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Guidelines Breast  
Version 2019.1

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# Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with early and advanced Breast Cancer

## Supportive Care and Management of Side Effects

Screened data bases: Pubmed 2007 - 2018, ASCO 2010 – 2018, SABCS 2010 – 2018, Cochrane Data Base (2017)

1. ABC Consensus Guidelines for Advanced Breast Cancer (ABC 1-4): Cardoso F, Costa A, Senkus E3rd ESO-ESMO International Consensus Guidelines for Advanced Breast Cancer (ABC 3). Ann Oncol. 2017 Jan 1;28(1):16-33.
2. Harbeck N, Lüftner D, Marschner N, Untch M, Augustin D, Briest S, Ettl J, Haidinger R, Müller L, Müller V, Ruckhäberle E, Wuerstlein R, Thomssen C. ABC4 Consensus: assessment by a German Group of Experts. Breast Care (Basel). 2018 Mar;13(1):48-58.
3. ASCO (American Association of Clinical Oncology, Practice Guidelines, 2016) <http://www.asco.org>
4. American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Survivorship Guidelines, Endorsements and Adaptations: <https://www.asco.org/sites/new-www.asco.org/files/content-files/practice-and-guidelines/documents/Survivorship-Summary-of-Recs-Binder.pdf>
5. 2016 Updated American Society of Clinical Oncology/Oncology Nursing Society Chemotherapy Administration Safety Standards, Including Standards for Pediatric Oncology: <http://ascopubs.org/doi/pdfdirect/10.1200/JOP.2016.017905>
6. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH, Lavoie Smith EM, Bleeker J, Cavaletti G, Chauhan C, Gavin P, Lavino A, Lustberg MB, Paice J, Schneider B, Smith ML, Smith T, Terstriep S, Wagner-Johnston N, Bak K, Loprinzi CL; American Society of Clinical Oncology.

Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in survivors of adult cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Jun 20;32(18):1941-67.

7. CMA (Canadian Medical Association , 2016): <http://www.cmaj.ca>
8. NCCN (National Comprehensive Cancer Network , 2018): <http://www.nccn.org>
9. NCI (National Cancer Institute , 2017): <http://www.cancer.gov>
10. S3 Leitlinie Supportive Therapie: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.1, 2017, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff 29. Januar 2018)

## Supportive Care and Management of Side Effects

- **Versions 2002–2018:**  
**Albert / Bauerfeind / Brunnert / Bischoff / Costa / Dall /  
Diel / Fersis Friedrich / Friedrich / Gerber / Göhring /  
Hanf / Heinrich / Huober / Jackisch / Lisboa / Lück /  
Lüftner / von Minckwitz / Möbus / Müller / Nitz /  
Oberhoff / Rody / Schaller / Scharl / Schmidt / Schütz /  
Solomayer / Souchon / Stickeler / Thomssen / Untch**
- **Version 2019:**  
**Harbeck / Schneeweiss**



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# Content

- **Guidelines**
- **Assessment of toxicity**
- **Incidence of side effects (according technical product information; MedDRA-standard)**
- **Side effects according organ systems**
  - Incidence, prevention, therapy
- **Substance specific side effects**
  - Targeted drugs
- **Further issues**
  - Pain management, palliative care

## ■ Guideline - environment



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## Guideline Environment

**Specific national and international guidelines deal with various aspects of evidence-based supportive therapy of cancer patients**

**Without claiming completeness, such guidelines will be quoted, with an emphasis on German guidelines.**

**Aspects concerning breast cancer patients will especially be highlighted.**

**The „Arbeitsgemeinschaft Supportive Maßnahmen in der Onkologie, Rehabilitation und Sozialmedizin der DKG“ should especially be highlighted (<http://www.onkosupport.de>).**


**Multidisciplinary S 3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL):**

**S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen  
Langversion 1.1 –April 2017 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL**

1. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.1, 2017, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff 29. Januar 2018)

- **Assessment of toxicity**
  - **Acute toxicity (NCI-CTCAE)**
  - **Long term toxicity (ICPC, ICD-GM)**



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# Assessment of toxicity

**Acute Toxicity** (according to WHO<sup>1</sup> or NCI-CTC<sup>2</sup>)

**Acute toxicities should be asked for and documented after every treatment course** LoE 5 D AGO ++

Grade	Information required
0 none	organs involved
1 mild	type of toxicity
2 moderate	time interval after treatment
3 severe	effect on general health status
4 life threatening	treatment required
5 death	recovery achieved

**Long term toxicity** (= secondary diseases after tumour therapy)

**Long term surveillance and documentation in regular intervals**  
(acc. ICPC<sup>3</sup> following symptoms or acc. ICD-10-GM<sup>4</sup> following diagnoses) LoE 5 D AGO ++

## Acute Toxicity (LoE 5D AGO++)

1. WHO Handbook for reporting results of cancer treatment, N0 48 (1979) (WHO offset Publications, Geneva)
2. NCI, Bethesda, USA, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v5.0 (CTCAE; published 2017);  
[https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic\\_applications/ctc.htm#ctc\\_50](https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/ctc.htm#ctc_50) (Download 18.01.2018)

## Acute toxicities should be asked for and documented after every treatment course (LoE 5D AGO++)


1. Cirillo M, Lunardi G, Coati F, et al: Management of oral anticancer drugs: Feasibility and patient approval of a specific monitoring program. Tumori 100: 243-248, 2014

## Long term toxicity (= secondary diseases after tumour therapy) (LoE5 D AGO++)

1. International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC) revised December 2016,  
<http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/icpc2/en/> (Download 18.01.2018) or  
<http://www.globalfamilydoctor.com/groups/WorkingParties/wicc.aspx> (Download 18.01.2018)
2. Deutsches Institut für Medizinische Dokumentation und Information (DIMDI), ICD-10-GM Version 2017;

<https://www.dimdi.de/static/de/klassi/icd-10-gm/kodesuche/onlinefassungen/htmlgm2017/> (Download 18.01.2018)

3. Kenyon M, Mayer DK, Owens AK. Late and long-term effects of breast cancer treatment and surveillance management for the general practitioner. *J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs*. 2014 May-Jun;43(3):382-98.
4. Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Guidelines Taskforce, Eric J. Chow, Lynnette Anderson, K. Scott Baker, Smita Bhatia, Gregory M.T. Guilcher, Jennifer T. Huang, Wendy Pelletier, Joanna L. Perkins, Linda S. Rivard, Tal Schechter, Ami Jayant Shah, Karla Dee Wilson, Kenneth Wong, Auditory and Vision Guidelines Taskforce, Satkiran Grewal, Cardiopulmonary Guidelines Taskforce, Saro Armenian, Endocrine Guidelines Taskforce, Lillian R. Meacham, Genitourinary and Renal Guidelines Taskforce, Daniel A. Mulrooney, Oral, Dental, Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Guidelines Taskforce, Sharon M. Castellino. Late Effects Surveillance Recommendations among Survivors of Childhood Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation: A Children's Oncology Group Report. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2017 May 1. Published in final edited form as: *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2016 May; 22(5): 782–795.
5. Inge Spronk, Joke C Korevaar, Francois G Schellevis, et al. Evidence-based recommendations on care for breast cancer survivors for primary care providers: a review of evidence-based breast cancer guidelines. *BMJ Open*. 2017; 7(12): e015118.
6. M.J. Heins, J.C. Korevaar, P.M. Rijken, et al. For which health problems do cancer survivors visit their General Practitioner? *European Journal of Cancer* (2013) 49, 211– 218.



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## Acute Toxicity (NCI CTCAE vs 5.0, 2017)


- **Grade 1**  
Mild; asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated.
- **Grade 2**  
Moderate; minimal, local or noninvasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental ADL\*.
- **Grade 3**  
Severe or medically significant but not immediately life-threatening; hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization indicated; disabling; limiting self care ADL\*\*.
- **Grade 4**  
Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated.
- **Grade 5**  
Death related to AE.

Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

\* Instrumental ADL refer to preparing meals, shopping for groceries or clothes, using the telephone, managing money, etc.

\*\* Self care ADL refer to bathing, dressing and undressing, feeding self, using the toilet, taking medications, and not bedridden.

- 1 NCI, Bethesda, USA, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v5.0 (CTCAE; published 2017); [https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic\\_applications/ctc.htm#ctc\\_50](https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/ctc.htm#ctc_50) (Download 18.01.2018)



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- **Incidence of side effects  
(according to technical product information by  
MedDRA\* classification)**

\* MedDRA - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

\*MedDRA - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

<https://www.meddra.org/>

Chemotherapy – Acute Toxicities I													
DRUGS	SYSTEM ORGAN CLASS												
	INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	NEOPLASMS BEN., ALIENANT AND UNSPECIFIED (INCL. CYSTS & POLYPS)	BLOOD & LYMPH. SYST. DISORDERS	IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS (ALLERGIES)	ENDOCRINE DISORDERS	METABOLISM AND NUTRITION DISORDERS	PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS	NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS	EYE DISORDERS	EAR AND LABYRINTH DISORDERS	CARDIAC DISORDERS	VASCULAR DISOR. INCL. HOT FLASHES	
<b>Alkylating antineoplastic agent</b>													
Cyclophosphamide	4	2	5	5	1	-	1	3	2	3	3	3	
<b>Anti-Metabolites</b>													
Methotrexate	1	-	4	3	3	-	3	4	2	-	1	2	
5-Fluorouracil*	5	-	5	2	2	5	-	3	3	-	5	3	
Capecitabine	4	3 (Lipoma)	4	3	-	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	
Gemcitabine	4	-	5	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	2	
<b>Platinum-complexes</b>													
Cisplatin	4	2	5	3	2	5	-	4	2	5	4	4	
Carboplatin	4	-	5	4	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	
<b>Anthracyclines / Anthrachinones</b>													
Epi-/Doxorubicin	5	3	5	1-2	-	1-5	-	-	4	-	4	5	
Liposom. Doxorubicin	5	-	5	-	-	5	3	4	(4)	-	4	4	
PEG-lipos. Doxorubicin	4	-	4	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	4	-	
Mitoxanthrone	5	3	5	3	-	4	-	4	3	3	4	3	
<b>Taxanes</b>													
Paclitaxel	5	1	5	5	-	1	1	5	1	1	4	5	
nab-Paclitaxel	4	-	5	3	-	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	
Docetaxel	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	4	4	
<b>Further tubulin-targeting drugs</b>													
Vinorelbine IV (PD)	5(5)	-	(5)	2(1)	-	-	-(5)	-(5)	-(4)	-	2(3)	3(4)	
Eribulin	4	-	4	-	-	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according the MedDRA-classification with the following categories of frequency: 1. Very rarely (<1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10). - unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

## System Organ Classes - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)

MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw.  
[https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide\\_20\\_1\\_english\\_0.pdf](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

## Sources for Technical Product Information (Download 19.01.2018):

Cyclophosphamid: [http://www.baxter.de/de\\_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf](http://www.baxter.de/de_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf)  
Methotrexat: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten\\_117469/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten_117469/fachinformation)  
5-Fluorouracil: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fluorouracil-HEXAL-50-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-100-ml\\_546519/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fluorouracil-HEXAL-50-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-100-ml_546519/fachinformation)  
Capecitabin: <https://www.zentiva.de/Produkte/Capecitabin-Zentiva/Downloads?id=a63946ee-51ce-46ac-8184-a468b705ed9b>  
Gemcitabin: <http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/GemzarFI07Jan.pdf>  
Cisplatin: <https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Cisplatin-Teva-1-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer->

Infusionsloesung-100-ml\_543960/fachinformation

Carboplatin: <http://www.teva.de/index.php?elD=dumpFile&t=f&f=37532&g=-1&r=11068%2C11068&token=eebf22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e>

Epirubicin:

Doxorubicin:

Liposomales Doxorubicin: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion\\_359323/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion_359323/fachinformation)

PEG-lipo. Doxorubicin: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml\\_121890/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml_121890/fachinformation)

Mitoxantron: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml\\_543783/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml_543783/fachinformation)

Paclitaxel: <https://medikamio.com/de-de/medikamente/paclitaxel-ratiopharm/pil>

Nab-Paclitaxel: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension\\_514889/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation)

Docetaxel: <https://mein.sanofi.de/produkte/Taxotere/Downloads?id=89447754-dfb2-450b-b35a-36950de8a74d>


Vinorelbin: <http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d3/fachinfo/Navelbine.pdf>

Eribulin: [http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo\\_Eribulin\\_Halaven.pdf](http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf)

#### Further Reading (selection):

1. Azim HA Jr, de Azambuja E, Colozza M, et al.: Long-term toxic effects of adjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer. Ann Oncol. 2011 Sep;22(9):1939-47.
2. Petrelli F et al: Mortality, leukemic risk, and cardiovascular toxicity of adjuvant anthracycline and taxane chemotherapy in breast cancer: a meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2012 Sep;135(2):335-46

3. Jim HS et al: Meta-analysis of cognitive functioning in breast cancer survivors previously treated with standard-dose chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Oct 10;30(29):3578-87
4. Cortes J, O'Shaughnessy J, Loesch D et al. Eribulin monotherapy versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with metastatic breast cancer (EMBRACE): a phase 3 open-label randomised study. *Lancet*. 2011;377:914-23
5. Link, H. and S. Schmitz (2013). "Treatment of cancer-associated anaemia: results from a two-day cross-sectional survey in Germany." *Onkologie* 36(5): 266-272.
6. Fox P, Darley A, Furlong E, et al: The assessment and management of chemotherapy-related toxicities in patients with breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas: A scoping review. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2017 Feb;26:63-82. doi: 10.1016/j.ejon.2016.12.008. Epub 2016 Dec 22.
7. Maeda S, Saimura M, Minami S, et al. Efficacy and safety of eribulin as first- to third-line treatment in patients with advanced or metastatic breast cancer previously treated with anthracyclines and taxanes. See comment in PubMed Commons below *Breast*. 2017 Jan 2;32:66-72. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2016.12.017.
8. Zhang XH, Hao S, Gao B, et al. A network meta-analysis for toxicity of eight chemotherapy regimens in the treatment of metastatic/advanced breast cancer. *Oncotarget*. 2016 Dec 20;7(51):84533-84543. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.13023.
9. Basch E, Prestrud AA, Hesketh PJ, et al. Antiemetics: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2011;29:4189- 4198
10. Crawford J.
11. NCCN, editor. NCCN Practice Guidelines in Oncology - v.1.2011; Myeloid Growth Factors. National Comprehensive Cancer Network 2011. 18-7-2011.
12. Madeddu C, Deidda M, Piras A, et al. Pathophysiology of cardiotoxicity induced by nonanthracycline chemotherapy. *J Cardiovasc Med (Hagerstown)*. 2016 May;17 Suppl 1 Special issue on Cardiotoxicity from Antiblasic Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.



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## Chemotherapy – Acute Toxicities II

– unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

DRUG	SYSTEM ORGAN CLASS											SPECIAL FEATURES
	RESPIRAT., THORAC. & MEDIA- STINAL DIS.	GASTROINT. DISOR- D. (NAUSEA, EMESIS)	HEPATO BILIARY DISORDERS	SKIN & SUBCUT. TIS. DISORD. (ALOPECIA)	MUSCULOSKELETA L & CONNECTIVE TISSE DISORDERS	RENAL & URINARY DISORDERS	PREGN. PUERPER- & PERINATAL CONDIT.	REPRODUCT. SYS. & BREAST DISORDERS	GENERAL DISORD. & ADMINI- STRATION SITE CONDITIONS	CONGEN. FAMILIAL GENET. DISORDERS		
<b>Alkylating antineoplastic agent</b>												
Cyclophosphamide	2	4	4	5	-	5	-	4	5	-		Hyponatraemia
<b>Anti-Metabolite</b>												
Methotrexate	4	5	5	4	3	3	-	3	1	-		Mucositis, risk of "third space"-toxicity
5-Fluorouracil	5	5	3	5	-	-	-	5	5	-		Risk DPD-deficiency: light 5%, severe 0.1%; diarrhea, heart
Capecitabine	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	3	5	-		Hand-foot-syndrome (HFS), risk of DPD-deficiency; heart
Gemcitabine	5	5	5	5	4	5	-	-	5	-		Flu-like symptoms, edema, heart
<b>Platinum-complexes</b>												
Cisplatin	4	5	4	4	-	5	-	3	5	-		Nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, CIPN
Carboplatin	4	5	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-		Colitis (nephrotoxicity)
<b>Anthracyclines / Anthrakinones</b>												
Epi-/Doxorubicin	2	5	-	5	1	4		1	5	-		Cardiotoxicity (CHF), sec. malign. diseases, extravasation
Lipo. Doxorubicin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	(4)	5	-		
PEG-lipo. Doxo.	4	5	-	5	4	-	-	4	5	-		Palmar and plantar erythema (PPE)
Mitoxantrone	4	5	3	5	-	3	-	3	4	-		Sec. AML, cardiomyopathy
<b>Taxanes</b>												
Paclitaxel	2	5	1	5	5	-	-	-	5	-		Peripheral neuropathy (CIPN); hypersensitivity, myalgia
nab-Paclitaxel	4	5	3	5	5	3	-	3	5	-		Peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)
Docetaxel	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-		Fluid retention, paronychia, colitis, myalgia
<b>Further tubulin-targeting drugs</b>												
Vinorelbine IV (PO)	3(4)	2 (5)	4(4)	2(5)	-(4)	2(4)	-	-	-	-		Phlebitis, GI-Tox (PO), CIPN
Eribulin	5	5	4	5	5	4	-	-	5	-		Constipation, CIPN

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according to the MedDRA-classification with the following categories of frequency: 1. Very rarely (<1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10).

### Abbreviations.

AML = Acute myeloic Leukemia; DPD = Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase; CHF = Cardiomyopathy; CIPN = Chemotherapy-induzierte peripheral neuropathy; HFS = Hand-Foot-Syndrome; PPE = Palmar and plantar Erythema.

### System Organ Classes - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities):

MedDRA: [https://www.meddra.org/ bzw. https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide\\_20\\_1\\_english\\_0.pdf](https://www.meddra.org/ bzw. https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

### Sources for Technical Product Information (Download 19.01.2018):

Cyclophosphamid: [http://www.baxter.de/de\\_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf](http://www.baxter.de/de_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf)

Methotrexat: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten\\_117469/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten_117469/fachinformation)

5-Fluorouracil: <https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fluorouracil-HEXAL-50-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-100->

ml\_546519/fachinformation

Capecitabin: <https://www.zentiva.de/Produkte/Capecitabin-Zentiva/Downloads?id=a63946ee-51ce-46ac-8184-a468b705ed9b>

Gemcitabin: <http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/GemzarFI07Jan.pdf>

Cisplatin: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Cisplatin-Teva-1-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-100-ml\\_543960/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Cisplatin-Teva-1-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-100-ml_543960/fachinformation)

Carboplatin: <http://www.teva.de/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=37532&g=-1&r=11068%2C11068&token=eebfb22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e>

Epirubicin:

Doxorubicin:

Liposomales Doxorubicin: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion\\_359323/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion_359323/fachinformation)

PEG-lipo. Doxorubicin: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml\\_121890/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml_121890/fachinformation)

Mitoxantron: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml\\_543783/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml_543783/fachinformation)

Paclitaxel: <https://medikamio.com/de-de/medikamente/paclitaxel-ratiopharm/pil>

Nab-Paclitaxel: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/AbraXane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension\\_514889/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/AbraXane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation)

Docetaxel: <https://mein.sanofi.de/produkte/Taxotere/Downloads?id=89447754-dfb2-450b-b35a-36950de8a74d>


Vinorelbin: <http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d3/fachinfo/Navelbine.pdf>

Eribulin: [http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo\\_Eribulin\\_Halaven.pdf](http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf)

### Further Reading (selection):

1. Azim HA Jr, de Azambuja E, Colozza M, et al.: Long-term toxic effects of adjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer. *Ann Oncol.* 2011 Sep;22(9):1939-47.
2. Petrelli F et al: Mortality, leukemic risk, and cardiovascular toxicity of adjuvant anthracycline and taxane chemotherapy in breast cancer: a meta-analysis. *Breast Cancer Res Treat.* 2012 Sep;135(2):335-46
3. Jim HS et al: Meta-analysis of cognitive functioning in breast cancer survivors previously treated with standard-dose chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012 Oct 10;30(29):3578-87
4. Cortes J, O'Shaughnessy J, Loesch D et al. Eribulin monotherapy versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with metastatic breast cancer (EMBRACE): a phase 3 open-label randomised study. *Lancet.* 2011;377:914-23
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11. NCCN, editor. NCCN Practice Guidelines in Oncology - v.1.2011; Myeloid Growth Factors. National Comprehensive Cancer Network 2011. 18-7-2011.

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# Endocrine Therapy – Toxicities

DRUG	INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	NEOPLASMS BEN., MALIGNANT AND UNSPECIFIED (INCL. CYSTS & POLYPS)	BLOOD & LYMPH. SYST. DISORDERS	IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS (ALLERGIES)	ENDOCRINE DISORDERS	METABOLISM AND NUTRITION DISORDERS	PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS	NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS	EYE DISORDERS	EAR AND LABYRINTH DISORDERS	CARDIAC DISORDERS	VASCULAR DISOR. INCL. HOT FLUSHES
SERM												
Tamoxifen	-	3	4	-	3	5	-	4	4	-	-	4
AI	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	4	-	4	5
Anastrozole	-	-	4	-	-	4	5	4	-	-	4	5
Exemestane	3	-	3	-	-	5	4	4	3	-	3	5
Letrozole	4	-	3	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
SERD												
Fulvestrant	4	-	3	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4

DRUG	RESPIR., THORAC. & MEDIASTIN. DIS.	GASTROINT. DIS. (NAUSEA, EMESIS)	HEPATO BILIARY DISORDERS	SKIN & SUBCUT. DIS. (ALOPECIA)	MUSCULO SKELETA L & CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISORDERS	RENAL & URINARY DISORDERS	PREGN. PUERPER. & PERINAT. COND.	REPRODUCT. SYS. & SEXUAL DISORDERS	GENERAL DIS. & ADMINISTRATION SITE CONDITIONS	CONGEN. FAMIL. & GENET. DISORD.	SPECIAL FEATURES
SERM											
Tamoxifen	3	5	4	5	4	-	-	5	5	1	Hot flushes; rarely: endometrial Ca (>55y); thrombosis
AI	-	5	4	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	Hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis; cognition
Anastrozole	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	Hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis; cognition
Exemestane	3	4	3	5	5	3	-	4	5	-	Hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis; cognition
Letrozole	-	5	5	4	4	4	-	3	5	-	Hitzewallungen
Fulvestrant	-	5	5	4	4	4	-	3	5	-	

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according to the MedDRA-classification with the following categories of frequency:

1. Very rarely (<1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10).

- unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

## System Organ Classes - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities):

MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw.  
[https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide\\_20\\_1\\_english\\_0.pdf](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

## Sources for Technical Product Information (Download 19.01.2018):

Tamoxifen: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl\\_8660/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl_8660/fachinformation)

Anastrozol: <https://imedikament.de/anastrozol-ratiopharm-1-mg-filmtabletten/fachinformation>

Exemestan: [http://www.success-studie.de/c/downloads/Fachinfo/FI\\_ExemestanAromasin.pdf](http://www.success-studie.de/c/downloads/Fachinfo/FI_ExemestanAromasin.pdf)

Letrozol: [http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/Femara\\_Juli\\_2014.pdf](http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/Femara_Juli_2014.pdf)


Fulvestrant: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze\\_912622/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation)

# Side effects according Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 1. Infections and infestations

- General prophylaxis for infections
- Hepatitis B virus screening



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## Prophylaxis of Infections

### rarely applicable to patients with solid tumors (e.g. BC)

#### ASCO Practice Guideline „Antimicrobial Prophylaxis...” 2013

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ <b>Avoidance of highly infection-risking behavior or situations</b>	5	D	+
▪ <b>Prophylactic treatment in low risk patients</b>	1a	B	-
▪ <b>Prophylactic treatment in high risk* patients (e.g. according to NCCN Guidelines) with</b>			
▪ Antibiotics	1a	A	++
▪ Anti-fungal agents (triazole)	1a	B	+/-
▪ Virostatics in solid tumors	5	D	-
▪ Granulocyte colony-stimulating factors	1a	A	++


\* High risk: estimated duration of neutropenia < 100/μl > 7d

#### ASCO:

1. Flowers CR et al. Antimicrobial Prophylaxis and Outpatient Management of Fever and Neutropenia in Adults Treated for Malignancy\_Journal of Clinical Oncology, Vol 31, Issue 3 (February), 2013: 794-810. <https://www.asco.org/practice-guidelines/quality-guidelines/guidelines/supportive-care-and-treatment-related-issues#/9966>

#### NCCN:

1. NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2018: Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections. [https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/infections.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/infections.pdf)



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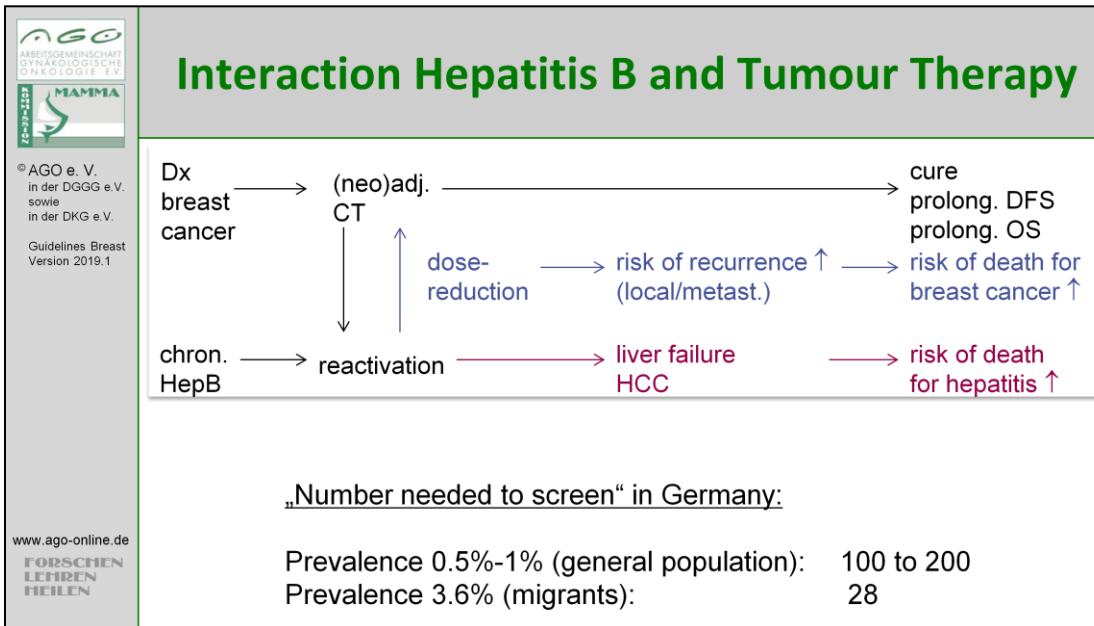
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# Hepatitis B virus screening before chemotherapy

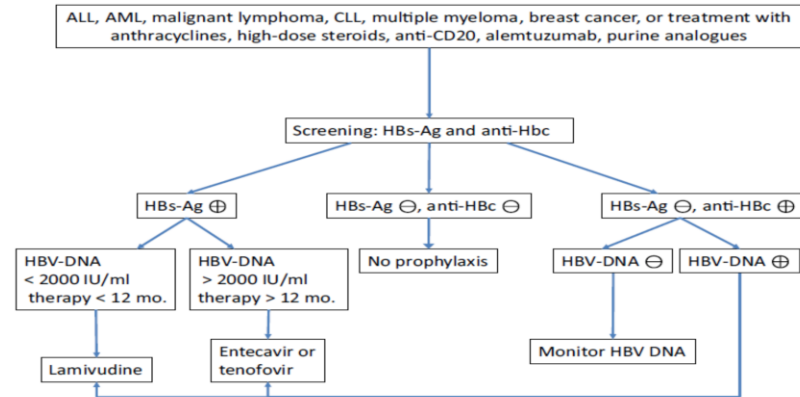
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Hepatitis B virus screening before adjuvant chemotherapy (HBsAG, anti-HBC)	2c	B	+
<u>In case of positive serology or reactivation:</u>			
■ Interruption of chemotherapy	5	D	++
■ Prophylactic therapy with virustatic drugs if HBV-DNA detected (according AGIHO/DGHO – recommendations)	1b	A	++
■ Hepatitis C virus screening before chemotherapy	5	D	+/-

- Sandherr M, Hentrich M, von Lilienfeld-Toal M, et al. Antiviral prophylaxis in patients with solid tumours and haematological malignancies--update of the Guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the German Society for Hematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO). Ann Hematol. 2015 Sep;94(9):1441-50.
- Robert-Koch-Institut. Epidemiologisches Bulletin. 20. Juli 2015 / Nr. 29
- Di Bisceglie AM, Lok AS, Martin P, et al. Recent US Food and Drug Administration warnings on hepatitis B reactivation with immune-suppressing and anticancer drugs: just the tip of the iceberg? Hepatology. 2015 Feb;61(2):703-11.
- Liu Z, Jiang L, Liang G, et al. Hepatitis B virus reactivation in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy: A review and meta-analysis of prophylaxis management. J Viral Hepat. 2017 Jan 10.
- Levaggi A, De Maria A, Dozin B, et al. Incidence of hepatitis in patients with evidence of past or current hepatitis B or C during chemotherapy for early breast cancer. Anticancer Res. 2014 Jul;34(7):3715-20.
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[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/infections.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/infections.pdf)




1. Wong WW, Hicks LK, Tu HA et al. Hepatitis B virus screening before adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with early-stage breast cancer: a cost-effectiveness analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2015 Jun;151(3):639-52.

## AGIHO / DGHO – recommendations on Hepatitis B virus screening in oncology




Sandherr M et al. Ann Hematol. 2015 Sep;94(9):1441-50

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## International recommendations on Hepatitis B virus screening

### Recommendations of Various Authoritative Bodies Regarding Screening for Hepatitis B to Mitigate the Risk of HBV Reactivation

Organization	Recommendation	Tests to Be Done
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Persons needing immunosuppressive therapy, including chemotherapy, immunosuppression related to organ transplantation, and immunosuppression for rheumatologic or gastroenterologic disorders	HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs
American Academy of Dermatology	Hepatitis B reactivation after treatment with tumor necrosis factor inhibitors has been reported; in the appropriate clinical setting, patients should be screened for hepatitis B infection.	Not stated
American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases	All patients before beginning immunosuppressive therapy	HBsAg, anti-HBc
Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver	Before receiving immunosuppression or chemotherapy, patients should be screened for HBsAg. Patients who are going to receive biologic agents such as anti-CD20 or anti-tumor necrosis factor-α should be screened for anti-HBc.	HBsAg, anti-HBc
European Association for the Study of the Liver	All candidates for chemotherapy and immunosuppressive therapy should be screened.	HBsAg, anti-HBc
American Society of Clinical Oncology	Physicians may consider screening patients belonging to groups at heightened risk for chronic HBV infection or if highly immunosuppressive therapy is recommended.	Consider HBsAg, consider anti-HBc
US Preventive Services Task Force	Screen persons who are immunosuppressed.	HBsAg

Di Bisceglie AM et al. *Hepatology*. 2015 Feb;61(2):703-11.

1. Di Bisceglie AM, Lok AS, Martin P, et al. Recent US Food and Drug Administration warnings on hepatitis B reactivation with immune-suppressing and anticancer drugs: just the tip of the iceberg? *Hepatology*. 2015 Feb;61(2):703-11.
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## Side Effects According Organ Systems

### Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

## 2. Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl. cysts and polyps)

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	Oxford LoE GR														
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■ Tamoxifen approximately doubles the risk for developing endometrial cancer (in pts. older than 55 at start of therapy)	2b														


### Statements 1-4:

1. Schaapveld M, Visser O, Louweman M *et al.* (2008) Risk of primary non breast cancers after breast cancer treatment: a dutch population-based study. *J Clin Oncol* 26: 1239-46.
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Radiother Oncol. 2016 Dec;121(3):402-413. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2016.08.017. Epub 2016 Sep 14.

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2. Rosell J, Nordenskjöld B, Bengtsson NO, et al. Long-term effects on the incidence of second primary cancers in a randomized trial of two and five years of adjuvant tamoxifen. Acta Oncol. 2017 Jan 12:1-4. doi: 10.1080/0284186X.2016.1273547.
3. Dominick S, Hickey M, Chin J, et al. Levonorgestrel intrauterine system for endometrial protection in women with breast cancer on adjuvant tamoxifen. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015 Dec 9;(12):CD007245. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD007245.pub3.

	<h2>Secondary Malignancies II (After Radiotherapy)</h2>	
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	<p>■ <b>Enhanced risk especially among ever smokers</b></p> <p>■ <b>No difference of secondary malignancy between PBI und WBI</b></p>	<p><b>2b</b></p> <p><b>2c</b></p>

1. Schaapveld M, Visser O, Louweman M et al.(2008) Risk of primary non-breast cancers after breast cancer treatment: a dutch population-based study. J Clin Oncol 26: 1239-46.
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## Side Effects According Organ Systems

### Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 3. *Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders*

- Anemia
- Neutropenia
- Febrile Neutropenia (FN)

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	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Indicated in asymptomatic anemia	1a	B	-
▪ Therapy and secondary prophylaxis in CT-induced anemia	1a	A	+
▪ In the adjuvant setting	1b	A	+
▪ In the neoadjuvant/metastatic setting	1a	A	+/-
▪ In dose-dense / dose-escalated adj. CT (iddETC)	1b	A	+
▪ Treatment start at Hb-levels < 10 g/dL	1a	A	+
▪ Target Hb 11–12 g/dL	1a	A	+
▪ Improvement of outcome (DFS, OS)	1a	B	--
▪ Risk of thromboembolic events is increased by use of ESAs	1a	A	


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## Phase III Study of Epoetin Alfa Versus Best Standard of Care in Anemia Patients with Metastatic Breast Cancer

**N=2.098 Pat., Hb <11g/dl; non inferiority study.**  
**Prespecified upper non inferiority margin = 1.15**

	PFS (median)		OS (median)	ORR	RBC transfusions	TVE
<b>Epo</b>	Invest.* 7,4 Mon	IRC** 7,6 Mon	17,2 Mon	50%	5,8%	2,8%
<b>BSC</b>	7,4 Mon.	7,6 Mon.	17,4 Mon	51%	11,4%	1,4%
	HR: 1,09	HR: 1,02	HR: 1,06	OR: 0,95	p<.001	p=.04
	Upper CI: 1,20	Upper CI: 1,146				

\* Investigator determined  
\*\* Independent review committee

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## Practical Use of ESAs

- **Epoetin  $\alpha$  and Darbepoetin are equieffective**
- **Dosage:**
  - Epoetin  $\alpha$ : 150 IU/kg 3 x weekly s.c. or  
40.000 IU 1 x /week s.c. or  
80.000 IU q2w s.c. or  
120.000 IU q3w s.c.
  - Epoetin  $\beta$ : 30.000 IE weekly s.c.
  - Darbepoetin: 2,25  $\mu$ g/kg s.c. weekly or 500  $\mu$ g s.c. q3w
- **Weekly hematologic blood controls**
  - Dose reduction if Hb-increase > 1g/dl within 2 weeks
  - Dose increase if Hb-increase < 1g/dl within 4-6 weeks
- **In case of FID (“functional iron deficiency”) iron supplementation, preferably i.v.**
- **Stop ESA-treatment if there is no Hb increase after 9 weeks**


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([https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/anemia.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/anemia.pdf))

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# Granulocyte Colony-stimulating Factors

		Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
■	<b>Primary prophylaxis for expected febrile neutropenia (FNP)</b>			
	■ If expected risk for FNP 10–20%	1b	B	+/-
	■ In case of individual risk factors	3b	C	+
	■ If expected risk for FNP >20% (e.g. DAC, dose-dense CT)	1a	A	++
■	<b>Secondary prophylaxis during chemotherapy (previous FNP or neutropenia grade IV &gt; 7 days)</b>	1b	A	++
■	<b>Therapeutic usage for FNP</b>	1a	A	+/-
■	<b>Start related to chemotherapy and duration</b>			
	■ Pegfilgrastim day 2	1b	A	++
	■ Lipegfilgrastim day 2	1b	A	++
	■ Filgrastim/Lenograstim from day 2–3 until ANC > 2–3 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	1b	A	++

#### Relevant Guidelines:


1. S3 Leitlinie Supportive Therapie: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.1, 2017, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff 29. Januar 2018)
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## Management of Febrile Neutropenia

c.f. Recommendations by Arbeitsgemeinschaft Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO) der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO)

www.dgho-infektionen.de (H. Link et al: 04/07)

**Definition** (oral temperature of  $>38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  or two consecutive readings of  $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2 h in a patient with an ANC of  $<500\text{ cells/mm}^3$  or expected to fall to  $<500\text{ cells/mm}^3$ )

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Clinical examination	5	D	++
■ Daily evaluation	5	D	++
■ Hospitalization of high risk patients	1b	A	++
■ Homecare in low risk patients	1b	A	+
■ Differential blood count	5	D	++
■ Blood cultures	5	D	++
■ Imaging of lungs	3	C	++
■ Immediate initial empiric antibiotic therapy	1a	A	++
■ Empiric antifungal therapy 4–7d in case of failure of antibiotic therapy	1b	A	++
■ G-CSF for treatment (not prophylactic)	2b	B	+/-

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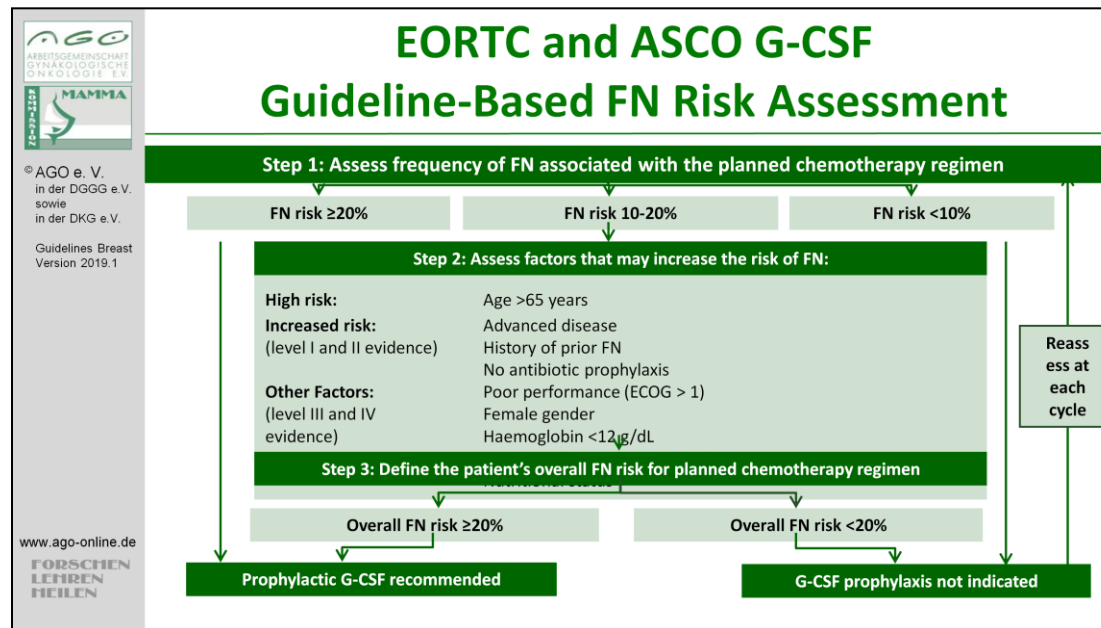
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## Empirical Antibiotic Therapy

**The recommendations for empirical antibiotic therapy are currently changing because of infection biological findings.**

**Current recommendations should be referred to regularly and adjusted to within personal professional judgement.**

The “Arbeitsgemeinschaft Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO) der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO) [www.dgho-infektionen.de](http://www.dgho-infektionen.de)“ is a source for regular consultation.



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# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 4. Endocrine disorders

	<h1>Therapy-associated Amenorrhea (CRA, CIA, TIA)</h1>	
© AGO e. V. in der DGGG e.V. sowie in der DKG e.V.  Guidelines Breast Version 2019.1	■ CRA may be permanent or temporary (depending on age of the patient and type of chemotherapy)	Oxford <u>LoE</u> 2b
	■ The risk of CRA increases with patient's age and duration of the chemotherapy	2b
	■ CRA is an imperfect surrogate for menopause and fertility	5
	■ Adjuvant endocrine therapy with GnRHa induces reversible amenorrhea, but delays conception to a less fertile period	5
	■ Ovarian reserve of women who remain premenopausal after CTX is reduced	2b
www.ago-online.de FORSCHEN LEHREN HEILEN	■ CRA is associated with improved outcome (DFS/OS)	1b
	Synonym: Chemotherapy related or induced / Treatment induced Amenorrhea (CRA, CIA, TIA)	

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# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 5. Psychiatric Disorders

- Depression
- Fatigue
- Cognitive impairment
- Sleep disturbances

	(Therapy Associated) Depression		
	LoE	GR	AGO
 <p>© AGO e. V. in der DGGG e.V. sowie in der DKG e.V.</p> <p>Guidelines Breast Version 2019.1</p> <p>www.ago-online.de</p> <p>FORSCHEN LEHREN HEILEN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depression is an often reported adverse event in breast cancer patients (20–30%)</li> <li>Psychological interventions are effective to improve mood, but not survival in distressed and depressed patients</li> <li>Antidepressants have shown to improve depression in breast cancer patients</li> <li>Regular exercise participation can prevent depression among breast cancer survivors</li> </ul>	<p>2a</p> <p>1b</p> <p>1b</p> <p>2b</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B +</p>

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(Therapy Related) Fatigue			
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fatigue frequently present in breast cancer patients (30–60%)</li> </ul>	2a	B	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exclusion of somatic reasons (anemia, tumor burden, co-morbidity, medication) for fatigue</li> </ul>	1a	A	++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psycho-social interventions specifically addressing fatigue are efficient in reducing fatigue</li> </ul>	1a	A	++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical exercise can improve fatigue</li> </ul>	1b	D	+
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet, Yoga can improve fatigue</li> </ul>	2b	B	+
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methylphenidate can improve fatigue</li> </ul>	1a	D	+

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	(Therapy Associated) Cognitive Impairment	
	LoE	GR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Therapy-related cognitive deficits (“chemobrain”) frequently described (16–75%)</li> </ul>	2a	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cognitive-behavioral therapy is beneficial for cognitive function</li> </ul>	2b	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methylphenidate might improve cognitive function in patients with cancer</li> </ul>	3a	C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under therapy with aromatase inhibitors, deterioration of cognitive performance was observed (espec. verbal memory)</li> </ul>	1a	B



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#### Therapy-related cognitive deficits (“chemobrain”) frequently described (16–75%):

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13. Selamat MH, Loh SY, Mackenzie L, et al.: Chemobrain experienced by breast cancer survivors: a meta-ethnography study investigating research and care implications. *PLoS One*. 2014 Sep 26;9(9):e108002. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0108002. eCollection 2014.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy is beneficial for cognitive function:

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2014.


Methylphenidate might improve cognitive function in patients with cancer:

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Under therapy with aromatase inhibitors, deterioration of cognitive performance was observed (espec. verbal memory) :

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## (Therapy Associated) Sleep Disturbances

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
2a	B	
1b	A	++

- Sleep disturbances are a common problem of breast cancer patients during and after therapy (20–70%)
- Behavioral therapies demonstrated efficacy in the treatment of insomnia and improved the quality of life

### Sleep disturbances are a common problem....

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  12. Tabrizi FM, Radfar M, Taei Z (2016). Effects of supportive-expressive discussion groups on loneliness, hope and quality of life in breast cancer survivors: a randomized control trial. Psychooncology, 25, 1057-63.

*Behavioral therapies have demonstrated efficacy.....*

1. Berger AM, Kuhn BR, Farr LA, et al: One-year outcomes of a behavioral therapy intervention trial on sleep quality and cancer-related fatigue. J Clin Oncol 27: 6033-6040, 2009
2. Savard J, Simard S, Ivers H, et al: Randomized study on the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia secondary to breast cancer, part I: Sleep and psychological effects. J Clin Oncol 23:6083-6096, 2005
3. Smith MT, Perlis ML, Park A, et al: Comparative meta-analysis of pharmacotherapy and behavior therapy for persistent insomnia. Am J Psychiatry 159:5-11, 2002

# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 6. Nervous system disorders


- Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)

## Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)

- **Incidence with taxanes:**
  - Grade 1–2: 20–50 %
  - Grade 3–4: 6–20 %
- **Risk factors: type and dose of chemotherapy, BMI, reduced physical activity**
- **Individual risk factors**
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Nutritive-toxic compounds part. alcohol
  - Renal failure
  - Hypothyreosis
  - Collagenoses / vasculitis
  - Vitamine deficiency
  - HIV-Infection
  - CMT-Gen mutations
- **Unclear:**
  - Other genetic factors (SNPs, mutations)

1. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH, et al.: American Society of Clinical Oncology. Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in survivors of adult cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Jun 20;32(18):1941-67.
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<http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff 29. Januar 2018)

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	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Non drug-based prevention</b>			
▪ Functional training (physical fitness, sensomotoric stimulation training etc.)	5	D	+
▪ Compression treatment (tight surgical gloves, compression stockings)	2b	B	+
▪ Cooling gloves and stockings	2b <sup>a</sup>	B	+/-
▪ Elektro-acupuncture	1b	B	-
<b>Drug-based prevention</b>			
▪ Venlafaxine	2a	C	+/-
▪ Palmitoylethanolamine (PEA) topically or PO	5	D	+/-
▪ A-lipoic-acid (thioctic acid), amifostine, amitriptyline, acetyl-L-car-nitine, carbamazepine, electrolyte solutions, glutathione, Goshajinkigan (GJG), oxcarbazepine, vitamine B, vitamine E or other compounds <sup>1</sup>	1b	A	-

<sup>1</sup> A list of no recommended drugs at Hershman et al. 2014

### Reviews/Guidelines:

1. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH, et al.: American Society of Clinical Oncology. Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in survivors of adult cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Jun 20;32(18):1941-67.
2. Hu LY, Mi WL, Wu GC, et al.: Prevention and Treatment for Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy: Therapies Based on CIPN Mechanisms. Current Neuropharmacology, 2018, 16, 1-12
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# Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy – Therapy –

		Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
<b><u>Non drug-based therapy</u></b>				
▪ Functional training (physical fitness, sensomotoric stimulation training etc.)		2a	C	+
▪ Physiotherapy / physical treatment		5	D	+
<b><u>Drug-based therapy</u></b>				
▪ Menthol locally (1%), capsaicin/lidocain locally		5	D	+
▪ Baclofen/amitryptiline/ketamin-gel		2b	B	+
▪ Duloxetine for therapy of CIPN.induced pain		1b	B	+
▪ Opioids for therapy of CIPN.induced pain		5	D	+
▪ Palmitoylethanolamine (PEA) topically or PO.		5	D	+/-
▪ Venlafaxine		5	D	+/-
▪ Gabapentin, pregabalin		1b	B	+/-
▪ Amitryptiline/ nortriptyline, imipramine/desipramine		1b	B	+/-
▪ Acetyl-L-carnitine, lamotrigine or other compounds <sup>1</sup>		1b	B	-

<sup>1</sup> A list of no recommended drugs at Hershman et al. 2014

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# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 7. Cardiac Disorders

 <p>© AGO e. V. in der DGGG e.V. sowie in der DKG e.V.</p> <p>Guidelines Breast Version 2019.1</p> <p>www.ago-online.de</p> <p>FORSCHEN LEHREN HEILEN</p>	<h1>Cardiotoxicity as Long-term Side Effect</h1>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Equivalent cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin and epirubicin at recommended dose levels (450–500 and 900–1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> cum. dose, resp.)</li> <li>▪ Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity</li> <li>▪ Anthracycline- or trastuzumab-associated cardiotoxicity may occur earlier/more frequently:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elderly patients</li> <li>▪ Obesity</li> <li>▪ Hypertension</li> <li>▪ Hypercholesterolemia</li> <li>▪ Pre-existing cardiac diseases (incl. borderline LVEF)</li> <li>▪ Diabetes mellitus</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Monitoring of cardiac function:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Standardized echocardiography (LVEF or SF in %)</li> <li>▪ Troponin I as marker of cardiac toxicity</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Betablocker-prophylaxis during anthracycline therapy</li> </ul>	<p>Oxford LoE GR AGO</p>	<p>2b B</p>	<p>1b B</p>
<p>2b B</p>		<p>3b C +</p>	<p>2b B +/-</p>	<p>2a B +/-</p>

## Statements

“Equivalent cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin and epirubicin at recommended dose levels (450–500 and 900–1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> cum. dose, resp.)”

“Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity”

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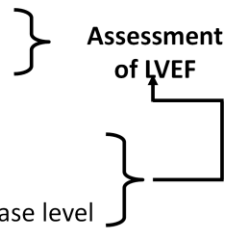
## Adjuvant Trastuzumab Cardiac Monitoring for CHF

**Oxford LoE: 5**
**GR: D**
**AGO: ++**

**Before start of trastuzumab**

- History, physical examination (edema, hepatomegaly)
- Echocardiography (alternative to MUGA)

**Assessment of LVEF**



**During trastuzumab**

Regular assessment of

- Heart rate increase > 15% above individual base level
- Body weight increase ≥ 2 kg/week
- Cardiac signs and symptoms


**3 monthly assessment of LVEF**

### Adjuvant Trastuzumab – Cardiac Monitoring for CHF (Slide 43/82)

*Statement: Cardiac Monitoring (5 D ++)*

Vote result of the AGO recommendation: 100%

1. Perez EA, Suman VJ, Davidson NE, et al.: Cardiac safety analysis of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide followed by paclitaxel with or without trastuzumab in the North Central Cancer Treatment Group N9831 adjuvant breast cancer trial. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Mar 10;26(8):1231-8. Epub 2008 Feb 4.
2. Mackey JR, Clemons M, Côté MA, et al.: Cardiac management during adjuvant trastuzumab therapy: recommendations of the Canadian Trastuzumab Working Group.
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# Feasibility of Treatment Combinations Considering Toxicities

## Regarding cardiac toxicity

- Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy
- Trastuzumab simultaneous to epirubicin
- Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin
- Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy

## Regarding lung and breast fibrosis

- Tamoxifen simultaneous to radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy simultaneous to radiotherapy

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	+
2b	B	+/-
2b	B	-
2c	C	-
3	C	+/-
1b	B	-

### *“Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy”*

1. Halyard MY, Pisansky TM, Dueck AC: Radiotherapy and adjuvant trastuzumab in operable breast cancer: tolerability and adverse event data from the NCCTG Phase III Trial N9831. J Clin Oncol 27: 2638-2644, 2009
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### *“Trastuzumab simultaneous to epirubicin”*

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3. van Ramshorst MS, van Werkhoven E, Honkoop AH, et al.: Toxicity of dual HER2-blockade with pertuzumab added to anthracycline versus non-anthracycline containing chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment in HER2-positive breast cancer: The

TRAIN-2 study. Breast. 2016 Oct;29:153-9. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2016.07.017. Epub 2016 Aug 5.

“Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin”

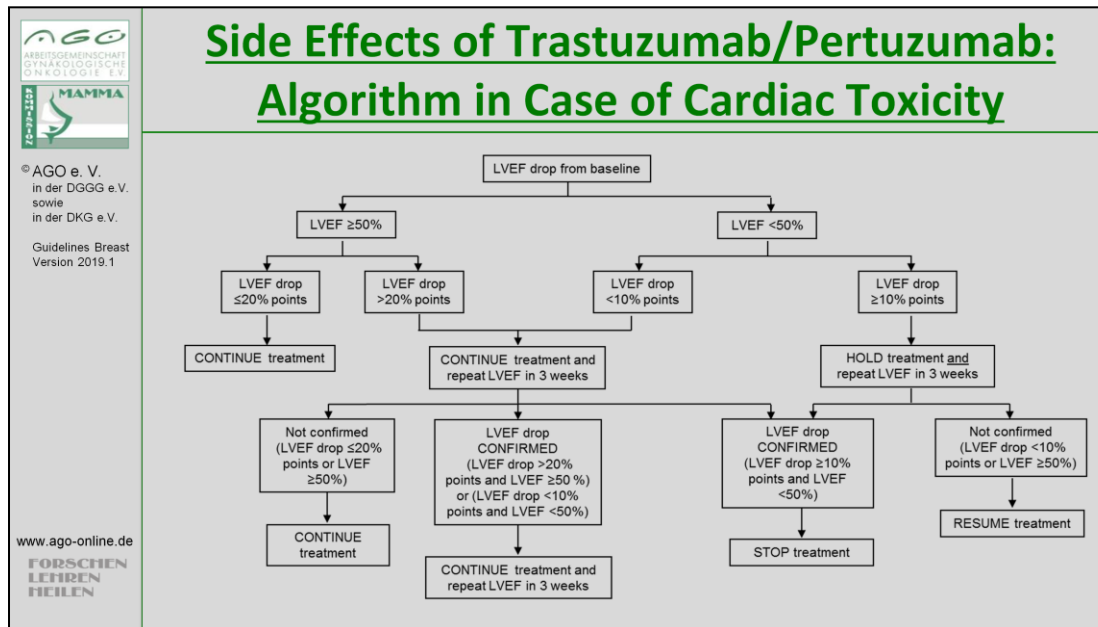
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“Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy”

1. Toledano A, Garaud P, Serin D, et al.: Concurrent administration of adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy after breast-conserving surgery enhances late toxicities: long-term results of the ARCOSEIN multicenter randomized study. Int J Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys. 2006; 65: 324-332.

“Tamoxifen simultaneous to radiotherapy”

1. Kraus-Tiefenbacher U, Sfintizky A, Welzel G, et al.: Factors of influence on acute skin toxicity of breast cancer patients treated with standard external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) after breast conserving surgery (BCS). Radiat Oncol. 2012 Dec 18;7(1):217. [Epub ahead of print]
  2. Varga Z, Cserháti A, Kelemen G, et al.: Role of systemic therapy in the development of lung sequelae after conformal radiotherapy in breast cancer patients. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2011 Jul 15;80(4):1109-16.
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positive metastatic breast cancer in CLEOPATRA: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III study. *Oncologist*. 2013;18(3):257-64. doi: 10.1634/theoncologist.2012-0448. Epub 2013 Mar 8.

# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 8. Gastrointestinal Disorders

- Nausea, Emesis
- Mucositis
  - Stomatitis (Everolimus)
- Diarrhea
- Constipation



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## Antiemetic Therapy

<http://www.mascc.org/antiemetic-guidelines>  
[www.onkosupport.de](http://www.onkosupport.de)

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
5	D	++
1b	A	++
1a	A	++
1b	A	++
1b	A	++
3b	C	+


- After assessment of emetic potential of chemotherapy protocol
- Neurokinin-1-receptor-antagonists
- Dexamethasone
- 5-HT<sub>3</sub>-antagonists
- Fixed antiemetic combination therapy
- Rescue Medication
  - Olanzapine
  - Levomepromazine, benzodiazepines
  - Cannabinoids, ginger

Hesketh et al. Antiemetics: ASCO Clinical Guideline Update, JCO 2017, Juli 31.

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## Antiemetic Therapy

<http://www.mascc.org/antiemetic-guidelines>  
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Emetogenes Risiko (Risiko ohne Antiemese zu erbrechen)		Akute Phase (vor der medikamentösen Tumorthherapie)	Verzögerte Phase (ab 24 h nach der medikamentösen Tumorthherapie)
<b>Hoch &gt; 90 %</b>	hoch emetogen und AC- basierte Chemotherapie bei Patienten mit Mammakarzinom	5-HT <sub>3</sub> -RA	-
		NK <sub>1</sub> -RA	1
		Dexamethason	Dexamethason Tag 2-4
<b>Moderat 30-90 %</b>	carboplatinhaltige Chemotherapie <sup>1</sup>	5-HT <sub>3</sub> -RA	-
		NK <sub>1</sub> -RA („kann“)	1
		Dexamethason	fakultativ Dexamethason Tag 2-3
	moderat (außer Carboplatin)	5-HT <sub>3</sub> -RA	-
<b>Gering 10-30 %</b>		Dexamethason	2
		Dexamethason oder 5-HT <sub>3</sub> -RA oder MCP	-
<b>Minimal &lt; 10 %</b>		Keine Routineprophylaxe	Keine Routineprophylaxe


1. Keith B. :Systematic review of the clinical effect of glucocorticoids on nonhematologic malignancy BMC Cancer (2008);8:84
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# Supportive Therapy

## Antiemetics

Wirkstoffgruppe	Substanz	Dosierung	Nebenwirkungen	Potenzial
Serotonin- antagonisten	Ondansetron Tropisetron Granisetron Palonosetron	8 mg i.v., 2 x 4-8 mg p.o. 5 mg i.v., 5 mg p.o. 1-3 mg i.v. 0, 25 mg i.v.	Kopfschmerzen, Diarrhoe, Flushsymptomatik Transaminasenanstieg Darmatonie in hoher Dosierung	sehr hoch
NK1-Antagonisten	Aprepitant Fosaprepitant Rolapitant	125 mg d1, 80 mg d 2-3 p.o. 150 mg d1 i.v. 180 mg d1 p.o.	Cytochrom-P-450- Aktivierung mit Dosis-reduktion von Dexamethason (2 x 8 mg). Keine Kombination mit Astemizol, Terfenadin, Cisaprid	sehr hoch
Dopamin- antagonisten/ substituierte Benzamide	Metoclopramid Alizaprid	bis zu 120 mg/24h als Dauerinfusion od. als Tropfen  bis zu 300 mg i.v. oder p.o./24 h ( 6 Amp. od. 6 Tbl.)	Dyskinesien (Antidot:Biperiden)  Angstreaktion, Depressionen, Diarrhoe	hoch
Phenothiazine/ Butyrophenone	Haloperidol	1-3 mg 4 x/d	Sedation, Senkung der Krampfschwelle, transiente Leberwerterhöhung	mäßig
Corticosteroide	Dexamethason Prednisolon	8-20 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d 100-250 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d	Blutzuckerentgleisung, psychotische Reaktionen, Flush, Blutdruckanstieg	mäßig
Benzodiazepine	Diazepam Lorazepam	bis zu 20 mg/d 0,5-1,0 mg/d	Sedation, Atemdepression	gering
NEPA (Netupitant and Palonosetron)	fixe Kombinations partner (oral)	NE 300 mg PA 0,5 mg		sehr hoch



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## Mucositis Prevention


[http://www.mascc.org/assets/documents/MucositisGuidelinesMASCC2006\(dtV\).pdf](http://www.mascc.org/assets/documents/MucositisGuidelinesMASCC2006(dtV).pdf)  
Multidisciplinary S 3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL):  
„Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen – interdisziplinäre Querschnittsleitlinie“, released 11.11.2016

		Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standardized mouth hygiene for prophylaxis of oral mucositis should be adhered to by all age groups and during all cancer-related therapies with any risk for oral mucositis.</li> </ul>		2b		++
This entails:				
1. Patient:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular mouth washes (H<sub>2</sub>O, NaCl)</li> <li>Soft tooth brushes</li> <li>Interdental care: flossing or using interdental brush</li> <li>Avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, hot food, sour food</li> <li>Regular screening for lesions</li> </ul>				
2. Risk adjusted prophylaxis by dentist				
3. Continuous clinical control				
There is no evidence with regard to the use of one of the following compounds: allopurinol, capsaicin, glutamine, honey, camomile, camomile oil or extract, chewing gum, kefir, methadone, nystatin, pentoxifylline, povidone-iodine, vitamine A/E/combinations				

- RV Lalla, J Bowen, RV Lalla, et al.: MASCC/ISOO clinical practice guidelines for the management of mucositis secondary to cancer therapy. Cancer 2014; 120:1453-61
- McGuire DB, Fulton JS, Park J, et al.: Mucositis Study Group of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer/International Society of Oral Oncology (MASCC/ISOO). Systematic review of basic oral care for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013 Nov;21(11):3165-77.
- Jensen, S. B., V. Jarvis, Y. Zadik, et al.: "Systematic review of miscellaneous agents for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients."
- Support Care Cancer 2013;21(11): 3223-3232.
- Leenstra, J. L., R. C. Miller, R. Qin et al.: "Doxepin rinse versus placebo in the treatment of acute oral mucositis pain in patients receiving head and neck radiotherapy with or without chemotherapy: a phase III, randomized, double-blind trial (NCCTG-N09C6 [Alliance]). J Clin Oncol 2014;32(15): 1571-1577.
- Nicolatou-Galitis, O., T. Sarri, J. Bowen, et al.: Systematic review of amifostine for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(1): 357-364.
- Peterson, D. E., K. Ohrn, J. Bowen, et al.: Systematic review of oral cryotherapy for management of oral mucositis caused by cancer therapy. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(1): 327-332.
- Saunders, D. P., J. B. Epstein, S. Elad, J, et al.: Systematic review of antimicrobials, mucosal coating agents, anesthetics, and

analgesics for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(11): 3191-3207.

9. Yarom, N., A. Ariyawardana, A. Hovan, et al.: Systematic review of natural agents for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013;21(11):3209-21.



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## Prevention of Everolimus-Induced Stomatitis Using Dexamethasone Mouthwash

- **Study design:** single arm phase II-trial (SWISH)
- **Cohort:** 92 pts., treated with everolimus 10 mg and exemestane 25 mg
- **Schedule:** 10 mL of alcohol-free dexamethasone 0.5 mg per 5 mL oral solution (swish for 2 min and spit) for at least 8 weeks
- **Results:** after 13 wks exposition all-grade incidence of stomatitis 27% (BOLERO 67%),  
≥ grade 2 events 9% (BOLERO 27%)

Rugo et al., Lancet Oncol 2017

1. Rugo HS, Seneviratne L, Beck JT, et al.: Prevention of everolimus-related stomatitis in women with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer using dexamethasone mouthwash (SWISH): a single-arm, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2017 May;18(5):654-662.



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## Mucositis


[http://www.mascc.org/assets/documents/MukositisGuidelinesMASCC2006\(dtV\).pdf](http://www.mascc.org/assets/documents/MukositisGuidelinesMASCC2006(dtV).pdf)

- **Desinfecting / antiphlogistic measures :**  
Mouth rinsing with infusions of chamomile or salvia, extracts of chamomile, etheric oils, polyvidon-iodine, hexetidine. Local therapy with crystal violet solution 0.5% or tinctura myrrhei, H. mometasonfuroate + propylene glycol
- **Mucosa protecting measures (during / after application of chemotherapy):**  
Sucking ice cubes (especially from pineapple juice) during 5-fluorouracil- or HD-melphalan. Calcium folinate (Leucovorin-mouth gel®) every 4–6 hrs for HD-methotrexate:  
do not start earlier than 24 hours after end of MTX-Infusion (otherwise potential loss of efficacy of MTX!).  
Dexpantenole (Panthenol®-Solution. 5%) mouth rinsing.
- **Local antimycotic treatment:**  
Amphotericin B, nystatin, fluconazole
- **Local antiviral treatment**  
Aminoquinuride / tetracaine-HCl , Aciclovir®
- **Local anaesthesia:**  
Benzocaine, Doxepin 0,5% p.o.
- **Pain Therapy:** Opioids if indicated

1. [http://www.mascc.org/assets/documents/MukositisGuidelinesMASCC2006\(dtV\).pdf](http://www.mascc.org/assets/documents/MukositisGuidelinesMASCC2006(dtV).pdf)
2. RV Lalla, J Bowen RV Lalla, et al. MASCC/ISOO clinical practice guidelines for the management of mucositis secondary to cancer therapy. Cancer 2014; 120:1453-61
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5. Leenstra, J. L., R. C. Miller, R. Qin, et al.: Doxepin rinse versus placebo in the treatment of acute oral mucositis pain in patients receiving head and neck radiotherapy with or without chemotherapy: a phase III, randomized, double-blind trial (NCCTG-N09C6 [Alliance]). J Clin Oncol 2014;32(15): 1571-1577.
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7. Peterson, D. E., K. Ohn, J. Bowen, et al.: Systematic review of oral cryotherapy for management of oral mucositis caused by cancer therapy. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(1): 327-332.
8. Saunders, D. P., J. B. Epstein, S. Elad, et al.: Systematic review of antimicrobials, mucosal coating agents, anesthetics, and

analgesics for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(11): 3191-3207.

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## Diarrhea

- **Adsorbent agents**
  - Carbo medicinalis; *caoline / pectine, Al-Mg-silicate hydrate*
- **Analgetics, opioids**
  - Loperamide; *codeine, morphine IV, tintura opii (tinture of opium), butylscopolamine*
- **Pseudomembranous colitis**
  - Metronidazole *or (if not effective) vancomycin*

1. D. E. Peterson, C. B. Boers-Doets, R. J. Bensadoun, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee Management of oral and gastrointestinal mucosal injury: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up *Annals of Oncology* 2015;26 (Supplement 5): v139–v151.
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6. Middleton, G., S. Brown, C. Lowe, T. et al. (2013). "A randomised phase III trial of the pharmacokinetic biomodulation of

irinotecan using oral ciclosporin in advanced colorectal cancer: results of the Panitumumab, Irinotecan & Ciclosporin in COLOrectal cancer therapy trial (PICCOLO)." Eur J Cancer 2013, 49(16): 3507-3516.

# Constipation


## Important Side Effect of Opioid Treatment

- **Bulging agents**
  - Psyllium, flaxseed (shredded)
- **Osmotic laxatives**
  - Macrogol > Lactulose (Cochrane review **LoE 1a, AGO +**)
  - Oral radio-opaque material: ultima ratio e.g. sodium amidotrizoate
  - Sorbitol
- **Motility stimulating laxatives**
  - Senna, Ricinus (Castrol Oil), Bisacodyl, sodium-picosulfate
- **Emollients** (Internal lubricants e.g. paraffin)
- **Opioid-receptor-antagonists**  
(in opioid-related constipation)
  - Methylnaltrexone

## Side Effects According Organ Systems

### Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

## 9. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders (Alopecia)



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## Skin toxicities


Multidisciplinary S 3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL):  
„Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen – interdisziplinäre  
Querschnittsleitlinie“, released 11.11.2016

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Avoidance of chemotherapy-induced alopecia by cooling the patient's scalp*	1b		+/-
■ Prophylaxis of hand-foot-syndrome using urea containing lotions (5-10%)	1b		+
■ Prophylaxis of nail changes and hand-foot-syndrome by cooling hands during application of docetaxel	2b		+

\* Substance- and regimen specific

Relevant practice guideline:

1. Multidisciplinary S 3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL):
2. „Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - interdisziplinäre Querschnittsleitlinie“, released 11.11.2016



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## Scalp Cooling: Scalp Cooling Alopecia Prevention Trial (SCALP) and metaanalyses

**AGO: +/- LOE 2b B**

- Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA. 2017 Feb 14;317(6):596-605.
 

Primary Outcome: hair preservation

Cooling: 50.5 % success vs. 49.5 % failure

Non-cooling: 0 % success vs. 100 % failure

Fisher's exact test  $p < 0.001$

**Zwei Metaanalysen: AGO: +/- LOE 1b**

- Scalp cooling reduced relative risk (RR) of alopecia by 43% (RR, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.45-0.72;  $I^2 = 11\%$ ;  $P < .00001$ ). (Rugo & Voigt, Clinical Breast Cancer 2018; 18(1): 19-28.)
- Incidence rate of scalp metastasis (SC vs. no-SC) 0.61% vs. 0.41%;  $P = 0.43$ . (Rugo & Voigt; BCRT 2017)

1. Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA. 2017 Feb 14;317(6):596-605.
2. Rugo HS, Voigt J. Scalp Hypothermia for Preventing Alopecia During Chemotherapy. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Clin Breast Cancer. 2018 Feb;18(1):19-28.
3. Rugo HS, Melin SA, Voigt J. Scalp cooling with adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer and the risk of scalp metastases: systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2017 Jun;163(2):199-205.



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## Side Effects According Organ Systems

### Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

## 10. MUSCULOSKELETAL & CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISORDERS

*(see Chapter Osteooncology)*



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# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

### 11. General Disorders & Administration Site Conditions



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## Extravasation of Potentially Necrotizing Compounds (Anthracyclines, Taxanes, Vinorelbine)

	Oxford LoE	GR	AGO
■ <b>Dexrazoxane for treatment of anthracycline-extravasations</b> (exception: liposomal Anthracyc.)	2b	B	++
■ <b>Hyaluronic acid for treatment of taxane/vinorelbine-extravasations</b>	3b	D	++

### Relevant practice guideline:

1. American Society of Clinical Oncology 2008 clinical practice guideline update: use of chemotherapy and radiation therapy protectants.

### *Dexrazoxane*

1. Hensley ML, Hagerty KL, Kewalramani T, et al.: Cardioprotective effect of dexrazoxane in patients with breast cancer treated with anthracyclines in adjuvant setting: a 10-year single institution experience. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Jan 1;27(1):127-45.
2. Testore F, Milanese S, Ceste M, et al.: Dexrazoxane (Totect): FDA review and approval for the treatment of accidental extravasation following intravenous anthracycline chemotherapy. Oncologist. 2008 Apr;13(4):445-50.
3. Mouridsen HT, Langer SW, Buter J, et al.: Treatment of anthracycline extravasation with Savene (dexrazoxane): results from two prospective clinical multicentre studies. Ann Oncol. 2007 Mar;18(3):546-50.

### *Hyaluronsäure*

...

# Extravasation of Chemotherapy

## Role of Dexrazoxane/Hyaluronic Acid

### Dexrazoxane for treatment of anthracyclines paravasates

Day 1: 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 2: 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 3: 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (max. 1000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Otherwise or if treatment with dexrazoxane is not indicated, following measures are recommended:


1. Local cooling: ice packs for 15 min every 6 hrs, for at least 3 days, alternatively: 24 h continuous ice cooling
2. Local application (with swab) of dimethylsulfoxid 99% (DMSO) every 3-4 hours for at least 3 days (better 14 days), allow it to air dry. The interval may be extended to 6 hours from day 4 onward.

### Hyaluronic Acid in case of Taxan/Vinorelbin Paravasates:

- 1-10 Amp a 150 IU
- 1 ml dissolvent (z.B. NaCl 0.9%)
- Local anaesthesia
- No thermotherapy after taxanes
- Dry warmth 4 x daily 20 min during vincaalkaloids

## ■ Substance-Specific Side Effects

- Antibodies and Antibody-Drug-Conjugates (ADC)
- CDK 4/6-Inhibitors
- PARP-Inhibitors
- Small molecules (TKI, mTOR.Inihibitor)
- Immun-Checkpoint-Antibodies

Kex-Toxicities – Antibodies and Antibody-Drug-Conjugates (ADC)		Oxford		
		LoE	GR	AGO
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiotoxicity in the adjuvant setting (1,0–2,0%)</li> <li>Troponin I might identify patients who are at risk for cardiotoxicity</li> </ul>	1b	A	
	<b>Pertuzumab</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skin rash, diarrhea, mucositis</li> </ul>	1b	A	
	<b>Trastuzumab-Emtansine (T-DM1)</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thrombocytopenia, hepatotoxicity pyrexia, headache, pneumonitis, neuropathy</li> </ul>	1b	A	
	<b>Bevacizumab</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hypertonus, proteinuria, bleeding, left ventricular dysfunction,</li> </ul>	2b	B	

### Cardiotoxicity....

- Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N et al: Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med 365:1273-1283, 2011
- Procter M, Suter TM, de Azambuja, et al: Longer-term assessment of trastuzumab-related cardiac adverse events in the Herceptin Adjuvant (HERA) trial. J Clin Oncol 28: 3422-3428, 2010
- Russell SD, Blackwell KL, Lawrence J, et al: Independent adjudication of symptomatic heart failure with the use of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide followed by trastuzumab adjuvant therapy: a combined review of cardiac data from the National Surgical Adjuvant breast and Bowel Project B-31 and the North Central Cancer Treatment Group N9831 clinical trials. J Clin Oncol 28: 3416-3421, 2010
- Higa GM, Abraham J: Biological mechanisms of bevacizumab-associated adverse events. Expert. Rev Anticancer Ther 2009;9:999–1007
- Martin M, Esteva FJ, Alba E, et al: Minimizing cardiotoxicity while optimizing treatment efficacy with trastuzumab: review and expert recommendations. Oncologist 2009;14:1–11
- Untch M, Eidtmann H, du Bois A, et al: Cardiac safety of trastuzumab in combination with epirubicin and cyclophosphamide in women with metastatic breast cancer: results of a phase I trial. Eur J Cancer 2004; 40:988–97
- Cameron D, Piccart-Gebhart MJ, Gelber RD, Procter M, Goldhirsch A, de Azambuja E, Castro G Jr, Untch M, Smith I, Gianni L, Baselga J, Al-Sakaff N, Lauer S, McFadden E, Leyland-Jones B, Bell R, Dowsett M, Jackisch C; Herceptin Adjuvant (HERA) Trial Study

- Team. 11 years' follow-up of trastuzumab after adjuvant chemotherapy in HER2-positive early breast cancer: final analysis of the HERceptin Adjuvant (HERA) trial. *Lancet*. 2017 Mar 25;389(10075):1195-1205.
8. Pondé NF, Lambertini M, de Azambuja E. Twenty years of anti-HER2 therapy-associated cardiotoxicity. *ESMO Open*. 2016 Jul 21;1(4):e000073.

#### *Troponin I....*

1. Cardinale D, Colombo A, Torrisi R, et al: Trastuzumab-induced cardiotoxicity: clinical and prognostic implications of troponin I evaluation. *J Clin Oncol* 28: 3910-3916, 2010

#### *Bevacizumab ....*

1. Cortes J, Calvo V, Ramirez-Merino N et al: Adverse events risk associated with bevacizumab addition to breast cancer chemotherapy: a metanalysis. *Ann Oncol*. 2019 Jan 9. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdy535
2. Hamilton EP, Blackwell KL: Safety of Bevacizumab in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Oncology* 80:314-325, 2011
3. Syrigos KN, Karapanagiotu E, Boura P et al: Bevacizumab-induced hypertension. *Biodrugs*; 25:159-169, 2011
4. Blowers E, Hall K: Managing adverse events in the use of bevacizumab and chemotherapy. *Br J Nurs* 2009;18:351–6, 58
5. Miller K, Wang M, Gralow J, et al: Paclitaxel plus bevacizumab versus paclitaxel alone for metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 357: 2666-2676, 2007

#### *Lapatinib...*

1. Wu PA, Balagula Y, Lacouture ME, et al.: Prophylaxis and treatment of dermatologic adverse events from epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors. *Curr Opin Oncol* 23:343-351, 2011
2. Von Minckwitz G, Eidtmann H, Loibl S et al: Integrating bevacizumab, everolimus, and lapatinib into current neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimen for primary breast cancer. Safety results of the GeparQuinto trial. *Ann Oncol* 22:301-306, 2011
3. Sherill B, Amonkar MM, Sherif B et al: Quality of life in hormone receptor-positive Her2-positive metastatic breast cancer patients during treatment with letrozole alone or in combination with lapatinib. *Oncologist* 15:944-953, 2010
4. Cameron D, Casey M, Olicka C et al: Lapatinib plus capecitabine in women with Her2-positive advanced breast cancer: Final survival analysis of a phase III randomized trial. *Oncologist* 15:924-934, 2010
5. Geyer CE, Forster J, Lindquist D; et al: Lapatinib plus capecitabine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 355:2733-

2743, 2006

#### Pertuzumab


1. von Minckwitz G, Procter M, de Azambuja E, et al. APHINITY Steering Committee and Investigators. Adjuvant Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab in Early HER-2 Positive Breast Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2017 Jul 13;377(2):122-131.
2. Drucker AM, Wu S, Dang CT, et al.: Risk of rash with the anti-HER2 dimerization antibody pertuzumab: a meta-analysis. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2012 Sep;135(2):347-54.
3. Baselga J, Cortes J, Kim S-B et al. Pertuzumab plus Trastuzumab plus Docetaxel for metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012; 366:109-119

#### T-DM1

1. Verma S, Miles D, Gianni L, et al: EMILIA Study Group. Trastuzumab emtansine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Nov 8;367(19):1783-91.
2. von Minckwitz G, Huang CS, Mano MS, et al.; KATHERINE Investigators. Trastuzumab Emtansine for Residual Invasive HER2-Positive Breast Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2018 Dec 5. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1814017

#### Everolimus:

1. Baselga J, Campone M, Rugo H et al. Everolimus in postmenopausal hormone receptor positive advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366: 520-529



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# Toxicities of New Substances – CDK 4/6 Inhibitors (Palbociclib/Ribociclib/Abemaciclib)

UE, %	All Grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
Neutropenia	79,5/74,3/41,3	56,1/49,7/19,6	10,4/9,6/1,5
Leukopenia	39,0/32,9/20,8	24,1/19,8/7,3	0,7/1,2/0,3
Anemia	24,1/18,6/28,4	5,2/0,9/5,8	0,2/0,3/0
Thrombocytopenia	15,5/5,7/10,0	1,4/0,6/2,0	0,2/0/<1,0
Fatigue	37,4/36,5/40,1	1,8/2,1/1,8	0/0,3/0
Nausea	35,1/51,5/38,5	0,2/2,4/0,9	0/0/0
Vomiting	15,5/29,3/28,4	0,5/3,6/1,2	0/0/0
Diarrhea	26,1/35,0/81,3	1,4/1,2/9,5	0/0/0
Alopecia	32,9/33,2/26,6	-	-
Exantheme	17,8/17,1/14,0	0,9/0,6/<1,0	0/0/0
ALT elevated	9,9/15,6/15,6	1,7/7,5/5,8	0,1/1,8/0,3
AST elevated	9,7/15,0/15,0	2,5/4,8/3,0	0/0,9/0
Infections	60/50,3/39,1	6,0/3,6/4,0	1/0,6/0,9
QT-prolongation	N.A./7,5/N.A.	N.A./3,0/N.A.	N.A./0/N.A.
Palbociclib/Ribociclib/Abemaciclib			

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### Palbociclib


1. Verma S, Bartlett CH, Schnell P, et al. Palbociclib in Combination With Fulvestrant in Women With Hormone Receptor-Positive/HER2-Negative Advanced Metastatic Breast Cancer: Detailed Safety Analysis From a Multicenter, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Phase III Study (PALOMA-3). *Oncologist*. 2016 Oct;21(10):1165-1175. Epub 2016 Jul 1.
2. N.Harbeck, J. Ettl, Palbociclib, CDK 4/ 6 Inhibition als neue Therapieoption bei Patientinnen mit fortgeschrittenem HR+/ Her – Mammakarzinom. *Drug Report*, 2017

### Ribociclib

1. Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA, et al. Ribociclib as First-Line Therapy for HR-Positive, Advanced Breast Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2016 Nov 3;375(18):1738-1748. Epub 2016 Oct 7.

### Abemaciclib

1. Sledge GW, Jr., Toi M, Neven P, et al: Monarch 2: Abemaciclib in combination with fulvestrant in women with hr+/her2- advanced breast cancer who had progressed while receiving endocrine therapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:2875-2884.
2. Goetz MP, Toi M, Campone M, et al: Monarch 3: Abemaciclib as initial therapy for advanced breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:3638-3646.



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## QT interval prolongation: Ribociclib vs Placebo

- **Post-baseline QT interval prolongation > 480 msec 6.9% vs 1.2% (incidence Ribo vs Placebo)**
- **Post-baseline QT interval prolongation > 500 msec 1.5% vs 0.3%**
- **Therapy discontinuation for QT interval prolongation 0.3% vs 0.6%**
- **QT interval prolongation is not associated with symptoms; however, QT interval prolongation stands for elevated risk of life-threatening arrhythmia “torsades de pointes” (TdP)**

1. Tripathy D, Im SA, Colleoni M, et al. Ribociclib plus endocrine therapy for premenopausal women with hormone-receptor-positive, advanced breast cancer (MONALEESA-7): a randomized phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2018 Jul;19(7):904-915.
2. Slamon DJ, Neven P, Chia S, et al. Phase III Randomized Study of Ribociclib and Fulvestrant in Hormone-Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-2 Negative Advanced Breasts Cancer: MONALEESA-3. *J Clin Oncol.* 2018 Aug 20;36(24):2465-2472.
3. Durairaj C, Ruiz-Garcia A, Gauthier ER, et al. Palbociclib has no clinically relevant effect on the QTc interval in patients with advanced breast cancer. *Anticancer Drugs.* 2018 Mar;29(3):271-280.
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<div>  <b>Toxicities of new compounds: mTOR-Inhibitor – Everolimus –</b> </div>		
<div>  <p>© AGO e. V. in der DGGG e.V. sowie in der DKG e.V.</p> <p>Guidelines Breast Version 2019.1</p> <p>www.ago-online.de</p> <p><b>FORSCHEN LEHREN HEILEN</b></p> </div>	UE, %	grade >=3 (%)
	Stomatitis	11,6
	Exanthema	7,4
	Anemia	3,3
	Fatigue	6,8
	Nausea	5,6
	Emesis / Vomiting	2,9
	Diarrhea	6,2
	Loss of appetite	6,0
	Headache	3,9
	Weight loss	3,9
	Dyspnea	3,8
	Arthralgia	3,3
	Epistaxis	3,1
	Edema	2,9
	Constipation	2,6
	Pyrexia	2,9
	Cough	4,5
	ALT Elevated	2,6
	Pneumonitis	0,2
	Asthenia	2,4
	Dysgeusia	4,3

1. Baselga J, Campone M, Piccart M et al Everolimus in postmenopausal hormone receptor positive advanced breast cancer N Engl J Med:366,: 520 -529, 2012

## Toxicities of new compounds: PARP-Inhibitors – Olaparib, Talazoparib –

### Olaparib

AE. %	all grades (%)	grade $\geq 3$ (%)
AE, overall	97.1	36.6
Neutropenia	27.3	9.3
Anemia	40.0	16.1
Fatigue	28.8	2.9
Nausea	58.0	0
Emesis	29.8	0
Diarrhea	20.5	0.5
Appetite loss	16.1	0
Headache	20.0	1
Pyrexia	14.1	0
Cough	17.1	0
ALT elevated	11.2	1.5
AST elevated	9.3	2.4
PPE	0.5	
Treatm. discontinuation	4.9	

### Talazoparib

AE. %	all grades (%)	grade $\geq 3$ (%)
AE, overall	98,6	31,8
neutropenia	34,6	20,9
Anemia	52,8	39,2
Fatigue	50,3	1,7
Nausea	48,6	0,3
Emesis	24,8	2,4
Diarrhea	22,0	0,7
Appetite loss	21,3	0,3
Headache	32,5	1,7
Back pain	21,0	2,4
Dyspnea	17,5	2,4
Pleural effusion	2,1	1,7
PPE	1,4	0,3

1. Litton JK, Rugo HS, Ettl J, et al. Talazoparib in Patients with Advanced Breast Cancer and a Germline BRCA Mutation. N Engl J Med. 2018 Aug 23;379(8):753-763.
2. Robson M, Im SA, Senkus E et al. Olaparib for metastatic breast cancer in patients with germline BRCA mutation N Engl J Med 377: 523-533, 2017

## Toxicities of new compounds: antiHER2-TKI – Neratinib, Lapatinib –

### Lapatinib

AE, %	All grades	Grade ≥/=3
Diarrhea	61%	6%
Nausea	18%	4%
Rash	60%	6%
Fatigue	16%	4%
Cardiac	3%	< 1% SAE
Hepatobiliary	8%	
All AE %	92%	SAE 6%


### Neratinib

AE, %	Alle Grade	Grad ≥/=3
Diarrhea	90	40,1
Nausea	43	2
Abdominal pain	36	2
Fatigue	27	2
Emesis	26	3
Exanthema	18	0,6
Stomatitis	14	0,6
Appetite loss	12	0,2
Dyspepsia	10	0,4
ALAT elevated	9	1,2
ASAT elevated	7	0,7
Nail disorders	8	0,3
Dry skin	6	0

Primary Prophylaxis with loperamide

LoE	AGO
2b	B ++

1. Chan A, Delagoge S, Holmes FA et al Neratinib after trastuzumab –based adjuvant therapy in patients with HER2 positive breast cancer (ExteNET): a multicentr, randomized, double.-blind, placebo controlled , phase III trial. Lancet Oncol 17(39: 367-377, 2016
2. Piccart-Gebhart M , Holmes E., Baselga J et al Adjuvant Lapatinib and Trastuzumab for Early Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-positive Breast Cancer:Results From the Randomized Phase III Adjuvant Lapatinib and/or Trastuzumab Treatment Optimization Trial JCO 34:1034-1042, 2015
3. Neratinib: FDA Produktinformation 2017



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# Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

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- **Therapeutic approaches (antibodies)**
  - **PD1 /PD-L1**

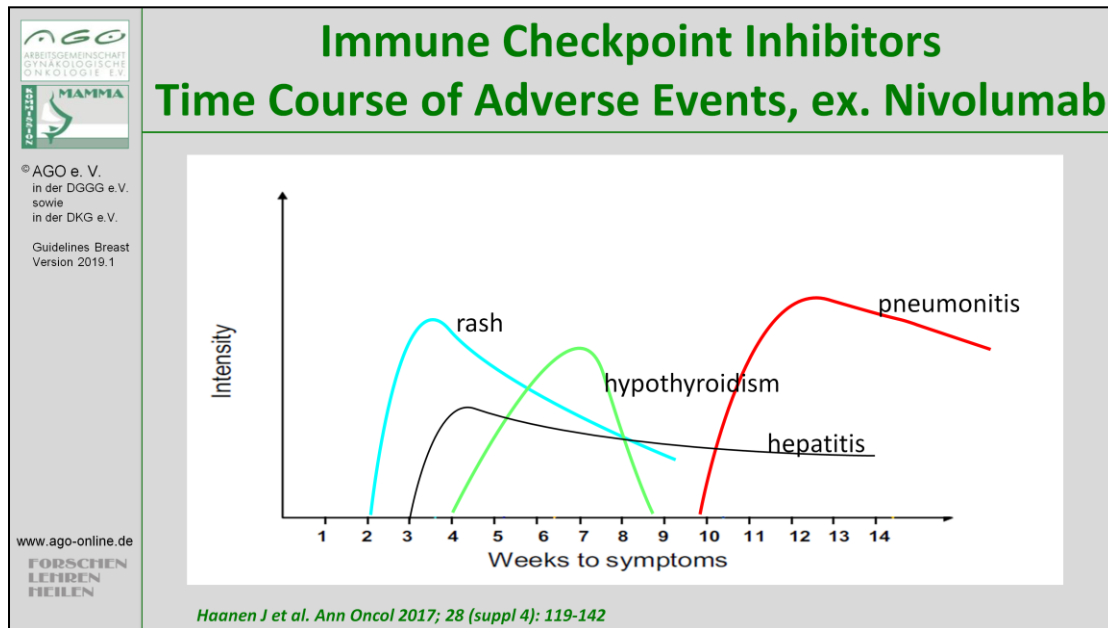
PD1

    - nivolumab
    - pembrolizumab


PDL1

    - atezolizumab
    - durvalumab
    - avelumab

1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al, on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdx225



1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.



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## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors – side effects –

- **Adverse events  $\geq$  grade 3**
  - diarrhea
  - fatigue
  - skin lesions (maculopapular exanthema, vitiligo, epidermolysis)
  - pneumonitis
  - colitis
  - hypophysitis
  - hepatitis
  - nephritis
  - thyroiditis (hyper-/hypothyroidism)
  - Guillain-Barré syndrome
  - cardiomyopathy
  - myopathy – myalgia – rhabdomyolysis
  - uveitis

1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.

## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Toxicities (Total in %)


	atezolizumab	nivolumab	pembrolizumab
diarrhea	18.6%	13%	18%
colitis	1.1%	2%	1%
exanthema	18.6%	15%	<1%
hepatotoxicity	0.3%	1%	0.5%
hypophysitis	<0.1%	<1%	0.5%
pneumonitis	3.1%	3%	2.9%
thyroid dysfunction	hyper- 1.7% hypo- 4.7%	hyper -1% hypo- 4%	hyper- 1.2% hypo- 8.3%
nephritis	<1%	1%	0.7%
neuropathy	0.2%	<1%	<1%

Atezolizumab technical product information 2018, Nivolumab, safety management BMS 2014, Pembrolizumab PI 2014

Atezolizumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/021700>

Nivolumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/020675>

Pembrolizumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/020716>



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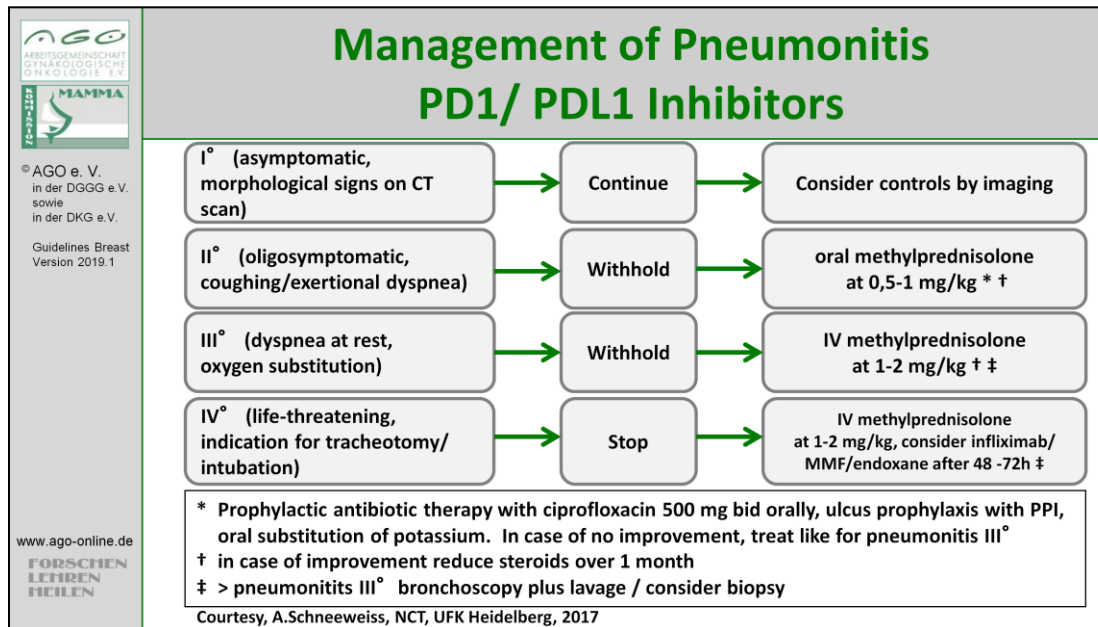
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## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

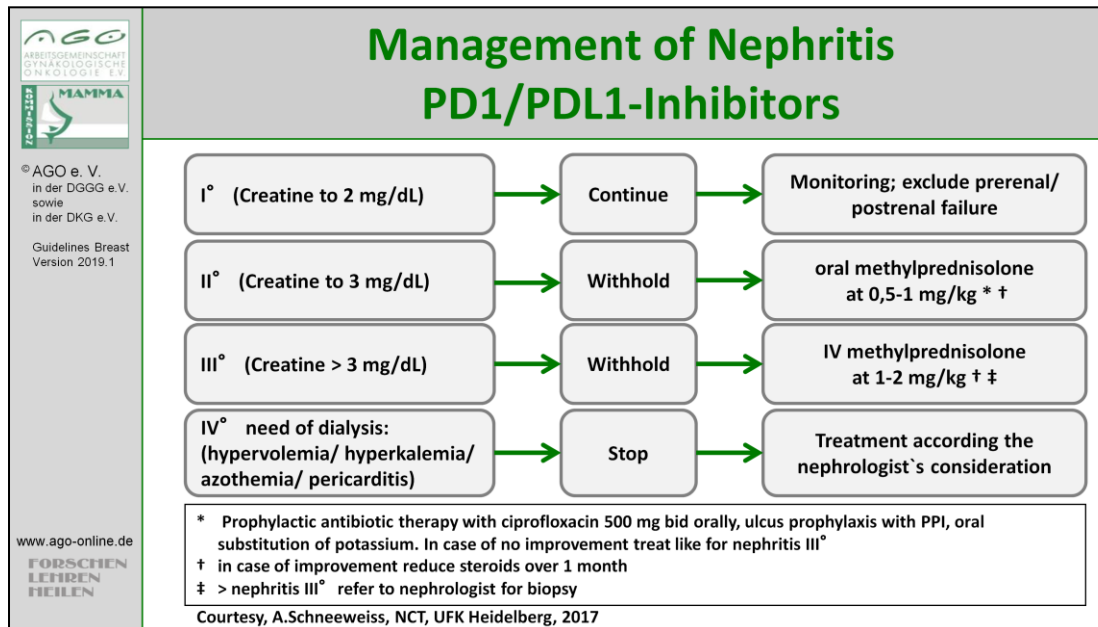
### Principles of Adverse Event Management

CTC AE-Grade	Management
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ supportive therapy</li> <li>▪ close examination</li> <li>▪ exclusion of infective complications</li> <li>▪ patient information</li> </ul>
2	Like grade 1 but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ intermission of therapy until recovery of all irAE to grades 0-1</li> <li>▪ consider corticosteroids</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ supportive therapy</li> <li>▪ IV steroids (e.g. 1-2 mg/kg prednisolone)</li> </ul> In case of no improvement within 48 h: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ consider additional immunosuppressive therapy (infliximab, MMF)</li> <li>▪ consider further organ specific diagnostics (eg. colonoscopy)</li> <li>▪ consider specialists consultations</li> <li>▪ exclusion or treatment of infection</li> <li>▪ stop of treatment, re-initiation after recovery to CTC AE grades 0, 1</li> <li>▪ slow reduction of steroids (3-6 weeks)</li> </ul>
4	Like grade 3 but persistent withdrawal of therapy

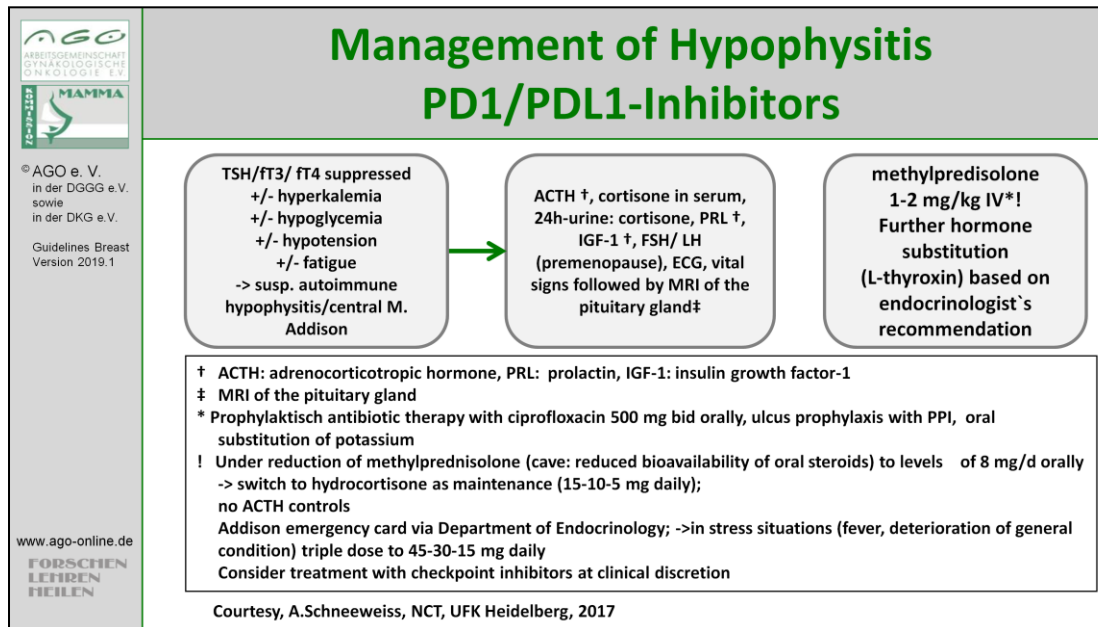
1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.



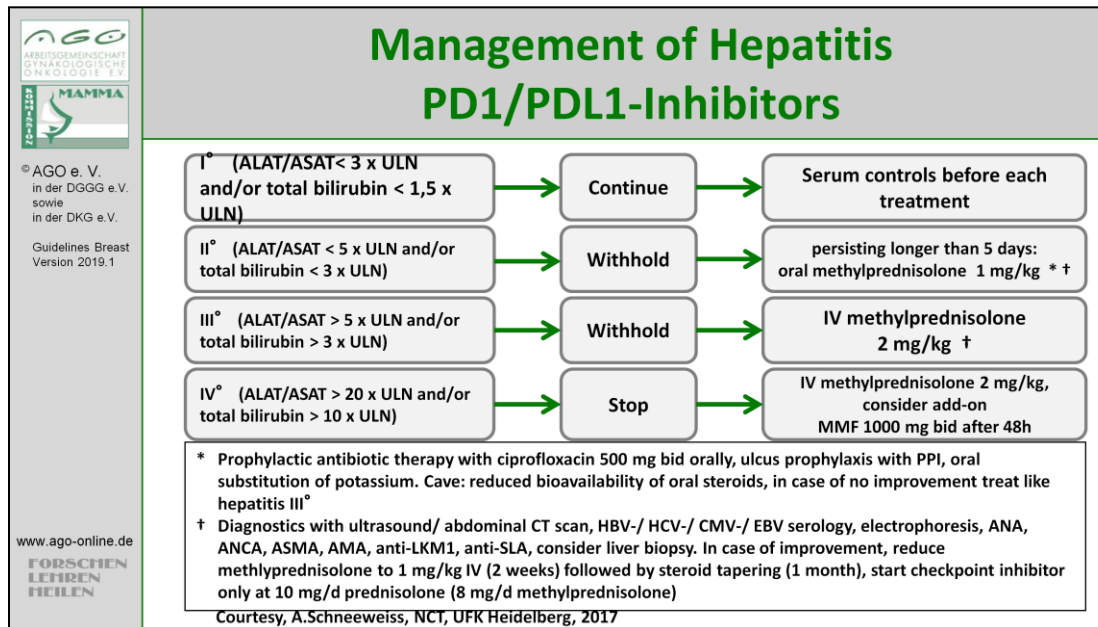
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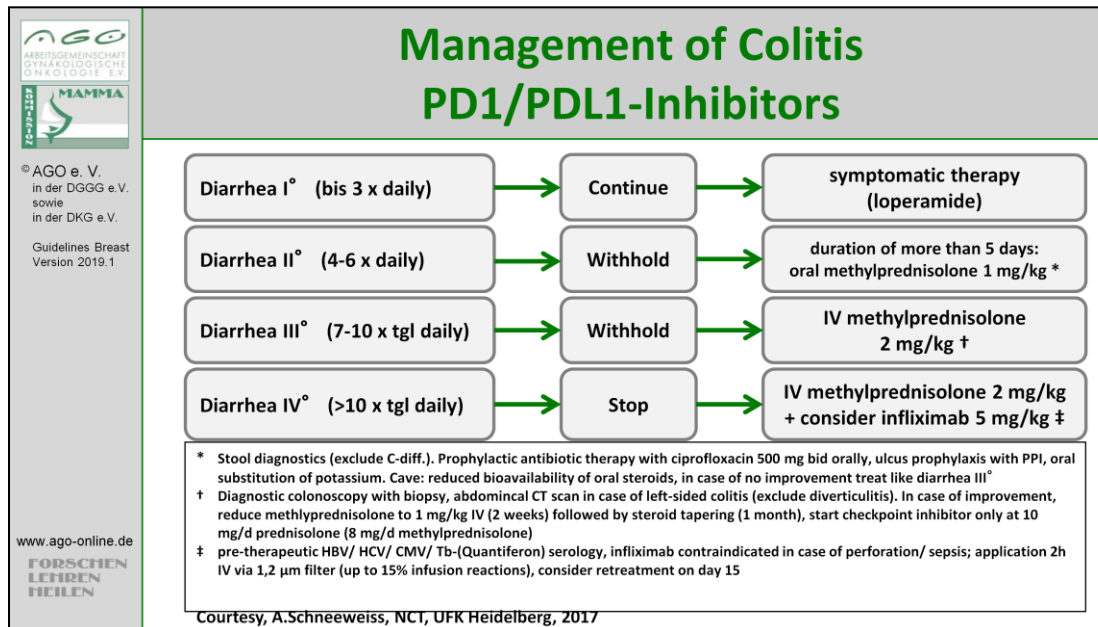
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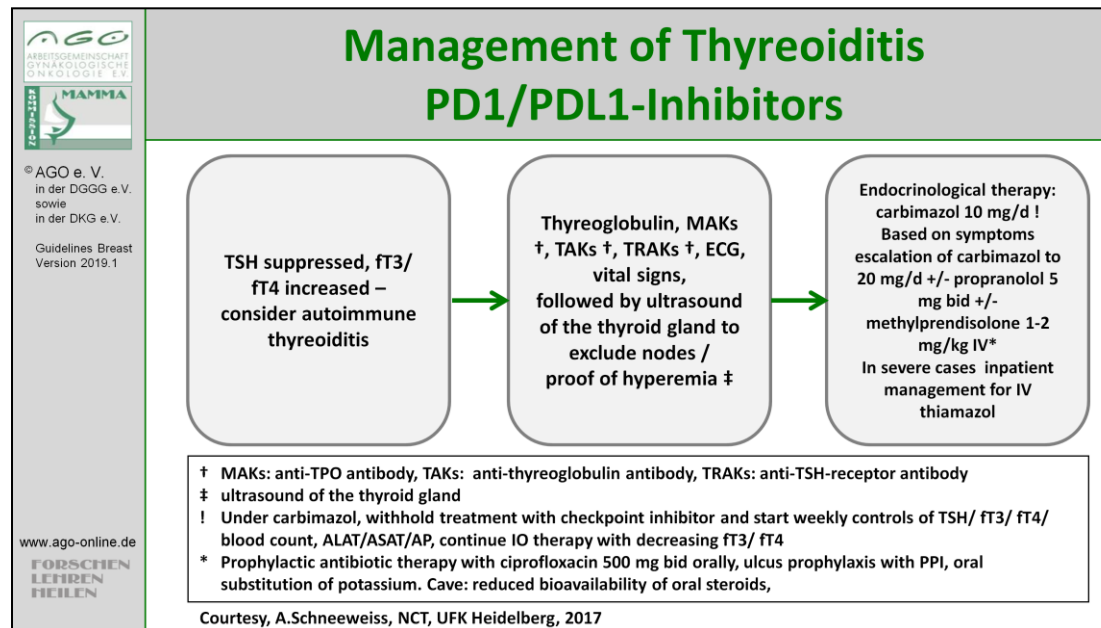
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- **Further supportive and palliative issues**
  - **Pain management**
  - **Palliative Care**



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## Analgesia

(Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schmerztherapie Praxisleitlinie Tumorschmerz 2014  
[www.dgs-praxisleitlinien.de](http://www.dgs-praxisleitlinien.de))

- **Non-opioids; WHO Step 1**  
Diclofenac resinate, ibuprofen and / or metamizole, paracetamol (acetaminophen)
- **Mild opioids; WHO Step 2**  
Tramadol (preferentially „retard“-formulations) or tilidine / naloxone (also as „retard“-formulations)
- **Strong opioids; WHO Step 3**  
Morphine, buprenorphine (sublingual or transdermal), fentanyl (transdermal), hydromorphone, oxycodone, as a back-up levomethadone. The dose of opioids should be titrated step by step according to the analgetic effect.
- **Additional drugs – „adjuvants“**  
Gabapentin, pregabalin, carbamazepine, amitriptyline, bisphosphonates

Relevant practice guideline:

Deutsche Gesellschaft zum Studium des Schmerzes, [www.dgss.org](http://www.dgss.org)



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## Palliative Care

- "...expert consensus that **combined standard oncology care and palliative care** should be **considered early in the course of illness** for any patient with metastatic cancer and/or high symptom burden."<sup>1</sup>
- "Palliative care should be **initiated by the primary oncology team** and augmented by **collaboration** with an interdisciplinary team of palliative care experts."<sup>2</sup>
- "Expert **palliative care**, including effective control of pain and other symptoms, **should be a priority**."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Smith et al, J Clin Oncol 30 880-887, 2012

<sup>2</sup> Levy et al, J Natl Compr Canc Netw 10:1284-1309, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Cardoso et al, Breast 21:242-252, 2012

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