) LV Large volume (maximum capacity of 300 mL) 1.5 1.5 mL/hr fixed flow rate 2 mL/hr fixed flow rate 2 5 5 mL/hr fixed flow rate If the pre-printed orders list more than one infusor, ensure that the correct infusor was selected for the dose. Pre-printed orders for protocols containing 46- and 48-hour 5-FU infusions use different sized infusors with different rates depending on the dose: 46-Hour Infusion: SV2 for doses less than or equal to 4400 mg LV5 for doses greater than 4400 mg 48-Hour Infusion: SV2 for doses less than or equal to 4600 mg LV5 for doses greater than 4600 mg Was normal saline used instead of D5W? Normal saline would make the infusor infuse approximately 10% faster than with the intended D5W due to viscosity changes.

Infusors should be filled to at least 80% of their nominal volume or they will infuse faster than

the intended rate. The *nominal volume* is the volume at which the infusor has the most accurate flow rate. All BCCA pre-printed orders incorporate at least 80% of the nominal volume. Check the Baxter infusor package insert for nominal volumes if a BCCA pre-printed

Was the infusor filled with the correct volume?

order is not followed.

EDITOR'S CHOICE Was the infusor stored at room temperature? Baxter infusors will infuse faster in the heat or slower in the cold due to viscosity changes. Was the infusor positioned correctly on the patient (including at night)? Elastomeric infusors should be stored close to the same height as the Luer Lock connector. During the day, infusors are generally kept in fanny packs carried around the waist. At night, infusors are kept at bed height. Under the pillow is often recommended. If infusors are placed on the floor below the bed they will run too slowly. If they are placed on a dresser that is higher than the bed, they will run too quickly. Was the flow restrictor taped securely to the skin to maintain the correct temperature? If the tape comes loose, the flow restrictor temperature may drop, leading to a reduced flow rate. Were any sources of obstruction present that could slow or stop flow? Examples Include: Infection (redness, firmness or swelling at the IV site) Kinks or clamps in the tubing Air in tubing – Was flow verified by visualizing 2-3 drops of fluid flowing from the restrictor at the time infusor was connected to rule out the presence of air? Was the access system (i.e. catheter) used to connect the infusor 22 gauge or larger? Anything smaller than 22 gauge may decrease flow. **BCCA Resources:** BCCA Management Guideline - Management of 5-fluorouracil (5FU) infusion overdose at the BCCA, Interim Guidance, Appendix III (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/CancerManagementGuidelines/Gastrointestinal/5FUOD.htm) Nursing Practice Reference C-252 – Administration of Chemotherapeutic Agents Appendix 7: Patient Teaching Standards - Managing at Home with an Elastomeric Infusion Device (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/Nursing/References/NursingBCCA/C-252.htm) Your Infusor – A Guide for Patients (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/DrugDatabase/DrugIndexPt/INFUSOR™+-+Guide.htm) Supporting Safe Home Discontinuation of INFUSOR™ for BCCA Patients at Home (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/Nursing/whatsnew/default.htm) Safe Disposal of Waste at Home after Chemotherapy (Pt. Info.) (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/DrugDatabase/Appendices/Appendix5/SafeDisposalofWasteatHomeAfterChemot

Baxter Resources:

herapyPtInfo.htm)

- Contact Baxter (1-888-719-9955) to log an infusor failure. You will be sent a canister for shipping the infusor to Baxter for testing.
- Baxter Elastomeric Pumps Patient Guide (http://www.capca.ca/wp-content/uploads/Baxter-Elastomeric-Pumps-patient-Guide1.pdf)

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Baxter Elastomeric Pumps Clinician Guide (http://www.capca.ca/wp-content/uploads/Baxter-Elastomeric-Pumps-Clinician-Guide11.pdf)

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DRUG UPDATE

SHORTAGE OF PEGYLATED LIPOSOMAL DOXORUBICIN (CAELYX®) – AN UPDATE

Janssen Inc. reported in a written communication last week that the **drug shortage of pegylated liposomal DOXOrubicin (CAELYX®)** will continue to persist. Earlier this month, a quality assurance inspection at Janssen's contract manufacturer, Ben Venue Laboratories (BVL), identified several problems with the facilities' sterilization process. As a result, BVL is suspending all manufacturing and distribution activities until further notice. The current CAELYX® supply will likely be depleted by early December, with no tentative release date for subsequent supplies.

It is recommended that the prescribing of CAELYX be considered only in patients where there is no viable alternative available. It is also recommended that no new patients be initiated on CAELYX until further notice. Due to potential compromise in the sterilization process, health professionals should report any associated adverse drug reactions (i.e. fever, sepsis). Reports can be made to:

- Health Canada's MedEffect Canada Vigilance Adverse Reporting Program via telephone (1-866-234-2345) or online (https://webprod4.hc-sc.gc.ca/medeffect-medeffet/index-eng.jsp)
- Janssen Inc's Drug Safety and Surveillance Department at 1-800-567-3331

To review the treatment alternatives for affected chemotherapy protocols, please see the September edition of the System Therapy Update (http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/stupdate.htm). Prescribers and pharmacies will continue to collaborate to allocate the stock for patients already booked for treatment.

CANCER DRUG MANUAL

REVISED MONOGRAPHS

Cladribine Chemotherapy Preparation and Stability Chart has been updated to include information on SC syringe to the PPC brand.

CANCER DRUG MANUAL

Exemestane Monograph has been revised to update information about grapefruit interactions in the Interaction section. Other monograph changes include: deleting outdated patent information and revision of the Side Effects table and Supply and Storage sections as per the current template standard. The **Patient Handout** has been revised to remove the recommendation to avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice during treatment.

Lenalidomide Monograph has been revised to update the starting dose adjustments for renal impairment in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome and multiple myeloma. Of particular note, dosing recommendations in dialysis patients with multiple myeloma have been changed to 5 mg daily from 15 mg three times weekly following dialysis.

Procarbazine Monograph has been revised to update the dosing information in the renal failure and hepatic failure sections.

RiTUXimab Monograph has been revised to include new information about concurrent vaccine use in the Caution section.

LIST OF NEW AND REVISED PROTOCOLS, PRE-PRINTED ORDERS AND PATIENT HANDOUTS

BC Cancer Agency Protocol Summaries, Provincial Pre-Printed Orders (PPPOs) and Patient Handouts are revised periodically. New, revised or deleted protocols, PPPOs and patient handouts for this month are listed below. Protocol codes for treatments requiring "Compassionate Access Program" (previously Undesignated Indications Request) approval are prefixed with the letter "U".

REVISED PROTOCOLS, PPPOS AND PATIENT HANDOUTS (AFFECTED DOCUMENTS ARE CHECKED):					
CODE	Protocol	PPPO	Patient Handout Changes		Protocol Title
BRAJACTT				Return Appointment Orders clarified	Adjuvant Therapy for Breast Cancer using DOXOrubicin and Cyclophosphamide followed by PACLitaxel and Trastuzumab
BRAJACTTG		Ø		Return Appointment Orders clarified	Adjuvant Therapy for Breast Cancer using Dose Dense Therapy: DOXOrubicin and Cyclophosphamide followed by PACLitaxel and Trastuzumab
UBRAVLCAP				Dose modifications for hematology clarified	Therapy for Metastatic Breast Cancer Using Capecitabine and Lapatinib
UCNBEV				Tests for proteinuria clarified	Palliative Therapy for Recurrent Malignant Gliomas Using Bevacizumab

REVISED Protocols, PPPOs and Patient Handouts (AFFECTED DOCUMENTS ARE CHECKED):					
CODE	Protocol	PPPO	Patient Handout	Changes	Protocol Title
UGICAPIRI	Ø			Extended number of treatment cycles	Palliative Combination Chemotherapy for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Using Irinotecan and Capecitabine in Patients Unsuitable for GIFOLFIRI
UGICAPOX	\square			Extended number of treatment cycles	Palliative Combination Chemotherapy for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Using Oxaliplatin, and Capecitabine
UGIFOLFOX	Ø			Extended number of treatment cycles	Palliative Combination Chemotherapy for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Using Oxaliplatin, 5-Fluorouracil and Folinic Acid (Leucovorin)
GIPGEM	Ø			Revised Eligibility section to allow treatment until progression without CAP approval	Palliative Therapy for Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma, Gallbladder Cancer, and Cholangiocarcinoma Using Gemcitabine
GOOVLDOX				Diluent for premedications revised	Treatment of Relapsed/ Progressing, Epithelial Ovarian, Primary Peritoneal or Fallopian Tube Carcinoma Using Pegylated Liposomal DOXOrubicin
HNLAALTPRT	Ø	Ø		Premedication section updated to allow for optional hydration; chemotherapy administration schedule clarified under Treatment section	Treatment of Locally Advanced (Alternate) Head and Neck Cancer Using CISplatin during Radiation Therapy
HNNLAPG				Clarified blood work for day 1	Induction Treatment of Locally Advanced Nasopharyngeal Cancer with CISplatin and Gemcitabine
LYRITB	\square			Timeframe for dosimetric & therapeutic dose clarified	Summary for Palliative Therapy for Lymphoma Using Radioimmunotherapy: Tositumomab-Priming for I ¹³¹ Tositumomab
UMYCTD	\square			Thalidomide access information and contact physician updated	Treatment of Systemic Light-chain (AL) Amyloidosis and Multiple Myeloma Using Cyclophosphamide, Thalidomide and Dexamethasone
UMYBORPRE	Ø			Tests and Dose Modifications sections reformatted for clarity; SC administration sites and contact physician information updated	Treatment of High Risk Multiple Myeloma Using Bortezomib, Dexamethasone with or without Cyclophosphamide as Induction Pre- Stem Cell Transplant
UMYBORREL	V			Tests and Dose Modifications sections reformatted for clarity; SC administration sites and contact physician information updated	Treatment of Relapsed Multiple Myeloma Using Bortezomib, Dexamethasone with or without Cyclophosphamide (Formerly UMYBORTEZ)
UMYMPBOR	Ø			Tests and Dose Modifications sections reformatted for clarity; SC administration sites and contact physician information updated	Treatment of Multiple Myeloma using Melphalan, Prednisone and Weekly Bortezomib with the Option of Substituting Cyclophosphamide for Melphalan

REVISED PROTOCOLS, PPPOS AND PATIENT HANDOUTS (AFFECTED DOCUMENTS ARE CHECKED):					
CODE	Protocol	PPPO	Patient Handout	Changes	Protocol Title
MYPAM				Minor typo corrected	Treatment of Multiple Myeloma with Pamidronate

Website Resources and Contact Information				
WEBSITE RESOURCES	www.bccancer.bc.ca			
Reimbursement & Forms: Benefit Drug List, Class II, Compassionate Access Program	www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/ChemotherapyProtocols/Forms			
Cancer Drug Manual	www.bccancer.bc.ca/cdm			
Cancer Management Guidelines	www.bccancer.bc.ca/CaMgmtGuidelines			
Cancer Chemotherapy Protocols, Pre-printed Orders, Protocol Patient Handouts	www.bccancer.bc.ca/ChemoProtocols			
Systemic Therapy Program Policies	www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/ChemotherapyProtocols/Policies			
Systemic Therapy Update	www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/ChemotherapyProtocols/stupdate			
CON Pharmacy Educators	www.bccancer.bc.ca/RS/CommunitiesOncologyNetwork/Educators/Pharmacists			

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