

Diagnostik und Therapie früher und fortgeschrittener Mammakarzinome

Supportive Therapie und Nebenwirkungsmanagement

Screened data bases

Pubmed 2007 - 2022, ASCO 2010 – 2022, SABCS 2010 – 2022, Cochrane Data Base (2022)

Screened guidelines

1. Cardoso F, Paluch-Shimon S, Senkus E, et. al. 5th ESO-ESMO international consensus guidelines for advanced breast cancer (ABC 5). Ann Oncol. 2020 Dec;31(12):1623-1649.
2. Thomssen C., Lüftner D, Untch M, et al. International Consensus Conference for Advanced Breast Cancer, Lisbon 2019: ABC5 Consensus - Assessment by a German Group of Experts. Breast Care (Basel). 2020
3. ASCO (American Association of Clinical Oncology, Practice Guidelines, 2021) <http://www.asco.org>
4. American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Survivorship Guidelines, Endorsements and Adaptations: <https://www.asco.org/practice-policy/cancer-care-initiatives/prevention-survivorship/survivorship-compendium-0>
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 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.

7. NCCN (National Comprehensive Cancer Network , 2021): <http://www.nccn.org>
8. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL

Supportive Therapie und Nebenwirkungsmanagement



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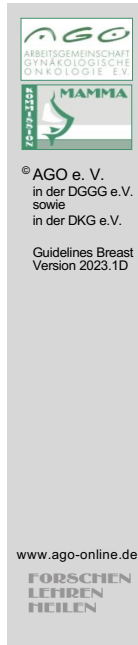
FORSCHEN
LEHREN
HEILEN

- **Versionen 2002–2022:**

Albert / Bauerfeind / Brunnert / Bischoff / Costa / Dall / Diel / Fersis /
Friedrich / Friedrichs / Gerber / Göhring / Hanf / Harbeck / Heinrich /
Hoover / Jackisch / Lisboa / Lück / Lüftner / von Minckwitz / Möbus /
Müller / Mundhenke / Nitz / Oberhoff / Reimer / Rody / Schaller / Scharl /
Schmidt / Schneeweiss / Schütz / Solomayer / Souchon / Stickeler /
Thomssen / Untch

- **Version 2023:**

Maass / Park-Simon



Leitlinien – Umfeld

Nationale und internationale spezifische Leitlinien befassen sich mit verschiedenen Aspekten der evidenzbasierten supportiven Therapie von Karzinompatientinnen und –patienten.

Ohne Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit werden derartige (bes. deutsche) Leitlinienwerke genannt.

Hier soll insbesondere auf die Aspekte Wert gelegt werden, die Brustkrebspatientinnen betreffen:

- **S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL**

1. S3-Leitlinie Supportive Therapie:
Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL Zugriff 25.12.2021
https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Supportivtherapie/LL_Supportiv_Langversion_1.3.pdf
2. ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines: Supportive and Palliative Care. www.esmo.org
3. Jordan K, Aapro M, Kaasa S, et al. European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) position paper on supportive and palliative care. Ann Oncol. 2018 Jan 1;29(1):36-43.
4. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD, et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: ASCO Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2021 Dec 20;39(36):4073-4126.

Toxizitätsbeurteilung

- Akute Toxizität (NCI-CTCAE)
- Langzeittoxizität (ICPC, ICD-GM)

Toxizitätsbeurteilung

Akute Toxizität (nach WHO¹ oder NCI-CTC²)

Akute Toxizität nach jedem Therapiezyklus abfragen und dokumentieren

LoE 5 D AGO ++

Grad	Notwendige Informationen
0 keine	Beteiligte Organe
1 mild	Art der Toxizität
2 mäßig	Zeitintervall nach Behandlung
3 ausgeprägt	Effekt auf den Allgemeinzustand
4 lebensbedrohlich	Behandlungsnotwendigkeit
5 therapiebedingter Tod	Erreichen einer Verbesserung

Langzeittoxizität (= Sekundärerkrankungen nach Tumorthherapie)

Langzeitnachsorge und regelmäßige Dokumentation (symptomorientiert nach ICPC³ oder diagnoseorientiert nach ICD-10-GM⁴)

LoE 5 D AGO ++

Akute Toxizität

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 (Download 18.01.2018)

Akute Toxizität nach jedem Therapiezyklus abfragen


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

Langzeittoxizität

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. Deutschen 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, Auditory and Vision Guidelines Taskforce, Cardiopulmonary Guidelines Taskforce, Endocrine Guidelines Taskforce, Genitourinary and Renal Guidelines Taskforce, Oral, Dental, Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Guidelines Taskforce, et al. 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 v 5.0, 2017)

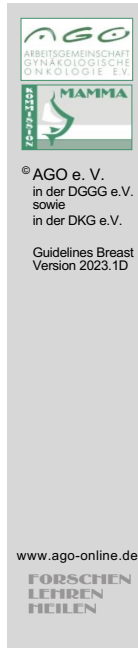
- **Grade 1**
Mild; asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated.
- **Grade 2**
Moderate; minimal, local or noninvasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental ADL*.
- **Grade 3**
Severe or medically significant but not immediately 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 (Download 18.01.2018)



Substanz- / Kombinations-spezifische Nebenwirkungen

(teilweise lt. Fachinformationen gemäß MedDRA*)

* MedDRA - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

*MedDRA - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

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

Chemotherapie – Akute Toxizitäten I

Substanz	Systemorganklasse											
	Infektionen und parasitäre Erkrank.	Neubildungen, sek. Malignome	Blut, Lymphsystem	Immunsystem, Allergien	Endokrine Erkrank. kungen	Stoffwechsel- und Ernährungs- Stör.	Psychiatrische Erkrankungen	Erkrankungen des Nervensystems	Augenerkrank.	Erkrank. des Ohrs und des Labyrinths	Herzerkrankungen	Gefäßerkrank.
Alkylantien												
Cyclophosphamid	4	2	5	5	1	-	1	3	2	3	3	3
Antimetabolite												
Methotrexat	1	-	4	3	3	-	3	4	2	-	1	2
5-Fluorouracil*	5	-	5	2	2	5	-	3	3	-	5	3
Capecitabin	4	3 (Lipom)	4	3	-	5	4	4	4	3	3	4
Gemcitabin	4	-	5	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	2
Platin-Komplexe												
Cisplatin	4	2	5	3	2	5	-	4	2	5	4	4
Carboplatin	4	-	5	4	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-
Anthrazykline / Anthrachinone												
Epl-/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	-	4	-
Mitoxantron	5	3	5	3	-	4	-	4	3	3	4	3
Taxane												
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
Andere Spindelgifte												
Vinorelbin IV (PO)	5(5)	-	(5)	2(-)	-	-	-(5)	-(5)	-(4)	-	2(3)	3(4)
Eribulin	4	-	4	-	-	5	4	5	4	4	4	4

Die Liste und Graduierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:
 1. Sehr selten (< 1/10.000); 2. Selten (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/10.000); 3. Gelegentlich (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/100); 4. Häufig (≥ 1/100 bis < 1/10); 5. Sehr häufig (≥ 1/10).
 - Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

Nebenwirkungskategorien - 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

Quellen für die Fachinformationen (Download 19.01.2018) s. aktuelle Fachinformation [www. Fachinfo.de](http://www.fachinfo.de)

- Cyclophosphamid: 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
- 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
- Carboplatin: <http://www.teva.de/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=37532&g=->

1&r=11068%2C11068&token=eebf22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e

8. Epirubicin:
9. Doxorubicin:
10. Liposomales Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion_359323/fachinformation
11. PEG-lipo. Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml_121890/fachinformation
12. Mitoxantron: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml_543783/fachinformation
13. Paclitaxel: <https://medikamio.com/de-de/medikamente/paclitaxel-ratiopharm/pil>
14. Nab-Paclitaxel: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abiraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation
15. Docetaxel: <https://mein.sanofi.de/produkte/Taxotere/Downloads?id=89447754-dfb2-450b-b35a-36950de8a74d>
16. Vinorelbin: <http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d3/fachinfo/Navelbine.pdf>
17. Eribulin: http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf

Weitere Referenzen (Auswahl)

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. NCCNR 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 Antiblastic Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.

Chemotherapie – Akute Toxizitäten II

Substanz	Systemorganklasse										Besonderheiten
	Erkr. d. Atemwege, Brustraum, Mediast.	Erkr. d. GI-Traktes (Übelk./Erbrechen)	Leber- und Gallenerkrankungen	Erkr. d. Haut/Unterhaut (inkl. Alopecie)	Skelettmus-, Bindegew.-u.Knochenkr.	Erkr. der Nieren und Harnwege	Schwang., Wochenbett u. perinatale E.	Erkr. d. Geschlechtsorgane u. Brustdrüse	Allg. Erkr. u. Beschw. am Applikationsort	Kongenit., famil. und genet. Erkr.	
Alkylantien											
Cyclophosphamid	2	4	4	5	-	5	-	4	5	-	Hyponatriämie
Antimetabolite											
Methotrexat	4	5	5	4	3	3	-	3	1	-	Mukositis, Risiko "third space"-Toxizität
5-Fluorouracil	5	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	Risiko DPD-Mangel: leicht 5%, schwer 0,1%; Diarrhoe, Herz
Capecitabin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	3	5	-	Hand-Fuß-Syndrom (HFS), Risiko DPD-Mangel; Herz
Gemcitabin	5	5	5	5	4	5	-	-	5	-	Flu-like Symptome, Ödeme, Herz
Platin-Komplexe											
Cisplatin	4	5	4	4	-	5	-	3	5	-	Nierentoxizität, Ototoxizität, CIPN
Carboplatin	4	5	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-	Kolitis, (Nierentox.)
Anthrazykline / Anthrachinone											
Epi-/Doxorubicin	2	5	-	5	1	4	-	1	5	-	Kardiotoxizität (CHF), sek. Malignome, Paravast
Lipo. Doxorubicin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	(4)	5	-	
PEG-lipo. Doxo.	4	5	-	5	4	-	-	4	5	-	Palmares und plantares Erythem (PPE)
Mitoxantron	4	5	3	5	-	3	-	3	4	-	Sek. AML, Kardiomyopathie
Taxane											
Paclitaxel	2	5	1	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	Periphere Neuropathie (CIPN); Hypersensit., Myalgien
nab-Paclitaxel	4	5	3	5	5	3	-	3	5	-	Periphere Neuropathie (CIPN)
Docetaxel	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	Fluid retention, Paronychie, Kolitis, Myalgie
Andere Spindelgifte											
Vinorelbin IV (PO)	3(4)	2 (5)	5(4)	2(5)	-(4)	2(4)	-	-	-	-	Phlebitis, GI-Tox (PO), CIPN
Eribulin	5	5	4	5	5	4	-	-	5	-	Obstipation, CIPN

Die Liste und Graduierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:
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 - Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

Abkürzungen

AML = Akute myeloische Leukämie; DPD = Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase); CHF = Kardiomyopathie; CIPN = Chemotherapie induzierte periphere Neuropathie; HFS = Hand-Fuß-Syndrom; PPE = Palmares und plantares Erythem.

Nebenwirkungskategorien - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)

1. MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw. https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf

Quellen für die Fachinformationen (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Cyclophosphamid: http://www.baxter.de/de_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf
2. Methotrexat: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten_117469/fachinformation
3. 5-Fluorouracil: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fluorouracil-HEXAL-50-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-100-ml_546519/fachinformation
4. Capecitabin: <https://www.zentiva.de/Produkte/Capecitabin-Zentiva/Downloads?id=a63946ee-51ce-46ac-8184-a468b705ed9b>
5. Gemcitabin: <http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/GemzarFI07Jan.pdf>

6. Cisplatin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Cisplatin-Teva-1-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-100-ml_543960/fachinformation
7. Carboplatin: <http://www.teva.de/index.php?elD=dumpFile&t=f&f=37532&g=-1&r=11068%2C11068&token=eebfb22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e>
8. Epirubicin:
9. Doxorubicin:
10. Liposomales Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion_359323/fachinformation
11. PEG-lipo. Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml_121890/fachinformation
12. Mitoxantron: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml_543783/fachinformation
13. Paclitaxel: <https://medikamio.com/de-de/medikamente/paclitaxel-ratiopharm/pil>
14. Nab-Paclitaxel: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abiraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation
15. Docetaxel: <https://mein.sanofi.de/produkte/Taxotere/Downloads?id=89447754-dfb2-450b-b35a-36950de8a74d>
16. Vinorelbin: <http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d3/fachinfo/Navelbine.pdf>
17. Eribulin: http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf

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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, Miaskowski C, Patiraki E, Armes J, Ream E, Papadopoulou C, McCann L, Kearney N, Maguire R. 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.
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Zusatzdiagnostik* vor Beginn einer 5-FU (i.v.) / Capecitabin-Therapie

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
DPD (Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase) - Defizienz Testung (DPYD-Genotyp bzw. Phänotyp)	1a	A	++

Phänotypische Untersuchungsverfahren (Uracil im Plasma / Urin, Bestimmung der DPD-Aktivität) weniger gut standardisiert

Systematischer Review (Krebspatienten unter 5-FU Behandlung):**

- DPYD-Varianten (heterozygot oder homozygot) 4,1 %
- Therapieassoziierte Mortalität 2,3 % (vs. 0,1 % ohne DPYD-Variante) - Risiko für therapie-bedingten Todesfall 25,6-fach erhöht

* Empfehlung gemäß Rote-Hand-Brief vom 4.6.2020
 ** Sharma et al, Oncologist 2021

DPD Defizienz:

1. Rote-Hand-Brief vom 04.06.2020: <https://www.bfarm.de/SharedDocs/Risikoinformationen/Pharmakovigilanz/DE/RHB/2020/rhb-fluorouracil.html> (Zugriff am 17.01.2022)
2. García-Alfonso P, Saiz-Rodríguez M, Mondéjar R, et al. Consensus of experts from the Spanish Pharmacogenetics and Pharmacogenomics Society and the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology for the genotyping of DPYD in cancer patients who are candidates for treatment with fluoropyrimidines. Clin Transl Oncol. 2021 Nov 13.
3. Sharma BB, Rai K, Blunt H et al. Pathogenic DPYD Variants and Treatment-Related Mortality in Patients Receiving Fluoropyrimidine Chemotherapy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Oncologist 2021 Dec;26(12):1008-1016.

Endokrine Therapie – Toxizitäten

Substanz	Infektionen und parasitäre Erkrank.	Neubildungen, sek. Malignome	Blut, Lymphsystem	Immunsystem, Allergien	Endokrine Erkrankungen	Stoffwechsel- und Ernährungs-Stör.	Psychiatrische Erkrankungen	Erkrankungen des Nervensystems	Augenerkrank.	Erkrank. des Ohrs und des Labyrinths	Herzkrankungen	Gefäßkrank. (inkl. Hitzewall.)
SERM												
Tamoxifen	-	3	4	-	3	5	-	4	4	-	-	4
AI												
Anastrozol	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	4	-	4	5
Exemestan	-	-	4	-	-	4	5	4	4	-	3	5
Letrozol	3	-	3	-	-	5	4	4	3	-	3	5
SERD												
Fulvestrant	4	-	3	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Substanz	Erkr. d. Atemwege, Thorax, Mediastin.	Erkrankungen des Gastrointestinaltr.	Leber- und Gallenerkrankungen	Erkr. Haut u. Unterhautgewebes	Skelettmus.-, Bindegew.- u. Knochenkr.	Erkr. der Nieren und Harnwege	Schwang.-, Wochenbett u. perinatale E.	Erkr. d. Geschlechtsorgane / Brustdrüse	Allg. Erkr. u. Besch. am Applikationsort	Kongenit., famil. und genet. Erkr.	Besonderheiten	
SERM												
Tamoxifen	3	5	4	5	4	-	-	5	5	1	Hitzewallungen, selten: EndometriumCa (>55 J.); Thrombose	
AI												
Anastrozol	-	5	4	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	Hitzewallungen, Arthralgie, Osteoporose; Kognition	
Exemestan	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	Hitzewallungen, Arthralgie, Osteoporose; Kognition	
Letrozol	3	4	3	5	5	3	-	4	5	-	Hitzewallungen, Arthralgie, Osteoporose; Kognition	
SERD												
Fulvestrant	-	5	5	4	4	4	-	3	5	-	Hitzewallungen	

Die Liste und Graduierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:
 1. Sehr selten (< 1/10.000); 2. Selten (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/10.000); 3. Gelegentlich (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/100); 4. Häufig (≥ 1/100 bis < 1/10); 5. Sehr häufig (≥ 1/10).
 - Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

Nebenwirkungskategorien - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)

1. MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw. https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf

Quellen für die Fachinformationen (Download 19.01.2018) s. aktuelle Fachinformation www.fachinfo.de

1. Tamoxifen: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl_8660/fachinformation
2. Anastrozol: <https://imedikament.de/anastrozol-ratiopharm-1-mg-filmtabletten/fachinformation>
3. Exemestan: http://www.success-studie.de/c/downloads/Fachinfo/FI_ExemestanAromasin.pdf
4. Letrozol: http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/Femara_Juli_2014.pdf
5. Fulvestrant: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation

Nebenwirkungen – Antikörper

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
Trastuzumab		
▪ Kardiotoxizität in der adjuvanten Therapie (1,0–2,0 %)	1b	A
▪ Troponin I als Marker für Kardiotoxizität	2b	B
Pertuzumab		
▪ Ekzem, Diarrhoe, Mukositis	1b	A
Bevacizumab		
▪ Hypertonus, linksventrikuläre Dysfunktion, Blutung, Proteinurie	1a	A

Cardiotoxicity

1. Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N et al: Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med 365:1273-1283, 2011
2. 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
3. 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
4. Higa GM, Abraham J: Biological mechanisms of bevacizumab-associated adverse events. Expert. Rev Anticancer Ther 2009;9:999–1007
5. 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
6. 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
7. Cameron D, Piccart-Gebhart MJ, Gelber RD, et al.: 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.
9. Lyon AR, López-Fernández T, Couch LS et al: 2022 ESC Guidelines on cardio-oncology developed in collaboration with the European Hematology Association (EHA), the European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ESTRO) and the International Cardio-Oncology Society (IC-OS). Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging. 2022 Sep 10;23(10):e333-e465.

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

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

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

Nebenwirkungen anti-HER2 TKI: Neratinib, Lapatinib

Lapatinib

UE, %	Alle Grade	Grad >= 3
Diarrhöe	61 %	6 %
Nausea	18 %	4 %
Hautausschlag	60 %	6 %
Fatigue	16 %	4 %
Kardiale NW	3 %	< 1 % SAE
Hepatobiliäre NW	8 %	
Alle UE	92 %	SAE 6 %

Primäre Prophylaxe mit
Loperamid

LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	++

Neratinib

UE, %	Alle Grade (%)	Grad >=3 (%)
Diarrhöe	90	40,1
Nausea	43	2
Bauchschmerzen	36	2
Fatigue	27	2
Erbrechen	26	3
Hautausschlag	18	0,6
Stomatitis	14	0,6
Appetitverlust	12	0,2
Dyspepsie	10	0,4
ALAT-Erhöhungen	9	1,2
ASAT-Erhöhungen	7	0,7
Nagelstörungen	8	0,3
Trockene Haut	6	0

1. Chan A, Delaloge 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, Lapatinb s. aktuelle Fachinformation [www. Fachinfo.de](http://www.fachinfo.de)

Nebenwirkungen anti-HER2 TKI

Tucatinib + Trastuzumab + Capecitabin

NW	Alle Grade (%)	≥ Grad 3 (%)
Alle Ereignisse	99.3	55.2
Diarrhoe	80.9	12.9
PPE Syndrom	63.4	13.1
Übelkeit	58.4	3.7
Fatigue	45.0	4.7
Erbrechen	35.9	3.0
Stomatitis	25.5	2.5
Red. Appetit	24.8	0.5
Kopfschmerz	21.5	0.5

1. Murthy RK, Loi S, Okines A, et al. Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, and Capecitabine for HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020 Feb 13;382(7):597-609. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1914609. Epub 2019 Dec 11.
2. Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, Capecitabin s. aktuelle Fachinformation [www. Fachinfo.de](http://www.fachinfo.de)

Nebenwirkungen – Antikörper-Wirkstoff-Konjugate

Sacituzumab Govitecan

- (Febrile) Neutropenie, Leukopenie, Anämie, Diarrhoe, Übelkeit, Alopezie

Trastuzumab-Emtansin (T-DM1)

- Thrombozytopenie, Anstieg Leberenzyme
Fieber, Kopfschmerzen, Pneumonitis, Polyneuropathie

Trastuzumab-Deruxtecan

- Interstitielle Lungenerkrankung, Neutropenie, Übelkeit, Alopezie,

Oxford	
LoE	GR
1b	A
1b	A
1b	A

Sacituzumab Govitecan...


1. Bardia A, Hurvitz SA, Tolane SM, et al. Sacituzumab Govitecan in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2021 Apr 22;384(16):1529-1541.
2. Rugo HS, Tolane SM, Loirat D, et al. Safety analyses from the phase 3 ASCENT trial of sacituzumab govitecan in metastatic triple-negative breast cancer. NPJ Breast Cancer. 2022 Aug 29;8(1):98.

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
3. Barroso-Sousa R, Tarantino P, Tayob N et al. Cardiac outcomes of subjects on adjuvant trastuzumab emtansine vs paclitaxel in combination with trastuzumab for stage I HER2-positive breast cancer (ATEMPT) study (TBCRC033): a randomized controlled trial. NPJ Breast Cancer. 2022 Feb 16;8(1):18.
4. Wuerstlein R, Ellis P, Montemurro F. Final results of the global and Asia cohorts of KAMILLA, a phase IIIB safety trial of trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2-positive advanced breast cancer. ESMO Open. 2022 Oct;7(5):100561.

Trastuzumab-Deruxtecan

1. Cortés J, Kim SB, Chung WP et al. Trastuzumab Deruxtecan versus Trastuzumab Emtansine for Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022 Mar 24;386(12):1143-1154.
2. Modi S, Jacot W, Yamashita T et al. Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Previously Treated HER2-Low Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022 Jul 7;387(1):9-20.
3. Hurvitz SA, Hegg R, Chung WP et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan versus trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer: updated results from DESTINY-Breast03, a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2022 Dec 6:S0140-6736(22)02420-5.
4. Modi S, Saura C, Yamashita T, et al.: Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020 Feb 13;382(7):610-621.
5. Tamura K, Tsurutani J, Takahashi S, et al.: Trastuzumab deruxtecan (ds-8201a) in patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer previously treated with trastuzumab emtansine: A dose-expansion, phase 1 study. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:816-826.

 <p>© AGO e. V. in der DGGG e.V. sowie in der DKG e.V.</p> <p>Guidelines Breast Version 2023.1D</p> <p>www.ago-online.de</p> <p>FORSCHEN LEBEN HEILEN</p>				<h2>Toxicities of CDK 4/6 Inhibitors (Palbociclib / Ribociclib / Abemaciclib)</h2>			
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							

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
3. Berger F, Marce M, Delaloge S et al. Randomised, open-label, multicentric phase III trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of palbociclib in combination with endocrine therapy, guided by ESR1 mutation monitoring in oestrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer patients: study design of PADA-1. *BMJ Open*. 2022 Mar 3;12(3):e055821.
4. Martín M, Zielinski C, Ruiz-Borrego M, Carrasco E et al. Overall survival with palbociclib plus endocrine therapy versus capecitabine in postmenopausal patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer in the PEARL study *Eur J Cancer*. 2022 Jun;168:12-24
5. Cristofanilli M, Rugo HS, Im SA et al. Overall Survival with Palbociclib and Fulvestrant in Women with HR+/HER2- ABC: Updated Exploratory Analyses of PALOMA-3, a Double-blind, Phase III Randomized Study. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2022 Aug 15;28(16):3433-3442.

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.
2. Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA. Overall Survival with Ribociclib plus Letrozole in Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022 Mar 10;386(10):942-950.
3. Lu YS, Im SA, Colleoni M, Franke F et al. Updated Overall Survival of Ribociclib plus Endocrine Therapy versus Endocrine Therapy Alone in Pre- and Perimenopausal Patients with HR+/HER2- Advanced Breast Cancer in MONALEESA-7: A Phase III Randomized Clinical Trial. Clin Cancer Res. 2022 Mar 1;28(5):851-859.

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.
3. Lu YS, Im SA, Colleoni M et al. Abemaciclib plus endocrine therapy for hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive, high-risk early breast cancer (monarchE): results from a preplanned interim analysis of a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Clin Cancer Res. 2022 Mar 1;28(5):851-859.



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Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) and CDK 4/6 Inhibitors

Pulmonary toxicity of cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) 4/6 inhibitors from the publicly available FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS):

- 2.1% of all reports for abemaciclib; 0.3% of all reports palbociclib / ribociclib
- Increased reporting found for
 - CDK4/6 inhibitors vs. other drugs (ROR = 1.50; 95% CI = 1.28–1.74)
 - Abemaciclib vs other anticancer agents (4.70; 3.62–5.98).

Overall incidence:

Systematic review of published data:


CDK 4/6i: Any grade 1.64% (0.68% control). Pooled RR 2.26, 95% CI: 1.60-3.19, p < 0.00001

CDK 4/6i: Grade 3/4 0.28% (0.06% control). Pooled RR 2.35, 95% CI: 0.37-15.08, p = 0.37

Monarch-E:

Abemaciclib any grade 2.9% (≥ G3 0.4% - 1 G5 event); control 1.2% (≥ G3 n = 1; 0%)

1. Raschi E, Fusaroli M, Ardizzoni A, et al. Cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitors and interstitial lung disease in the FDA adverse event reporting system: a pharmacovigilance assessment. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2021 Feb;186(1):219-227.
2. Toi M, Harbeck N, Puig JM et al. Characterization of venous thromboembolic events (VTE), elevated aminotransferases (EAT) and interstitial lung disease (ILD) in monarchE. ESMO Breast 2021
3. Jahan N, Wongsasengsak S, Rehman A, et al. Relative risk of pneumonitis or interstitial lung disease (ILD) associated with the use of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CDK4/6i): A systematic review and meta-analysis of phase 3 randomized controlled trials. ASCO 2021, #1072
4. Zhang Y, Ma Z, Sun X et al. Interstitial lung disease in patients treated with Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4/6 inhibitors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trial. Breast. 2022 Apr;62:162-169.



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Venous Thromboembolic Events: Adjuvant Abemaciclib (Monarch-E trial)


Abemaciclib : All grade 2.3% (grade 3/4 1.2%)
Control arm: All grade 0.5% (grade 3/4 0.1%)

Characterization of VTE (DVT or PE)*

- VTE by first ET = AI
 - Abemaciclib: any grade 1.7% (G3/4 0.9%)
 - Control arm: any grade 0.5% (G3/4 0.2%)
- VTE by first ET = tamoxifen
 - Abemaciclib: any grade 4.1% (G3/4 2.2%)
 - Control arm: any grade 0.7% (G3/4 0.4%)

* DVT is a composite term for several forms of venous thrombosis; PE is a composite term including embolism and pulmonary embolism

1. Johnston SRD, Harbeck N, Hegg R, et al. Abemaciclib Combined With Endocrine Therapy for the Adjuvant Treatment of HR+, HER2-, Node-Positive, High-Risk, Early Breast Cancer (monarchE). J Clin Oncol. 2020 Dec 1;38(34):3987-3998.
2. Toi M, Harbeck N, Puig JM et al. Characterization of venous thromboembolic events (VTE), elevated aminotransferases (EAT) and interstitial lung disease (ILD) in monarchE. ESMO Breast 2021



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QT-Interval-Prolongation: Ribociclib vs. Placebo

- Post-baseline prolongation QT-interval > 480 msec 6,9 % vs. 1,2 %
- Post-baseline prolongation QT-interval > 500 msec 1,5 % vs. 0,3 %
- Discontinuation due to QT-interval prolongation 0,3 % vs. 0,6 %
- Prolongation of QT-interval is not associated with clinical symptoms, but with an increased risk of the 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.
4. Trinkley KE, Page RL 2nd, Lien H, et al. QT interval prolongation and the risk of torsades de pointes: essentials for clinicians. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2013 Dec;29(12):1719-26.

Toxicities of mTOR-Inhibitor (Everolimus)

UE, %	All grades (%)	grade ≥ 3 (%)
Stomatitis	11,6	1,6
Exanthema	7,4	0,02
Anemia	3,3	1,3
Fatigue	6,8	0,8
Nausea	5,6	0
Emesis / Vomiting	2,9	0
Diarrhea	6,2	0,02
Loss of appetite	6,0	0,02
Headache	3,9	0
Weight loss	3,9	0
Dyspnea	3,8	0,08
Arthralgia	3,3	0
Epistaxis	3,1	0
Edema	2,9	0
Constipation	2,6	
Pyrexia	2,9	0
Cough	4,5	0
ALT Elevated	2,6	0
Pneumonitis	0,2	0
Asthenia	2,4	0,04
Dysgeusia	4,3	0

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

Nebenwirkungen Alpelisib (PI3K-Inhibitor) in Kombination mit endokriner Therapie

Alpelisib + Fulvestrant

UE, %	Alle Grade	Grad ≥ 3
Hyperglykämie	63,7 %	32,7 %
Diarrhö	57,7 %	6,7 %
Übelkeit	44,7 %	2,5 %
Appetitlosigkeit	35,6 %	< 1 % SAE
Hautausschlag	35,5 %	9,9 %
Erbrechen	27,1 %	< 1 % SAE
Gewichtsverlust	26,8 %	3,9 %
Stomatitis	24,6 %	2,5 %
Fatigue	24,3 %	3,5
Asthenie	20,4 %	1,8
Haarverlust	19,7 %	0
Mucositis	18,3 %	2,1

Berücksichtigung der Empfehlungen zum Nebenwirkungsmanagement (Diabetes mellitus, Hyperglykämie, Insulinresistenz und metabolisches Syndrom)

LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	++

Andre F, et al N Engl J Med 2019;380:1929-1940

1. H. S. Rugo, F. André, et al. Time Course and Management of Key Adverse Events During the Randomized Phase 3 SOLAR-1 Study of PI3K inhibitor Alpelisib Plus Fulvestrant in Patients With HR-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer in press, 2020
2. Andre F, Ciruelos E, Rubovszky G et al.:Alpelisib for pik3ca-mutated, hormone receptor-positive advanced breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2019;380:1929-1940.
3. Mayer IA, Abramson V, Formisano L, et al.: A phase ib study of alpelisib (byl719), a pi3kalpha-specific inhibitor, with letrozole in er+/her2-negative metastatic breast cancer. Clin Cancer Res 2016.

Toxicities of PARP-Inhibitors – Olaparib, Talazoparib

Olaparib

AE. %	all grades (%)	grade ≥ 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 ≥ 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

Immun-Checkpoint-Inhibitoren

■ Therapeutische Ansätze (Antikörper)

■ PD-1 / PD-L1

PD-1

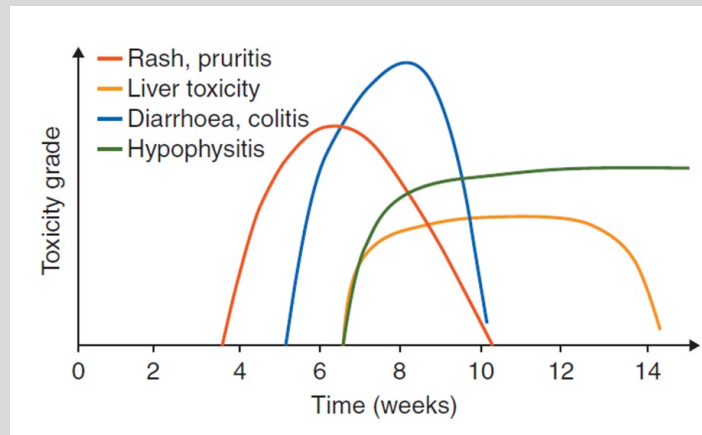
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab

PD-L1

- 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
2. Mayer IA, Prat A, Egle D, et al.: A Phase II Randomized Study of Neoadjuvant Letrozole Plus Alpelisib for Hormone Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Negative Breast Cancer (NEO-ORB) Clin Cancer Res. 2019 May 15; 25(10): 2975–2987.

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Time Course of Adverse Events, e.g. Ipilimumab



Haanen J et al. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142

1. Haanen J, Carbonnel 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.
2. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: ASCO Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2021 Dec 20;39(36):4073-4126.



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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

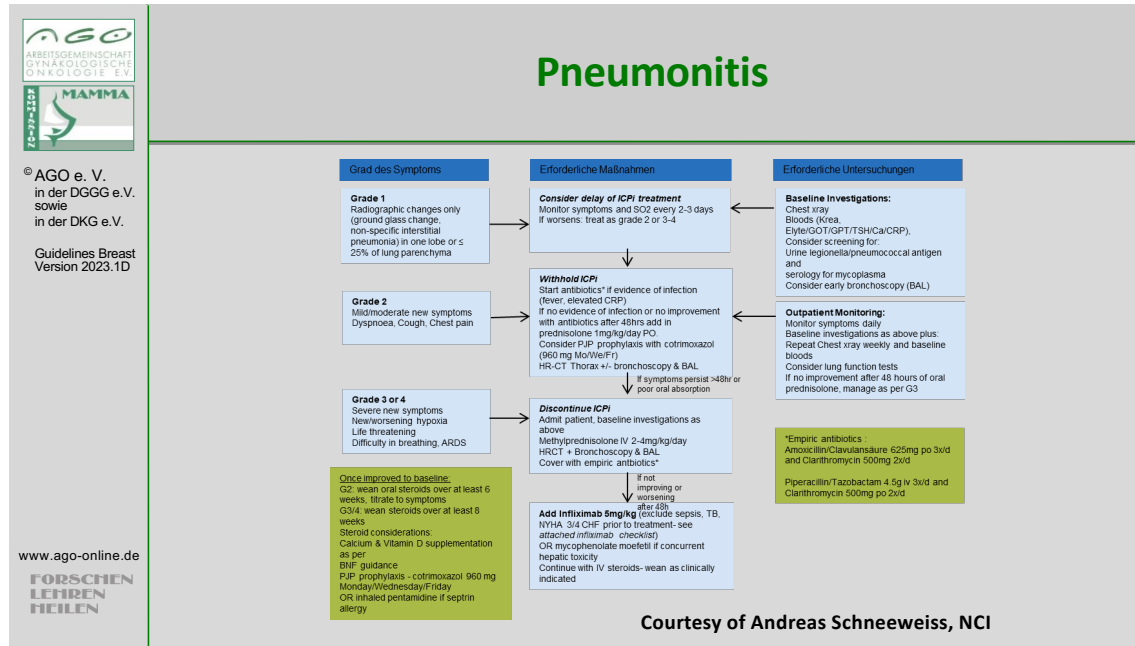
1. Atezolizumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/021700>
2. Nivolumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/020675>
3. Pembrolizumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/020716>

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Principles of Adverse Event Management

CTC AE-Grade	Management
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supportive therapy close examination exclusion of infective complications patient information
2	Like grade 1 but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intermission of therapy until recovery of all irAE to grades 0-1 consider corticosteroids
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supportive therapy IV steroids (e.g. 1-2 mg/kg prednisolone) In case of no improvement within 48 h: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider additional immunosuppressive therapy (infliximab, MMF) consider further organ specific diagnostics (eg. colonoscopy) consider specialists consultations exclusion or treatment of infection stop of treatment, re-initiation after recovery to CTC AE grades 0, 1 slow reduction of steroids (3-6 weeks)
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.
2. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: ASCO Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2021 Dec 20;39(36):4073-4126.
3. Haanen JBAG, Carbone F, Robert C et al. Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol. 2022 Dec;33(12):1217-1238.



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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Renal toxicity

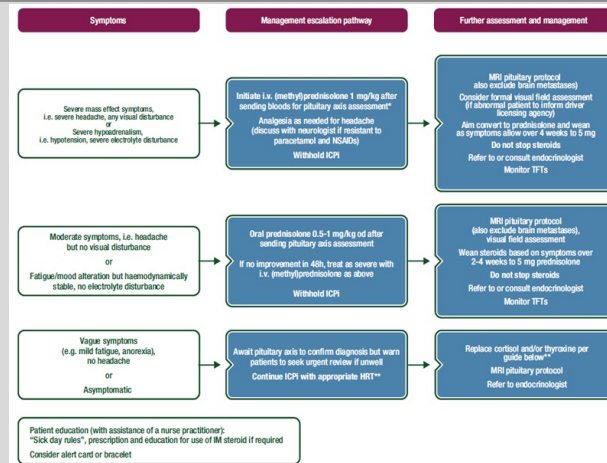
Symptom	Erforderliche Maßnahmen	Erforderliche Untersuchungen
Grade 1: Creatinine 1.5x baseline or >1.5x ULN	Continue ICPI Repeat creatinine weekly – if worsens, manage as per criteria below	Review hydration status, medications, urine stick and urine culture if urinary symptoms Dipstick urine: protein:creatinine ratio (uPCR) if obstruction suspected: Renal ultrasound +/- doppler to exclude obstruction/clot
Grade 2: Creatinine >1.5-3.0x baseline or >1.5-3.0x ULN	Withhold ICPI Hydration and review creatinine in 48-72 hours. If not improving, discuss with nephrologist and need for biopsy and if attributed to iRAE, initiate steroids (oral prednisolone 0.5-1mg/kg) Repeat creatinine every 48 hours If returns to G1/baseline – recommence ICPI (if on steroids, only once <10mg pred) If not attributed to iRAE – may continue ICPI	As above Renal ultrasound +/- doppler to exclude obstruction/clot If proteinuria: for 24 hour collection or urine stick for protein:creatinine ratio (uPCR) If blood: phase contrast microscopy & GN screen* if nephrologist recommends Advise patient to notify if oliguric
Grade 3: Creatinine >3.0x baseline or >3.0-6.0x ULN	Withhold ICPI Admit patient for monitoring and fluid balance; repeat creatinine every 24 hours. Early discussion with nephrologist and need for biopsy. If worsening, initiate IV methylprednisolone 1-2mg/kg	As above for G2
Grade 4: Creatinine >6.0x ULN	As per G3, patient should be managed in hospital where renal replacement therapy is available	As above for G2

Renal injury occurs in around 1-4% of patients treated with ICPI's, usually in a pattern of acute tubulo-interstitial nephritis with a lymphocytic infiltrate (Cortazar et al 2016 Kid Int)
Attention needs to be paid to the patient's baseline creatinine & not just abnormal results per biochemistry ULN
Confounding diagnoses include dehydration, recent IV contrast, urinary tract infection, medications, hypotension or hypertension
Early consideration for renal biopsy is helpful which may negate the need for steroids and determine if renal deterioration related to ICPI or other pathology
Oliguria should prompt inpatient admission for careful fluid balance and plan for access to renal replacement therapy
Steroid wean: begin to wean once creatinine G1- G2 severity episode – wean steroids over 2-4 weeks. G3/4 episode – wean over 4 weeks
If on steroids for >4 weeks – PJP prophylaxis, calcium/Vitamin D supplementation, gastric protection and check afternoon glucose for hyperglycaemia
*Glomerulonephritis screen: ANA, Complement C3,C4, ANCA, anti-GBM, Hepatitis B and C, HIV, Immunoglobulins and protein electrophoresis

Courtesy of Andreas Schneeweiss, NCI

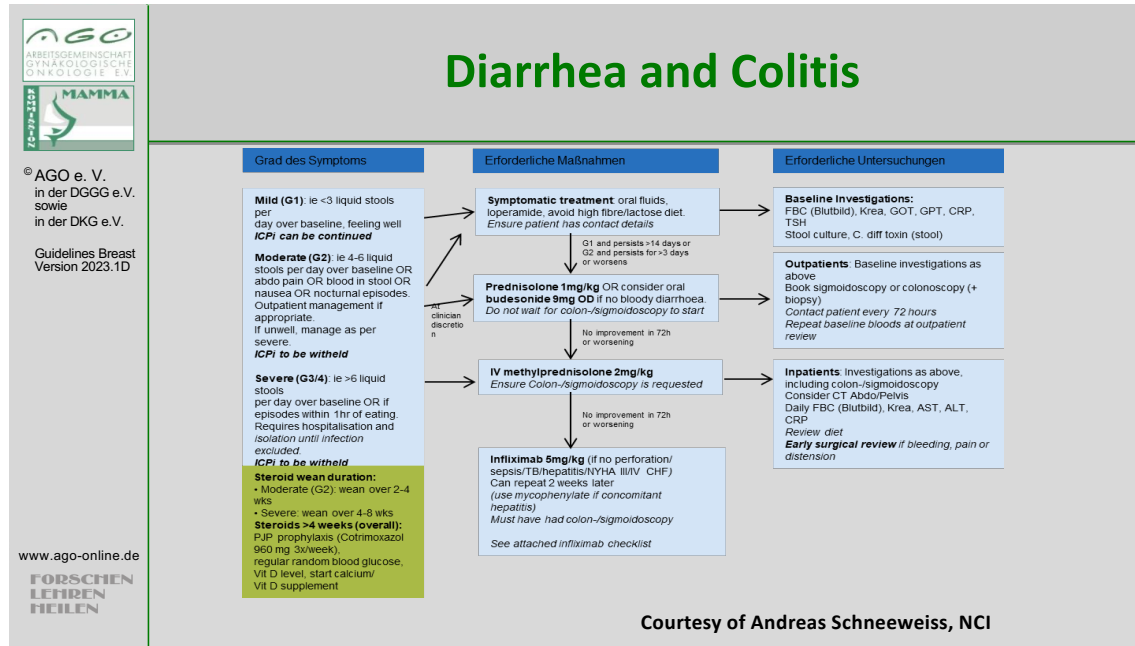
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Hypophysitis

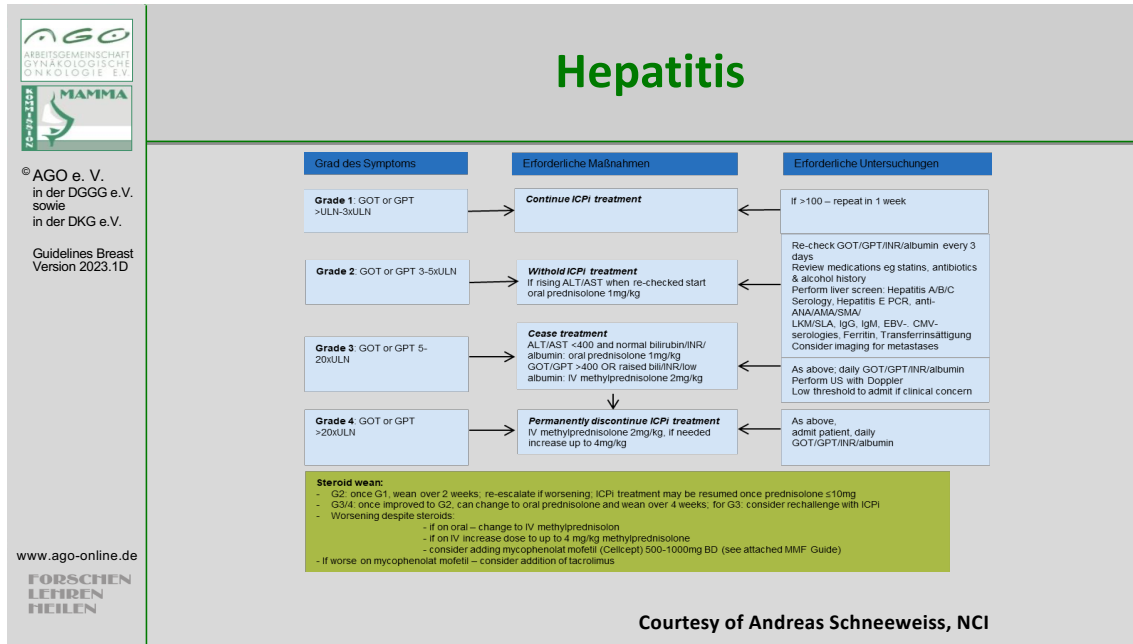


Haanen et al.: ESMO guideline. Ann Oncol 2017

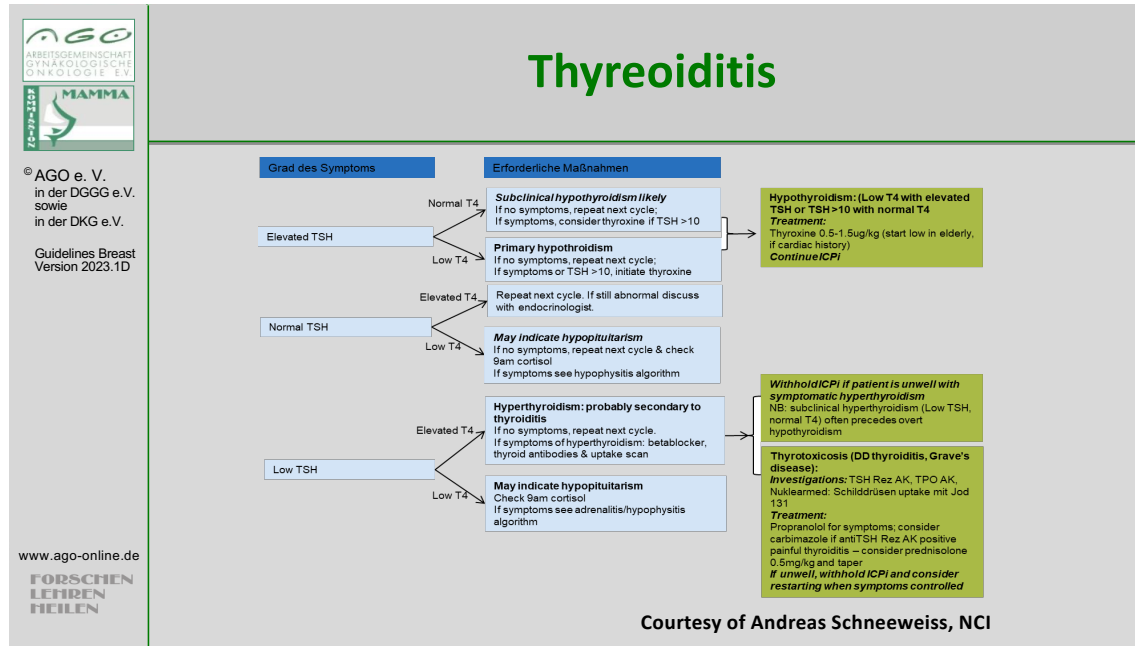
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1. Haanen J, Carbonnel F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.
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1.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

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

1. Infektionen

- **Allgemeine Infektionsprophylaxe**
- **Hepatitis B-Screening**
- **Covid-19 (s. gemeinsame Stellungnahme mit DGHO)**

1. Hwang JP, Feld JJ, Hammond SP, et al. Hepatitis B Virus Screening and Management for Patients With Cancer Prior to Therapy: ASCO Provisional Clinical Opinion Update. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:3698-3715.
2. Giesen N, Sprute R, Rüttrich M et al. 2021 update of the AGIHO guideline on evidence-based management of COVID-19 in patients with cancer regarding diagnostics, viral shedding, vaccination and therapy. COVID-19 guideline panel of the Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the German Society for Haematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO). Eur J Cancer. 2021 Apr;147:154-160.

Allgemeine Infektionsprophylaxe

NB nur selten für solide Tumoren wie MaCa anwendbar
 ASCO Practice Guideline „Antimicrobial Prophylaxis...“ 2018

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Vermeidung von besonders infektionsbegünstigenden Faktoren / Umgebungen	5	D	+
▪ Prophylaktische Therapie in Low-Risk-Patienten	1a	B	-
▪ Prophylaktische Therapie bei Hochrisikopatienten* (z. B. gemäß NCCN-Leitlinien) mit:			
▪ Antibiotika	1a	A	++
▪ Antimykotika (Triazol-Antimykotika)	1a	B	+/-
▪ Virostatika bei soliden Tumoren	5	D	-
▪ Granulopoese-stimulierende Faktoren	1a	A	++

* Definition Hochrisiko: vermutete Neutropeniedauer $< 100/\mu\text{l} \geq 7\text{d}$

ASCO:

1. Taplitz RA, Kennedy EB, Bow EJ, et al. Antimicrobial Prophylaxis for Adult Patients With Cancer-Related Immunosuppression: ASCO and IDSA Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:3043-3054.
2. Taplitz RA, Kennedy EB, Bow EJ, et al. Outpatient Management of Fever and Neutropenia in Adults Treated for Malignancy: American Society of Clinical Oncology and Infectious Diseases Society of America Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:1443-1453.

NCCN:

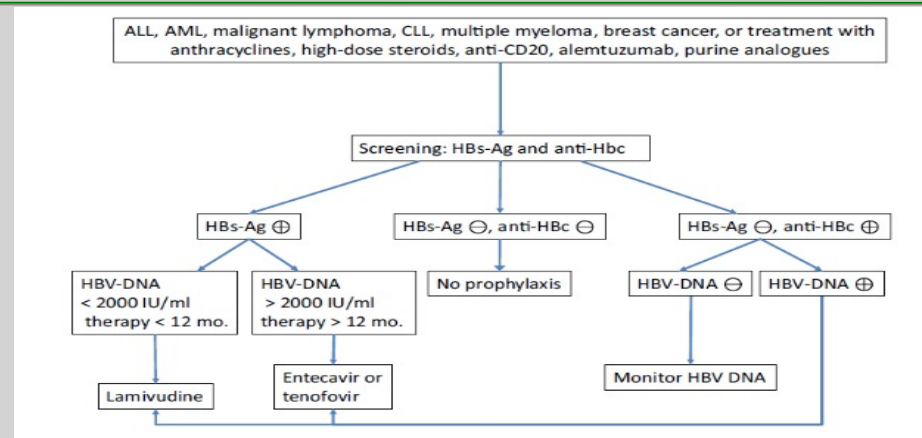
1. NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2021 Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections.
https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/PDF/infections.pdf

Hepatitis B-Screening vor Chemotherapie

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Hepatitis B-Screening vor Beginn einer Chemotherapie (HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs)	2c	B	+
Bei Reaktivierung bzw. bei positiver Serologie			
▪ Prophylaktische Therapie mit Virustatika bei Nachweis von HBV-DNA (entsprechend AGIHO / DGHO – Empfehlungen)	1b	A	++
▪ Hepatitis C-Screening vor Beginn einer Chemotherapie	5	D	+/-

1. 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.
2. Robert-Koch-Institut. Epidemiologisches Bulletin. 20. Juli 2015 / Nr. 29
3. 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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AGIHO / DGHO – Recommendations on Hepatitis B Virus Screening in Oncology



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

1. 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.
2. Maschmeyer G, De Greef J, Mellinghoff SC et al.: European Conference on Infections in L: Infections associated with immunotherapeutic and molecular targeted agents in hematology and oncology. A position paper by the european conference on infections in leukemia (ecil). Leukemia 2019;33:844-862.

Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

2. Gutartige, bösartige und nicht spezifizierte Neubildungen (einschl. Zysten und Polypen)

Sekundäre Malignome I

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
■ Die Induktion von soliden, malignen Tumoren durch Chemotherapie ist selten		2a
■ Alkylantien erhöhen dosisabhängig das Risiko für Leukämien auf 0,2–0,4 % innerhalb von 10–15 Jahren		2a
■ Anthrazyklinhaltige Regime erhöhen das Risiko für MDS und Leukämie auf 0,2–1,7 % innerhalb von 8–10 Jahren		2a
■ PARP-Inhibitoren sind assoziiert mit einem erhöhten Risiko für AML und MDS von 0,5–1 %		2b
■ Radiotherapie erhöht das Risiko einer Leukämie bei Pat. mit einer anthrazyklinhaltigen Therapie um 0,2–0,4 %		2b
■ Tamoxifen verdoppelt das Risiko für die Entwicklung eines Endometriumkarzinoms (bei Therapiebeginn ab 55. Lj.)		2b

Statements 1-5

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.
2. Kirova Y, De Rycke Y, Gambotti L et al.(2008) Second malignancies after breast cancer: the impact of different treatment modalities. B J Cancer 98: 870-4.
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4. Beadle G, Baade P, Fritschi L(2009) Acute myeloid leukemia after breast cancer: a population-based comparison with hematological malignancies and other cancers. Ann Oncol 20: 103-9.
5. Hershman D, Neugut A, Jacobson J et al.(2007) Acute myeloid leukemia or myelodysplastic syndrome following use of granulocyte colony-stimulating factors during breast cancer adjuvant chemotherapy. J Natl Cancer Inst 99: 196-205
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7. Bazire L, De Rycke Y, Asselain B, et al. Risks of second malignancies after breast cancer treatment: Long-term results. Cancer Radiother. 2016 Dec 26. pii: S1278-3218(16)30478-4. doi:10.1016/j.canrad.2016.07.101. [Epub ahead of print]

8. Grantzau T, Overgaard J. Risk of second non-breast cancer among patients treated with and without postoperative radiotherapy for primary breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of population-based studies including 522,739 patients. *Radiother Oncol.* 2016 Dec;121(3):402-413. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2016.08.017. Epub 2016 Sep 14.
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Tamoxifen and endometrial cancer

1. Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Davies C, Godwin J, et al. Relevance of breast cancer hormone receptors and other factors to the efficacy of adjuvant tamoxifen: patient-level meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Lancet.* 2011 Aug 27;378(9793):771-84.
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.

Sekundäre Malignome II (nach Radiotherapie)

Oxford

LoE

1a

- Eine Radiotherapie (PMRT, BET) kann das Risiko für ein ipsilaterales Lungenkarzinom und Angiosarkom mäßiggradig anheben (10–15/10.000) (Auftreten 5–10 Jahre nach PMRT)

2b

- Erhöhtes Risiko besonders für Raucher

2c

- Kein Unterschied bezgl. sekundärer Malignome zwischen PBI (Teil-) und WBI (Ganzbrustbestrahlung)

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Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

3. Erkrankungen des Blutes und des Lymphsystems

- Anämie
- Neutropenie
- Febrile Neutropenie

Anämie – Indikationen für den Einsatz von Erythropoese-stimulierenden Faktoren (ESF)

- Indiziert bei asymptomatischer Anämie
- Therapie und sekundäre Prophylaxe bei CTx-induzierter Anämie
 - Adjuvante Situation
 - Neoadjuvante / metastasierte Situation
 - Bei dosisdichter / dosiseskalierter CTx (iddETC)
- Therapie beginnt bei Hb-Werten < 10 g/dl
- Ziel-Hb 11–12 g/dL
- Verbesserung der Prognose (krankheitsfreies Intervall, Gesamtüberleben)
- ESF erhöht das Risiko von thromboembolischen Komplikationen

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1a	B	-
1a	A	+
1b	A	+
1a	A	+/-
1b	A	+
1a	A	+
1a	A	+
1a	B	--
1a	A	

Leitlinie:

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020,
 AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL

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6. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>



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Guidelines Breast
Version 2023.1D

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FORSCHEN
LEBEN
HEILEN

Practical Use of ESAs

- **Epoetin α and Darbepoetin are equieffective**
- **Dosage:**
 - Epoetin α: 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 β: 30.000 IE weekly s.c.
 - Darbepoetin: 2,25 µg/kg s.c. weekly or 500 µg 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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Relevant guidelines

1. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines): Hematopoietic growth factors. Version 1.2022 (https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/growthfactors.pdf)

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5. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>

Granulozyten-Kolonie-stimulierende Faktoren

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Primäre Prophylaxe für eine zu erwartende febrile Neutropenie (FN)			
▪ Bei Risiko für FN 10–20 %	1b	B	+/-
▪ Im Falle zusätzlicher individueller Risiken	3b	C	+
▪ Bei FN-Risiko > 20 % (e.g. DAC, dosisdichte CT)	1a	A	++
▪ Sekundäre Prophylaxe während der Chemotherapie (frühere FN oder Neutropenie Grad IV > 7 Tage)	1b	A	++
▪ Therapeutischer Nutzen bei FN	1a	A	+/-
▪ Beginn der Therapie in Verbindung mit Art und Dauer der Chemotherapie			
▪ Pegfilgrastim Tag 2	1b	A	++
▪ Lipegfilgrastim Tag 2	1b	A	++
▪ Filgrastim / Lenograstim von Tag 2–5 bis absolute Neutrophilenzahl > 2–3 x 10 ⁹	1b	A	++

Relevante Leitlinien

1. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:
Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020
2. NCCN Guidelines 1.2022
3. Smith TJ, Bohlke K, Lyman GH, et al.: American Society of Clinical Oncology. Recommendations for the Use of WBC Growth Factors: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2015 Oct 1;33(28):3199-212.
4. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>

Statements 1-4

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Management der febrilen Neutropenie

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO)
 der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO) www.dgho-infektionen.de

Definition (orale Temp. > 38,5 °C oder zwei konsekutive Messungen > 38 °C über 2 h in einer Patientin mit einem

ANC < 500 cells/mm³ oder erwarteter Abfall < 500 cells/mm³)

Oxford

LoE	GR	AGO
5	D	++
5	D	++
1b	A	++
1b	A	+
5	D	++
5	D	++
3	C	++
1a	A	++
1b	A	++
2b	B	+/-

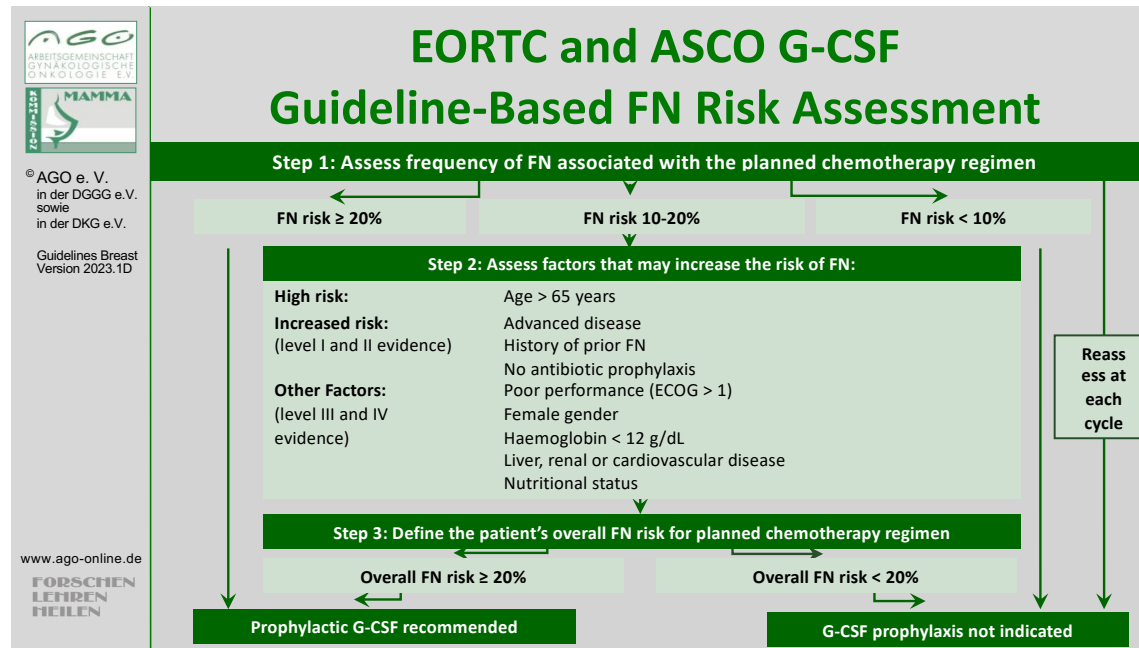
- Klinische Untersuchung
- Tägliche Kontrollen
- Hospitalisierung von Hochrisikopatienten
- Ambulante Therapie bei Niedrigrisikopat. möglich
- Differentialblutbild
- Blutkulturen
- Bildgebung der Lunge
- Sofortige empirische antibiot. Therapie
- Empirische antimykotische Therapie nach 4–7 d bei keiner Besserung unter der antibiotischen Therapie
- G-CSF als therapeutische Maßnahme

1. Klastersky J, de Naurois J, Rolston K, et al.: Management of febrile neutropaenia: Esmo clinical practice guidelines. Ann Oncol 2016;27:v111-v118.
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S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:

1. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:
Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020
2. NCCN Guidelines 1.2022
3. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>



EORTC and ASCO G-CSF Guideline-Based FN Risk Assessment

1. Aapro MS, Bohlius J, Cameron DA, et al.: European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer. 2010 update of EORTC guidelines for the use of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor to reduce the incidence of chemotherapy-induced febrile neutropenia in adult patients with lymphoproliferative disorders and solid tumours. Eur J Cancer. 2011 Jan;47(1):8-32.
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4. Nebenwirkungen am Ovar

Therapie-assoziierte Amenorrhoe (CRA, CIA, TIA)	Oxford LoE
▪ Eine CRA kann dauerhaft oder vorübergehend sein (abhängig vom Alter der Pat. und der Art der Chemotherapie)	2b
▪ Das Risiko der CRA steigt mit dem Alter / Therapiedauer	2b
▪ CRA ist ein (unsicherer) Surrogatmarker für Menopause und Fertilität	5
▪ Eine adjuvante endokrine Therapie mit einem GnRHa induziert eine reversible Amenorrhoe, und verschiebt eine Konzeption in eine weniger fertile Phase	5
▪ Die Ovarialreserve der nach Chemotherapie prämenopausal gebliebenen Frauen ist reduziert	2b
▪ CRA ist mit einer verbesserten Prognose (DFS / OS) assoziiert	1b

Synonyma: Chemotherapie / Therapie-induzierte Amenorrhoe (TIA/CIA)

1. Abe A, Kuwahara A, Iwasa T, et al. A survey on fertility management in young women of reproductive age treated with chemotherapy. Int J Clin Oncol. 2016 Dec;21(6):1183-1190.
2. Anderson RA, Mansi J, Coleman RE, et al. The utility of anti-Müllerian hormone in the diagnosis and prediction of loss of ovarian function following chemotherapy for early breast cancer. Eur J Cancer. 2017 Dec;87:58-64.
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treated with chemotherapy. *Eur J Cancer*. 2017 Mar;74:1-8

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11. Howard-Anderson J, Ganz PA, Bower JE, et al. Quality of life, fertility concerns, and behavioral health outcomes in younger breast cancer survivors: a systematic review. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2012; 104: 386–405.
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Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

5. Psychiatrische Erkrankungen

- Depression
- Fatigue
- Kognitive Störungen
- Schlafstörungen

(Therapie-assoziierte) Depression

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AG O
▪ Depressive Episoden bei 20–30 % der Mammakarzinompatientinnen	2a	B	
▪ Psychosoziale Interventionen verbessern Depression, allerdings ohne günstige Auswirkungen auf Mortalität	1b	A	
▪ Antidepressiva können Depression bei Brustkrebspatientinnen verbessern	1b	A	
▪ Körperliches Training kann Depression bei Brustkrebspatientinnen verhindern	2b	B	+

Statements 1-4

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- Huang Z, Zhao J, Ding K, Lv Y, Zhang C, Chao HH, Li CS, Cheng H: Depression involved in self-reported prospective memory problems in survivors of breast cancer who have received chemotherapy. Medicine (Baltimore) 2019;98:e15301.
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(Therapie-assoziierte) Fatigue

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Fatigue häufiges Symptom bei Brustkrebspatientinnen (30–60 %)	2a	B	
▪ Ausschluss anderer Ursachen (Anämie, Tumorausdehnung, Begleiterkrankungen, Medikamente) für Fatigue	1a	A	++
▪ Gezielte psychosoziale Interventionen können Fatigue lindern	1a	A	++
▪ Körperliches Training kann Fatigue verbessern	1b	D	+
▪ Yoga kann Fatigue verbessern	2b	B	+
▪ Methylphenidate oder Kortikosteroide (Kurzzeit-Gabe) können Fatigue verbessern	1a	D	+

Guideline:

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Fatigue is frequently present...

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Psycho-social interventions...

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(Therapie-assoziierte) Kognitive Störungen

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
▪ Therapiebedingte kognitive Störungen (sog. „Chemobrain“) häufig beschrieben (16–75 %)	2a	B
▪ Verhaltenstherapie kann kognitive Funktion verbessern	2b	B
▪ Methylphenidate kann kognitive Funktion bei Patientinnen mit Krebs verbessern	3a	C
▪ Unter Aromatasehemmertherapie wurden kognitive Störungen beobachtet (insbes. Wortgedächtnis)	1a	B

Therapiebedingte kognitive Störungen (sog. „Chemobrain“) häufig beschrieben

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Verhaltenstherapie kann kognitive Funktion verbessern

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Methylphenidate kann kognitive Funktion bei Patientinnen mit Krebs verbessern

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Unter Aromatasehemmertherapie wurden kognitive Störungen beobachtet

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(Therapie-assoziierte) Schlafstörungen

- **Schlafstörungen häufig bei Mammakarzinom-patientinnen während und nach Therapie beschrieben (20–70 %)**
- **Verhaltenstherapie ist effektiv in der Behandlung von Schlafstörungen und Steigerung der Lebensqualität**

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

Sleep disturbances are a common problem....

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Behavioral therapies have demonstrated efficacy.....

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Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

6. Erkrankungen des Nervensystems

- Chemotherapie induzierte periphere Neuropathie (CIPN)

Chemotherapie-induzierte periphere Neuropathie (CIPN)

- Inzidenz Grad 1–2 nach Taxanen 20–50 %
- Inzidenz Grad 3–4 nach Taxanen 6–20 %
- Risikofaktoren: Art der Chemotherapie, Dosierung, BMI, fehlende körperliche Aktivität
- Individuelle Risikofaktoren
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Nutritiv toxische Substanzen ins. Alkohol
 - Niereninsuffizienz
 - Hypothyreose
 - Kollagenosen / Vaskulitiden
 - Vitaminmangel
 - HIV-Infektion
 - CMT-Genmutation
- Unklar:
 - Andere genetische Faktoren (SNP, Mutationen)

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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
3. Gewandter JS, Kleckner AS, Marshall JH, Brown JS, Curtis LH, Bautista J, Dworkin RH, Kleckner IR, Kolb N, Mohile SG, Mustian KM: Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (cipn) and its treatment: An nih collaboratory study of claims data. Support Care Cancer 2019.
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5. Greenlee H, Hershman DL, Shi Z, et al.: BMI, Lifestyle Factors and Taxane-Induced Neuropathy in Breast Cancer Patients: The Pathways Study. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2016 Oct 28;109(2). pii: djw206. Print 2017 Feb.
6. Smith, E. M., H. Pang, C. Cirrincione, S., et al. (2013). "Effect of duloxetine on pain, function, and quality of life among patients with chemotherapy-induced painful peripheral neuropathy: a randomized clinical trial." JAMA 309(13): 1359-1367.
7. Cliff J, Jorgensen AL, Lord R, et al.: The molecular genetics of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2017 Dec;120:127-140.

8. S3 Leitlinie Supportive Therapie: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff 25. Dezember 2021)
9. Jordan B, Margulies A, Cardoso F, et al. Systemic anticancer therapy-induced peripheral and central neurotoxicity: ESMO-EONS-EANO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, prevention, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2020;31(10):1306-1319.
10. Abe Y, Taira N, Kashiwabara K et al. Association of Genetic Polymorphism with Taxane-induced Peripheral Neuropathy: Sub-analysis of a Randomized Phase II Study to Determine the Optimal Dose of 3-week Cycle Nab-Paclitaxel in Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients. *Acta Med Okayama*. 2022 Dec;76(6):661-671.
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Chemotherapie-induzierte periphere Neuropathie – Prävention –

Nicht-medikamentöse Prävention

- Funktionstraining (Fitness, sensomotorisches Stimulationstraining etc.)
- Kompressionstherapie (chirurgische Handschuhe, Kompressionsstrümpfe)
- Kühlhandschuhe und Kühlstrümpfe
- Elektro-Akupunktur

Medikamentöse Prävention

Es besteht keine wirksame medikamentöse Prophylaxe der CIPN

- Venlafaxin
- Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA) topisch oder p.o.
- Alpha-Liponsäure, Amifostin, Amitriptylin, Acetyl-L-Carnitin, Carbamazepin, Elektrolytlösungen, Glutathion, Goshajinkigan (GJG), Oxcarbazepin, Vitamin B, Vitamin E oder andere Substanzen¹

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO

5	D	+
2b	B	+
2b ^a	B	+
1b	B	-

2a	C	+/-
5	D	+/-
1b	A	-

¹ Liste nicht empfohlener Medikamente bei Hershman et al. 2014

Reviews/Leitlinien

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. Ibrahim EY, Ehrlich BE: Prevention of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: A review of recent findings. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 2019;145:102831.
3. 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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7. Schuler U, Heller S. Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy and neuropathic pain. Schmerz. 2017 Aug;31(4):413-425.
8. Smith, E. M., H. Pang, C. Cirrincione, et al.(2013). "Effect of duloxetine on pain, function, and quality of life among patients with

chemotherapy-induced painful peripheral neuropathy: a randomized clinical trial." JAMA 309(13): 1359-1367.

9. Cliff J, Jorgensen AL, Lord R, et al. The molecular genetics of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2017 Dec;120:127-140.
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12. Streckmann F, Balke M, Cavaletti G et al. Exercise and Neuropathy: Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis Sports Med. 2022 May;52(5):1043-1065.

Nicht-medikamentöse Prävention

Funktionstraining

1. Kleckner I, Kamen JS, Peppone LJ et al (2016) A URCC NCORP nationwide randomized controlled trial investigating the effect of exercise on chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in 314 cancer patients. J Clin Oncol 34(suppl): abstr 10000. <http://meetinglibrary.asco.org/content/170470-176>.
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Kompression

1. Tsuyuki S, Senda N, Kanng Y, et al.: Evaluation of the effect of compression therapy using surgical gloves on nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel-induced peripheral neuropathy: a phase II multicenter study by the Kamigata Breast Cancer Study Group. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2016 Nov;160(1):61-67.
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Kühlung

1. Hanai A, Ishiguro H, Sozu T et al. (2016) The effects of frozen gloves and socks on paclitaxel-induced peripheral neuropathy among patients with breast cancer: A self-controlled clinical trial. J Clin Oncol 34(suppl): (abstr 10022). <http://meetinglibrary.asco.org/content/166655-176>.
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Akupunktur

1. Greenlee H, Crew KD, Capodice J, et al.: Randomized sham-controlled pilot trial of weekly electro-acupuncture for the prevention of taxane-induced peripheral neuropathy in women with early stage breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2016 Apr;156(3):453-464.
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3. Zhi WI, Baser RE, Talukder D et al. Mechanistic and thermal characterization of acupuncture for chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy as measured by quantitative sensory testing. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2023 Feb;197(3):535-545.

Medikamentöse Prävention

Venlafaxin

1. Aziz MT, Good BL, Lowe DK. Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors for the management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. Ann Pharmacother. 2014 May;48(5):626-32.
2. Durand JP, Deplanque G, Montheil V, et al.: Efficacy of venlafaxine for the prevention and relief of oxaliplatin-induced acute neurotoxicity: results of EFOF, a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III trial. Ann Oncol. 2012 Jan;23(1):200-5
3. Gallagher HC, Gallagher RM, Butler M, et al.: Venlafaxine for neuropathic pain in adults. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015 Aug 23;(8):CD011091.

Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA)

1. Lombardi G, Miglio G, Varsaldi F, et al.: Oxyhomologation of the amide bond potentiates neuroprotective effects of the endolipid N-palmitoylethanolamine. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2007 Feb;320(2):599-606

2. Di Cesare Mannelli L, Pacini A, Corti F, et al.: Antineuropathic profile of N-palmitoylethanolamine in a rat model of oxaliplatin-induced neurotoxicity. PLoS One. 2015 Jun 3;10(6):e0128080.
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Verschiedene Substanzen

1. Schloss J, Colosimo M, Vitetta L. Herbal medicines and chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN): A critical literature review. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 2017 Apr 13;57(6):1107-1118.
2. Schloss JM, Colosimo M, Airey C, et al.: Nutraceuticals and chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN): a systematic review. Clin Nutr. 2013 Dec;32(6):888-93.
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4. Kautio AL, Haanpää M, Leminen A, et al.: Amitriptyline in the prevention of chemotherapy-induced neuropathic symptoms. Anticancer Res. 2009 Jul;29(7):2601-6.
5. Schloss JM, Colosimo M, Airey C, et al.: A randomised, placebo-controlled trial assessing the efficacy of an oral B group vitamin in preventing the development of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN). Support Care Cancer. 2017 Jan;25(1):195-204.
6. Leal AD, Qin R, Atherton PJ, et al.: Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology. North Central Cancer Treatment Group/Alliance trial N08CA-the use of glutathione for prevention of paclitaxel/carboplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy: a phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. Cancer. 2014 Jun 15;120(12):1890-7
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Acetyl-L-Carnitin

1. Hershman DL, Unger JM, Crew KD, et al.: Randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial of acetyl-L-carnitine for the prevention of taxane-induced neuropathy in women undergoing adjuvant breast cancer therapy. J Clin Oncol. 2013 Jul 10;31(20):2627-33.
2. Hershman DL, Unger JM, Crew KD, et al.: Two-Year Trends of Taxane-Induced Neuropathy in Women Enrolled in a Randomized Trial of Acetyl-L-Carnitine (SWOG S0715). J Natl Cancer Inst. 2018 Jan 18.

Chemotherapie-induzierte periphere Neuropathie – Therapie –

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<u>Nicht-medikamentöse Therapie</u>			
▪ Funktionstraining (Fitness, sensomotorisches Stimulationstraining etc.)	2a	C	+
▪ Physiotherapie / physikalische Therapie	5	D	+
▪ Akupunktur	2b	B	+
<u>Medikamentöse Therapie</u>			
▪ Menthol lokal (1 %), Capsaicin / Lidocain lokal	5	D	+
▪ Baclofen / Amitriptylin / Ketamin-Creme	2b	B	+
▪ Duloxetine zur Behandlung von Schmerzen durch CIPN	1b	B	+
▪ Opioide zur Behandlung von Schmerzen durch CIPN	5	D	+
▪ Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA) topisch oder p.o.	5	D	+/-
▪ Venlafaxin	5	D	+/-
▪ Gabapentin, Pregabalin	1b	B	+/-
▪ Amitriptylin / Nortriptylin, Imipramin / Desipramin	1b	B	+/-
▪ Acetyl-L-Carnitin, Lamotrigin oder andere Substanzen ¹	1b	B	-

¹ Liste nicht empfohlener Medikamente bei Hershman et al. 2014

Reviews / Leitlinien

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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Nicht-medikamentöse Therapie

Funktionstraining

1. Duregon F, Vendramin B, Bullo V, et al.: Effects of exercise on cancer patients suffering chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy undergoing treatment: A systematic review. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2018 Jan;121:90-100.
2. Smith TJ, Razzak AR, Blackford AL, Ensminger J, Saiki C, Longo-Schoberlein D, Loprinzi CL: A pilot randomized sham-controlled trial of mc5-a scrambler therapy in the treatment of chronic chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (cipn). Journal of palliative care 2020;35:53-58.
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Medikamentöse Therapie

Menthol / Capsaicin

1. Fallon MT, Storey DJ, Krishan A, et al.: Cancer treatment-related neuropathic pain: proof of concept study with menthol--a TRPM8 agonist. Support Care Cancer. 2015 Sep;23(9):2769-77
2. Derry S, Rice AS, Cole P, et al.: Topical capsaicin (high concentration) for chronic neuropathic pain in adults. Cochrane Database Syst

Rev. 2017 Jan 13;1:CD007393

3. Moon JY, Lee PB, Kim YC, et al.: Efficacy and Safety of 0.625% and 1.25% Capsaicin Patch in Peripheral Neuropathic Pain: Multi-Center, Randomized, and Semi-Double Blind Controlled Study. *Pain Physician*. 2017 Feb;20(2):27-35.
4. Simpson DM, Robinson-Papp J, Van J, et al.: Capsaicin 8% Patch in Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study. *J Pain*. 2017 Jan;18(1):42-53
5. Anand P. Capsaicin and menthol in the treatment of itch and pain: recently cloned receptors provide the key. *Gut*. 2003 Sep;52(9):1233-5.

Baclofen/Amitryptilin/Ketamin-Creme

1. Barton DL, Wos EJ, Qin R, et al.: A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of a topical treatment for chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: NCCTG trial N06CA. *Support Care Cancer*. 2011 Jun;19(6):833-41.
2. Pachman DR, Barton DL, Watson JC, et al.: Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: prevention and treatment. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*. 2011 Sep;90(3):377-87.

Duloxetine

1. Smith EM, Pang H, Cirrincione C, et al.: Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology. Effect of duloxetine on pain, function, and quality of life among patients with chemotherapy-induced painful peripheral neuropathy: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2013 Apr 3;309(13):1359-67

Akupunktur:

1. Han X, Wang L, Shi H, *et al.* Acupuncture combined with methylcobalamin for the treatment of chemotherapy- induced peripheral neuropathy in patients with multiple myeloma. *BMC Cancer* 2017;17:40.
2. Lu W, Giobbie-Hurder A, Freedman R, *et al.* Acupuncture for Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy in Breast Cancer Survivors: A Randomized Controlled Pilot Trial. *Oncologist*. 2019 Oct 14:1-9 .

Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA)

1. Lombardi G, Miglio G, Varsaldi F, et al.: Oxyhomologation of the amide bond potentiates neuroprotective effects of the endolipid N-palmitoylethanolamine. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2007 Feb;320(2):599-606
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4. Petrosino S, Di Marzo V. The pharmacology of palmitoylethanolamide and first data on the therapeutic efficacy of some of its new formulations. *Br J Pharmacol.* 2017 Jun;174(11):1349-1365.

Venlafaxin

1. Aziz MT, Good BL, Lowe DK. Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors for the management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. *Ann Pharmacother.* 2014 May;48(5):626-32.
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Gabapentin, Pregabalin:

1. Rao RD, Michalak JC, Sloan JA et al.: Efficacy of gabapentin in the management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: a phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial (N00C3). *Cancer.* 2007 Nov 1;110(9):2110-8.
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Amitriptylin/Nortriptylin

1. Kautio AL, Haanpää M, Saarto T, et al.: Amitriptyline in the treatment of chemotherapy-induced neuropathic symptoms. *J Pain Symptom Manage.* 2008 Jan;35(1):31-9.
2. Hammack JE, Michalak JC, Loprinzi CL, et al.: Phase III evaluation of nortriptyline for alleviation of symptoms of cis-platinum-induced peripheral neuropathy. *Pain.* 2002 Jul;98(1-2):195-203.

Acetyl-L-Carnitin, Lamotrigin oder andere Substanzen:

1. Rao RD, Flynn PJ, Sloan JA, et al.: Efficacy of lamotrigine in the management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: a phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, N01C3. *Cancer.* 2008 Jun 15;112(12):2802-8
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4. Kuriyama A, Endo K. Goshajinkigan for prevention of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Support Care Cancer*. 2017 Dec 26.
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14. The prescription of medical cannabis by a transitional pain service to wean a patient with complex pain from opioid use following liver transplantation: a case report.
15. Meng H, Hanlon JG, Katznelson R, et al. *Can J Anaesth*. 2016 Mar;63(3):307-10.
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17. 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

18. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH, et al.: 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.
19. Majithia N, Temkin SM, Ruddy KJ, et al.: National Cancer Institute-supported chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy trials: outcomes and lessons. *Support Care Cancer*. 2016 Mar;24(3):1439-47.



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Guidelines Breast
Version 2023.1D

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FORSCHEN
LEHREN
HEILEN

Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

7. Herzerkrankungen

Langzeittoxizität Kardiotoxizität

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Äquivalente Kardiotoxizität von Doxorubicin und Epirubicin in den empfohlenen Dosierungen (450-500 bzw. 900-1000 mg/m ² kum. Dosis)	2b	B	
▪ Weniger Kardiotoxizität nach liposomalem Doxorubicin	1b	B	
▪ Risikofaktoren für Anthrazyklin- oder Trastuzumab-assoziierte Kardiotoxizität <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alter, Übergewicht, Hypertonus, Hypercholesterinämie, vorbestehende Herzerkrankungen (inkl. grenzwertige LVEF), Diabetes mellitus 	2b	B	
Überwachung der Herzfunktion:			
▪ Standardisierte Echokardiographie (LVEF oder SF in %)	3b	C	+
▪ EKG (QT-Intervall) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troponin I als Marker für Kardiotoxizität 	1a	A	+
	2b	B	+/-
▪ Betablocker-Prophylaxe während Anthrazyklin-Therapie	2a	B	+/-

Consensus recommendations:

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Statements

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Trastuzumab Adjuvant Überwachung hinsichtlich CHF

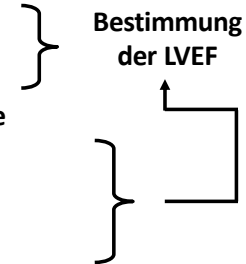
Oxford LoE: 5

GR: D

AGO: ++

Vor Beginn der Trastuzumab-Therapie

- Anamnese, klinische Untersuchung (Ödeme, Hepatomegalie)
- Echokardiographie (Alternative zu MUGA)



Während und nach der Trastuzumab-Therapie

Regelmäßige Dokumentation von

- Herzfrequenz; bei Anstieg > 15 % über das individuelle Ausgangsniveau
- Körpergewicht; bei Anstieg ≥ 2 kg/Woche
- Kardiale Zeichen und Symptome

LVEF alle 3 Monate

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.
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Toxizitätssteigerungen durch Behandlungskombinationen

Kardiale Toxizität

- Trastuzumab simultan zur Radiotherapie
- Trastuzumab simultan zu Epirubicin
- Trastuzumab simultan zu Doxorubicin
- Anthrazykline simultan zur Radiotherapie

Risiko Lungen- / Brustparenchymfibrosen

- Tamoxifen simultan zu Radiotherapie
- Chemotherapie simultan zu Radiotherapie

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

“Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy”

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“Trastuzumab simultaneous to epirubicin”

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“Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin”

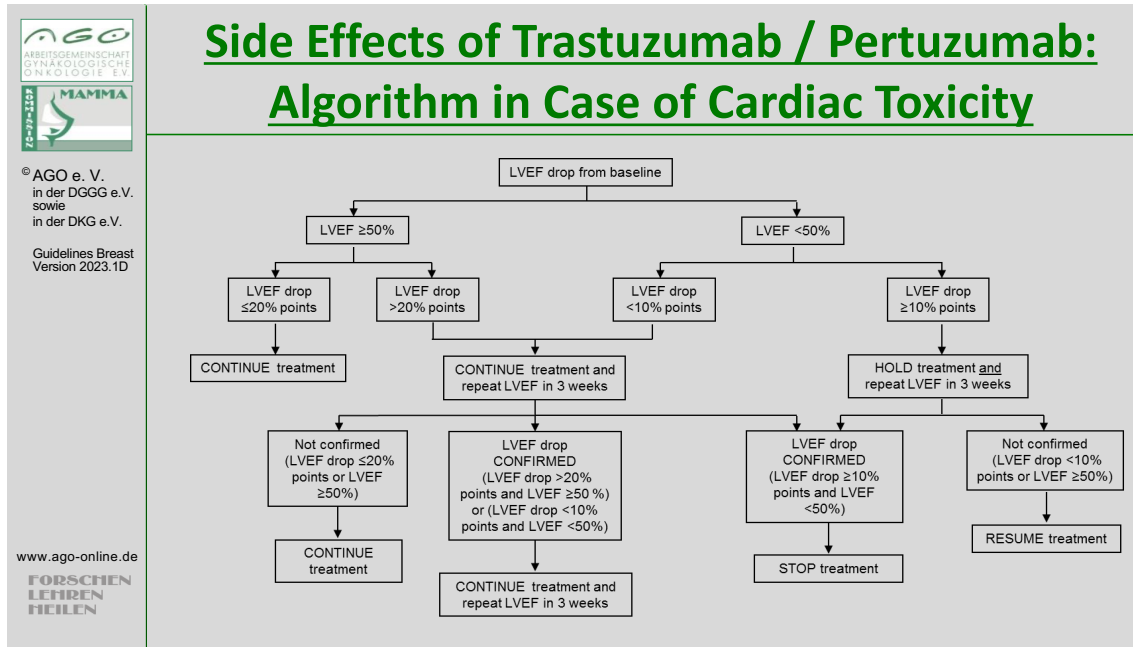
1. Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N, et al.: Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2011 Oct 6;365(14):1273-83

“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]
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Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

8. Erkrankungen des Gastrointestinaltrakts

- Nausea, Emesis (Übelkeit, Erbrechen)
- Mukositis
 - Stomatitis (Everolimus)
- Diarrhoe
- Obstipation

Antiemetische Therapie

nach MASCC und ASCO

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Abschätzen des emetogenen Potenzials des jeweiligen Chemotherapie-Protokolls	5	D	++
▪ Neurokinin-1-Rezeptor-Antagonisten	1b	A	++
▪ Dexamethason (auch bei Kombinationen mit ICPI)	1a	A	++
▪ 5-HT ₃ -Antagonisten	1b	A	++
▪ Feste Kombination mehrerer Substanzen	1b	A	++
▪ Reserveantiemetika (Rescue Medication)			
▪ Olanzapin	1b	A	+
▪ Levomepromazin, Benzodiazepine	3b	C	+
▪ Cannabinoide, Ingwer	3b	C	+/-

ICPI = Immun-Checkpoint Inhibitor

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Olanzapine

- 1 Slimano F, Netzer F, Borget I et al.: Olanzapine as antiemetic drug in oncology: a retrospective study in non-responders to standard antiemetic therapy. Int J Clin Pharm. 2018 Oct;40(5):1265-1271. doi: 10.1007/s11096-018-0649-1. Epub 2018 May 9.
- 2 Hashimoto H, Abe M, Tokuyama O, et al. Olanzapine 5 mg plus standard antiemetic therapy for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (J-FORCE): A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2020;21:242-249.



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Antiemetic Therapy

<https://www.mascc.org/antiemetic-guidelines>

ACUTE Nausea and Vomiting: SUMMARY

EMETIC RISK GROUP	ANTIEMETICS				
High Non-AC	5-HT ₃	+	DEX	+	NK ₁ +/- OLZ*
High AC	5-HT ₃	+	DEX	+	NK ₁ +/- OLZ*
Carboplatin	5-HT ₃	+	DEX	+	NK ₁
Moderate (other than carboplatin)	5-HT ₃	+	DEX		
Low	5-HT ₃	or	DEX	or	DOP
Minimal	No routine prophylaxis				
5-HT ₃ = serotonin ₃ receptor antagonist		DEX = DEXAMETHASONE		NK ₁ = neurokinin ₁ receptor antagonist such as APREPITANT or FOSAPREPITANT or ROLAPITANT or NEPA (combination of netupitant and palonosetron)	
				OLZ = OLANZAPINE	
				DOP = dopamine receptor antagonist	

NOTE: If the NK₁ receptor antagonist is not available for AC chemotherapy, palonosetron is the preferred 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist.

* OLZ: Olanzapine may be added particularly if nausea is a concern.

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DELAYED Nausea and Vomiting: SUMMARY

EMETIC RISK GROUP	ANTIEMETICS
High Non-AC	DEX or (if APR 125mg for acute: (MCP + DEX) or (APR + DEX)) +/- OLZ*
High AC	NONE or (if APR 125mg for acute: DEX or APR) +/- OLZ*
Carboplatin	NONE or (if APR 125mg for acute: APR)
Oxaliplatin, or anthracycline, or cyclophosphamide	DEX can be considered
Moderate (other)	No routine prophylaxis
Low and Minimal	No routine prophylaxis

DEX = DEXAMETHASONE

MCP = METOCLOPRAMIDE

APR = APREPITANT

OLZ = OLANZAPINE

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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, Flusssymptomatik 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
Oxazapine	Olanzapin	10mg/d for d1-4 Ggf. 5mg/d for d1-4	Sedation, weight gain	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

Olanzapine

1. Slimano F, Netzer F, Borget I et al. Olanzapine as antiemetic drug in oncology: a retrospective study in non-responders to standard antiemetic therapy. Int J Clin Pharm 2018 Oct;40(5):1265-1271. doi: 10.1007/s11096-018-0649-1. Epub 2018 May 9.
2. Hashimoto H, Abe M, Tokuyama O, et al. Olanzapine 5 mg plus standard antiemetic therapy for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (J-FORCE): A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2020;21:242-249.



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Mucositis Prevention

<https://www.mascc.org/mascc-guidelines>
Multidisciplinary S3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL): „Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen – interdisziplinäre Querschnittsleitlinie“

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. <p>This entails:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular mouth washes (H₂O, NaCl) ■ Soft toothbrushes ■ Interdental care: flossing or using interdental brush ■ Avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, hot food, sour food ■ Regular screening for lesions 2. Risk adjusted prophylaxis by dentist 3. Continuous clinical control <p>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</p>	2b		++

Relevant practice guideline

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,

AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

1. Elad S, Fong Cheng KK, Lalla RV, et al. MASCC/ISOO clinical practice guidelines for the management of mucositis secondary to cancer therapy. Cancer 2020;126:4423-4431.
2. 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.
3. Jensen, S. B., V. Jarvis, Y. Zadik, et al.: "Systematic review of miscellaneous agents for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients."
4. Support Care Cancer 2013;21(11): 3223-3232.
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.
6. 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.

7. 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.
8. 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.
10. Schmidt M, Lübke K, Decker T et al. A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, phase II study to evaluate the tolerability of an induction dose escalation of everolimus in patients with metastatic breast cancer (DESIREE). ESMO Open. 2022 Dec;7(6):100601



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Prevention of Everolimus-Induced Stomatitis Using Corticosteroid-based 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 15 mg per 5 mL oral solution (swish for 2 min and spit) for at least 8–12 weeks***
- **Results: after 13 wks exposition all-grade incidence of stomatitis 27% (BOLERO 67%), \geq grade 2 events 9% (BOLERO 27%)**

* Alternatively Hydrocortison: Hydrocortisonacetat-Suspension 0,5% with Lidocainhydrochlorid and Dexpanthenol (Germany: Arzneibuchrezeptur NRF 7.14.)

Rugo et al., Lancet Oncol 2017, , Jones et al. Oncologist 2019

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;18:654-662.
2. Jones VE, McIntyre KJ, Paul D, Wilks ST, et al.:Evaluation of miracle mouthwash plus hydrocortisone versus prednisolone mouth rinses as prophylaxis for everolimus-associated stomatitis: A randomized phase ii study. Oncologist 2019;24:1153-1158.



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Mucositis

<https://www.mascc.org/mascc-guidelines>

- **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-fluorouracile- or HD-melphalane. 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

Relevant practice guideline


Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,

AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

1. <https://www.mascc.org/mascc-guidelines>
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Elad S., Fong Cheng KK, Lalla RV, et al. MASCC/ISOO clinical practice Guidelines for the Management of Mucositis Secondary to Cancer Therapy Cancer 2020; 126: 4423-4431.



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Diarrhea

- **Adsorbent agents**
 - Carbo medicinalis; caoline / pectine, Al-Mg-silicate hydrate
- **Analgetics, opioids**
 - Loperamide; codeine, morphine IV, tinctura opii (tincture of opium), butylscopolamine
- **Off-label: Somatostatin-Analagon Octreotid s.c. (starting at grade 3)**
- **Pseudomembranous colitis**
 - Metronidazole or (if not effective) vancomycin
- **Initial dose escalation to reduce grade 3/4 diarrhea**
 - **CONTROL trial (dose escalation of neratinib: 120 mg/d day 1-7, 160 mg/d day 8-14, 240 mg/d afterwards)**

Relevant practice guideline


Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,

AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

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. Ann Oncol 2015;26 (Supplement 5): v139–v151.
2. Stein A, Voigt W, Jordan K. Chemotherapy-induced diarrhea: pathophysiology, frequency and guideline-based management Ther Adv Med Oncol 2010;2(1) 51-63
3. Coyle, V. M., D. Lungulescu, C. Toganel, et al. (2013). "A randomised double-blind placebo-controlled phase II study of AGI004 for control of chemotherapy-induced diarrhoea." Br J Cancer 2013;108(5);1027-1033.
4. Hoff, P. M., D. F. Saragiotto, C. H. Barrios, et al. (2014). "Randomized Phase III Trial Exploring the Use of Long-Acting Release Octreotide in the Prevention of Chemotherapy-Induced Diarrhea in Patients With Colorectal Cancer: The LARCID Trial." J Clin Oncol 2014;32;1006-11
5. Kee, B. K., J. S. Morris, R. S. Slack, et al. "A phase II, randomized, double blind
6. trial of calcium aluminosilicate clay versus placebo for the prevention of diarrhea in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer

treated with irinotecan." Support Care Cancer 2015;23:661-70.

7. 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.
8. Barcenas CH, Hurvitz SA, Di Palma JA, et al. Improved tolerability of neratinib in patients with HER2-positive early-stage breast cancer: the CONTROL trial. Ann Oncol 2020;31:1223-1230.



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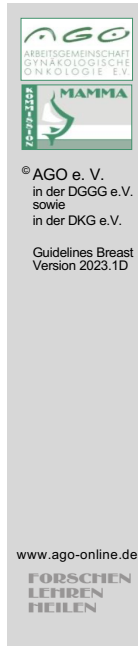
Constipation

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

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

9. Erkrankungen der Haut und des Unterhautgewebes

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.2, 2019,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 08.01.2020)

Hauttoxizität

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Vermeidung einer ausgeprägten chemotherapie-induzierten Alopezie durch Kopfhautkühlung*	1b		+/-
▪ Eine Prophylaxe des HFS mit harnstoffhaltigen 5-10 % Cremes kann erfolgen (mehrfach tägl.)	1b		+
▪ Unter Docetaxel sollte eine Prophylaxe der Nagelveränderungen / HFS durch Kühlung erfolgen	2b		+

* Substanz- und regimeabhängig

Relevant practice guidelines

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)
3. Lacouture ME, Sibaud V, Gerber PA, et al. Prevention and management of dermatological toxicities related to anticancer agents: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines. Ann Oncol 2021;32:157-170.

Scalp Cooling:

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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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

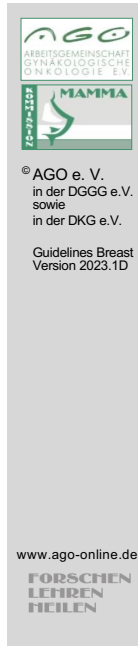
Non-cooling: 0% success vs. 100% failure

Fisher's exact test $p < 0.001$

Two Meta-analyses: 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.



Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

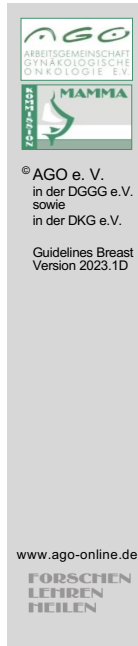
Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

10. Skelettmuskulatur-, Bindegewebs- und Knochenerkrankungen

(siehe Kapitel Osteoonkologie)

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

11. Allgemeine Erkrankungen und Beschwerden am Verabreichungsort

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.2, 2019,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 08.01.2020)

Paravasate mit potenziell nekrotisierenden Substanzen (Anthracycline, Taxane, Vinorelbin)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Dexrazoxane zur Behandlung von Anthracyclin-Paravasaten (Ausnahme liposomales A)	2b	B	++
▪ Hyaluronsäure zur Behandlung von Taxan / Vinorelbin-Paravasaten (off-label use)	3b	B	+

Relevant practice guideline:


1. Hensley ML, Hagerty KL, Kewalramani T et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology 2008 clinical practice guideline update: use of chemotherapy and radiation therapy protectants. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Jan 1;27(1):127-45.
2. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL

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

siehe S3-Leitlinie, Kapitel 11: Paravasate.



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Extravasation of Chemotherapy

Role of Dexrazoxane / Hyaluronic Acid

Dexrazoxane for treatment of anthracyclines paravasates

Day 1: 1000 mg/m² (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 2: 1000 mg/m² (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 3: 500 mg/m² (max. 1000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

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

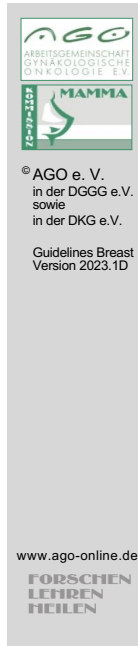
1. Local cooling: ice packs for 15 min every 6 hrs, for at least 3 days, alternatively: 24 h continuous ice cooling
2. Local application (with swab) of dimethylsulfoxid 99% (DMSO) every 3-4 hours for at least 3 days (better 14 days), allow it to air dry. The interval may be extended to 6 hours from day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

Hyaluronic Acid in case of Taxan/Vinorelbin Paravasates:

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

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

12. Lunge


Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 17.01.2022)

Medikamenten-induzierte Pneumonitis, Interstitielle Lungenerkrankung (ILD)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Diagnostische Abklärung mittels CT-Thorax	1a	B	++
Therapie je nach Schweregrad und auslösender Noxe*			
▪ Kortikosteroidtherapie (Beginn mit $\geq 0,5$ mg/kg/d Prednisolon-Äquivalent)	1a	B	++
▪ Dosisunterbrechung bzw. Therapieabbruch*			++
▪ (s. jeweilige Fachinformation)			

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL
2. Skeoch S, Weatherley N, Swift AJ, et al. Drug-Induced Interstitial Lung Disease: A Systematic Review. J Clin Med. 2018 Oct 15;7(10):356.
3. Hackshaw MD, Danysh HE, Singh J, et al. Incidence of pneumonitis/interstitial lung disease induced by HER2-targeting therapy for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020 Aug;183(1):23-39.
4. Law JW, Campbell A, Weller C et al. Epidemiology of interstitial lung disease in patients with metastatic breast cancer at baseline and after treatment with HER2-directed therapy: a real-world data analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2022 Dec;196(3):603-611



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Management ILD -Trastuzumab Deruxtecan

Monitor for suspected ILD/P

- Interrupt T-DXd if ILD/P is suspected
- Rule out ILD/P if radiographic changes consistent with ILD/P or if acute onset of new or worsening pulmonary symptoms develop

Confirm ILD/P by evaluation

- High-resolution CT, pulmonologist consultation, blood culture and CBC, bronchoscopy or BAL, PFTs and pulse oximetry, arterial blood gases, PK analysis of blood sample (as clinically indicated and feasible)^a
- All ILD/P events regardless of severity or seriousness should be followed until resolution including after drug discontinuation

Manage ILD/P

Grade 1	Grade 2 (symptomatic)	Grade 3 or 4
<div style="background-color: #ffc107; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Interrupt T-DXd • T-DXd can be resumed if the ILD/P resolves to grade 0 – If resolved in ≤28 days from onset, maintain dose – If resolved in >28 days from onset, reduce dose by 1 level^b </div> <div style="background-color: #dc3545; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Discontinue T-DXd if ILD/P occurs beyond day 22 and has not resolved within 49 days from the last infusion </div> <div style="padding: 5px;"> • Monitor and closely follow-up in 2-7 days for onset of clinical symptoms and pulse oximetry • Consider: – Follow-up imaging in 1-2 weeks, or as clinically indicated – Starting systemic glucocorticoids (e.g. ≥0.5 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent) until improvement, followed by gradual taper over ≥4 weeks If diagnostic observations worsen despite initiation of corticosteroids, then follow grade 2 guidelines. We suggest considering steroids for selected grade 1 cases that show extensive lung involvement or in patients at increased risk for progression of ILD/P </div>	<div style="background-color: #dc3545; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Permanently discontinue T-DXd </div> <div style="padding: 5px;"> • Promptly start systemic glucocorticoids (e.g. ≥1 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent) for ≥14 days until complete resolution of clinical and chest CT findings, followed by gradual taper over ≥4 weeks • Monitor symptoms closely • Re-image as clinically indicated – If worsening or no improvement in clinical or diagnostic observations in 5 days: – Consider increasing dose of glucocorticoids (e.g. 2 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent), and administration may be switched to i.v. (e.g. methylprednisolone) – Reconsider additional workup for alternative etiologies as described above – Escalate care as clinically indicated </div>	<div style="background-color: #dc3545; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Permanently discontinue T-DXd </div> <div style="padding: 5px;"> • Hospitalization required • Promptly start empirical high-dose methylprednisolone i.v. treatment (e.g. 500-1000 mg/day for 3 days), followed by ≥1.0 mg/kg/day of prednisone (or equivalent) for ≥14 days or until complete resolution of clinical and chest CT findings, followed by gradual taper over ≥4 weeks • Re-image as clinically indicated • If still no improvement within 3-5 days: – Reconsider additional workup for alternative etiologies as described above – Consider other immunosuppressants (e.g. infliximab or mycophenolate mofetil) and/or treat per local practice </div>


• Rugo HS et al. ESMO Open. 2022 Aug;7(4):100553

1. Modi S, Saura C, Yamashita T, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(7):610-621.
2. Modi S, Park H, Murthy RK, et al. Antitumor Activity and Safety of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Patients With HER2-Low-Expressing Advanced Breast Cancer: Results From a Phase Ib Study. J Clin Oncol. 2020 Jun 10;38(17):1887-1896.
3. Tarantino P, Modi S, Tolaney SM, et al. Interstitial Lung Disease Induced by Anti-ERBB2 Antibody-Drug Conjugates: A Review. JAMA Oncol. 2021 Dec 1;7(12):1873-1881.
4. Rugo HS, Bianchini G, Cortes J et al. Optimizing treatment management of trastuzumab deruxtecan in clinical practice of breast cancer. ESMO Open. 2022 Aug;7(4):100553.
5. Powell CA, Modi S, Iwata H. et al. Pooled analysis of drug-related interstitial lung disease and/or pneumonitis in nine trastuzumab deruxtecan monotherapy studies. ESMO Open. 2022 Aug;7(4):100554.

Andere supportive und palliative Fragestellungen

- **Seltene Symptome (aus der ESMO-Leitlinie für orphan symptoms 2020):**
 - Muskelkrämpfe
 - Myoklonus
 - Geschmacksveränderungen
 - Trockener Mund (Xerostomie)
 - Hustenreiz, Schluckauf
 - Rectal tenesmus
 - Restless legs-Syndrom
- **Weitere Fragestellungen**
 - Ernährung
 - Schmerztherapie
 - Palliative Care

1. Santini D, Armento G, Giusti R, et al. Management of orphan symptoms: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment. ESMO Open 2020 Nov;5(6):e000933.



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Nutrition Deficiency

- **Nutrient deficiency is a common medical problem affecting 15-40% of cancer patients. It impairs their quality of life and can affect the success of treatment.**
- **Integration of nutritional advice into clinical management recommended.**
- **For nutrition see S3 guideline Palliative care and supportive therapy.**

Klinische Ernährung

1. Arends J, Bertz H, Bischoff SC, et al. Klinische Ernährung in der Onkologie. S3-Leitlinie (AWMF Reg.: 073-006) Aktual Ernährungsmed. 2015; 40: e1–e74. https://www.dgem.de/sites/default/files/PDFs/Leitlinien/S3-Leitlinien/073-006l_S3_Klin_Ern%C3%A4hrung_in_der_Onkologie_2015-10.pdf (abgerufen 28.12.2021)
2. de Las Peñas R, Majem M, Perez-Altozano J, et al. SEOM clinical guidelines on nutrition in cancer patients (2018). Clin Transl Oncol. 2019 Jan;21(1):87-93.
3. van den Berg MMGA, Kok DE, Posthuma L, et al. Body composition is associated with risk of toxicity-induced modifications of treatment in women with stage I-IIIB breast cancer receiving chemotherapy. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2019 Jan;173(2):475-481.



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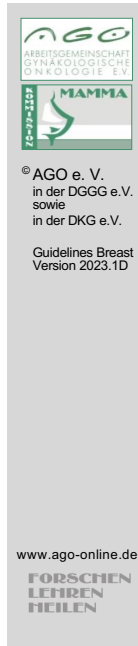
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Analgesia

- **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“**
Canabinoide, Gabapentin, pregabalin, carbamazepine, amitriptyline, bisphosphonates

Relevant practice guideline:

1. World Health Organization (2018). WHO guidelines for the pharmacological and radiotherapeutic management of cancer pain in adults and adolescents. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/279700>. Lizenz: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO (Zugriff 27.12.2021)
2. NCCN guideline: Adult cancer pain. Version 2.2021. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/pain.pdf (Zugriff 27.12.2021)
3. Horlemann J, Schürmann N. DGS Praxisleitlinien in der Schmerztherapie. Cannabis in der Schmerzmedizin v1.0. <https://dgs-praxisleitlinien.de/cannabis/> (Zugriff 27.12.2021)



Palliative Versorgung

- **Allen Patienten soll nach der Diagnose einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung Palliativversorgung angeboten werden, unabhängig davon, ob eine tumorspezifische Therapie durchgeführt wird.**
- **Spezialisierte Palliativversorgung soll in onkologische Entscheidungsprozesse integriert werden, z. B. durch Beteiligung an interdisziplinären Tumorkonferenzen.**
- **Patienten mit einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung, die in Strukturen der spezialisierten Palliativmedizin betreut werden (Palliativstation, ambulante spezialisierte Versorgung wie z. B. SAPV) sollen Zugang zu onkologischer Beratung haben.**

<https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/palliativmedizin/>

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Palliativmedizin für Patienten mit einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung, Langversion 2.2, September 2020, AWMF-Registernummer: 128/001OL, <https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/palliativmedizin/> (abgerufen am: 27.12.2021)