Regimen Monograph

Regimen Name | Drug Regimen | Cycle Frequency | Premedication and Supportive Measures | Dose Modifications | Adverse |
Effects | Interactions | Drug Administration and Special Precautions | Recommended Clinical Monitoring | Administrative |
Information | References | Other Notes | Disclaimer

A - Regimen Name

CRBPPACL+PEMB Regimen

PACLitaxel-CARBOplatin-Pembrolizumab

Disease Site Head and Neck

Squamous Cell

Intent Palliative

Regimen Category

Evidence-informed:

Regimen is considered appropriate as part of the standard care of patients; meaningfully improves outcomes (survival, quality of life), tolerability or costs compared to alternatives (recommended by the Disease Site Team and national consensus body e.g. pan-Canadian Oncology Drug Review, pCODR). Recommendation is based on an appropriately conducted phase III clinical trial relevant to the Canadian context OR (where phase III trials are not feasible) an appropriately sized phase II trial. Regimens where one or more drugs are not approved by Health Canada for any indication will be identified under Rationale and Use.

This **Regimen Abstract** is an **abbreviated** version of a Regimen Monograph and contains only top level information on usage, dosing, schedule, cycle length and special notes (if available). Information in regimen abstracts is accurate to the extent of the ST-QBP regimen master listings, and has not undergone the full review process of a regimen monograph. Full regimen monographs will be published for each ST-QBP regimen as they are developed.

Rationale and Uses

As first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable recurrent head & neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)

Supplementary pembrolizumab

Public Funding New Drug Funding Program (Pembrolizumab - Recurrent or Metastatic

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck)

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B - Drug Regimen

pembrolizumab ¹	2 mg /kg	IV (max 200mg)	Day 1
PACLitaxel	175-200 mg /m²	IV	Day 1
CARBOplatin	AUC 5-6**	IV	Day 1

¹Dosing based on NDFP funding criteria. Refer to NDFP form for alternative pembrolizumab dosing schedule.

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C - Cycle Frequency

REPEAT EVERY 21 DAYS for 6 cycles unless disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs Refer to PEMB(MNT) for the maintenance phase of treatment.

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D - Premedication and Supportive Measures

Antiemetic Regimen: Moderate + NK1 antagonist (Carboplatin AUC ≥ 5)

Other Supportive Care:

Also refer to CCO Antiemetic Recommendations.

Avoid the use of corticosteroids or immunosuppressants before starting pembrolizumab treatment.

^{**}Adjust Carboplatin dose to AUC target (using Calvert formula) as outlined in "Other Notes" section.

Pre-medications (prophylaxis for infusion reaction):

Pembrolizumab:

- Routine pre-medication is not recommended.
- May consider antipyretic and H1-receptor antagonist in patients who experienced a grade 1-2 infusion reaction.

Paclitaxel*:

- Dexamethasone 20 mg PO 12- and 6-hours OR Dexamethasone 20 mg IV 30 minutes preinfusion[†]
- Diphenhydramine 25-50 mg IV/PO 30-60 minutes pre-infusion
- Ranitidine 50 mg IV OR Famotidine 20 mg IV 30-60 minutes pre-infusion

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J - Administrative Information

Approximate Patient Visit 5-6 hours

Pharmacy Workload (average time per visit) 39.6325 minutes

Nursing Workload (average time per visit) 69.833 minutes

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K - References

Burtness B, Harrington KJ, Greil R, et al. Pembrolizumab alone or with chemotherapy versus cetuximab with chemotherapy for recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (KEYNOTE-048): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet 2019 Nov 23;394(10212):1915-1928. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32591-7. Epub 2019 Nov 1.

Clark JI, Hofmeister C, Choudhury A, et al. Phase II evaluation of paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin in advanced head and neck carcinoma. Cancer. 2001;92(9):2334-40.

Fountzilas G, Skarlos D, Athanassiades A, et al. Paclitaxel by three-hour infusion and carboplatin in advanced carcinoma of nasopharynx and other sites of the head and neck. A phase II study conducted by the Hellenic Cooperative Oncology Group. Ann Oncol. 1997 May;8(5):451-5.

^{*}Consider **discontinuing** pre-medications for paclitaxel if there was no IR in the first 2 doses.

[†]Oral and IV dexamethasone are both effective at reducing overall IR rates. Some evidence suggests that oral dexamethasone may be more effective for reducing severe reactions; however, adverse effects and compliance remain a concern

Pivot X, Cals L, Cupissol D, et al. Phase II trial of a paclitaxel-carboplatin combination in recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Oncology. 2001;60(1):66-71.

August 2022 Added pre-medication; Added information for funded alternative pembrolizumab schedule in Drug regimen section

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L - Other Notes

Calvert Formula

DOSE (mg) = target AUC X (GFR + 25)

- AUC = product of serum concentration (mg/mL) and time (min)
- GFR (glomerular filtration rate) expressed as measured Creatinine Clearance or estimated from Serum Creatinine (by Cockcroft and Gault method or Jelliffe method)

(Calvert AH, Newell DR, Gumbrell LA, et al, Carboplatin dosage: Prospective evaluation of a simple formula based on renal function. J Clin Oncol, 1989; 7: 1748-1756)

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M - Disclaimer

Regimen Abstracts

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Regimen Monographs

Refer to the <u>New Drug Funding Program</u> or <u>Ontario Public Drug Programs</u> websites for the most up-to-date public funding information.

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The format and content of the drug monographs, regimen monographs, appendices and symptom management information contained in the Formulary will change as they are reviewed and revised on a periodic basis. The date of last revision will be visible on each page of the monograph and regimen. Since standards of usage are constantly evolving, it is advised that the Formulary not be used as the sole source of information. It is strongly recommended that original references or product monograph be consulted prior to using a chemotherapy regimen for the first time.

Some Formulary documents, such as the medication information sheets, regimen information sheets and symptom management information (for patients), are intended for patients. Patients should always consult with their healthcare provider if they have questions regarding any information set out in the Formulary documents.

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