

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

## Supportive Care and Management of Side Effects

### Screened data bases

Pubmed 2007 - 2023, ASCO 2010 – 2023, SABCS 2010 – 2023, Cochrane Data Base (2023)

### 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 Care and Management of Side Effects



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Guidelines Breast  
Version 2024.1E

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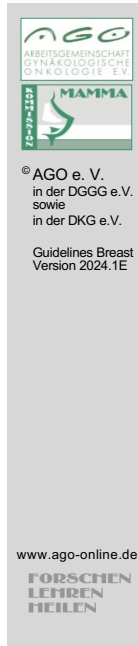
## ▪ Versions 2002–2023:

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

## ▪ Version 2024:

Kolberg-Liedtke / Würstlein

## Guidelines – Evidence



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

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

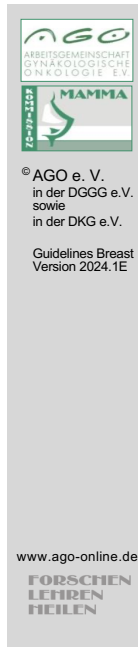
**Aspects concerning breast cancer patients will especially be highlighted.**

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

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

- **S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen Langversion 1.3 –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](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](http://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.



# Toxicity Assessment

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

Acute toxicities should be asked for and documented after every treatment course

LoE 5 D AGO ++

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

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

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

LoE 5 D AGO ++

### 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](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)

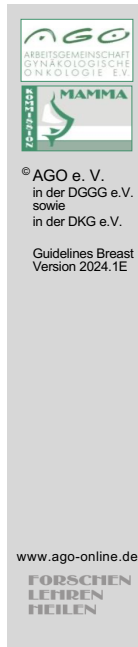
- **Grade 1**  
Mild; asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated.
- **Grade 2**  
Moderate; minimal, local or noninvasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental ADL\*.
- **Grade 3**  
Severe or medically significant but not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

ADL = Activities of Daily Living

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

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

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



## Use of eHealth (DiGA)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Use of DiGA to improve quality of life during and after breast cancer therapy</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>
<b>Use of PROs for improved collection of therapy-associated side effects and quality of life</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>

\* See current DiGA status / reimbursement

DiGAs aktuell: [diga.bfarm.de](http://diga.bfarm.de)

1. Groene N and Schneck L (2023) Covering digital health applications in the public insurance system: how to foster innovation in patient care while mitigating financial risks— evidence from Germany. *Front. Digit. Health* 5:1217479. doi: 10.3389/fdgth.2023.1217479
2. Kramer U, Borges U, Fischer F, Hoffmann W, Pobiruchin M, Vollmar HC. DNVF-Memorandum – Gesundheits- und Medizin-Apps (GuMAs). *Das Gesundheitswesen* 2019; 81(10): 154 - 170. DOI: 10.1055/s-0038-1667451
3. Vollmar HC, Kramer U, Müller H, Griemert M, Noelle G, Schrappe M. Position Paper of The AG Digital Health DNVF on Digital Health Applications: Framework Conditions For Use in Health Care, Structural Development and Science. *Gesundheitswesen*. 2017 Dec;79(12):1080-1092. doi: 10.1055/s-0043-122233. Epub 2017 Dec 29.; 12/2017
4. Wanchai, A, Anderson EA, and Armer JM. "A Systematic Review of M-Health Apps on Managing Side Effects of Breast Cancer Treatment." [In eng]. *Supportive care in cancer : official journal of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer* 31, no. 1 (2022-12-27 2022): 86. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1007/s00520-022-07464-x>. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36574048/>
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6. Singleton AC, Raeside R, Hyun KK, Partridge SR, Di Tanna GL, Hafiz N, Tu Q, et al. "Electronic Health Interventions for Patients with Breast Cancer: Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." [In eng]. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology* 40, no. 20 (2022-7-10 2022): 2257-70. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1200/JCO.21.01171>.  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35500200/>.
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9. Jongerius C, Russo S, Mazzocco K, and Pravettoni G. "Research-Tested Mobile Apps for Breast Cancer Care: Systematic Review." [In eng]. *JMIR mHealth and uHealth* 7, no. 2(2019-2-11 2019): e10930. <https://doi.org/doi:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30741644/>
10. Uncovska M, Freitag B, Meister S, Fehring L Rating analysis and BERTopic modeling of consumer versus regulated mHealth app reviews in Germany. *Digital Medicine* (2023)6:115 ; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-023-00862-3>
11. Uncovska M, Freitag B, Meister S, Fehring L Rating Patient Acceptance of Prescribed and Fully Reimbursed mHealth Apps in Germany: An UTAUT2-based Online Survey Study.*Journal of Medical Systems* (2023) 47:14 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10916-023-01910-x>
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13. Wolff J, Wuelfing P, Koenig A, Ehrl B, Damsch J, Smollich M, Baumann FT, Harbeck N, Wuerstlein R.App-Based Lifestyle Coaching (PINK!) Accompanying Breast Cancer Patients and Survivors to Reduce Psychological Distress and Fatigue and Improve Physical Activity: A Feasibility Pilot Study. *Breast Care (Basel)*. 2023 Oct;18(5):354-365. doi: 10.1159/000531495. Epub 2023 Jun 16.
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<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251276>
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management by an interactive eHealth system on severe adverse events in patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer treated by palbociclib and endocrine therapy. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2023 Dec;121:102631. doi: 10.1016/j.ctrv.2023.102631. Epub 2023 Oct 18. PMID: 37862832

# Chemotherapy – Acute Toxicities I

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

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

## Side effect categories - 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](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

## Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Cyclophosphamid: [http://www.baxter.de/de\\_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf](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](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](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](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?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](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](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](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/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension\\_514889/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation)
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](http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf)

#### Further references (selection)

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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
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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 Antitubercular Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.

# Chemotherapy – Acute Toxicities II

DRUG	SYSTEM ORGAN CLASS											SPECIAL FEATURES
	RESPIRAT. HORAC. & MEDIA-STINAL DIS.	GASTROINT. DISO RD. (NAUSEA, EMESIS)	HEPATOBLIARY DISORDERS	SKIN & SUBCUT. TIS. DISORD. (RASH, PRURITUS, URTICARIA, CONTACT DERMATITIS)	CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISORDERS	RENAL & URINARY DISORDERS	PREGN., PUERPER. & PERINATAL CONDI.	REPRODUCT. FERTILITY DISORDERS	DISORD. & ADMIN. STRATION SITE REACTIONS	CONGEN. DEFECTS	FAMILIAL GENET. DISORDERS	
<b>Alkylating antineoplastic agent</b>												
Cyclophosphamide	2	4	4	5	-	5	-	4	5	-		Hyponatraemia
<b>Anti-Metabolitee</b>												
Methotrexate	4	5	5	4	3	3	-	3	1	-		Mucositis, risk of "third space"-toxicity
5-Fluorouracil	5	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	5	-		Risk DPD-deficiency: light 5%, severe 0,1%; diarrhea, heart
Capecitabine	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	3	5	-		Hand-foot-syndrome (HFS), risk of DPD-deficiency; heart
Gemcitabine	5	5	5	5	4	5	-	-	5	-		Flu-like symptoms, edema, heart
<b>Platinum-complexes</b>												
Cisplatin	4	5	4	4	-	5	-	3	5	-		Nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, CIPN
Carboplatin	4	5	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-		Colitis (nephrotoxicity)
<b>Anthracyclines / Anthrachinones</b>												
Epi-Doxorubicin	2	5	-	5	1	4	-	1	5	-		Cardiotoxicity (CHF), sec. malign. diseases, extravasation
Lipo. Doxorubicin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	(4)	5	-		
PEG-lipo. Doxo.	4	5	-	5	4	-	-	4	5	-		Palmar and plantar erythema (PPE)
Mitoxantrone	4	5	3	5	-	3	-	3	4	-		Sec. AML, cardiomyopathy
<b>Taxanes</b>												
Paclitaxel	2	5	1	5	5	-	-	-	5	-		Peripheral neuropathy (CIPN); hypersensitivity, myalgia
nab-Paclitaxel	4	5	3	5	5	3	-	3	5	-		Peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)
Docetaxel	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-		Fluid retention, paronychia, colitis, myalgia
<b>Further tubulin-targeting drugs</b>												
Vinorelbine IV (PO)	3(4)	2 (5)	5(6)	2(5)	-(4)	2(4)	-	-	-	-		Phlebitis, GI-Tox (PO), CIPN
Eribulin	5	5	4	5	5	4	-	-	5	-		Constipation, CIPN

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

- unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

## Abbreviations

AML = Acute myeloid Leucemia; DPD = Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase); CHF = congestive heart failure; CIPN = Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy; HFS = Hand-Foot-Syndrom; PPE = Palmar and plantar Erythema

## Side effect categories - 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](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

## Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Cyclophosphamid: [http://www.baxter.de/de\\_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf](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](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](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](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?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](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](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](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/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusions suspension\\_514889/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusions suspension_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](http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf)

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## Diagnostics\* before Start of 5-FU (i.v.) / Capecitabine-Therapy

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1a	A	++

### DPD (Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase) - Deficiency Testing (DPYD-Genotype or Phenotype)

Phenotype determination (e.g. uracil in plasma / urine, determination of DPD-activity) are less standardized assays

#### Systematic review (cancer patients under 5-FU therapy)\*\*:

- DPYD-variants (heterozygous or homozygous) 4.1%
- Therapy-associated mortality 2.3% (vs. 0.1% w/o DPYD-variants) – risk for therapy-associated death 25.6-fold increase

\* Recommendation according to Medical Alert (Rote-Hand-Brief) 4.6.2020

\*\* Sharma et al, Oncologist 2021

#### DPD Deficiency:

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)
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## Endocrine Therapy – Toxicities

	Tamoxifen	Anastrozole	Exemestane	Letrozole	Fulvestrant	Elacestrant
Infections / Infestations	-	-	-	3	4	-
Neoplasms (benin, malignant, unspecified)	3	-	-	-	-	-
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	4	-	4	3	3	-
Immune system disorders (allergies)	-	-	-	-	4	-
Endocrine disorders	3	-	-	-	-	5
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	5	4	4	5	4	5
Psychiatric disorders	-	5	5	4	-	5
Nervous system disorders	4	5	4	4	4	-
Eye disorders	4	4	-	3	-	-
Ear and lapyrith disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiac disorders	-	4	-	3	-	-
Vascular disorders (including hot flashes)	4	5	5	5	4	5

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according the MedDRA-classification with the following categories of frequency:  
 1. Very rarely (< 1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10).  
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1. MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw.  
[https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide\\_20\\_1\\_english\\_0.pdf](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

### Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Tamoxifen: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl\\_8660/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl_8660/fachinformation)
  2. Anastrozol: <https://imedikament.de/anastrozol-ratiopharm-1-mg-filmtabletten/fachinformation>
  3. Exemestan: [http://www.success-studie.de/c/downloads/Fachinfo/FI\\_ExemestanAromasin.pdf](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](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](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation)
- Elacestrant: Fachinformation Elacestrant 2023

## Endocrine Therapy – Toxicities

	Tamoxifen	Anastrozole	Exemestane	Letrozole	Fulvestrant	Elicastrant
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	3	-	-	3	-	-
Gastrointestinal disorders (nausea, emesis)	5	5	5	4	5	5
Hepatobiliary disorders	4	4	-	3	5	4
Skin and subcutis disorders (incl alopecia)	5	5	5	5	4	-
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue	4	5	5	5	4	5
Renal and urinary disorders	-	-	-	3	4	-
Pregnancy, periperal and perinatal disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reproductive tract and breast disorders	5	5	-	4	3	-
General disorders / administration site conditions	5	5	5	5	5	-
Congenital, familial and genetic disorders	1	-	-	-	-	-
Special features	*	**	**	**	***	
* Hot flushes; rarely endometrial cancer, thrombosis ** hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis, cognition *** hot flushes						

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

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

### Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Tamoxifen: [https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl\\_8660/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl_8660/fachinformation)
2. Anastrozol: <https://imedikament.de/anastrozol-ratiopharm-1-mg-filmtabletten/fachinformation>
3. Exemestan: [http://www.success-studie.de/c/downloads/Fachinfo/FI\\_ExemestanAromasin.pdf](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](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](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation)

## Key-Toxicities – Antibodies

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
<b>Trastuzumab</b>		
▪ Cardiotoxicity in the adjuvant setting (1.0–2.0%)	1b	A
▪ Troponin I may identify patients at risk for cardiotoxicity	2b	B
<b>Pertuzumab</b>		
▪ Skin rash, diarrhea, mucositis	1b	A
<b>Bevacizumab</b>		
▪ Hypertension, proteinuria, bleeding, left ventricular dysfunction	1a	A

### Cardiotoxicity

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#### Bevacizumab

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LEBEN  
HEILEN

## Toxicities of New Compounds: anti-HER2-TKI – Neratinib, Lapatinib –

### Lapatinib

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

### Neratinib

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

LoE GR AGO

Primary prophylaxis with  
loperamide

2b B ++

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

## Common Toxicities with anti-HER2-TKI: Tucatinib + Trastuzumab + Capecitabine

Event	Capecitabine + Tucatinib + Trastuzumab	
	Any grade (%)	≥ 3 grade (%)
Any adverse event	99.3	55.2
Diarrhea	80.9	12.9
PPE syndrome	63.4	13.1
Nausea	58.4	3.7
Fatigue	45.0	4.7
Vomiting	35.9	3.0
Stomatitis	25.5	2.5
Reduced appetite	24.8	0.5
Headache	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

## Key-Toxicities – Antibody-Drug-Conjugates

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
<b>Sacituzumab Govitecan</b>		
▪ (Febrile) neutropenia, leukopenia, anemia, diarrhea, nausea, alopecia, fatigue	1b	A
<b>Trastuzumab-Emtansin (T-DM1)</b>		
Thrombozytopenia, elevation liver enzymes, pyrexia, headache pneumonitis, neuropathy, fatigue	1b	A
<b>Trastuzumab-Deruxtecan</b>		
Interstitial lung disease, neuropenia, nausea, alopecia, fatigue	1b	A

### Sacituzumab Govitecan...

1. Bardia A, Hurvitz SA, Tolaney SM, et al. Sacituzumab Govitecan in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2021 Apr 22;384(16):1529-1541.
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### 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.



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

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

### 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, Delalogue 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% ( $\geq$  G3 0.4% - 1 G5 event); control 1.2% ( $\geq$  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, Wongsangsak 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)**

**Use of QT check tools might be helpful ([www.arzneimitteltherapie.de](http://www.arzneimitteltherapie.de))**

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.



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## 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

## Toxicities of PI3K Inhibitor Alpelisib in Combination with Endocrine Therapy

### Alpelisib + Fulvestrant

UE, %	All Grade	Grad >/=3
Hyperglycemia	63,7%	32,7%
Diarrhea	57,7%	6,7%
Nausea	44,7%	2,5%
Decreased appetite	35,6%	< 1% SAE
Rush	35,5%	9,9%
Vomiting	27,1%	< 1% SAE
Weight loss	26,8%	3,9%
Stomatitis	24,6%	2,5%
Fatigue	24,3%	3,5
Asthenia	20,4%	1,8
Alopecia	19,7%	0
Mucositis	18,3%	2,1

Regard recommendations for management of side effects (Diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, Insulin resistance und metabolic syndrom)

LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	++

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.





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## 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
Nuasea	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

# Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

## ▪ Therapeutic approaches (antibodies)

### ▪ PD-1 / PD-L1

#### PD-1

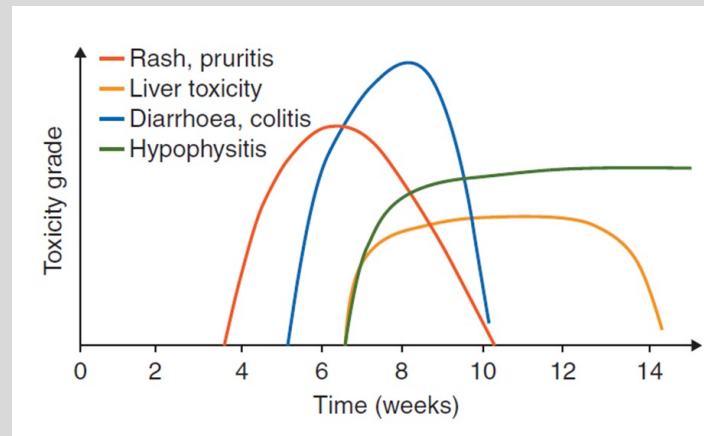
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab

#### 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 Apelisib 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>



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## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Principles of Adverse Event Management

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

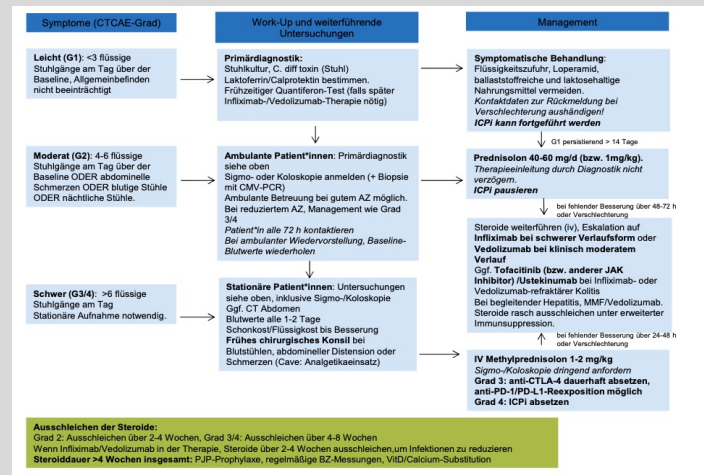
1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.
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3. 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.

## Diarrhoea and Colitis

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1. 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.
2. 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.
3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

Busch E, Haag M und Hassel J on behalf of NCT Heidelberg (2023)

## Hepatitis

Symptome (CTCAE-Grad)	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Grad 1:</b> GOT oder GPT < 3x ULN	Bei Transaminasen < 100, Kontrolle in 1 Woche Hausmedikation prüfen zB: Statine, Antibiotika & Alkoholabusus Hepatotoxische Medikamente absetzen	<b>ICPI kann fortgeführt werden</b>
<b>Grad 2:</b> GOT oder GPT 3-5x ULN	Kontrolle Transaminasen min. alle 3 Tage Sonographie Leber incl. Duplex / Progress ? Bestimmung ausschl.: ggf. Ferritin, Transferrinsättigung, Coeräloplasmin Hep AB/C Serologie; ggf. PCR, ggf. Hep E PCR, ggf. EBV-/CMV-Serologie Ggf. ANA/AMA/AMA/KM/SLA, IgG, IgM, Im Falle von Fieber/hohem CRP, bakterielle Infektion in Betracht ziehen (zB Leptospirose, Brucellose etc)	<b>ICPI pausieren</b> bei steigender GOT/GPT in der Kontrolle, <b>Prednisolon 1 mg/kg oral</b> starten  bei fehlendem Ansprechen nach 2-3 Tagen, Steigerung Steroiddosis (2mg/kg), ggf. <b>Hinzunahme erweiterte Immunsuppression</b> siehe unten
<b>Grad 3:</b> GOT oder GPT 5-20x ULN	siehe oben; tgl. GOT/GPT/ggf. INR/Albumin <b>niedrige Schwelle zur stationären Aufnahme</b> Ggf. Leberbiopsie bei fehlendem Ansprechen auf Steroide	<b>ICPI pausieren/ggf. absetzen</b> GOT/GPT <400 und normales Bilirubin/INR/Albumin: <b>Prednisolon oral 1-2mg/kg</b> GOT/GPT ≥400 ODER erhöhtes Bilirubin/niedriger INR/Albumin: <b>IV Methylprednisolone 2mg/kg</b> bei fehlendem Ansprechen nach 2-3 Tagen, <b>Hinzunahme MMF</b> (alternativ: Tocilizumab, Tacrolimus, Azathioprin oder ATG)
<b>Grad 4:</b> GOT oder GPT >20x ULN	siehe oben, stationäre Aufnahme, tgl. GOT/GPT/INR/Albumin Hepatologen hinzuziehen, Leberbiopsie falls keine Kontraindikationen	<b>ICPI dauerhaft absetzen</b> Zusätzlich IV Methylprednisolon 2mg/kg, ggf. Dosissteigerung auf 4mg/kg bei fehlendem Ansprechen nach 3 Tagen, siehe oben

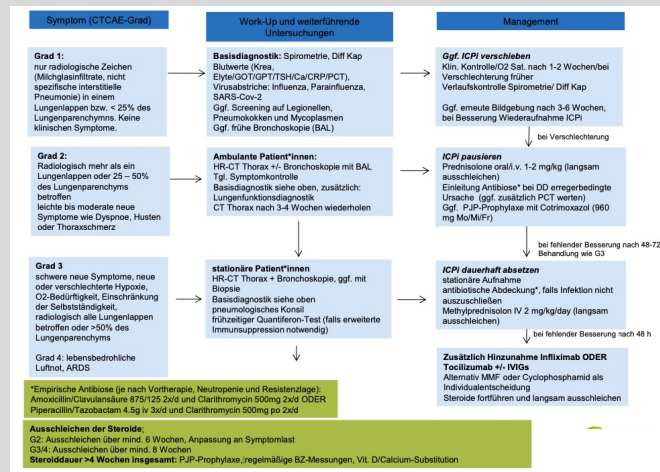
**Ausschleichen der Steroide:**  
- G2: sobald Transaminasen G1, über zwei Wochen ausschleichen; Dosissteigerung falls Transaminasen wieder steigend; ICPI kann wieder aufgenommen werden, wenn Prednisolon <10 mg/d  
- G3/4: sobald G2, Umstellung auf orales Prednisolon und Ausschleichen über 4 Wochen; für G3: Wiederaufnahme ICPI nur bei asymptomatischem Verlauf

1. 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.
2. Haanen JBAG, Carbonnel 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.
3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

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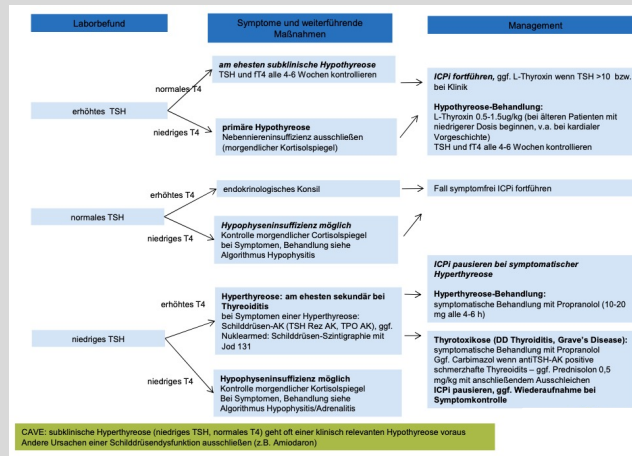
## Pneumonitis



1. 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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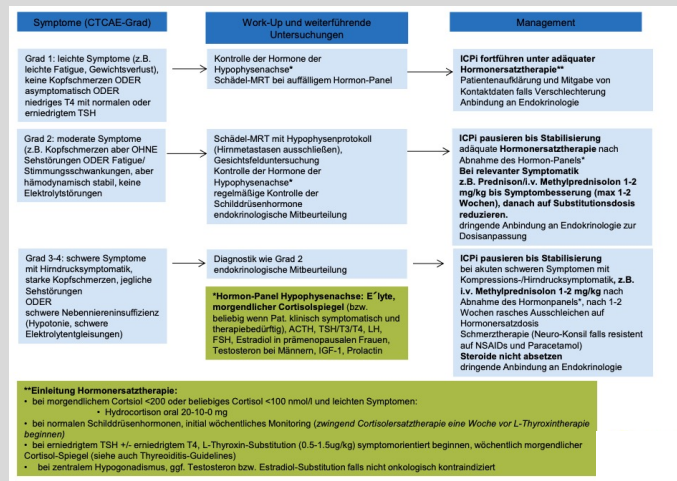
## Thyreoiditis



1. 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.
2. 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.
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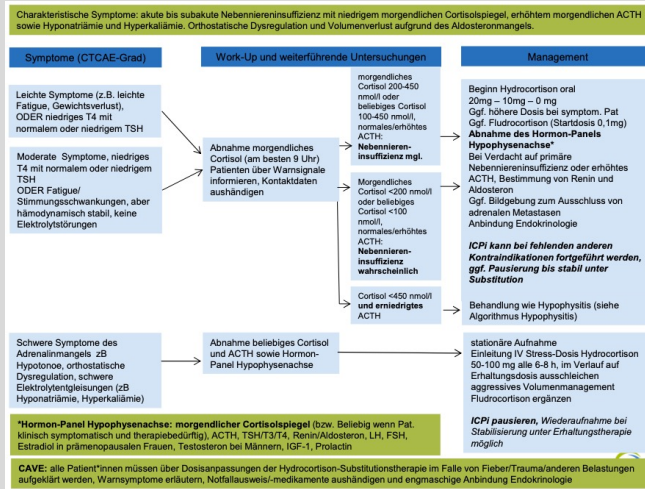
## Hypophysitis



1. 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.
2. 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.
3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

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## Adrenalitis



1. 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.
2. 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.
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## Cutaneous Toxicity

Symptome (CTCAE-Grad)	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Grad 1:</b> Ausschlag <10% Körperoberfläche (KOF)	Anamnese! (andere Auslöser?) Körperliche Untersuchung inklusive Schleimhäute (Blasen? Erosionen?) andere Ursachen ausschließen z.B. virale Erkrankung, Arzneimittelexanthem Co-Med	Haut-irritierende Mittel (z.B. Seife) und Sonneneexposition vermeiden, Hautpflege mit Lotion Topische Therapie mit mittelpotenten Steroiden (z.B. Prednicarbat 0,25%) +/- orales Antihistaminikum gegen Juckreiz <b>ICPI fortführen</b>
<b>Grad 2:</b> Ausschlag 10-30% KOF mit Einschränkung komplexer Alltagsaktivitäten ODER > 30% KOF mit max milden Symptomen	siehe oben ggf. Dermatologie-Vorstellung und Hautbiopsie	Supportivtherapie siehe oben, moderat bis hoch dosierte topische Steroide (Clobetasol, Betamethason) Ggf. Prednisolon 0,5-1mg/KG oral bei fehlender Besserung <b>ICPI ggf. pausieren</b>
<b>Grad 3:</b> Ausschlag > 30% KOF mit moderaten oder schweren Symptomen, Einschränkung basaler Alltagsaktivitäten	siehe G1/G2 Stanzbiopsie Fotodokumentation stationäre Aufnahme erwägen	Supportive und topische Behandlung s.o. bei moderater Symptomatik orales Prednisolon 0,5-1 mg/kg bis Besserung, ausschleichen über 2-4 Wochen bei ausgeprägtem Befund Methylprednisolon IV 1-2 mg/kg, im Verlauf oralisieren, ausschleichen über 2-4 Wochen <b>ICPI pausieren</b> Ggf. Wiederaufnahme ICPI nach Abklingen
<b>Grad 4:</b> Hospitalisierung oder dringende Intervention oder lebensbedrohlich	siehe G3 dringende dermatologische Mitbeurteilung stationäre Aufnahme Engmaschiges Monitoring für SCAR	Methylprednisolon IV 1-2 mg/kg Bei Superinfektion Antibiose <b>ICPI dauerhaft absetzen</b>

1. 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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## Nephrotoxicity

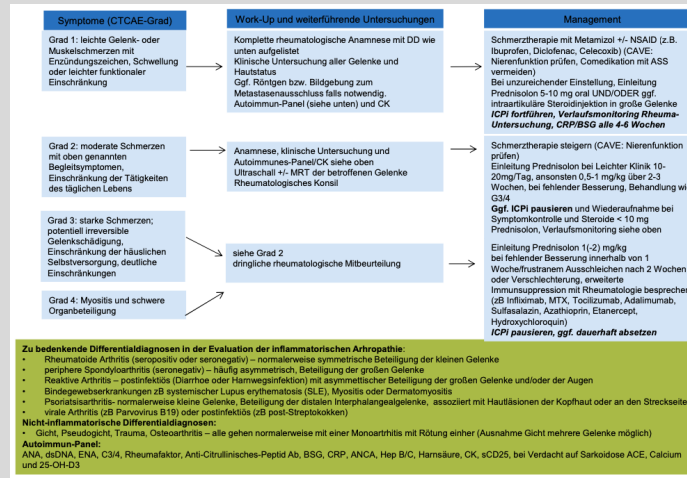
Symptome (CTCAE-Grad)	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Grad 1:</b> Kreatinin 1.5-2.0 x über der Baseline ODER Anstieg > 0.3 mg/dl	Flüssigkeitsstatus prüfen, nephrotoxische Medikation pausieren, Urin-Status und U-Kult bei Symptomen U-Status: Proteinurie? Ausschluss Harnstein per Ultraschall	<b>ICPI fortführen</b> Kreatinin und Proteinurie wöchentlich kontrollieren, bei weiterer Verschlechterung/fehlender Besserung, weitere Abklärung siehe Grad 2
<b>Grad 2:</b> Kreatinin >2.0-3.0 x über der Baseline	siehe oben Nierenschall zum Ausschluss Harnstein/Thrombose Bei Proteinurie: 24 h Sammelurin und quant. Proteinmessung Bei Blut: Urinsediment durch Nephrologie beurteilen, Glomerulonephritis-Screen* nach nephrologischen Konsil Patient aufklären, dringende Rückmeldung bei Oligurie	<b>ICPI pausieren</b> Hydratierung und Kreatinin-/Proteinurie-Kontrolle nach 48-72 h; bei fehlender Besserung, Nephro-Konsil mit Frage nach Biopsie falls iAE wahrscheinlich, Einleitung Prednisolon oral 0.5-1 mg/kg Kontrolle Kreatinin alle 48 h bei Abfall auf G1/Baseline – ICPI wieder aufnehmen (wenn Steroide < 10 mg/d) falls kein Anhalt für iAE – ggf. ICPI fortführen
<b>Grad 3:</b> Kreatinin >3.0 x über der Baseline ODER >4 mg/dl	siehe G2	<b>ICPI dauerhaft absetzen</b> Stationäre Aufnahme zum engmaschigen Monitoring und balancierter Flüssigkeitstherapie; tgl. Kreatinin-Kontrolle; frühzeitiges Nephro-Konsil mit Frage nach Biopsie. Bei Verschlechterung, Einleitung Methylprednisolon IV 1-2 mg/kg oder Methylprednisolon-Stoßtherapie über 3 Tage. Erweiterte Immunsuppression, falls weiterhin > G2 nach 4-6 Wochen Steroide: Azathioprin, Cyclophosphamid, CsA, Infliximab, MMF
<b>Grad 4:</b> siehe G3, lebensbedrohlich, dialysepflichtig	siehe oben, stationäre Aufnahme mit Möglichkeit der Nierenersatztherapie falls notwendig	

**CAVE:** Baseline-Kreatinin des/der Patient\*in beachten und Veränderungen entsprechend werten.  
Differentialdiagnosen: Dehydratation, kürzliche IV-Kontrastmitteldgabe, Harnwegsinfektion, nephrotoxische Medikation, akute Hypo- oder Hypertonie  
Frühzeitiges Nephro-Konsil zur Evaluation einer Nierenbiopsie zur ätiologischen Abklärung der Nierenschädigung bzw. Notwendigkeit einer Steroidtherapie falls ICPI-assoziiert  
Patient\*innen mit Oligurie müssen stationär aufgenommen werden zur balancierten Flüssigkeitstherapie und ggf. Nierenersatztherapie  
\*Glomerulonephritis-Screen: ANA, Komplement C3, C4, ANCA, anti-GBM, Hepatitis B und C, HIV, Immunglobuline und Serum-Elektrophorese  
**Ausschließen der Steroide:** Ausschleichen bei Kreatininabfall auf G1 beginnen; bei G2 – über 2-4 Wochen ausschleichen; G3/4 – über mind. 4 Wochen ausschleichen  
**Steroiddauer >4 Wochen insgesamt:** PJP-Prophylaxe, regelmäßige BZ-Messungen, VitD/Calcium-Substitution

1. 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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## Arthritis, Arthralgia, Myalgia



- 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.
- 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.
- NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

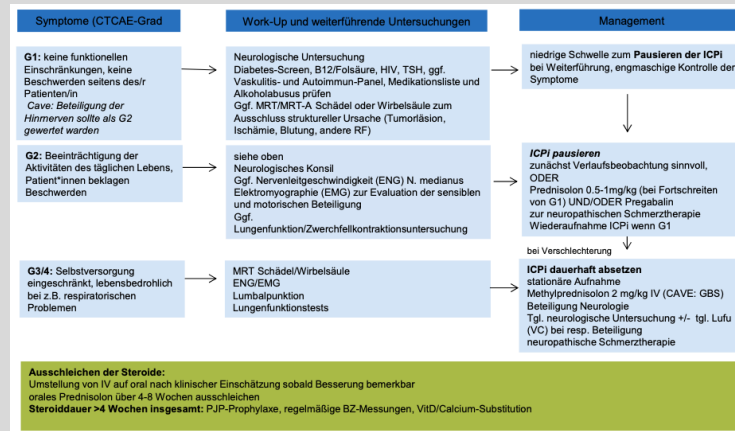
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## Peripheral Neurotoxicity (I)

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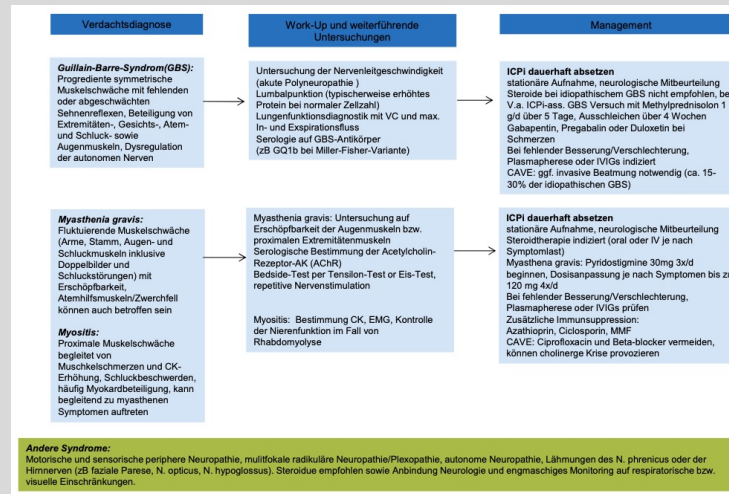


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## Peripheral Neurotoxicity (II)



1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomaso 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.
2. Haanen JBAG, Carbonnel 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.
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## Central Neurotoxicity

Verdachtsdiagnose	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Aseptische Meningitis:</b> Ausschluss infektiöser Genese! Kopfschmerzen, Photophobie, Nackensteifigkeit mit oder ohne Fieber, Erbrechen, keine Vigilanzminderung/kognitive Einschränkung (in DD zur Enzephalitis)	Lumbalpunktion: Gram-Färbung unauffällig, Zellzahl normal bis leicht erhöht, Leukos <500/µl, PCR auf HSV, Zytologie verschicken cMRT zum Ausschluss Metastasen/meningeale Beteiligung	<b>ICPI pausieren/absetzen</b> stationäre Aufnahme Ausschluss infektiöse Genese vor Einleitung Steroide: Prednisolon oral 0.5-1mg/kg oder IV Methylprednisolon 1-2mg/kg falls hochsymptomatisch, nach 2-4 Wochen ausschleichen, ggf. begleitende antivirale/antimikrobielle Therapie
<b>Enzephalitis:</b> Ausschluss infektiöser Genese! Vigilanzminderung, Verwirrung, Verhaltensauffälligkeiten, motorische oder sensorische Defizite, veränderte Sprache, Fieber möglich	Lumbalpunktion: Gram-Färbung unauffällig, Zellzahl kann erhöht sein, Leukos <250/mm <sup>3</sup> mit Lymphozytose erhöhtes Protein aber <150mg/dL, PCR auf HSV und ggf. Kultur, Zytologie cMRT siehe oben Serologie auf ANCA, ggf. Autoimmun-Panel, Schilddrüsenantikörper EEG zum Ausschluss subklinischer Krampfaktivität	<b>ICPI pausieren/absetzen</b> stationäre Aufnahme Therapie siehe oben bei schwerem Verlauf/oligoklonalen Banden, Steroidstoß mit 1g Methylprednisolon/d, Ausschleichen über 4-8 Wochen Begleitende IV-Aciclovir-Gabe bis zum Erhalt HSV- PCR empfohlen bei pos. Autoimmun-Panel/fehlender Besserung nach 7-14 Tagen, Rituximab erwägen
<b>Transverse Myelitis:</b> Akute oder subakute motorische, ggf. sensorische oder autonome Ausfallerscheinungen, ein sensorisches Level muss vorliegen, häufig bilaterale Symptome	cMRT + MR Wirbelsäule Lumbalpunktion – kann unauffällig sein, ggf. Lymphozytose, erhöhtes Protein, normalerweise keine oligoklonalen Banden, Zytologie Serum B12/HIV/Syphilis/ANA/anti-Ro/anti-La- AK, TSH, anti-Aquaporin-4 IgG, paraneoplastisches Panel Klinisch Ausschluss Blasen-Mastdarm- Schwäche	<b>ICPI absetzen</b> stationäre Aufnahme neurologische Mitbeurteilung Steroidstoß mit 1g IV Methylprednisolon/d Ggf. Plasmapheresen/IVIG Ggf. im Verlauf MTX/Azathioprin
<b>Andere Syndrome:</b> Neurosarkoidose, Postiores reversibles Leucoenzephalopathie-Syndrom (PRES), Vogt-Harada-Koyanagi-Syndrom, Demyelinisierung, vaskulitische Enzephalopathie, generalisierte Krampfanfälle		

1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomaso 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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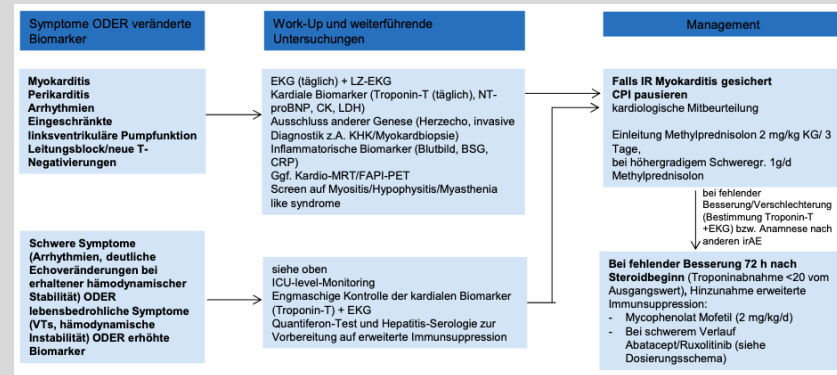
## Cardiovascular Toxicity

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## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 1. Infections

- General prophylaxis for infections
- Hepatitis B virus screening
- Covid-19 (see joint guidelines with 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, Rührich 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.

## Prophylaxis of Infections

### rarely Applicable to Patients with Solid Tumors (e.g. BC)

#### ASCO Practice Guideline „Antimicrobial Prophylaxis...“ 2018

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Avoidance of highly infection-risking behavior or situations	5	D	+
<b>Review and potential update of vaccination status prior to initiation of therapy (according to recommendations by RKI, STIKO, DGHO)</b>	5	D	+
▪ Prophylactic treatment in low-risk patients	1a	B	-
▪ Prophylactic treatment in high-risk* patients (e.g. according to NCCN Guidelines) with			
▪ Antibiotics	1a	A	++
▪ Anti-fungal agents (triazole)	1a	B	+/-
▪ Virostatics in solid tumors	5	D	-
▪ Granulocyte colony-stimulating factors	1a	A	++

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

#### ASCO:

1. 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:

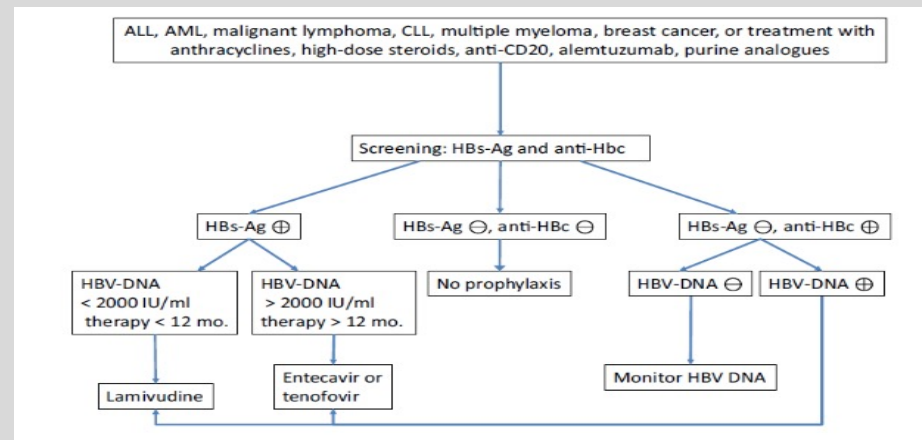
1. NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2021 Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections.  
[https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/PDF/infections.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/PDF/infections.pdf)

## Hepatitis B Virus Screening before Chemotherapy

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Hepatitis B virus screening before adjuvant chemotherapy (HBsAG, anti-HBC, anti-HBs)	2c	B	+
<b><u>In case of positive serology or reactivation:</u></b>			
▪ Prophylactic therapy with virustatic drugs if HBV-DNA detected (according AGIHO / DGHO – recommendations)	1b	A	++
▪ Hepatitis C virus screening before chemotherapy	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.
4. Liu Z, Jiang L, Liang G, et al. Hepatitis B virus reactivation in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy: A review and meta-analysis of prophylaxis management. J Viral Hepat. 2017 Jan 10.
5. 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.

## 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, Mellinger 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.



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## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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



## Secondary Malignancies I

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
▪ With regard to solid tumors, chemotherapy induced secondary malignancies are rare events		2a
▪ Alkylating agents increase the risk of leukemia dose- dependently to a total of 0.2–0.4% within 10–15 years		2a
▪ Anthracycline-containing regimens increase the risk of MDS and leukemia to 0.2–1.7% within 8 to 10 years		2a
▪ PARP-inhibitors are associated with an increased risk of AML and MDS to 0.5–1%		2b
▪ Radiotherapy increases the risk of leukemia by 0.2–0.4% in patients treated with anthracycline-containing chemotherapy		2b
▪ Tamoxifen approximately doubles the risk for developing endometrial cancer (in pts. older than 55 yrs. at start of therapy)		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.
3. Andersson M, Jensen M, Engholm G, et al (2008) Risk of secondary primary cancer among patients with early operable breast cancer registered or randomised in Danish Breast Cancer cooperative Group (DBCG) protocols of the 77, 82, 89 programmes during 1977-2001. Ann Oncol 47: 755-64.
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
6. Jabagi MJ, Goncalves A, Vey N, et al.: Risk of hematologic malignant neoplasms after postoperative treatment of breast cancer. Cancers (Basel) 2019;11.
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.
9. Jabagi MJ, Vey N, Goncalves A, et al.: Evaluation of the incidence of hematologic malignant neoplasms among breast cancer survivors in france. *JAMA network open* 2019;2:e187147.
10. Wei JL, Jiang YZ, Shao ZM: Survival and chemotherapy-related risk of second primary malignancy in breast cancer patients: A seer-based study. *Int J Clin Oncol* 2019;24:934-940.
11. Jabagi MJ, Goncalves A, Vey N, et al.:Risk of hematologic malignant neoplasms after postoperative treatment of breast cancer. *Cancers (Basel)* 2019;11.
12. Okines A, Turner N. Risk of MDS/AML with the addition of neoadjuvant carboplatin to standard chemotherapy for triple-negative breast cancer. *Ann Oncol.* 2022 Jun;33(6):657-658.

#### 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.

## Secondary Malignancies II (After Radiotherapy)

	Oxford
	LoE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Radiotherapy (PMRT, BET) may moderately enhance the risk of ipsilateral lung cancer and angiosarcoma (10-15/10.000) 5–10 years after treatment</b></li> </ul>	<b>1a</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Enhanced risk especially among ever smokers</b></li> </ul>	<b>2b</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>No difference of secondary malignancy between PBI und WBI</b></li> </ul>	<b>2c</b>

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# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 3. Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders

- Anemia
- Neutropenia
- Febrile Neutropenia (FN)

## Anemia – Indications for Therapy with Erythropoiesis-stimulating Agents (ESAs)

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

### 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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## 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

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## Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factors

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Primary prophylaxis for expected febrile neutropenia (FN)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If expected risk for FN 10–20% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In case of individual risk factors</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ If expected risk for FN &gt; 20% (e.g. DAC, dose-dense CT)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Secondary prophylaxis during chemotherapy (previous FN or neutropenia grade IV &gt; 7 days)</b></li> <li>■ <b>Therapeutic use for FN</b></li> <li>■ <b>Start related to chemotherapy and duration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Pegfilgrastim day 2</li> <li>■ Lipegfilgrastim day 2</li> <li>■ Filgrastim / Lenograstim from day 2–3 until ANC &gt; 2–3 x 10<sup>9</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1b	B	+/-
	3b	C	+
	1a	A	++
	1b	A	++
	1a	A	+/-
	1b	A	++
	1b	A	++
	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
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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 of Febrile Neutropenia

c.f. Recommendations by Arbeitsgemeinschaft Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO) der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO) [www.dgho-infektionen.de](http://www.dgho-infektionen.de)

**Definition** (oral temperature of > 38.5°C or two consecutive readings of > 38°C for 2 h in a patient with an ANC of < 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> or expected to fall to <500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>)

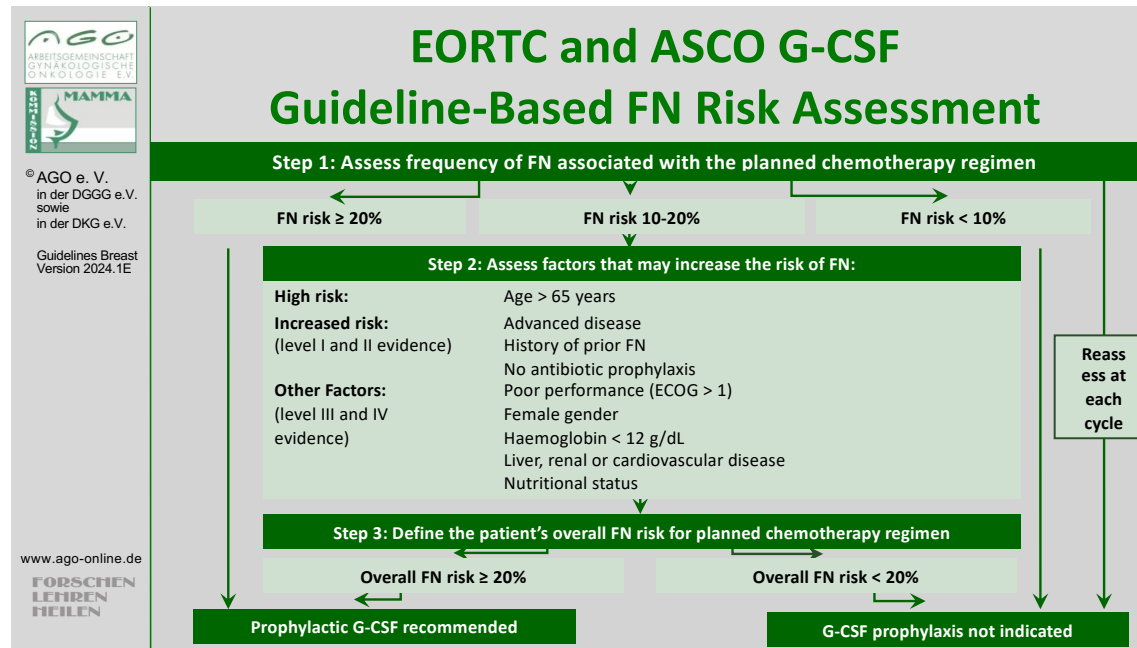
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Clinical examination	5	D	++
▪ Daily evaluation	5	D	++
▪ Hospitalization of high-risk patients	1b	A	++
▪ Homecare in low-risk patients	1b	A	+
▪ Differential blood count	5	D	++
▪ Blood cultures	5	D	++
▪ Imaging of lungs	3	C	++
▪ Immediate initially empiric antibiotic therapy	1a	A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

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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

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## 4. Toxicities / Ovaries

Therapy-associated amenorrhea (CRA, CIA, TIA)	Oxford LoE
▪ CRA may be permanent or temporary (depending on age of the patient and type of chemotherapy)	2b
▪ The risk of CRA increases with patient's age and duration of the chemotherapy	2b
▪ CRA is an imperfect surrogate for menopause and fertility	5
▪ Adjuvant endocrine therapy with GnRHa induces reversible amenorrhea, but delays conception to a less fertile period	5
▪ Ovarian reserve of women who remain premenopausal after CTX is reduced	2b
▪ CRA is associated with improved outcome (DFS / OS)	1b

Synonym: Chemotherapy related or induced / Treatment induced Amenorrhea (CRA, CIA, TIA)

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HEILEN

## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 5. Psychiatric Disorders

- Depression
- Fatigue
- Cognitive impairment
- Sleep disturbances

## (Therapy-associated) Depression

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Depression is an often reported adverse event in breast cancer patients (20–30%)	2a	B	
▪ Psychological interventions are effective to improve mood, but not survival in distressed and depressed patients	1b	A	
▪ Antidepressants have shown to improve depression in breast cancer patients	1b	A	
▪ Regular exercise participation can prevent depression in breast cancer survivors	2b	B	+

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## (Therapy-related) Fatigue

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Fatigue frequent in breast cancer patients (30–60%)	2a	B	
▪ Exclusion of somatic reasons (anemia, tumor burden, co-morbidity, medication) for fatigue	1a	A	++
▪ Psycho-social interventions specifically addressing fatigue efficient in reducing fatigue	1a	A	++
▪ Physical exercise can improve fatigue	1b	D	+
▪ Yoga can improve fatigue	2b	B	+
▪ Methylphenidate or corticosteroids (short-term) can improve fatigue	1a	D	+

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## (Therapy-associated) Cognitive Impairment

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
▪ <b>Therapy-related cognitive deficits (“chemobrain”) frequently described (16–75%)</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>B</b>
▪ <b>Cognitive-behavioral therapy beneficial for cognitive function</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>
▪ <b>Methylphenidate may improve cognitive function in cancer patients</b>	<b>3a</b>	<b>C</b>
▪ <b>Under therapy with aromatase inhibitors, deterioration of cognitive performance was observed (espec. verbal memory)</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>B</b>

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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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## (Therapy-associated) Sleep Disturbances

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Sleep disturbances are a common problem in breast cancer patients during and after therapy (20–70%)	2a	B	
▪ Behavioral therapies demonstrated efficacy in treatment of insomnia and improved quality of life	1b	A	++

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

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## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 6. Nervous system disorders

- **Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)**



## Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)

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

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# Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy – Prevention –

## Non drug-based prevention

- Functional training (physical fitness, sensomotoric stimulation training etc.)
- Compression treatment (tight surgical gloves, compression stockings)
- Cooling gloves and stockings
- Elektro-acupuncture

## Drug-based prevention

There is no drug-based prophylaxis available

- Venlafaxine
- Palmitoylethanolamine (PEA) topically or PO
- A-lipoic-acid (thioctic acid), amifostine, amitriptyline, acetyl-L-car-nitine, carbamazepine, electrolyte solutions, glutathione, Goshajinkigan (GJG), oxcarbazepine, vitamine B, vitamine E, or other compounds<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For list of not recommended drugs, see Hershman et al. 2014

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
5	D	+
2b	B	+
2b <sup>a</sup>	B	+
1b	B	-
2a	C	+/-
5	D	+/-
1b	A	-

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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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#### *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.
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## Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy – Therapy –

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

<sup>1</sup> For list of not recommended drugs, see Hershman et al. 2014

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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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## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 7. Cardiac Disorders

## Cardiotoxicity as Long-term Side Effect

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Equivalent cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin and epirubicin at recommended dose levels (450–500 and 900–1000 mg/m <sup>2</sup> cum. dose, resp.)	2b	B	
▪ Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity	1b	B	
▪ Anthracycline- or trastuzumab-associated cardiotoxicity may occur earlier/more frequently:	2b	B	
▪ Elderly patients, obesity, hypertension, hypercholesterinemia, üre-existing cardiac disease (incl. borderline LVEF), diabetes mellitus			
▪ Monitoring of cardiac function:			
▪ Standardized echocardiography (LVEF or SF in %)	3b	C	+
▪ ECG (QT-interval)	1a	A	+
▪ Troponin I as marker of cardiac toxicity	2b	B	+/-
▪ Betablocker-prohylaxis during anthracycline therapy	2a	B	+/-

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### Statements

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

“Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity”

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# Adjuvant Trastuzumab Cardiac Monitoring for CHF

**Oxford LoE: 5**

**GR: D**

**AGO: ++**

## Before start of trastuzumab

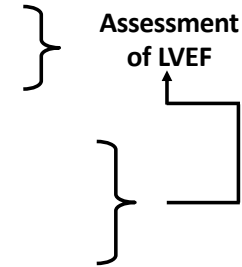
- History, physical examination (edema, hepatomegaly)
- Echocardiography (alternative to MUGA)

## During trastuzumab

### Regular assessment of

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

## 3 monthly assessment of LVEF



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

Vote result of the AGO recommendation: 100%

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## Feasibility of Treatment Combinations Considering Toxicities

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b><u>Regarding cardiac toxicity</u></b>			
▪ Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy	2b	B	+
▪ Trastuzumab simultaneous to epirubicin	2b	B	+/-
▪ Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin	2b	B	-
▪ Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy	2c	C	-
<b><u>Regarding lung and breast fibrosis</u></b>			
▪ Tamoxifen simultaneous to radiotherapy	3	C	+/-
▪ Chemotherapy simultaneous to radiotherapy	1b	B	-

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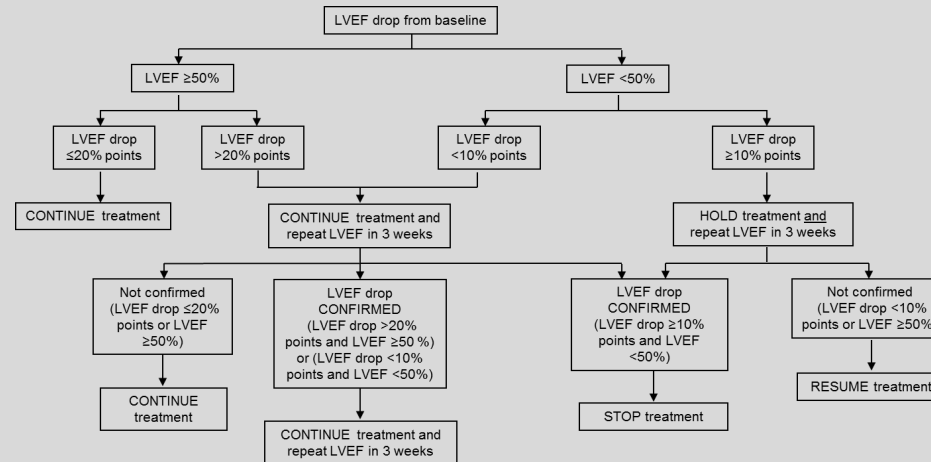
“Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy”

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“Tamoxifen simultaneous to radiotherapy”

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## Side Effects of Trastuzumab / Pertuzumab: Algorithm in Case of Cardiac Toxicity



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# Side Effects According Organ Systems

## Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 8. Gastrointestinal Disorders

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

## Antiemetic Therapy

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	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ After assessment of emetic potential of therapy protocol (p.o., i.v., s.c., i.m.)	5	D	++
▪ Neurokinin-1-receptor-antagonists	1b	A	++
▪ Dexamethasone (also in chemotherapy combinations with ICPI)	1a	A	++
▪ 5-HT <sub>3</sub> -antagonists	1b	A	++
▪ Fixed antiemetic combination therapy	1b	A	++
▪ Rescue Medication			
▪ Olanzapine	1b	A	+
▪ Levomepromazine, benzodiazepines	3b	C	+
▪ Cannabinoids, ginger	3b	C	+/-

ICPI = Immune Checkpoint inhibitor

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### Olanzapine

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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 <sub>3</sub>	+	DEX	+	NK <sub>1</sub> +/- OLZ*
High AC	5-HT <sub>3</sub>	+	DEX	+	NK <sub>1</sub> +/- OLZ*
Carboplatin	5-HT <sub>3</sub>	+	DEX	+	NK <sub>1</sub>
Moderate (other than carboplatin)	5-HT <sub>3</sub>	+	DEX		
Low	5-HT <sub>3</sub>	or	DEX	or	DOP
Minimal	No routine prophylaxis				

5-HT<sub>3</sub> = serotonin<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist  
 DEX = DEXAMETHASONE  
 NK<sub>1</sub> = neurokinin<sub>1</sub> 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 NK<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist is not available for AC chemotherapy, palonosetron is the preferred 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist.  
 \* OLZ: Olanzapine may be added particularly if nausea is a concern.

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# Antiemetic Therapy

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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	Antiemetic potential
Serotonin-antagonists	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.	Headache, diarrheea, flush, elevated transaminases, intestinal atony (higher doses)	Very high
NK1-Antagonists	Aprepitant Fosaprepitant Rolapitant	125 mg d1, 80 mg d 2-3 p.o. 150 mg d1 i.v. 180 mg d1 p.o.	Activation of cytochrome-P-450-, dose reduction of dexamethasone (2 x 8 mg). No combination with Astemizole, Terfenadine, Cisaprid	Very high
Dopamin-antagonists/ substituted Benzamides	Metoclopramid  Alizaprid	Up to 120 mg/24h als continuous infusion or drop  bis zu 300 mg i.v. oder p.o./24 h ( 6 Amp. od. 6 Tbl.)	Dyskinesia (Antidote: Biperiden)  Anxiety, depression, diarrhoea	high
Oxazapine	Olanzepin	10mg/d for d1-4 Ggf. 5mg/d for d1-4	Sedation, weight gain	high
Phenothiazine/ Butyrophenone	Haloperidol	1-3 mg 4 x/d	Sedation, reduction of seizure threshold, transient elevation of liver enzymes	intermediate
Corticosteroids	Dexamethasone  Prednisolone	8-20 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d  100-250 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d	Hyperglycaemia, psychosis, flush, hypertension	intermediate
Benzodiazepine	Diazepam Lorazepam	Up to 20 mg/d 0,5-1,0 mg/d	Sedation, respiratory depression	Low
NEPA (Netupitant and Palonosetron)	Fixed combination	NE 300 mg PA 0,5 mg		Very high

### 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.
3. Jordan K, Chan A, Gralla RJ, Jahn F, Rapoport B, Ruhlmann CH, Sayegh P, Hesketh PJ. Emetic risk classification and evaluation of the emetogenicity of antineoplastic agents—updated MASCC/ESMO consensus recommendation. *Support Care Cancer*. 2023 Dec 22;32(1):53. doi: 10.1007/s00520-023-08220-5. PMID: 38129530; PMCID: PMC10739277.



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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
2b		++

▪ **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.**

**This entails:**

1. **Patient:**
  - Regular mouth washes (H<sub>2</sub>O, 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**

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

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



## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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

#### Relevant practice guideline

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

## Skin Toxicities

- **Avoidance of chemotherapy-induced alopecia by cooling the patient's scalp\***
- **Prophylaxis of hand-foot-syndrome using urea containing lotions (5-10%)**
- **Prophylaxis of nail changes and hand-foot-syndrome by cooling hands during application of docetaxel**

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b		+/-
1b		+
2b		+

\* Substance- and regimen specific

### Relevant practice guidelines

1. 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)
2. 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 3 Metaanalyses

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

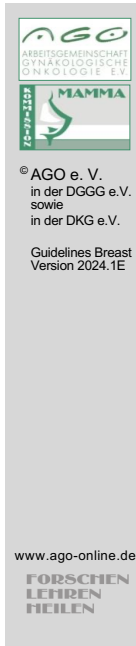
Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA. 2017 Feb 14;317(6):596-605.

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.



## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 10. Musculoskeletal & connective tissue disorders (see Chapter Osteooncology)

#### Relevant practice guideline

1. 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)





## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 11. General Disorders & Administration Site Conditions

#### Relevant practice guideline

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

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

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Dexrazoxane for treatment of anthracycline-extravasations (exception: liposomal Anthracyclines)	2b	B	++
▪ Hyaluronic acid for treatment of taxane / vinorelbine-extravasations (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/m<sup>2</sup> (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

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

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

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

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

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

- 1–10 Amp a 150 IU
- 1 ml dissolvent (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, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



## Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

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### 11. Lung

#### Relevant practice guideline

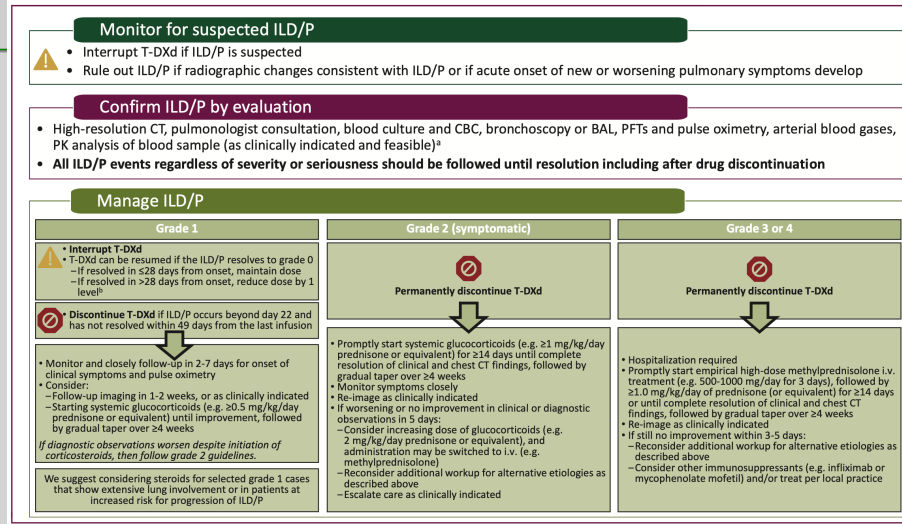
1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 17.01.2022)

## Drug-induced Pneumonitis, Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Diagnostic work-up with chest CT</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Therapy according to grade and drug*</b>			
<b>Corticosteroids (start with <math>\geq 0.5</math> mg/kg/d prednisolone-equivalent)</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Dose hold or therapy discontinuation* (according to respective product information)</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>

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

## Management ILD -Trastuzumab Deruxtecan




\* 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.

## Further Supportive and Palliative Issues

- **Orphan symptom (from ESMO-guideline for orphan symptoms 2020):**
  - Muscle cramps
  - Myoclonus
  - Taste alterations
  - Dry mouth (Xerostomia)
  - Cough, Hiccup
  - Rectal tenesmus
  - Restless legs-syndrom
  
- **Further issues**
  - Nutrition
  - Pain management
  - Palliative Care
  - CNS metastases (see chapter)

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.



# 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.**

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## 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](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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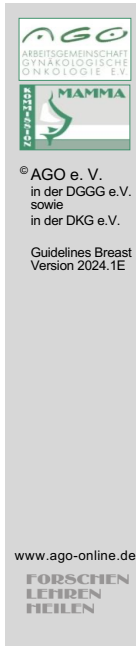
## Analgesia

- **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](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 Care



- **All patients should be offered palliative care after the diagnosis of a non-curable cancer, regardless of whether a tumour-specific therapy is carried out.**
- **In patients with incurable disease advance care planning (incl. advance directive) should be recommended.**
- **Specialized palliative care should be integrated into oncological decision-making processes, e.g. by participating in interdisciplinary tumor conferences.**
- **Patients with incurable cancer who are cared for in structures of specialized palliative care (palliative care ward, specialized outpatient care such as SAPV) should have access to oncological counselling.**

<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)