ADULT Updated: May 8, 2025

Regimen Reference Order

THOR – atezolizumab + CARBOplatin + etoposide

ARIA: LUNG - [atezolizumab + CARBO + etop]
LUNG - [atezolizumab (maintenance)]

To order this therapy in ARIA, refer to ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Planned Course: atezolizumab + CARBOplatin + etoposide every 21 days for 4 cycles, followed

by atezolizumab every 21 days until disease progression or unacceptable

toxicity

Indication for Use: Small Cell Lung Cancer, Extensive Stage

Drug Alert: Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor (atezolizumab)

CVAD: At Provider's Discretion

Proceed with treatment if:

Cycles 1 to 4

- ANC equal to or greater than 1.5 x $10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $100 \times 10^9/L$
- AST/ALT equal to or less than 3 times the upper limit of normal
- Total bilirubin equal to or less than 1.5 times the upper limit of normal
- Creatinine clearance equal to or greater than 30 mL/minute

atezolizumab maintenance

- ANC equal to or greater than $1.5 \times 10^9/L$ AND Platelets equal to or greater than $50 \times 10^9/L$
- AST/ALT equal to or less than 3 times the upper limit of normal
- Total bilirubin equal to or less than 1.5 times the upper limit of normal
- Creatinine clearance equal to or greater than 30 mL/minute
 - Contact Physician if parameters not met

SEQUENCE OF MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Pre-treatment Requirements					
	Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline		
Not Applicable					

Establish primary solu	tion 500 mL of: normal sa	lline	
 Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline	
	BOplatin + etoposide (C		
	bopiatiii + etoposide (c	ycles 1 to 4)	
Day 1			
atezolizumab (Subcutaneous)	1875 mg (1875 mg = 15 mL)	Subcutaneous: Administer over 7 minutes into lateral aspect of thigh Allow vial to come to room temperature	
		Use a 23G needle for injection	
		*Nursing Alert: atezolizumab <u>must</u> be administered into the thigh	
		*Alert: Ensure subcutaneous atezolizumab formulation is used (atezolizumab-hyaluronidase)	
	OR		
atezolizumab (Intravenous)	1200 mg	Cycle 1: IV in normal saline 250 mL over 1 hour	
		Cycle 2 and subsequent cycles: IV in normal saline 250 mL over 30 minutes	
aprepitant	125 mg	Orally 1 hour pre-chemotherapy	
ondansetron	16 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy	
dexamethasone	12 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy	
CARBOplatin	AUC 6 mg/mL.min; maximum dose 900 mg (see table below)	IV in D5W 250 mL over 30 minutes	
etoposide	75 mg/m ²	IV in normal saline 500 mL over 1 hour	
		Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets	
Days 2 and 3			
dexamethasone	8 mg	Orally 30 minutes pre-chemotherapy	
etoposide	75 mg/m ²	IV in normal saline 500 mL over 1 hour Use non-DEHP bags and non-DEHP administration sets	
atazalizumah mainta	manaa starta 2 waaks aft	er Cycle 4, Day 1 of atezolizumab + CARBOplatin + etoposide	
	enance every 3 weeks (
atezolizumab (Subcutaneous)	1875 mg (1875 mg = 15 mL)	Subcutaneous: Administer over 7 minutes into lateral aspect of thigh Allow vial to come to room temperature	
		Use a 23G needle for injection	
		*Nursing Alert: atezolizumab <u>must</u> be administered into the thigh	
		*Alert: Ensure subcutaneous atezolizumab formulation is used (atezolizumab-hyaluronidase)	



		OR	
atezolizumab (Intravenous)	1200 mg	IV in normal saline 250 mL over 30 minutes	
All doses will be auto more information	matically rounded that	fall within CCMB Approved Dose Bands. See Dose Banding document for	

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

REQUIRED MONITORING

All Cycles

- CBC, serum creatinine, urea, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphate, AST, ALT, total bilirubin, albumin and glucose as per Physician Orders
- TSH every 6 weeks as per Physician Orders
- Medical oncologist or designate (i.e. family practitioner in oncology) must assess patient for immune-mediated adverse reactions prior to each cycle

Recommended Support Medications					
Drug	Dose	CCMB Administration Guideline			
atezolizumab + CARBOplatin + etoposide (Cycles 1 to 4)					
aprepitant	80 mg	Orally once daily on Days 2 and 3			
metoclopramide	10 – 20 mg	Orally every 4 hours as needed for nausea and vomiting			
atezolizumab maintenance (Cycle 1 and Onwards)					
None required					

DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

All Cycles

- Patients should be instructed to contact their cancer team immediately if symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions occur after discharge
- Confirm that patient has received the CCMB Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Medical Alert wallet card
- · Reinforce to patient the immune-mediated adverse reactions and importance of reporting immediately
 - For severe symptoms, the patient should be instructed to go to the nearest emergency room. Oncologist on call should be contacted

Cycles 1 to 4 (atezolizumab + CARBOplatin + etoposide)

- 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

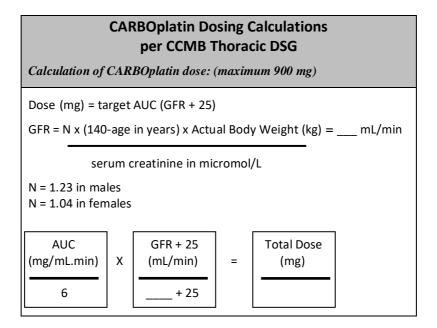


ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- atezolizumab is an Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor. Consult with oncologist for immune-mediated adverse reactions; corticosteroids are often indicated
- ARIA ordering:
 - Note that ARIA regimen is built with atezolizumab administered by subcutaneous injection
 - o If atezolizumab by intravenous infusion is the preferred route of administration, a Support protocol is available to use under **atezolizumab IV** in the "Lung Cancer" folder

Note: Upon completion of 4 cycles of **LUNG - [atezolizumab + CARBO + etop]**, patients should be started on maintenance treatment with **LUNG - [atezolizumab (maintenance)]**

- LUNG [atezolizumab (maintenance)] should begin <u>21 days after</u> Cycle 4, Day 1 of LUNG - [atezolizumab + CARBO + etop]
- · CARBOplatin dosing considerations:
 - o CCMB Thoracic DSG uses actual body weight to calculate GFR
 - CCMB Thoracic 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



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 above may not be appropriate for some patient populations (for example, acute renal failure).

