

Regimen Reference Order

GYNE – bevacizumab + DOCEtaxel + CARBOplatin (cervix)

ARIA: GYNE - [bev + DOCE + CARBO (Cervix)]

Planned Course: Every 21 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

Indication for Use: Cervix Cancer Recurrent

CVAD: At Provider's Discretion

Proceed with treatment if:

Cycle 1

- ANC equal to or greater than $1.5 \times 10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $100 \times 10^9/L$

Cycle 2 and Onwards

- ANC equal to or greater than $1.2 \times 10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $75 \times 10^9/L$

❖ Contact Physician if parameters not met

SEQUENCE OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Pre-treatment Requirements

Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline
dexamethasone	8 mg	Orally twice a day the day before DOCEtaxel treatment and one dose the morning of DOCEtaxel treatment (Self-administered at home) <i>*Nursing Alert: Notify physician if patient has not taken dexamethasone. dexamethasone is prescribed to prevent infusion reactions</i>

Treatment Regimen – GYNE – bevacizumab + DOCEtaxel + CARBOplatin (cervix)

Establish primary solution 500 mL of: normal saline

Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline
bevacizumab (brand name specific)	15 mg/kg	IV in normal saline 100 mL over 30 minutes <i>*Alert: Ensure brand name on prescription label (indicated in brackets on prescription label) matches prescribed order</i>
aprepitant	125 mg	Orally 1 hour pre-chemotherapy
ondansetron	16 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy
dexamethasone	4 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy <i>*Nursing Alert: this dose is in addition to the 8 mg self-administered dose taken at home morning of Day 1</i>
DOCEtaxel	75 mg/m^2	IV in normal saline 250 mL over 1 hour, following the administration rates below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer at 100 mL/hour for 15 minutes, then • Administer remaining volume over 45 minutes <i>Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets</i>

		<p>OR</p> <p>For 500 mL bags (when Pharmacy must prepare DOCeTaxel in 500 mL normal saline for concentration-dependent stability): IV in normal saline 500 mL over 1 hour, following the administration rates below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer at 200 mL/hour for 15 minutes, then Administer remaining volume over 45 minutes <p><i>Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets</i></p>
normal saline	100 mL	<p>ONLY for patients with a PORT IV over 12 minutes</p> <p><i>*Nursing Alert: This volume is to be administered after standard flush</i></p>
CARBOplatin	AUC 6 mg/mL.min; maximum dose 900 mg (see table below)	IV in D5W 250 mL over 30 minutes
All doses will be automatically rounded that fall within CCMB Approved Dose Bands. See Dose Banding document for more information		

In the event of an infusion-related hypersensitivity reaction, refer to the 'Hypersensitivity Reaction Standing Order'

REQUIRED MONITORING

All Cycles

- CBC, serum creatinine, urea, electrolytes, liver enzymes, urine protein and blood pressure as per Physician Orders
 - Urinalysis for protein: Where urinalysis is not possible, use dipstick. If lab urinalysis for protein is greater than or equal to 1 g/L or dipstick proteinuria shows 2+ or 3+, notify prescriber
- Full vital signs (temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure and O₂ saturation) at baseline and as clinically indicated
- No observation period is required after bevacizumab or DOCeTaxel administration. Patient can be discharged from treatment room if stable whether they had a reaction or not

Recommended Support Medications

Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline
aprepitant	80 mg	Orally once daily on Days 2 and 3
dexamethasone	8 mg	Orally once daily on Days 2 and 3
metoclopramide	10 – 20 mg	Orally every 4 hours as needed for nausea and vomiting

DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

- Patients should be instructed to contact their cancer team immediately if symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions occur after discharge
- Instruct patient to continue taking anti-emetic(s) at home
- Reinforce applicable safe handling precautions of medications, blood and body fluids for 48 hours after completion of chemotherapy

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- bevacizumab can cause increased risk of hypertension, post-operative bleeding, wound healing complications and thromboembolic events
- bevacizumab is available from more than one manufacturer and uses several different brand names. Brand name will be indicated in brackets after bevacizumab. **Ensure prescription label matches the brand name on prescribed order**
- CARBOplatin dose considerations:
 - CCMB Gynecological DSG uses **actual body weight** to calculate GFR
 - CCMB Gynecological DSG uses a maximum CARBOplatin dose of 900 mg for this regimen
 - If calculated CARBOplatin dose differs **more than 10%** from prescribed CARBOplatin dose, contact the prescriber

CARBOplatin Dosing Calculations per CCMB Gynecological DSG										
Calculation of CARBOplatin dose: (maximum. 900 mg)										
Dose (mg) = target AUC (GFR + 25)										
$\text{GFR} = \frac{N \times (140 - \text{age in years}) \times \text{Actual Body Weight (kg)}}{\text{serum creatinine in micromol/L}} = \text{___ mL/min}$										
N = 1.04 in females										
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">AUC (mg/mL.min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </table>	AUC (mg/mL.min)	6	X	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">GFR + 25 (mL/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">___ + 25</td> </tr> </table>	GFR + 25 (mL/min)	___ + 25	=	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Total Dose (mg)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">___</td> </tr> </table>	Total Dose (mg)	___
AUC (mg/mL.min)										
6										
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___ + 25										
Total Dose (mg)										

AUC = Area Under Curve

The estimated creatinine clearance is based on limited evidence. Sound clinical judgment and interpretation of the estimation are required, because the equation may not be appropriate for some patient populations (for example, acute renal failure).