

# **Chemotherapy Protocol**

#### **BREAST CANCER**

# ERIBULIN

#### **Regimen**

• Breast Cancer – Eribulin

#### **Indication**

- Treatment of locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer which has progressed after at least two chemotherapeutic regimens for advanced disease. Prior therapy should have included an anthracycline and a taxane unless patients were not suitable for these.
- WHO Performance status 0, 1, 2

# **Toxicity**

Drug	Adverse Effect	
Eribulin	Prolonged QT interval, myalgia, peripheral neuropathy	

The adverse effects listed are not exhaustive. Please refer to the relevant Summary of Product Characteristics for full details.

#### Monitoring

#### Regimen

• FBC, U&E's and LFT's prior to each cycle

#### **Dose Modifications**

The dose modifications listed are for haematological, liver and renal function only. Dose adjustments may be necessary for other toxicities as well.

In principle all dose reductions due to adverse drug reactions should not be reescalated in subsequent cycles without consultant approval. It is also a general rule for chemotherapy that if a third dose reduction is necessary treatment should be stopped.

Please discuss all dose reductions / delays with the relevant consultant before prescribing if appropriate. The approach may be different depending on the clinical circumstances. The following is a general guide only.

#### Haematological

Prior to prescribing cycle one the following treatment criteria must be met;



Criteria	Eligible Level		
Neutrophils	equal to or more than 1.5x10 <sup>9</sup> /L		
Platelets	equal to or more than 100x10 <sup>9</sup> /L		

Consider blood transfusion if patient symptomatic of anaemia or has a haemoglobin of less than 8g/dL

On days 1 and 8 of the cycle, treatment should be delayed if the neutrophil count is  $0.5-1\times10^9/L$  or the platelet count  $50-75\times10^9/L$  with no active signs of bleeding. Thereafter the table below applies.

Haematology	Dose	
Neutrophil less than 0.5x10 <sup>9</sup> /L for more than 7 days	0.07 / 2	
Neutrophil less than $1 \times 10^{9}$ /L complicated by fever or infection		
Platelets less than 25x10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.97 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	
Platelets less than 50x10 <sup>9</sup> /L complicated by haemorrhage or requiring blood or platelet transfusion		

If the toxicity recurs despite use of a reduced dose of  $0.97 \text{mg/m}^2$  then a further reduction to  $0.62 \text{mg/m}^2$  may be considered. If the haematological recurs at this dose discontinue treatment.

#### Kidney Impairment

Drug	Dose (% of original dose)		
Eribulin	Consider reducing the dose for a creatinine clearance of less than 40ml/min		

# Liver Impairment

Drug	Dose (% of original dose)	
Eribulin	In moderate hepatic impairment (Child Pugh B) consider reducing the dose to 0.62mg/m <sup>2</sup>	

#### Other

Dose reductions or interruptions in therapy are not necessary for those toxicities that are considered unlikely to be serious or life threatening. For example, alopecia, altered taste or nail changes.



#### **Regimen**

# 21 day cycle for 6 cycles

Drug	Dose	Days	Administration
Eribulin	1.23mg/m <sup>2</sup>	1,8	Intravenous bolus in sodium chloride 0.9% over 5 minutes

#### **Dose Information**

- 1.23mg/m<sup>2</sup> of the ready made solution of eribulin is equivalent to 1.4mg/m<sup>2</sup> eribulin mesylate
- Eribulin will be dose banded in accordance with the national dose bands (eribulin)

#### Administration Information

#### Extravasation

• Eribulin – neutral

#### Additional Therapy

• Antiemetics

15-30 minutes before chemotherapy

- dexamethasone 8mg oral or equivalent intravenous dose
- metoclopramide 10mg oral or intravenous

As take home medication

- metoclopramide 10mg three times a day when required oral
- Gastric protection with a proton pump inhibitor or a H<sub>2</sub> antagonist may be considered in patients considered at high risk of GI ulceration or bleed.

#### <u>Coding</u>

- Procurement X71.5
- Delivery X72.3, X72.4

References

<sup>1.</sup> Cartes J, O'Shaughnessy J, Loesch D et al. Eribulin monotherapy versus treatment of physicians choice in patients with metastatic breast cancer (EMBRACE): a phase three open label randomized study. Lancet 2011; 377 (9769): 914-923.



# **REGIMEN SUMMARY**

# Eribulin

# Day One and Eight

- 1. Dexamethasone 8mg oral or equivalent intravenous dose
- 2. Metoclopramide 10mg oral or intravenous

3. Eribulin 1.23mg/m $^2$  intravenous bolus in 100ml sodium chloride 0.9% over 5 minutes

# Take Home Medicines (day one only)

5. Metoclopramide 10mg three times a day when required oral\* Administration Instructions Please supply an original pack or nearest appropriate quantity. One pack to be supplied on day one for use on both day one and eight



# **DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Version	Date	Amendment	Written By	Approved By
1.2	December 2018	Dose rounding changed to national dose bands Dexamethasone TTO removed	Donna Kimber Pharmacy Technician	Dr Deborah Wright Pharmacist
1.1	November 2014	Header changed Toxicities removed Adverse effects tabulated ≥ removed and written in full Dose modification tabulated Regimen tabulated Metoclopramide dose changed to 10mg Bolus removed from intravenous bolus throughout text OPCS code updated Dexamethasone TTO clarified Disclaimer added	Donna Kimber Pharmacy Technician	Dr Deborah Wright Pharmacist
1	Dec 2011	None	Dr Debbie Wright Pharmacist	Dr Sanjay Raj Consultant Clinical Oncologist

This chemotherapy protocol has been developed as part of the chemotherapy electronic prescribing project. This was and remains a collaborative project that originated from the former CSCCN. These documents have been approved on behalf of the following Trusts;

Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust NHS Isle of Wight Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust Salisbury Hospital NHS Foundation Trust University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust Western Sussex Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

All actions have been taken to ensure these protocols are correct. However, no responsibility can be taken for errors which occur as a result of following these guidelines.