

BEVACIZUMAB IRINOTECAN Modified de Gramont

INDICATION (ICD10) C18, C20

Check the most recent *Blueteq* eligibility criteria before prescribing. *Blueteq* registration required (www.england.nhs.uk/publication/national-cancer-drugs-fund-list/) (BEV11) (BEV12)

1. Bevacizumab with FIRST LINE fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy for metastatic or locally advanced and inoperable colorectal cancer and has not received any previous systemic therapy for this indication. Patients may have received neoadjuvant systemic therapy for non-metastatic disease and/or adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery and has a documented presence of microsatellite stability (MSI-S) or DNA mismatch repair proficiency (pMMR) confirmed by validated testing, OR immunotherapy is not being used as first line therapy due to its unsuitability for this patient. The primary reason for the patient NOT receiving either cetuximab or panitumumab alongside first line chemotherapy is has a right sided primary tumour, the tumour has a mutant RAS status or the RAS test result not yet reported and the decision to proceed without knowing RAS status has been discussed with the patient during the consenting process or cetuximab or panitumumab are not suitable for this patient due to pre-existing medical conditions or sensitivities. (BEV11)
2. Bevacizumab with SECOND LINE fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy for metastatic or locally advanced and inoperable colorectal cancer and has received ONE prior line of systemic therapy for this indication and has a documented presence of microsatellite stability (MSI-S) or DNA mismatch repair proficiency (pMMR) confirmed by validated testing, OR the patient received immunotherapy as their first line treatment, OR immunotherapy is not being used as second line therapy due to its unsuitability for this patient. The tumour is either BRAF V600E mutation NEGATIVE, or the patient received cetuximab/panitumumab as part of first line therapy, or the patient is not suitable for 2nd line treatment with encorafenib in combination with cetuximab as per form ENC2. (BEV12)

REGIMEN

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|-------|--|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Day 1 | BEVACIZUMAB | 5mg/kg | IV infusion | #ml sodium chloride 0.9% |
| | Premedication 30 minutes prior to irinotecan: Atropine 250mcg subcutaneously | | | |
| | IRINOTECAN | 180mg/m ² | IV infusion | #ml diluent over 30 minutes |
| | CALCIUM FOLINATE | 350mg | IV infusion | 250ml glucose 5% over 30 minutes |
| | FLUOROURACIL | 400mg/m ² | IV bolus | |
| | FLUOROURACIL | 2400mg/m ² | IV infusion | continuous over 46 hours |

diluent and diluent volume for dose prescribed as per national standardised product specification or licensed dose

NB Calcium folinate (calcium leucovorin) is not the same as calcium levofolinate. Calcium levofolinate is a single isomer of folinic acid and the dose is generally half that of calcium folinate.

CYCLE FREQUENCY AND NUMBER OF CYCLES

Every 14 days until disease progression.

BEV11 Note – Patients who move to 2nd line fluoropyrimidine based chemotherapy may continue to receive bevacizumab with this 2nd line chemotherapy via form BEV12.

BEV12 Note – Patients who move to 3rd line treatment may continue to receive bevacizumab with trifluridine plus tipiracil if this is the most appropriate third line regimen, and the patient meets all of the criteria on form TRI3.

ANTI-EMETICS

Moderately emetogenic day 1
Low emetogenic risk day 2

CONCURRENT MEDICATION REQUIRED

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| Bevacizumab | None |
| Fluorouracil | Mouth and bowel support eg loperamide, benzydamine mouthwash |
| Irinotecan | Ensure premedication atropine given 30 minutes prior to treatment |

ADMINISTRATION

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| Bevacizumab | The initial dose should be administered over 90 minutes, if tolerated well the second infusion may be administered over 60 minutes. If the 60 minute infusion is well tolerated all subsequent infusions may be administered over 30 minutes. |
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EXTRAVASATION AND TYPE OF LINE / FILTERS

Bevacizumab - neutral
Fluorouracil – inflammitant
Irinotecan – irritant

Filter not required
Central line (single lumen)

INVESTIGATIONS

Blood results required before SACT administration

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| FBC, U&E including Mg ⁺⁺ and LFTs Neutrophils $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ (1.0-1.5x10 ⁹ /L retest and if on an upward trend then can go ahead, if no access to retest then contact Dr) Platelets $\geq 75 \times 10^9/L$ | baseline and every cycle |
| EDTA GFR or calculated CrCl at consultant's discretion. | baseline and every cycle |
| Serum creatinine | baseline and every cycle |
| Blood pressure | baseline and before every bevacizumab dose |
| Urinalysis for proteinuria | baseline and before every bevacizumab dose |
| DPYD (dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase) test | baseline if no previous result / treatment with a fluoropyrimidine |
| Weight | baseline and every cycle |

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MAIN TOXICITIES AND ADVERSE REACTIONS

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| Bevacizumab | Arterial thromboembolism Gastrointestinal perforation Haemorrhage Hypertension Wound healing complications |
| Fluorouracil | Palmar plantar (handfoot syndrome) causing red palms and soles – treat with pyridoxine 50mg tds Diarrhoea – treat with loperamide or codeine |



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| | Cardiotoxicity – monitor cardiac function (consider ECG at baseline). Special attention is advisable in treating patients with a history of heart disease, arrhythmias or angina pectoris or those who develop chest pain during treatment with fluorouracil. Stomatitis. |
| Irinotecan | Acute cholinergic syndrome (including diarrhea and delayed diarrhoea, abdominal pain, hypotension, dizziness, malaise, increased salivation). Drink large volumes of fluid containing electrolytes and an appropriate anti-diarrhoeal therapy - loperamide 4mg initially then 2mg every 2 hours, continuing for 12 hours after the last liquid stool (maximum of 48 hours in total). |

INTERACTIONS WHICH MAY REQUIRE DOSE MODIFICATIONS
(not exhaustive list check SPC/BNF/Stockleys)

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| Bevacizumab | - |
| Fluorouracil | Cimetidine slightly increases exposure to fluorouracil. Metronidazole increased toxicity. Phenytoin concentration increased. Warfarin. |
| Irinotecan | Aprepitant and fosaprepitant increases exposure to irinotecan. Carbamazepine and St John's wort decreases exposure to irinotecan, avoid. Enzalutamide, mitotane, phenobarbitone, phenytoin, primidone and rifampicin decreases exposure to irinotecan, avoid. |

DOSE MODIFICATIONS

Haematological

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| Neutrophils $<1.5 \times 10^9/L$ and/or platelet count $<100 \times 10^9/L$ | delay one week, only treat when neutrophils and platelets are above these limits. |
| Grade 4 neutropenia | consider giving 50% irinotecan and fluorouracil in palliative disease or GCSF support for non-palliative disease. |
| If >1 delay or 1 delay ≥ 2 weeks give 80% irinotecan and fluorouracil for future cycles. A further dose reduction may be made at the clinician's discretion | |

Non-haematological

Bevacizumab

Hypertension

Baseline blood pressure should be $<150/100$ mmHg.

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| Diastolic increase >20 mmHg above baseline or BP rises to $>150/100$ mmHg | Antihypertensive therapy may be required. |
| Blood pressure $>180/110$ mmHg | It is advised that bevacizumab therapy is withheld until blood pressure controlled. |

Proteinuria

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| Urine dipstick result. 1+ or 2+ on dipstick (0.3–2.9g/L) | Continue with bevacizumab. No additional evaluation required. |
| 3+ on dipstick (3-19g/L) | May have dose of bevacizumab as scheduled, but 24 hour urine to measure 24 hour protein to be done a few days before next cycle due. If 24hr protein result <2g, continue with bevacizumab, with continued proteinuria monitoring via 24 hour urine before each dose. If the 24 hour protein level falls to <1g/24hr, return to dipstick analysis. If ≥2g, withhold bevacizumab until repeat 24 hour urine collection shows <2g protein. Then re-introduce bevacizumab, with continued proteinuria monitoring via 24 hour urine. |
| 4+ on dipstick (≥20g/L) | Withhold bevacizumab. 24 hour urine required. Follow 24 hour urine monitoring and guidance as for 3+ on dipstick. |

Wound healing

Bevacizumab may adversely affect the wound healing process. Therapy should not be initiated for at least 28 days following major surgery or until the surgical wound is fully healed. Therapy should also be withheld for at least 28–60 days before elective surgery.

Irinotecan

If patients suffer from severe diarrhoea, which required IV rehydration or neutropenic fever, consider reduction in subsequent cycles, discuss with SpR or Consultant.

Hepatic impairment

Bevacizumab

The safety and efficacy have not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment.

Fluorouracil

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| Significantly impaired hepatic function eg bilirubin >50micromol/L may be a sign of disease progression and require cessation of, or change in, treatment. Always discuss deteriorating liver function with consultant. | |
| If hepatic function is impaired, the recommended dose can be reduced to give 50% to 70% dose, but no need for dose adjustment is expected in mild and moderate (without renal impairment). | |
| Bilirubin >85micromol/L | not recommended |

Irinotecan

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| Bilirubin 24-50micromol/L | give 50% dose |
| Bilirubin >51micromol/L | not recommended |

Renal impairment

Bevacizumab

The safety and efficacy have not been studied in patients with renal impairment.

Fluorouracil

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| If renal function is impaired, the recommended dose can be reduced to give 50% to 70% dose, but no need for dose adjustment is expected. |
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Irinotecan
Not recommended in renal impairment, use with caution.

REFERENCES

1. CDF list

Assessments

| | Pre | Cycle 1 | Cycle 2 | Cycle 3 | Cycle 4 | Ongoing |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Clinical assessment | X | | Pre cycle | | Pre cycle | Every 6 weeks, alternate cycles or at team discretion |
| SACT assessment (PS and toxicities) | X | X | X | X | X | Every cycle |
| FBC | X | X | X | X | X | Every cycle |
| U&E, calcium, magnesium & LFT | X | X | X | X | X | Every cycle |
| CrCl | X | X | X | X | X | Every cycle |
| <u>Blood pressure</u> | X | X | X | X | X | <u>Every cycle</u> |
| <u>Urine protein</u> | X | X | X | X | X | <u>Every cycle</u> |
| Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPYD) deficiency test | X | | | | | This test is normally only required if a patient has not had capecitabine or fluorouracil in the past. However a consultant may still request this test if capecitabine or fluorouracil was not tolerated previously. The result MUST be available before administration of chemotherapy unless clear documentation from the consultant is available to the contrary. DPD deficiency may lead to life threatening toxicity. |
| CT scan | X | | | | | At cycle 6, Inform consultant team if not booked |
| Informed consent | X | | | | | Verbal each cycle |



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|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Height | X | | | | | |
| Weight recorded | X | X | X | X | X | Every cycle |

requires CAG approval