

## Regimen Reference Order

### GYNE – PACLitaxel + CARBOplatin Intraperitoneal (IP)

ARIA: GYNE - [PACL+CARBO (Intraperitoneal)]

**Planned Course:** Every 21 days for up to 6 cycles  
**Indication for Use:** Ovarian Cancer Adjuvant, Optimally debulked  
**CVAD:** At Provider’s Discretion  
**Alert:** Intraperitoneal Catheter Required

|   |
|---|
| <p><b><u>Proceed with treatment if:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Cycle 1</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Day 1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANC equal to or greater than <math>1.5 \times 10^9/L</math> AND Platelets equal to or greater than <math>100 \times 10^9/L</math></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Day 8</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood work at provider’s discretion: not required to proceed with treatment</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Cycle 2 and Onwards</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Day 1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANC equal to or greater than <math>1.5 \times 10^9/L</math> AND Platelets equal to or greater than <math>75 \times 10^9/L</math></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Day 8</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood work at provider’s discretion: not required to proceed with treatment</li> <li>❖ Contact Physician if parameters not met</li> </ul> |
|---|

### SEQUENCE OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

| Pre-treatment Requirements  |      |                               |
|---|------|-------------------------------|
| Drug  | Dose | CCMB Administration Guideline |
| <p><i>*Nursing Alert:</i> Ensure Standard Operating Procedure <i>Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy Administration and Care</i> has been reviewed and is available during treatment</p> |      |                               |

| Treatment Regimen – GYNE – PACLitaxel + CARBOplatin Intraperitoneal (IP) |        |  |
|--|--------|--|
| Drug   | Dose   | CCMB Administration Guideline  |
| <b>Day 1</b>   |        |  |
| Establish IV primary solution 500 mL of: normal saline                   |        |  |
| cetirizine   | 20 mg  | Orally 1 hour prior to PACLitaxel  |
| aprepitant   | 125 mg | Orally 1 hour pre-chemotherapy   |
| ondansetron  | 16 mg  | Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy   |
| dexamethasone  | 20 mg  | IV in normal saline 50 mL over 15 minutes <b>1 hour</b> prior to PACLitaxel<br><i>*Nursing Alert:</i> PACLitaxel starts <b>1 hour after completion of dexamethasone infusion</b> |

| <b>Wait 1 hour after completion of IV pre-medication(s) before starting PACLitaxel</b>  |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| PACLitaxel  | 175 mg/m <sup>2</sup>  | <p><b>Intravenous (IV)</b> in normal saline 500 mL over 3 hours, following the administration rates below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administer at 100 mL/hour for 15 minutes, then</li> <li>Administer remaining volume over 2 hours and 45 minutes</li> </ul> <p>Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets with 0.2 or 0.22 micron filter</p> <p><i>*Nursing Alert: Gently invert bag 8 to 10 times immediately prior to administration of PACLitaxel to evenly distribute the drug</i></p> |
| <p><b>Encourage patient to attempt to empty bladder and bowel</b><br/> <b>Establish IP primary solution 1000 mL of: normal saline</b></p> |  |   |
| CARBOplatin   | AUC 6 mg/mL.min;<br>maximum dose 900 mg<br>(see table below) | <b>Intraperitoneal (IP)</b> in normal saline 1000 mL infused as rapidly as possible by gravity  |
| normal saline   | 1000 mL  | <b>Intraperitoneal (IP)</b> infused as rapidly as possible by gravity immediately following infusion of IP CARBOplatin<br><i>*Nursing Alert: Patient to rotate body position every 15 minutes</i>   |
| <b>Day 8</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Establish IV primary solution 500 mL of: normal saline</b>   |  |   |
| cetirizine  | 20 mg  | Orally 1 hour prior to PACLitaxel   |
| dexamethasone   | 20 mg  | IV in normal saline 50 mL over 15 minutes <b>1 hour</b> prior to PACLitaxel<br><i>*Nursing Alert: PACLitaxel starts 1 hour after completion of dexamethasone infusion</i>   |
| <p><b>Encourage patient to attempt to empty bladder and bowel</b><br/> <b>Establish IP primary solution 1000 mL of: normal saline</b></p> |  |   |
| <b>Wait 1 hour after completion of IV pre-medication(s) before starting PACLitaxel</b>  |  |   |
| PACLitaxel  | 60 mg/m <sup>2</sup>   | <p><b>Intraperitoneal (IP)</b> in normal saline 1000 mL infused as rapidly as possible by gravity</p> <p>Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets with 0.2 or 0.22 micron filter</p> <p><i>*Nursing Alert: Gently invert bag 8 to 10 times immediately prior to administration of PACLitaxel to evenly distribute the drug</i></p>  |
| normal saline   | 1000 mL  | <b>Intraperitoneal (IP)</b> infused as rapidly as possible by gravity immediately following infusion of IP PACLitaxel<br><i>*Nursing Alert: Patient to rotate body position every 15 minutes</i>  |

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

## REQUIRED MONITORING

### All Cycles

Nurse to remain at bedside for the first 15 minutes of intraperitoneal administration. Monitor for signs of unexpected side effects such as acute abdominal pain, edema around port site, dyspnea or fluid leaking from port site and/or vagina

### Day 1

- CBC, serum creatinine, electrolytes, liver enzymes and CA-125 levels as per Physician Orders
- Full vital signs (temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure and O<sub>2</sub> saturation) at baseline and as clinically indicated
- No observation period is required after PACLitaxel administration. Patient can be discharged from treatment room if stable whether they had a reaction or not

### Day 8

- CBC and biochemistry as per Physician Orders. Not required to proceed with treatment
- Full vital signs (temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure and O<sub>2</sub> saturation) at baseline and as clinically indicated
- No observation period is required after PACLitaxel 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
- Patient should report to physician or nurse:
  - unusual abdominal pain,
  - expanding waistline between treatments,
  - fever or chills,
  - shortness of breath
  - nausea and/or vomiting greater than 3 days
  - diarrhea or constipation greater than 3 days
- Reinforce applicable safe handling precautions of medications, blood and body fluids for 48 hours after completion of chemotherapy

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- PACLitaxel may cause progressive, irreversible neuropathy
- Administration site restrictions are in place for intraperitoneal route of administration
- 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

| <b>CARBOplatin Dosing Calculations<br/>per CCMB Gynecological DSG</b>   |                    |   |   |  |                      |          |   |   |                    |     |
|---|--------------------|---|---|--|----------------------|----------|---|---|--------------------|-----|
| <b>Calculation of CARBOplatin dose: (maximum 900 mg)</b>  |                    |   |   |  |                      |          |   |   |                    |     |
| 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<br/>(mg/mL.min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </table> | AUC<br>(mg/mL.min) | 6 | X | <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">GFR + 25<br/>(mL/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">___ + 25</td> </tr> </table> | GFR + 25<br>(mL/min) | ___ + 25 | = | <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Total Dose<br/>(mg)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">___</td> </tr> </table> | Total Dose<br>(mg) | ___ |
| AUC<br>(mg/mL.min)  |                    |   |   |  |                      |          |   |   |                    |     |
| 6   |                    |   |   |  |                      |          |   |   |                    |     |
| GFR + 25<br>(mL/min)  |                    |   |   |  |                      |          |   |   |                    |     |
| ___ + 25  |                    |   |   |  |                      |          |   |   |                    |     |
| Total Dose<br>(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).*