



**SECOND
EDITION**

HEMATOLOGY-ONCOLOGY THERAPY

MICHAEL M. BOYIADZIS

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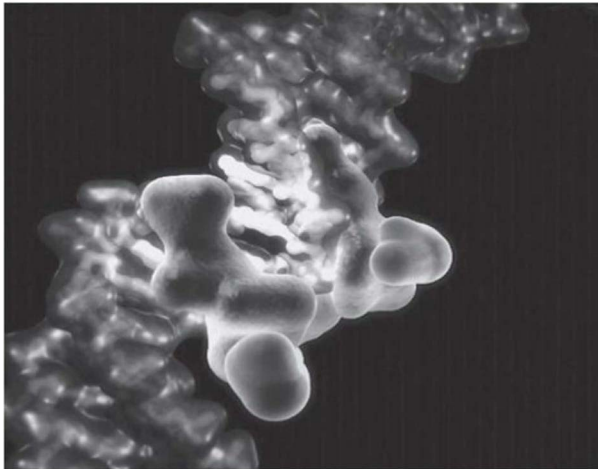
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Education

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To the patients our profession has the privilege to serve, and to our colleagues whose compassionate care and research efforts continue to extend the spectrum of hope.

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Contents

Authors	ix		
Preface	xvii		
SECTION I: ONCOLOGY			
	1		
1. Adrenocortical Cancer	5		
<i>Peter F. Lebowitz, MD, PhD and Tito Fojo, MD, PhD</i>			
2. Anal Cancer	15		
<i>Irfan Jawed, MD and John Marshall, MD</i>			
3. Biliary: Gallbladder Cancer and Cholangiocarcinoma	24		
<i>Tin Greten, MD, PhD, Susama Ulahaman, MD, and Werner Scheithauer, MD</i>			
4. Bladder Cancer	36		
<i>Andrea Apolo, MD and Dean Bajorin, MD</i>			
5. Brain Cancer	48		
<i>Lynдон Kim, MD and Howard Fine, MD</i>			
6. Breast Cancer	88		
<i>Rachel C. Jankowitz, MD and Nancy E. Davidson, MD</i>			
7. Carcinoma of Unknown Primary	191		
<i>David R. Spigel, MD and F. Anthony Greco, MD</i>			
8. Cervical Cancer	203		
<i>Peter G. Rose, MD</i>			
9. Colorectal Cancer	229		
<i>Julia Lee Close, MD and Carmen Joseph Allegra, MD</i>			
10. Endometrial Cancer	303		
<i>Maurie Markman, MD</i>			
11. Esophageal Cancer	312		
<i>Jimmy Hwang, MD and John Marshall, MD</i>			
12. Gastric Cancer	345		
<i>Jonas W. Feilchenfeldt, MD and Manish A. Shah, MD</i>			
13. Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia	382		
<i>John R. Lurain, MD</i>			
14. Head and Neck Cancers	394		
<i>Pol Specenier, MD, PhD and JB Vermorken, MD, PhD</i>			
15. Hepatocellular Carcinoma	468		
<i>Tin Greten, MD, PhD and Nadine Abi-Jaoudeh, MD</i>			
16. HIV-Related Malignancies	494		
<i>Bruce J. Dezube, MD</i>			
17. Leukemia, Acute Lymphoblastic (ADULT)	511		
<i>Michael M. Boyiadzis, MD, MHSc, Ivan Aksentijevich, MD, and Judith Karp, MD</i>			
18. Leukemia, Acute Myeloid	544		
<i>Michael M. Boyiadzis, MD, MHSc, Ivan Aksentijevich, MD, and Judith Karp, MD</i>			
19. Leukemia, Chronic Lymphocytic	559		
<i>Patricia Kropf, MD and Kenneth Foon, MD</i>			
20. Leukemia, Chronic Myelogenous	581		
<i>Michael W.N. Deininger, MD, PhD and Brian J. Druker, MD</i>			
21. Leukemia, Hairy Cell	607		
<i>Martin S. Tallman, MD</i>			
22. Lung Cancer	614		
<i>Enriqueta Felip, MD, PhD and Rafael Rosell, MD</i>			
23. Lymphoma, Hodgkin	656		
<i>Michael Fuchs, MD, Dennis A. Eichenauer, MD, and Volker Diehl, MD</i>			
24. Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin	684		
<i>Carla Casulo, MD, Julia Schaefer-Cutillo, MD, Jonathan W. Friedberg, MD, MMSc, and Richard Fisher, MD</i>			
25. Melanoma	804		
<i>Ahmad A. Tarhini, MD, PhD, Amanda L. Gillespie-Twardy, MD, and John M. Kirkwood, MD</i>			
26. Mesothelioma	826		
<i>Verna Vanderpuye, MD, Anish Thomas, MD, and Nicholas J. Vogelzang, MD</i>			
27. Multiple Myeloma	836		
<i>Aldo Roccaro, MD, PhD, Giada Bianchi, MD, Irene M. Ghobrial, MD, and Kenneth C. Anderson, MD</i>			
28. Ovarian Cancer	928		
<i>Eddie Reed, MD</i>			
29. Pancreatic Cancer	975		
<i>Ramesh K. Ramanathan, MD, PhD, Sc and Daniel D. Von Hoff, MD, FACP</i>			
30. Pancreatic Endocrine Tumors	997		
<i>Sara Ekeblad, MD, PhD and Britt Skogseid, MD, PhD</i>			

31. Pheochromocytoma <i>Karel Pacak, MD, PhD, DSc and Tito Fojo, MD, PhD</i>	1021	45. Transfusion Therapy <i>Ashok Nambiar, MD and Joseph E. Kiss, MD</i>	1475
32. Prostate Cancer <i>Avni Shab, MD, Wenhui Zhu, MD, PhD, and William L. Dabot, MD</i>	1026	46. Oncologic Emergencies <i>Mauricio Burotto Pichun, MD and Tito Fojo, MD, PhD</i>	1491
33. Renal Cell Cancer <i>Susan Bates, MD and Olivier Rixe, MD, PhD</i>	1055	47. Fever and Neutropenia <i>Jennifer Cuellar-Rodriguez, MD and Juan C. Gea-Banacloche, MD</i>	1516
34. Sarcomas <i>Brigitte Widemann, MD, Tito Fojo, MD, PhD, and Jean-Yves Blay, MD</i>	1097	48. Catheter-Related Bloodstream Infections: Management and Prevention <i>Naomi P. O'Grady, MD</i>	1525
35. Testicular Cancer <i>Darren R. Feldman, MD and George J. Bosl, MD</i>	1180	49. Venous Catheter-Related Thrombosis <i>Roy E. Smith, MD, MS</i>	1530
36. Thymic Malignancies <i>Arun Rajan, MD and Giuseppe Giaccone, MD, PhD</i>	1194	50. Complications and Follow-Up After Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation <i>Michael M. Boyiadzis, MD, MHS, Juan C. Gea-Banacloche, MD, and Michael R. Bishop, MD</i>	1534
37. Thyroid Cancer <i>Ann Granza, MD and Sam Wells, MD</i>	1205	51. Radiation Complications <i>Ramesh Rengan, MD, PhD, Diana C. Stripp, MD, and Eli Glatstein, MD</i>	1552
38. Vaginal Cancer <i>Leslie Boyd, MD and Franco Muggia, MD</i>	1223	52. Cancer Pain: Assessment and Management <i>Ann Berger, MSN, MD</i>	1576
SECTION II: SUPPORTIVE CARE, DRUG PREPARATION, COMPLICATIONS, AND SCREENING		53. Hospice Care and End-of-Life Issues <i>Charles F. von Gunten, MD, PhD and David E. Weissman, MD</i>	1590
39. Prophylaxis and Treatment of Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting <i>Thomas E. Hughes, PharmD, BCOP</i>	1231	54. Cancer Screening <i>Kathleen A. Calzone, PhD, RN, APNG, FAAN, Jennifer Eng-Wong, MD, MPH, and Sheila Prindiville, MD, MPH</i>	1595
40. Drug Preparation and Administration <i>David R. Kobler, PharmD</i>	1241	55. Genetics of Common Inherited Cancer Syndromes <i>Kathleen A. Calzone, PhD, RN, APNG, FAAN and Sheila Prindiville, MD, MPH</i>	1599
41. Guidelines for Chemotherapy Dosage Adjustment <i>Pamela W. McDevitt, PharmD, BCOP and Tito Fojo, MD, PhD</i>	1385	SECTION III: SELECTED HEMATOLOGIC DISEASES	
42. Antineoplastic Drugs: Preventing and Managing Extravasation <i>David R. Kobler, PharmD</i>	1421	56. von Willebrand Disease <i>Pier M. Mannucci, MD</i>	1609
43. Indications for Growth Factors in Hematology-Oncology <i>Pamela W. McDevitt, PharmD, BCOP, James N. Frame, MD, FACP, and Lee S. Schwartzberg, MD, FACP</i>	1437	57. Hemophilia <i>Steven J. Jubelirer, MD and Margaret Ragni, MD, MPH</i>	1633
44. Indications for Bone-Modifying Agents in Hematology-Oncology <i>Reem Abozena Shalabi, PharmD, BCOP and James N. Frame, MD, FACP</i>	1454	58. The Hypercoagulable State <i>Jeffrey I. Zwicker, MD and Kenneth A. Bauer, MD</i>	1657
		59. Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia <i>James N. Frame, MD, FACP and John R. Bartholomew, MD, FACC, MSVM</i>	1669

60. Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia	1689	64. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura	1765
<i>James N. Frame, MD, FACP</i>		<i>Kiarash Kojouri, MD, MPH, Arafat Tjafly, MD, and James N. George, MD</i>	
61. Sickle Cell Disease: Acute Complications	1723	65. Hemochromatosis	1779
<i>James N. Frame, MD, FACP and Griffin P. Rodgers, MD, MACP</i>		<i>James C. Barton, MD</i>	
62. Aplastic Anemia	1749	66. Myeloproliferative Neoplasms	1786
<i>Michael M. Boyiadzis, MD, MHSc and Neal S. Young, MD</i>		<i>Nasema Gangat, MD and Ayalew Tefferi, MD</i>	
63. Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura/ Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome	1757	67. Myelodysplastic Syndromes	1826
<i>Arafat Tjafly, MD, Kiarash Kojouri, MD, MPH, and James N. George, MD</i>		<i>Michael M. Boyiadzis, MD, MHSc and Neal S. Young, MD</i>	
		Index	1845



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Preface

The practical need for a readily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensive therapy resource, supported by referenced literature, was the original inspiration of the first edition of *Hematology-Oncology Therapy*. The book received considerable acclaim and filled a void in the medical literature as a practical guide and reference for practicing oncologists and hematologists. The rapid and numerous advances in the field of hematology-oncology are reflected in the updated information of this second edition. Over 500 treatment regimens are presented in a concise and uniform format that includes oncologic disorders, non-neoplastic hematologic disorders, and supportive care.

The three sections of *Hematology-Oncology Therapy* are:

- I. Oncology
- II. Supportive Care, Drug Preparation, Complications, and Screening
- III. Selected Hematologic Diseases.

Section I provides detailed information about the administration, supportive care, toxicity, dose modification, monitoring, and efficacy of commonly used and recently approved chemotherapeutic regimens, drugs, and biological agents. Each chapter is focused on a specific cancer, and contains information about epidemiology, pathology, work-up, and staging, as well as survival data. In addition, each chapter has a new feature, Expert Opinion, in which experts in the field provide treatment recommendations and guidance on the use of the included regimens.

Section II consists of topics commonly encountered in clinical hematology-oncology practice. Section III provides an authoritative guide to therapy for principal diseases in consultative hematology.

Hematology-Oncology Therapy integrates extensive information that is critical to both office- and hospital-based clinical practice of hematology and oncology. This comprehensive approach makes the book invaluable to all practitioners involved in the care of patients with cancer or hematologic diseases and complements other excellent book references in hematology-oncology.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many contributors to this book, whose expert knowledge in their fields makes *Hematology-Oncology Therapy* a unique addition to the medical literature. They helped us compile the extensive and detailed therapy information contained in this book, which is a testament to the efforts of so many to improve the treatment of patients with oncologic and hematologic diseases. We also wish to thank our editors at McGraw-Hill for their continued support, patience, and faith in our vision and concept for this book. Their professional support has earned our praise and debt of gratitude. Finally, we would like to thank those with whom we work and those we love for their support during the writing and editing of the second edition.

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SECTION I. Oncology

1. Adrenocortical Cancer 5

Mitotane 7 Cisplatin + Mitotane 9
Etoposide + Doxorubicin + Cisplatin +
Mitotane (EDP-M) 10 Doxorubicin 12
Streptozocin + Mitotane (Sz-M) 13

2. Anal Cancer 15

Mitomycin + Fluorouracil + Radiation
Therapy 18 Fluorouracil +
Cisplatin + External Beam Radiation
Therapy 20 Cisplatin + Fluorouracil
by Continuous Intravenous Infusion 22

3. Biliary: Gallbladder Cancer and Cholangiocarcinoma 24

Cisplatin + Gemcitabine 29
Gemcitabine + Oxaliplatin (GEMOX) 31
Gemcitabine + Capecitabine 32
Capecitabine + Oxaliplatin 33
Gemcitabine 34 Mitomycin +
Capecitabine 35

4. Bladder Cancer 36

Methotrexate + Vinblastine + Doxorubicin +
Cisplatin (MVAC) 38 Gemcitabine +
Cisplatin (GC) 39 Gemcitabine +
Carboplatin 40 Neoadjuvant
Methotrexate + Vinblastine + Doxorubicin
+ Cisplatin (MVAC) before Radical
Cystectomy 41 Neoadjuvant
Gemcitabine + Cisplatin (GC) 42
High-Dose or Dose-Dense Methotrexate,
Vinblastine, Doxorubicin, and Cisplatin
(HD-MVAC or DD-MVAC) 43 Neoadjuvant
Cisplatin, Methotrexate, and Vinblastine 46

5. Brain Cancer 48

Temozolomide 55 Temozolomide with
Radiation Therapy 58 Carmustine 59
Lomustine 60 Carboplatin 62
Procarbazine, Lomustine, Vincristine
(PCV) 63 Adjuvant Procarbazine,
Lomustine, Vincristine (PCV) 65
High-Dose Tamoxifen 68 Erlotinib 69
Bevacizumab ± Irinotecan 71
High-Dose Methotrexate for Primary CNS
Lymphoma 73 Rituximab, Methotrexate,
Procarbazine, and Vincristine followed
by Consolidation, Reduced-Dose
Whole-Brain Radiotherapy, and
Cytarabine (R-MPV → RT + C) Newly
Diagnosed Primary CNS Lymphoma 75

High-Dose Methotrexate and Rituximab
with Deferred Radiotherapy Newly
Diagnosed CNS Lymphoma 79
Long-Acting Octreotide Acetate 82
Interferon Alfa 84 Hydroxyurea 86

6. Breast Cancer 88

Docetaxel + Doxorubicin +
Cyclophosphamide (TAC) 94
Dose-Dense Doxorubicin +
Cyclophosphamide, then Paclitaxel Every
2 Weeks (ddAC → P) 95 Doxorubicin +
Cyclophosphamide, then Weekly
Paclitaxel (AC → P) 97 Docetaxel +
Cyclophosphamide (TC) Every 3 Weeks ×
4 Cycles 100 Doxorubicin +
Cyclophosphamide (AC) 102
Cyclophosphamide + Epirubicin +
Fluorouracil (FEC 100) 104
Cyclophosphamide + Methotrexate +
Fluorouracil (CMF; Oral) 106
Doxorubicin + Cyclophosphamide then
Docetaxel Every 3 Weeks (AC → T) 108
Cyclophosphamide + Epirubicin +
Fluorouracil (FEC) × 3 Cycles → Docetaxel ×
3 Cycles 110 Cyclophosphamide +
Epirubicin + Fluorouracil (FEC) × 4 Cycles
→ Weekly Paclitaxel × 8 Cycles 113
Docetaxel + Carboplatin + Trastuzumab
(TCH) 116 Doxorubicin +
Cyclophosphamide, then Paclitaxel +
Trastuzumab, then Trastuzumab Alone
(AC × 4 → TH × 12 Weeks → H ×
40 Weeks) 120 Docetaxel + Trastuzumab
followed by Cyclophosphamide +
Epirubicin + Fluorouracil (FEC) 124
Doxorubicin + Cyclophosphamide (AC)
followed by Docetaxel with Trastuzumab
(TH) (AC → TH) 128 Everolimus +
Exemestane 132 Doxorubicin, Every
3 Weeks 135 Weekly Doxorubicin or
Epirubicin 136 Doxorubicin HCl
Liposome Injection (Liposomal
Doxorubicin) 138 Weekly
Paclitaxel 140 Paclitaxel
Every 3 Weeks 141 Weekly
Docetaxel 143 Docetaxel Every
3 Weeks 144 Albumin-Bound
Paclitaxel 145 Capecitabine 147
Gemcitabine 150 Weekly
Vinorelbine 151 Eribulin
Mesylate 152 Ixabepilone 154
Paclitaxel Plus Bevacizumab 157

Docetaxel + Capecitabine 159
Paclitaxel and Gemcitabine 161
Ixabepilone + Capecitabine 163
Trastuzumab 167 Pertuzumab +
Trastuzumab + Docetaxel 168 Docetaxel
Every 3 Weeks + Weekly Trastuzumab 171
Weekly Docetaxel + Trastuzumab 173
Trastuzumab + Paditaxel, Every
3 Weeks 175 Weekly Paclitaxel +
Trastuzumab 177 ado-Trastuzumab
Emtansine (T-DM1) or Lapatinib +
Capecitabine 180
Weekly Vinorelbine + Trastuzumab 185
Capecitabine + Trastuzumab 187
Hormonal Therapy Agents 189

7. Carcinoma of Unknown Primary 191

Paclitaxel + Carboplatin +/– Etoposide 194
Gemcitabine + Irinotecan 196
Bevacizumab + Erlotinib 198
Oxaliplatin + Capecitabine 200

8. Cervical Cancer 203

Concurrent Radiation Therapy +
Chemotherapy/Weekly Cisplatin 207
Concurrent Radiation Therapy +
Chemotherapy/Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 209
Concurrent Radiation Therapy +
Chemotherapy/Weekly Carboplatin 211
Cisplatin + Vinorelbine 213 Cisplatin +
Topotecan 215 Cisplatin +
Paclitaxel 217 Cisplatin +
Gemcitabine 219 Cisplatin +
Irinotecan 221 Paclitaxel Protein-Bound
Particles for Injectable Suspension
(Albumin-Bound) (nab-Paclitaxel) 223
Paclitaxel + Topotecan 225 Paclitaxel +
Cisplatin + Bevacizumab 227

9. Colorectal Cancer 229

Bolus Fluorouracil + Leucovorin (Roswell Park
Regimen) 231 Bolus Fluorouracil 233
Capecitabine 235 Infusional
Fluorouracil 237 Single-Agent
Irinotecan 239 Irinotecan +
Bolus Fluorouracil + Leucovorin (IFL) 243
Leucovorin + Infusional Fluorouracil +
Irinotecan (FOLFIRI) 246 Leucovorin +
Infusional Fluorouracil + Oxaliplatin
(FOLFOX) 250

(Continued on following page)

Leucovorin + Bolus Fluorouracil + Irinotecan (IFL) + Bevacizumab 253
 Cetuximab 257 Cetuximab + FOLFOX-4 259 Cetuximab + FOLFIRI 263
 Panitumumab + Best Supportive Care 267
 Panitumumab + FOLFOX-4 269
 Panitumumab + FOLFIRI 272
 ziv-Aflibercept + FOLFIRI 276
 Bevacizumab after First Progression
 Bevacizumab + FOLFIRI 282
 Regorafenib 288 Adjuvant or Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy + Radiation 292
 Chemoradiotherapy with Capecitabine 294
 Capecitabine + Oxaliplatin 297

10. Endometrial Cancer 303

Doxorubicin + Cisplatin (AC) 307
 Paclitaxel + Carboplatin (TC) 309
 Paclitaxel, Doxorubicin, Cisplatin (TAP) 311

11. Esophageal Cancer 312

Fluorouracil + Cisplatin + Radiation 315
 Weekly Irinotecan + Cisplatin + Concurrent Radiotherapy 316
 Oxaliplatin + Protracted Infusion Fluorouracil and External Beam Radiation Therapy Prior to Surgery 319
 Carboplatin + Paclitaxel + Concurrent Radiotherapy 320
 Cisplatin + Capecitabine 324
 Irinotecan + Cisplatin 327 Epirubicin + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (ECF) 329
 Fluorouracil + Cisplatin 331
 Docetaxel + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (DCF) 332
 Oxaliplatin + Fluorouracil + Leucovorin (FOLFOX) 334
 Epirubicin + Oxaliplatin + Capecitabine (EOC, EOX) 336
 Irinotecan + Fluorouracil + Leucovorin (FOLFIRI) 338
 Cisplatin + Capecitabine ± Trastuzumab 341

12. Gastric Cancer 345

Fluorouracil + Leucovorin + Radiation 348
 Epirubicin + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 350
 Adjuvant Capecitabine and Oxaliplatin 353
 Epirubicin + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (ECF) 356
 Docetaxel + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (DCF) 358
 Epirubicin (E), Cisplatin (C), Fluorouracil (F), Oxaliplatin (O), Capecitabine (X) ECF, ECX, EOF, and EOX 360
 Irinotecan + Cisplatin 363
 Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (FUP) 365
 Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (CF) Irinotecan + Fluorouracil (IF) 367
 Cisplatin + Trastuzumab with Capecitabine or Fluorouracil 373
 Single-Agent Docetaxel or Single-Agent Irinotecan 378

13. Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia 382

Methotrexate 385
 Methotrexate with Leucovorin 386
 Dactinomycin 387
 Etoposide + Methotrexate + Dactinomycin + Cyclophosphamide + Vincristine

(EMA/CO) 388
 Etoposide + Methotrexate + Dactinomycin/Etoposide + Cisplatin (EP/EMA) 390
 Paclitaxel + Cisplatin/Paclitaxel + Etoposide (TP/TE) 392

14. Head and Neck Cancers 394

Cisplatin with Radiation Therapy 398
 Cisplatin + Paclitaxel with Radiation Therapy 400
 Carboplatin + Fluorouracil with Radiation Therapy 402
 Cisplatin with Radiation Therapy followed by Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 404
 Docetaxel + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (TPF) or Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (PF) 407
 Docetaxel + Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (TPF) or Cisplatin + Fluorouracil (PF) 413
 Cisplatin Alone or Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 416
 Chemoradiation for Larynx Preservation: Cisplatin with Radiation Therapy 419
 Postoperative Chemoradiation with Cisplatin 423
 Postoperative Chemoradiation with Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 427
 Cetuximab ± Radiation 429
 Methotrexate 432
 Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 434
 Carboplatin + Fluorouracil 437
 Cisplatin 440
 Docetaxel 441
 Gefitinib or Erlotinib 443
 Docetaxel + Cisplatin 445
 Paclitaxel + Carboplatin 447
 Platinum-Refractory Tumors Single-Agent Cetuximab 449
 Cisplatin- or Carboplatin-Based Chemotherapy + Cetuximab 450
 Cisplatin + Paclitaxel; Cisplatin + Fluorouracil 454
 Cisplatin or Carboplatin with Fluorouracil + Cetuximab 458
 Weekly Docetaxel 462
 Methotrexate or Cisplatin + Fluorouracil or Carboplatin + Fluorouracil 464

15. Hepatocellular Carcinoma 468

Chemoembolization with Doxorubicin 475
 Chemoembolization with Cisplatin 479
 DEB-TACE: Transarterial Chemoembolization (TACE) Using Drug-Eluting Beads (DEB) 485
 Sorafenib 488

16. HIV-Related Malignancies 494

Daunorubicin Citrate Liposome Injection 498
 Doxorubicin HCl Liposome Injection (Liposomal Doxorubicin) 499
 Paclitaxel 501
 Interferon alfa-2B 503
 Etoposide + Prednisone + Vincristine + Cyclophosphamide + Doxorubicin ± Rituximab (Dose-Adjusted EPOCH ± R: DA-EPOCH ± R) 506
 Cyclophosphamide + Doxorubicin + Vincristine + Prednisone (CHOP) ± Rituximab (CHOP ± Rituximab) 509

17. Leukemia, Acute Lymphoblastic (ADULT) 511

Larson Regimen 517
 Hyper-CVAD 522
 Linker Regimen 527
 ALL Trial: MRC

Ukall XII/ECOG E2993 534
 Liposomal Vincristine Sulfate 540
 Nelarabine 542

18. Leukemia, Acute Myeloid 544

Cytarabine + Daunorubicin 549
 Cytarabine + Idarubicin 551
 High-Dose Cytarabine 552
 Tretinoin (All trans-Retinoic Acid) + Idarubicin 554
 Tretinoin + Arsenic Trioxide 556
 Arsenic Trioxide 558

19. Leukemia, Chronic Lymphocytic 559

Fludarabine + Cyclophosphamide + Rituximab (FCR) 562
 Fludarabine + Cyclophosphamide with High-Dose Rituximab 564
 Chlorambucil 566
 Bendamustine + Rituximab 567
 Ofatumumab 569
 Fludarabine + Rituximab 571
 Pentostatin + Cyclophosphamide + Rituximab 573
 Ibrutinib 575
 Obinutuzumab + Chlorambucil 578

20. Leukemia, Chronic Myelogenous 581

Imatinib 588
 Dasatinib 589
 Nilotinib 591
 Ponatinib 592
 Bosutinib 598
 Omacetaxine
 Mepesuccinate 603
 Hydroxyurea 605
 Interferon alfa 606

21. Leukemia, Hairy Cell 607

Cladribine 610
 Pentostatin 611
 Rituximab 612

22. Lung Cancer 614

Paclitaxel + Carboplatin 617
 Paclitaxel + Cisplatin 619
 Gemcitabine + Cisplatin 621
 Docetaxel + Cisplatin 622
 Vinorelbine + Cisplatin 623
 Cisplatin + Pemetrexed 624
 Crizotinib 625
 Weekly nab-Paclitaxel + Carboplatin 629
 Cisplatin + Pemetrexed 632
 Docetaxel 635
 Vinorelbine 636
 Maintenance Pemetrexed 637
 Gefitinib 640
 Erlotinib 643
 Afatinib 647
 Pemetrexed 649
 Paclitaxel + Carboplatin + Bevacizumab 651
 Etoposide + Cisplatin with Concurrent Thoracic Radiation Therapy 654
 Topotecan 655

23. Lymphoma, Hodgkin 656

Doxorubicin, Bleomycin, Vinblastine, Dacarbazine (ABVD) 659
 Stanford V 661
 Bleomycin, Etoposide, Doxorubicin, Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, Procarbazine, Prednisone (BEACOPP) 663
 Dexamethasone + Cytarabine + Cisplatin (DHAP) 665

(Continued on following page)

Ifosfamide + Carboplatin + Etoposide (ICE) 667 Ifosfamide + Gemcitabine + Vinorelbine (IGEV) 669 Gemcitabine + Vinorelbine + Doxorubicin, Liposomal (GVD) 671 Dexamethasone, Carmustine, Etoposide, Cytarabine, Melphalan (Dexa-Beam) 673 High-Dose Ifosfamide, Etoposide and Epirubicin (IVE) 674 Carmustine + Etoposide + Cytarabine + Melphalan (BEAM) 675 Cyclophosphamide, Carmustine (BCNU), Etoposide (CBV) 676 Brentuximab Vedotin 677 Gemcitabine 680 Vinorelbine 681 Bendamustine HCl 682

24. Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin 684

Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, Vincristine, Prednisone (CHOP) + Rituximab 688 Dose-Adjusted Etoposide, Prednisone, Vincristine, Cyclophosphamide, and Doxorubicin with Rituximab (DA-EPOCH with Rituximab) 690 Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, Vincristine, Prednisone (CHOP) + Rituximab Every 14 Days (R-CHOP-14) 692 R-miniCHOP (Rituximab + Cyclophosphamide + Doxorubicin + Vincristine + Prednisone) 694 Mini-CEOP (Cyclophosphamide + Epirubicin + Vinblastine + Prednisone) 698 Rituximab, Ifosfamide, Carboplatin, and Etoposide (RICE) 700 Etoposide, Methylprednisolone, Cytarabine (Ara-C), Cisplatin (ESHAP) 702 Dexamethasone, Cytarabine (High-Dose Ara-C), and Cisplatin (DHAP) 703 Gemcitabine + Dexamethasone + Cisplatin (GDP) 705 Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, and Prednisone (CVP) 708 Rituximab + Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, and Prednisone (R-CVP) 709 Fludarabine 711 Fludarabine + Rituximab 712 Bendamustine + Rituximab 716 Fludarabine, Mitoxantrone, and Dexamethasone (FN-D) 720 Rituximab 721 Extended-Schedule Rituximab 722 Maintenance Rituximab 724 Fludarabine + Cyclophosphamide + Rituximab (FCR) 725 ¹³¹I Tositumomab 727 Yttrium ⁹⁰Y Ibritumomab Tiuxetan + Rituximab 729 Fludarabine + Rituximab 732 Fludarabine + Cyclophosphamide + Rituximab 737 Cyclophosphamide + Pentostatin + Rituximab 742 Ibrutinib 745 Rituximab with Hyperfractionated Cyclophosphamide + Vincristine + Doxorubicin + Dexamethasone (R-Hyper-CVAD) Alternating with Rituximab with Methotrexate + Cytarabine (R-MC) 750 Bortezomib 756

Lenalidomide 759 Rituximab + Fludarabine + Cyclophosphamide (R-FC) or Rituximab + Cyclophosphamide + Doxorubicin + Vincristine + Prednisone (R-CHOP) 764 Cyclophosphamide + Doxorubicin + Vincristine + Etoposide + Prednisolone (CHOEP) 768 Romidepsin 770 Pralatrexate 774 Dose-Adjusted Etoposide + Prednisone + Vincristine + Cyclophosphamide + Doxorubicin + Rituximab (DA-EPOCH-R) 778 Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, Doxorubicin, Methotrexate + Ifosfamide, Etoposide, and Cytarabine (CODOX-M/IVAC) 784 NHL-BFM 86 (Berlin-Frankfurt-Münster 86) 789 Rituximab + Hyperfractionated Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, Doxorubicin, and Dexamethasone (R-Hyper-CVAD) 792 Methotrexate, Cytarabine (Ara-C), Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, Prednisone, and Bleomycin (MACOP-B) 795 The Bonn Protocol 797 New Approaches to Brain Tumor Therapy (NABTT) CNS Consortium 96-07 800 Memorial Sloan-Kettering Regimen 801

25. Melanoma 804

Interferon alfa-2b 809 Pegylated Interferon alfa-2b 811 Dacarbazine 813 Temozolomide 814 Carboplatin + Paclitaxel 815 Ipilimumab 817 Vemurafenib 821 Dabrafenib + Trametinib 822

26. Mesothelioma 826

Pemetrexed + Cisplatin 828 Pemetrexed + Carboplatin 829 Gemcitabine + Cisplatin 833 Intraperitoneal Cisplatin + Paclitaxel 835

27. Multiple Myeloma 836

Lenalidomide + Low-Dose Dexamethasone 845 Bortezomib + Dexamethasone 848 Bortezomib + Lenalidomide + Dexamethasone 851 Bortezomib + Thalidomide + Dexamethasone 855 Bortezomib + Doxorubicin + Dexamethasone 858 Cyclophosphamide + Bortezomib + Dexamethasone (CyBorD) 862 Carfilzomib + Lenalidomide + Dexamethasone (CRd) 865 Thalidomide + Dexamethasone 870 Melphalan + Prednisone + Thalidomide (MPT) 872 Bortezomib + Melphalan + Prednisone 875 Melphalan + Prednisone + Lenalidomide 878 Bortezomib ± Dexamethasone 881 Lenalidomide + Dexamethasone 883 Carfilzomib 887 Pomalidomide + Dexamethasone 894 Pomalidomide + Cyclophosphamide + Prednisone 900

Liposomal Doxorubicin + Bortezomib 905 Conditioning Regimen before Autologous Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation; High-Dose Melphalan 910 Bortezomib 913 Lenalidomide 917 Thalidomide 925

28. Ovarian Cancer 928

Carboplatin + Paclitaxel 936 Cisplatin + Paclitaxel 938 Intraperitoneal Cisplatin and Paclitaxel 939 Cisplatin and Cyclophosphamide 942 Platinum Retreatment (Cisplatin or Carboplatin) 943 Gemcitabine + Carboplatin 946 Liposomal Doxorubicin + Carboplatin 948 Carboplatin + Docetaxel 951, 953 Cisplatin + Gemcitabine 955 Carboplatin + Weekly (Dose-Dense) Paclitaxel 958 Pemetrexed 960 Docetaxel 962 Fluorouracil + Leucovorin 964 Gemcitabine 965 Oral Altretamine (Hexamethylmelamine) 966 Doxorubicin HCl Liposome Injection (Liposomal Doxorubicin) 967 Vinorelbine 969 Paclitaxel (24-Hour Paclitaxel Infusion Every 3 Weeks; Weekly Paclitaxel) 970 Topotecan HCl 972 Oral Etoposide 973 Tamoxifen 974

29. Pancreatic Cancer 975

Gemcitabine + Radiation Therapy 980 Gemcitabine 981 Gemcitabine + Erlotinib 982 Gemcitabine + nab-Paclitaxel 983 Oxaliplatin + Irinotecan + Fluorouracil + Leucovorin (FOLFIRINOX) 990 Oxaliplatin + Leucovorin (Folinic Acid) + Fluorouracil (OFF) + Best Supportive Care 995

30. Pancreatic Endocrine Tumors 997

Somatostatin Analogs Octreotide Acetate 1001 Long-Acting Somatostatin Analogs 1003 Streptozocin + Fluorouracil 1005 Streptozocin + Doxorubicin 1007 Sunitinib Malate 1008 Everolimus 1013 Cisplatin + Etoposide 1017 Temozolomide 1018 ¹⁷⁷Lu-Octreotate [¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA⁰, Tyr³] Octreotate) 1019

31. Pheochromocytoma 1021

Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine, and Dacarbazine (CVD) 1025

32. Prostate Cancer 1026

Abiraterone Acetate Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer—No Prior Chemotherapy 1031 Docetaxel + Prednisone 1034

(Continued on following page)

Mitoxantrone + Prednisone (M + P) 1035
 Abiraterone Acetate Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer—Prior Chemotherapy 1036
 Enzalutamide Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer—Prior Chemotherapy 1040
 Cabazitaxel + Prednisone 1043
 Ketoconazole + Hydrocortisone 1045
 Radium-223 Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer with Bone Metastases 1046
 Hormonal Agents 1051
 Sipuleucel-T 1053

33. Renal Cell Cancer 1055

Sorafenib Tosylate 1062 Sunitinib Malate 1066 Pazopanib Hydrochloride 1070 Bevacizumab + Interferon alfa-2a or -2b 1074
 Temsirolimus 1079 Everolimus 1081
 Axitinib 1084 High-Dose Aldesleukin (Interleukin-2 [IL-2]) 1088 Subcutaneous Low-Dose Aldesleukin 1094
 Interferon alfa-2a 1096

34. Sarcomas 1097

High-Dose Methotrexate, Cisplatin, and Doxorubicin 1104 Etoposide + High-Dose Ifosfamide 1107 Gemcitabine + Docetaxel 1109 Vincristine,

Cyclophosphamide, and Doxorubicin or Dactinomycin Alternating with Ifosfamide and Etoposide 1113
 Cyclophosphamide + Topotecan 1115
 Temozolomide + Irinotecan 1116
 Vincristine + Dactinomycin + Cyclophosphamide (VAC) 1127
 Irinotecan 1129 Vincristine, Doxorubicin, Cyclophosphamide, and Etoposide/Ifosfamide (VDC/IE) 1130
 Doxorubicin 1134 Ifosfamide 1137
 Doxorubicin + Ifosfamide 1140
 Gemcitabine + Docetaxel; Gemcitabine Alone 1142 Gemcitabine + Dacarbazine 1145 Trabectedin 1147
 Gemcitabine + Docetaxel 1152
 Vincristine, Oral Irinotecan, and Temozolomide (VOIT) 1155
 Doxorubicin + Dacarbazine (AD) 1160
 Imatinib Mesylate 1163 Imatinib Mesylate for 1 year (Acosog Z9001) 1168
 Imatinib Mesylate for 3 years (SSGXVIII/AIO) 1170 Imatinib Mesylate 1172 Sunitinib 1175

35. Testicular Cancer 1180

Etoposide + Cisplatin (EP) 1184
 Bleomycin, Etoposide, and Cisplatin (BEP) 1186 Paclitaxel + Ifosfamide

+ Cisplatin (TIP × 4) 1188
 Vinblastine + Ifosfamide + Cisplatin (VelP × 4) 1190 Etoposide + Ifosfamide + Cisplatin (VIP × 4) 1192

36. Thymic Malignancies 1194

Doxorubicin + Cisplatin + Vincristine + Cyclophosphamide (ADOC) 1196
 Cisplatin + Etoposide 1197 Cisplatin + Doxorubicin + Cyclophosphamide (PAC) 1198 Paclitaxel + Carboplatin 1199 Capecitabine + Gemcitabine 1202

37. Thyroid Cancer 1205

Neoadjuvant + Adjuvant Doxorubicin and Radiation with Debulking Surgery 1211
 96-Hour Continuous-Infusion Paclitaxel and Weekly Paclitaxel 1212 Medullary Thyroid Cancer Vandetanib 1214
 Cabozantinib 1218 Sorafenib Tosylate 1220

38. Vaginal Cancer 1223

Doxorubicin 1225 Cisplatin 1226
 Paclitaxel 1227 Cisplatin + Fluorouracil + Radiation Therapy 1228
 Neoadjuvant Cisplatin + Epirubicin 1229

1. Adrenocortical Cancer

Peter F. Lebowitz, MD, PhD and Tito Fojo, MD, PhD

Epidemiology

Incidence: 0.5 to 2.0 cases per one million population

Deaths: 0.2% of cancer deaths

Median age: Bimodal median, at age 4 years and ages 40–50 years

Male to female ratio: 1:1.3

Stage at Presentation

Stage I: 3%

Stage II: 29%

Stage III: 19%

Stage IV: 49%

Cohn K et al. *Surgery* 1986;100:1170–1177

Wooten MD, King DK. *Cancer* 1993;72:3145–3155

Pathology

1. Unlike renal cell carcinoma, adrenocortical cancer stains positive for vimentin
2. >20 mitoses per HPF—median survival 14 months
≤20 mitoses per HPF—median survival 58 months
3. Tumor necrosis—poor prognosis
4. Vascular invasion—poor prognosis
5. Capsular invasion—poor prognosis

Weiss LM et al. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1989;13:202–206

Work-up

1. CT scan of chest, abdomen, and pelvis to determine extent of disease
2. MRI of abdomen may help to identify and follow liver metastases
3. If IVC is compressed, consider IVC contrast study, ultrasound, or MRI to assess disease involvement before surgical exploration, although apparent extent of involvement should not deter exploration
4. Serum and 24-hour urinary cortisol; 24-hour urinary 17-ketosteroid
5. Additional studies can be performed to determine the functional status of the tumor including: serum estradiol, estrone, testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (S-DHAS), 17-OH-progesterone, and androstenedione

Staging

Stage I	<5-cm tumor confined to adrenal
Stage II	>5-cm tumor confined to adrenal
Stage III	Positive lymph nodes or local invasion with tumor outside adrenal in fat or adjacent organs
Stage IV	Distant metastasis

Macfarlane DA. *Ann R Coll Surg Engl* 1958;23:155–186
Sullivan M et al. *J Urol* 1978;120:660–665

Survival After Complete Resection

5-Year Actuarial Survival

Stages I–II	54%
Stage III	24%

1-Year survival

Stage IV	9%
----------	----

Icard P et al. *Surgery* 1992;112:972–980; discussion 979–980

Icard P et al. *World J Surg* 1992;16:753–758

Expert Opinion

1. **Primary therapy:** Primary therapy is complete surgical resection
2. **Surgery and Radio Frequency Ablation (REA) as therapies for recurrences:** When possible, local recurrences should be addressed surgically. Some advocate surgical resection of metastatic disease, and although it may improve survival, firm evidence is lacking. Radio frequency ablation may be used as an alternative if the recurrence is deemed amenable to ablation and has an expendable margin. Just as incomplete resections should not be embarked on, neither should incomplete ablations be performed
3. **Management of excess hormone production:** Excess hormone production should not be ignored. Manage severe hypercortisolism aggressively. Because chemotherapy is usually ineffective, treatment of hormonal excess should not be delayed in expectation that chemotherapy will reduce the tumor burden and improve symptoms. Instead, use steroidogenesis inhibitors either singly or in combination. **Mitotane** is the cornerstone of any strategy and should be started as soon as a diagnosis has been made. Use mitotane at the highest tolerable dose. However, because a therapeutic mitotane level and steady state will not be reached for several months, other agents must be initiated concurrently. In patients with LFT results not more than 3 times normal range, begin therapy with **ketoconazole**, mindful of the potential for a pharmacokinetic interaction with other drugs. If LFTs are elevated, if an aggressive ketoconazole dose escalation is unsuccessful in controlling symptoms, or if toxicity develops, use **metyrapone***, either alone or in combination with ketoconazole. Cortisol levels must be monitored frequently to adjust steroidogenesis inhibitor drug doses and to avoid adrenal insufficiency, which occurs infrequently in patients with cortisol-producing tumors. Should adrenal insufficiency occur, hydrocortisone and mineralocorticoid replacement should be instituted as indicated below
 - **Mitotane:** Refer to section describing mitotane as a regimen for ACC
 - **Ketoconazole:** In patients with ACC and frank Cushing syndrome, treatment can start with 200 mg/dose given 3 or 4 times per day. The dose can then be increased by 400 mg/day every few days to a maximum single doses of 1200–1600 mg administered 3 or 4 doses per day (ie, total daily doses = 3600–6400 mg) while monitoring liver function. Because ketoconazole requires stomach acidity for absorption, proton pump inhibitors should be avoided, and achlorhydria should be suspected in elderly individuals who do not respond to therapy
 - **Metyrapone*:** Metyrapone is begun at a low dose of 500–1000 mg (250–500 mg 2–4 times daily) and is escalated every few days to the maximum daily dose. The dose needed to inhibit cortisol production ranges from 500–6000 mg/day, although little is gained with total daily doses greater than 2000 mg
4. **Chemotherapy for unresectable, advanced, and recurrent disease:** Chemotherapy is recommended for patients with metastatic disease, although evidence of survival benefit is not and will never be available. EDP (etoposide + doxorubicin + cisplatin) plus mitotane or streptozocin plus mitotane should be used as first-line therapy. “Novel targeted therapies” that may seem attractive have not been proved and should not be substituted for these chemotherapies that have known activity in ACC
5. **Adjuvant mitotane:** A recent analysis of 177 patients with ACC compared the outcome in 47 patients treated with adjuvant mitotane therapy with 130 patients who received no additional therapy (Terzolo et al., 2007). Surprisingly, when used at “more tolerable” daily doses of 2000–3000 mg, the authors reported that mitotane demonstrated significant benefit in the adjuvant setting. However, the results of this retrospective nonrandomized study must be viewed cautiously. Because the advantage was confined to time to recurrence and not to overall survival, the value of adjuvant mitotane is diminished. Furthermore, the short follow-up period of patients treated with mitotane leaves the conclusions in doubt. The lack of convincing evidence and the difficulty of administering mitotane has often guided a recommendation that “adjuvant” mitotane therapy should be used only in cases where a tumor cannot be fully removed surgically or in patients with a high likelihood of recurrence; that is, large tumors with extensive necrosis, capsular, lymphatic, or venous invasion, a high mitotic or Ki67 labeling index, and small or questionable surgical margins. Until further data are available, this continues to be the most reasonable approach
6. **Long-term mitotane monotherapy:** Administer mitotane long-term only to patients who tolerate it well and experience a therapeutic response or those who are at high-risk for recurrence. The optimal duration of therapy is not known: a recommendation of “indefinite” is most conservative. *Prolonged therapy is often made possible by the fact that after months of therapy body stores are finally saturated, and the dose needed to maintain serum levels is then markedly reduced.* In this case the tolerability improves markedly. However, suboptimal therapy (judged by serum mitotane levels) that is limited by side effects should not be continued; in this setting there is little chance of benefit in the face of continued toxicity. Although suboptimal therapy cannot be accurately defined, blood levels of 10–14 mg/L are often cited as optimal based on two small studies, but lower levels are likely of some value; a clinical observation also noted in the recent retrospective analysis of adjuvant mitotane (Terzolo et al., 2007)

*At present, metyrapone is not available in pharmacies. To obtain metyrapone (Metopirone), a pharmacist or physician must call Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation at 1-800-988-7768

Ng L, Libertino JM. *J Urol* 2003;169:5–11
 Terzolo M et al. *N Engl J Med* 2007;356:2372–2380
 Vasilopoulou-Sellin R, Shultz PN. *Cancer* 2001;92:1113–1121
 Veytsman I et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27:4619–4629
 Wajchenberg BL et al. *Cancer* 2000;88:711–736

REGIMEN

MITOTANE (o,p'-DDD)

Luton J-P et al. N Engl J Med 1990;322:1195-1201

Mitotane 2000-20,000 mg/day; administer orally as a single dose or in 2-4 divided doses

Glucocorticoid replacement is necessary in all patients:

Hydrocortisone 15-20 mg; administer orally every morning, *plus:*

Hydrocortisone 7.5-10 mg; administer orally every afternoon around 4 PM

Mineralocorticoid replacement is also recommended:

Fludrocortisone acetate 100-200 mcg/day; administer orally every morning, *or:*

Fludrocortisone acetate 100 mcg/day; administer orally every morning and every evening

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential: MINIMAL

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is NOT indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is LOW

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Mitotane is available in the United States for oral administration in tablets that contain 500 mg mitotane. Lysodren (mitotane tablets). Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
<i>General Guidelines:</i> First step with most side effects, especially if they occur as mitotane dose is advanced: (1) stop mitotane; (2) wait up to 7 days for symptoms to resolve; (3) restart mitotane at lower dose (500-1000 mg/day less than previous dose) or at previously tolerated dose; (4) increase dose in 500-mg/day increments at 1-week intervals	
Anorexia Nausea/vomiting	Administer mitotane in divided doses, and/or most of dose before bedtime. Crush tablets and dissolve in vehicle. Use antiemetics as needed. Reassess adrenal replacement
Diarrhea	Administer as divided doses. Use loperamide or diphenoxylate/atropine
Altered mental status	Stop therapy. Follow general guidelines. Obtain imaging study only if symptoms persist after 1 week off therapy
Skin rash	If not severe, continue mitotane and treat rash with local measures and antipruritics

Patient Population Studied

A study of 59 patients with adrenocortical carcinoma treated with mitotane at different times in relation to surgery

Efficacy (N = 37)

Overall response rate	22%
Stable disease >12 months	5%
Clinical benefit rate	27%

Complete responses have been reported in other studies but are rare

Toxicity

Adverse Event	% Patients	No. of Patients
Anorexia/nausea	93	28
Vomiting	82	
Diarrhea	68	
Skin rash	32	18
Confusion/sleepiness	100	
Ataxia	39	
Depression	33	
Dysarthria	28	
Tremor	22	
Visual disturbance	17	
Leukopenia	17	

Van Slooten HJ et al. Eur J Cancer Clin Oncol 1984;20:47-53

Therapy Monitoring

1. Check mitotane level at least every 4 weeks initially. Patients receiving long-term mitotane therapy can have monitoring reduced to every 2-3 months
2. Adrenal function can be monitored by measuring ACTH, but this alone is not reliable and should be interpreted together with clinical assessment
3. *Response assessment:* Initially every 6-8 weeks. Patients receiving long-term mitotane therapy can have monitoring reduced to every 3-6 months

Notes

1. Begin mitotane administration at a low dosage, usually no more than 2000 mg/day
2. Increase dose in increments of 500 mg to a maximum of 1000 mg/day, usually at intervals of not less than 1 week
3. Do not increase mitotane if a patient is experiencing side effects; follow General Guidelines in the Treatment Modifications section. Although mitotane is considered to have low to no emetogenic potential, it often produces low-grade nausea that is difficult to tolerate because it occurs every day. In some patients, chronic administration of antiemetics is required. See Chapter 39
4. The optimal dosage is not known; however, mitotane levels should be monitored with a goal of attaining a level of 14–20 mcg/mL. Levels greater than 20 mcg/mL are usually associated with intolerable side effects
5. A dosage of 4000–6000 mg/day usually results in a therapeutic level of mitotane in most patients after 6–10 weeks; however, some patients tolerate or require doses as high as 10,000–12,000 mg/day
6. Therapeutic levels can be achieved more quickly by administering higher doses and by increasing doses more aggressively, but this strategy usually fails because of side effects that result
7. With long-term administration of mitotane, the dosage required to maintain a therapeutic level may be substantially less, even as low as 500–1000 mg/day
8. Chronic administration results in adrenal insufficiency requiring steroid replacement therapy, as recommended in Regimen. Some physicians prefer to begin replacement therapy at the time mitotane therapy is started; others wait until there is evidence of incipient adrenal insufficiency, usually 6–8 weeks after the start of therapy. Replacement therapy is recommended with twice-daily hydrocortisone and with once- or twice-daily fludrocortisone replacement.
9. Even without effecting a reduction in tumor size, mitotane may reduce circulating hormone levels, so that mitotane therapy can be continued solely to control the signs and symptoms of hormonal excess. Furthermore, if, after a period of mitotane administration, there is evidence of disease progression, discontinuing mitotane will result in a recurrence of the signs and symptoms of hormonal excess. The latter may appear gradually as mitotane is slowly cleared, but may eventually be worse than before mitotane therapy because of interval growth of the tumor. In these patients, consider continuing mitotane or begin an alternate drug to control hormonal excess

Haak HR et al. *Br J Cancer* 1994;69:947–951

Hoffman DL, Mattox VR. *Med Clin North Am* 1972;56:999–1012

Van Slooten H et al. *Eur J Cancer Clin Oncol* 1984;20:47–53

REGIMEN

CISPLATIN + MITOTANE

Bukowski RM et al. J Clin Oncol 1993;11:161-165

Hydration: ≥ 2000 mL 0.9% Sodium Chloride injection (0.9% NS), at ≥ 100 mL/hour before and after cisplatin administration. Also encourage increased oral fluid intake. Monitor and replace magnesium/electrolytes as needed

Cisplatin 75–100 mg/m²; administer intravenously in 50–250 mL of 0.9% NS over 30 minutes on day 1 every 3 weeks (total dosage per cycle = 75–100 mg/m²)

Mitotane* 4000 mg/day; administer orally, continually

Glucocorticoid replacement is necessary in all patients:

Hydrocortisone 15–20 mg; administer orally every morning, *plus*

Hydrocortisone 7.5–10 mg; administer orally every evening, continually

Mineralocorticoid replacement is also recommended

Fludrocortisone acetate 100–200 mcg/day; administer orally every morning, *or*

Fludrocortisone acetate 100 mcg/day; administer orally every morning and every evening, continually

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential on day 1: HIGH. Potential for delayed symptoms

Emetogenic potential on days with mitotane alone: MINIMAL

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is NOT indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is LOW

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

*Mitotane therapy may be better tolerated if started at a dose of 2000 mg/day, increasing by 500–1000 mg/day at 1-week intervals. The total daily mitotane dosage can be taken in 2–4 divided doses or as a single daily dose, which often is best tolerated at bedtime

Mitotane is available in the United States for oral administration in tablets that contain 500 mg mitotane Lysodren (mitotane tablets). Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
CrCl 30–50 mL/min (0.5–0.83 mL/s)	Hold cisplatin until CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min (≥ 0.83 mL/s), then reduce dose to 75 mg/m ² if previous dose was 100 mg/m ² or 60 mg/m ² if previous dose was 75 mg/m ²
CrCl <30 mL/min (<0.5 mL/s)	Discontinue cisplatin
Unacceptable GI or neuromuscular side effects from mitotane	Reduce mitotane to 2000 mg/day
Unacceptable side effects from mitotane at 2000 mg/day	Reduce mitotane to 1000 mg/day
Unacceptable side effects from mitotane at 1000 mg/day	Discontinue mitotane

CrCl, creatinine clearance

Patient Population Studied

A trial of 42 patients with metastatic or residual adrenocortical carcinoma because complete resection was not possible. Prior therapy with mitotane was allowed

Efficacy (N = 37)

Complete response	2.7%
Partial response	27%
Median response duration	7.9 months
Median time to response	76 days

Toxicity (N = 36)

Adverse Event	% G1/2	% G3/4
Hematologic		
Anemia	8	8
Leukopenia	36	6
Thrombocytopenia	—	3
Nonhematologic		
Nausea/vomiting	75	22
Diarrhea	11	—
Mucositis	6	—
Increased bilirubin	6	—
Renal	17	8
Peripheral neuropathy	3	6
Myalgias	17	6

N = 36, but reported as percent of 37 eligible patients

Therapy Monitoring

1. CBC with leukocyte differential count, serum creatinine and electrolytes, serum magnesium, and LFTs on day 1
2. *Response assessment:* Repeat imaging studies every 2 cycles; 24-hour urine cortisol and 17-ketosteroids with each cycle, if abnormal at baseline
3. Mitotane level at least every 4 weeks initially. A level of 14–20 mcg/mL is desirable
4. Adrenal function can be monitored by measuring ACTH, but this alone is not reliable and should be interpreted together with clinical assessment

ADVANCED OR METASTATIC ADRENAL CANCER REGIMEN

ETOPOSIDE + DOXORUBICIN + CISPLATIN + MITOTANE (EDP-M)

Fassnacht M et al. N Engl J Med 2012;366:2189–2197

Mitotane 500–5000 mg/day; administer orally, continually

- If possible, mitotane is started a minimum of 1 week before cytotoxic treatment is initiated. The ultimate goal is to attain mitotane concentrations in blood of 14–20 mcg/mL over time, as tolerated, trying not to exceed these values as side effects worsen with higher values. Note that side effects may preclude this range from being attained
- Initiate treatment with doses of 1000–1500 mg per day at bedtime to minimize sedative effects during waking hours, and escalate doses as tolerated
- Large daily doses may be divided in ≥ 2 doses

Doxorubicin 40 mg/m²; administer by intravenous injection over 3–5 minutes on day 1, every 4 weeks (total dosage/cycle = 40 mg/m²)

Prehydration for cisplatin: ≥ 500 mL 0.9% sodium chloride injection (0.9% NS) per day; administer intravenously at ≥ 100 mL/hour for 2 consecutive days, starting before cisplatin on days 3 and 4

Cisplatin 40 mg/m² per day; administer intravenously in 50–500 mL of 0.9% NS over 30–60 minutes for 2 doses on 2 consecutive days, days 3 and 4, every 4 weeks (total dosage/cycle = 80 mg/m²)

Posthydration for cisplatin: ≥ 500 mL 0.9% NS per day; administer intravenously at ≥ 100 mL/hour for 2 consecutive days, after cisplatin on days 3 and 4. Encourage increased oral fluid intake. Monitor and replace magnesium and electrolytes as needed

\pm *Mannitol diuresis:* May be given to patients who have received adequate hydration

Mannitol 12.5–25 g may be administered by intravenous injection before or during cisplatin administration, or

Mannitol 10–40 g; administer intravenously over 1–4 hours before or during cisplatin administration, or may be prepared as an admixture with cisplatin

Note: Diuresis with mannitol requires maintaining hydration with intravenously administered fluid during and for hours after mannitol administration

Etoposide 100 mg/m² per dose; administer intravenously diluted to a concentration within the range 0.2–0.4 mg/mL in 5% dextrose injection or 0.9% NS over at least 60 minutes for 3 consecutive days, on days 2, 3, and 4, every 4 weeks (total dosage/cycle = 300 mg/m²)

Glucocorticoid replacement is necessary in all patients taking mitotane

Hydrocortisone 15–20 mg orally every morning, *plus:*

Hydrocortisone 7.5–10 mg orally every evening

Mineralocorticoid replacement is also recommended:

Fludrocortisone acetate 100–200 mcg/day orally every morning, or

Fludrocortisone acetate 100 mcg/day orally every morning and every evening

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential on day 1: MODERATE

Emetogenic potential on day 2: LOW

Emetogenic potential on days 3 and 4: HIGH. Potential for delayed symptoms

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is NOT indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is LOW

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Patient Population Studied

Patients with histologically confirmed adrenocortical carcinoma not amenable to radical surgical resection who had not received any previous treatment with cytotoxic drugs, except mitotane, and had an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0, 1, or 2. One hundred fifty-one patients received etoposide + doxorubicin + cisplatin + mitotane

Age (y)	
Median	51.9
Range	19.0–76.2
Sex—Number (%)	
Male	60 (39.7)
Female	91 (60.3)
Tumor stage—Number (%)	
III	0
IV	151 (100.0)
Endocrine symptoms—Number (%)	
Cushing syndrome \pm other symptoms	60 (39.7)
Conn syndrome only	2 (1.3)
Virilization only	6 (4.0)
Feminization only	3 (2.0)
No symptoms	70 (46.4)
Missing data	10 (6.6)
ECOG performance status score—Number (%)	
0	73 (48.3)
1	64 (42.4)
2	13 (8.6)
4	1 (0.7)
Time since primary diagnosis—Months	
Median	7.3
Range	0–183.7
Number of affected sites*	
Median	3
Range	1–7

*The following sites were calculated as separate sites of adrenocortical carcinoma: adrenal gland (including local recurrence), liver, lung, bone, peritoneum, retroperitoneum, pleura, mediastinum, central nervous system, soft tissue, spleen, and ovary

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
Day 1 WBC <1000/mm ³ or platelet count <100,000/mm ³ or G >2 nonhematologic toxicity	Delay chemotherapy until WBC ≥1000/mm ³ and platelet count ≥100,000/mm ³ , or nonhematologic toxicity G ≤1 for a maximum delay of 2 weeks
>2-week delay in reaching WBC >1000/mm ³ or platelet count >100,000/mm ³ or for resolution of non-hematologic toxicity to G ≤1	Discontinue therapy
G4 ANC or G ≥3 platelet counts	Reduce dosages of all drugs by 25% except mitotane
Creatinine clearance <50 to 60 mL/min	Hold cisplatin until creatinine clearance >50–60 mL/min

Efficacy

Efficacy in the Intention-to-Treat Population
Randomized Comparison versus Streptozocin + Mitotane*

Variable	EDP-M (N = 151) [†]	Sz-M (N = 153) [†]	P-Value
Type of response—no. (%)			
Complete response	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	
Disease-free by time of surgery [‡]	4 (2.6)	2 (1.3)	
Partial response	29 (19.2)	11 (7.2)	
Stable disease [§]	53 (35.1)	34 (22.2)	
Progressive disease	43 (28.5)	88 (57.5)	
Did not receive treatment	3 (2.0)	4 (2.6)	
Not evaluable for response	17 (11.3)	13 (8.5)	
Objective response [¶]			
Number of patients	35	14	
% (95% CI)	23.2 (16.7–30.7)	9.2 (5.1–14.9)	<0.001
Disease control ^{**}			
Number of patients	88	48	
% (95% CI)	58.3 (50.0–66.2)	31.4 (24.1–39.4)	<0.001
	EDP-M (N = 151) [†]	Sz-M (N = 153) [†]	HR [95%CI]; P-Value
Progression-free survival	5.0 months	2.1 months	0.55 [0.42–0.68]; <0.001
Overall survival ^{††}	14.8 months	12.0 months	0.79 [0.61–1.02]; 0.07

*Responses according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST)

[†]EDP + M = etoposide + doxorubicin + cisplatin + mitotane; Sz + M = streptozocin + mitotane

[‡]Surgery performed >PR to study treatment; not included in PR category

[§]Stable disease was defined as no disease progression for at least ≥8 weeks and no objective response to treatment.

Confirmatory scans were not required for this determination, according to the study protocol

[¶]Objective response = CR + PR

^{**}Disease control + CR + PR + SD

^{††}Patients classified according to first-line therapy, but they were allowed to receive the alternate therapy in second line

Toxicity

Event	Number of Patients (%)
Any serious adverse event	86 (58.1)
Adrenal insufficiency	5 (3.4)
Bone marrow toxicity	17 (11.5)
Cardiovascular or thromboembolic event	10 (6.8)
Fatigue or general health deterioration	8 (5.4)
Gastrointestinal disorder	6 (4.1)
Impaired liver function	0
Impaired renal function	1 (0.7)
Infection	10 (6.8)
Neurologic toxicity	5 (3.4)
Respiratory disorder	9 (6.1)
Other	15 (10.1)

Therapy Monitoring

1. CBC with leukocyte differential count, serum creatinine and electrolytes, serum magnesium, and LFTs on day 1 of each cycle
2. *Response assessment:* Repeat imaging studies every 2 cycles; 24-hour urine 17-ketosteroids and cortisol with each cycle if abnormal at baseline
3. Mitotane level at least every 4 weeks initially. A level of 14–20 mcg/mL is desirable but may not be attained
4. Adrenal function can be monitored by measuring ACTH, but this alone is not reliable and should be interpreted together with clinical assessment

REGIMEN

DOXORUBICIN

Decker RA et al. Surgery 1991;110:1006–1013

Doxorubicin 60 mg/m²; administer by intravenous injection over 3–5 minutes on day 1, every 3 weeks to a maximum cumulative lifetime dosage of 500 mg/m² (total dosage per cycle = 60 mg/m²)

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential: **HIGH**

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis may be indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is **LOW**

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
Day 1 ANC <1500/mm ³ , platelet count <75,000/mm ³	Delay chemotherapy until ANC >1500/mm ³ and platelet counts >75,000/mm ³ for a maximum delay of 2 weeks. Use filgrastim or pegfilgrastim in subsequent cycles if delay for low ANC
Febrile neutropenia	Filgrastim or pegfilgrastim in subsequent cycles
Febrile neutropenia on filgrastim or pegfilgrastim	Reduce doxorubicin dosage by 25%
G ≥ 3 Nonhematologic toxicity	Hold therapy until resolution to G1. Reduce doxorubicin dosage by 25% if recovery occurs in <2 weeks

Bear HD et al. J Clin Oncol 2003;21:4165–4174

Patient Population Studied

A study of 31 patients with unresectable adrenocortical carcinoma with ECOG PS 0–3. Fifteen of the 31 patients had been treated with mitotane immediately before doxorubicin

Efficacy (N = 31)

	Response Rate	No. of Patients
Initial treatment with chemotherapy (doxorubicin); no prior mitotane	19%	16
Tumor did not respond, or progressed when treated with mitotane	0%	15

Toxicity (N = 31)

	% Mild/Moderate	% Severe
Hematologic		
Any hematologic	48	19
Nonhematologic		
Nausea/vomiting	45	3
Diarrhea	19	3
Skin/mucosa	16	0
Neurologic	13	0
Hepatic	6	0

Bear HD et al. J Clin Oncol 2003;21:4165–4174

Notes

The recommended limit for total cumulative lifetime doxorubicin dosage of 450–500 mg/m² may be exceeded, provided that adequate cardiac monitoring is conducted before every or every other chemotherapy cycle

Therapy Monitoring

1. CBC with leukocyte differential count, serum creatinine, electrolytes, and LFTs on day 1
2. *Response assessment:* Repeat imaging studies every 2 cycles; 24-hour urine cortisol and 17-hydroxycorticosteroids with each cycle if abnormal at baseline

ADVANCED OR METASTATIC ADRENAL CANCER REGIMEN

STREPTOZOCIN + MITOTANE (Sz-M)

Fassnacht M et al. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366:2189–2197

Mitotane 500–5000 mg/day; administer orally, continually

- If possible, mitotane is started a minimum of 1 week before cytotoxic treatment is initiated. The ultimate goal is to attain mitotane concentrations in blood of 14–20 mcg/mL over time, as tolerated, trying not to exceed these values as side effects worsen with higher values. Note that side effects may preclude this range from being attained
- Initiate treatment with doses of 1000–1500 mg/day at bedtime to minimize sedative effects during waking hours, and escalate doses as tolerated
- Large daily doses may be divided in ≥ 2 doses

Hydration for streptozocin (all cycles): 1000 mL 0.9% sodium chloride injection (0.9% NS) per day; administer intravenously with 500 mL given before streptozocin and 500 mL given after streptozocin

First cycle: **Streptozocin** 1000 mg/day; administer intravenously in 50–500 mL of 0.9% NS or 5% dextrose injection (D5W) over 30–60 minutes for 5 doses on 5 consecutive days, days 1–5, every 3 weeks (total dose/cycle = 5000 mg)

Second and subsequent cycles: **Streptozocin** 2000 mg; administer intravenously in 50–500 mL of 0.9% NS or D5W over 30–60 minutes on day 1, every 3 weeks (total dose/cycle = 2000 mg)

Glucocorticoid replacement is necessary in all patients taking mitotane

Hydrocortisone 15–20 mg orally every morning, *plus:*

Hydrocortisone 7.5–10 mg orally every evening

Mineralocorticoid replacement is also recommended:

Fludrocortisone acetate 100–200 mcg/day orally every morning, *or:*

Fludrocortisone acetate 100 mcg/day orally every morning and every evening

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential is HIGH each day streptozocin is administered. Potential for delayed symptoms

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is NOT indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is LOW

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
Day 1 WBC $< 1000/\text{mm}^3$ or platelet count $< 100,000/\text{mm}^3$ or G > 2 nonhematologic toxicity	Delay chemotherapy until WBC $\geq 1000/\text{mm}^3$ and platelet count $\geq 100,000/\text{mm}^3$, or nonhematologic toxicity G ≤ 1 for a maximum delay of 2 weeks
> 2 -week delay in reaching WBC, $> 1000/\text{mm}^3$ or platelet count $> 100,000/\text{mm}^3$, or for resolution of nonhematologic toxicity to G ≤ 1	Discontinue therapy
G4 ANC or G ≥ 3 platelet counts	Reduce streptozocin dose by 25%
Creatinine clearance < 50 – 60 mL/min	Hold streptozocin until creatinine clearance > 50 – 60 mL/min

Patient Population Studied

Patients with histologically confirmed adrenocortical carcinoma not amenable to radical surgical resection who had not received any previous treatment with cytotoxic drugs, except mitotane, and had an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0, 1, or 2. One-hundred fifty-three patients received streptozocin + mitotane

Age (y) Median Range	50.0 18.8–72.8
Sex—Number (%) Male Female	61 (39.9) 92 (60.1)
Tumor stage—Number (%) III IV	1 (0.7) 152 (99.3)
Endocrine symptoms— Number (%) Cushing syndrome \pm other symptoms Conn syndrome only Virilization only Feminization only No symptoms Missing data	64 (41.8) 3 (2.0) 7 (4.6) 2 (1.3) 68 (44.4) 9 (5.9)
ECOG performance status score—Number (%) 0 1 2 4	72 (47.1) 60 (39.2) 21 (13.7) 0
Time since primary diagnosis—Months Median Range	4.5 0–111.6
Number of affected sites* Median Range	3 1–8

*The following sites were calculated as separate sites of adrenocortical carcinoma: adrenal gland (including local recurrence), liver, lung, bone, peritoneum, retroperitoneum, pleura, mediastinum, central nervous system, soft tissue, spleen, and ovary

Efficacy

Efficacy in the Intention-to-Treat Population
Randomized Comparison vs. Etoposide + Doxorubicin + Cisplatin + Mitotane*

Variable	EDP-M (N = 151) [†]	Sz-M (N = 153) [†]	P-Value
Type of response—no. (%)			
Complete response	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	
Disease-free by time of surgery [‡]	4 (2.6)	2 (1.3)	
Partial response	29 (19.2)	11 (7.2)	
Stable disease [§]	53 (35.1)	34 (22.2)	
Progressive disease	43 (28.5)	88 (57.5)	
Did not receive treatment	3 (2.0)	4 (2.6)	
Not evaluable for response	17 (11.3)	13 (8.5)	
Objective response [¶]			
Number of patients	35	14	
% (95% CI)	23.2 (16.7–30.7)	9.2 (5.1–14.9)	<0.001
Disease control ^{**}			
Number of patients	88	48	
% (95% CI)	58.3 (50.0–66.2)	31.4 (24.1–39.4)	<0.001
	EDP-M (N = 151) [†]	Sz-M (N = 153) [†]	HR [95% CI]; P-Value
Progression-free Survival	5.0 months	2.1 months	0.55 [0.42–0.68]; <0.001
Overall Survival ^{††}	14.8 months	12.0 months	0.79 [0.61–1.02]; 0.07

*Responses according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST)
[†]EDP + M = etoposide + doxorubicin + cisplatin + mitotane; Sz + M = streptozocin + mitotane
[‡]Surgery performed >PR to study treatment; not included in PR category
[§]Stable disease was defined as no disease progression for at least 8 weeks and no objective response to treatment.
 Confirmatory scans were not required for this determination, according to the study protocol
[¶]Objective response = CR + PR
^{**}Disease control + CR + PR + SD
^{††}Patients classified according to first-line therapy, but they were allowed to receive the alternate therapy in second line

Toxicity

Event	Number of Patients (%)
Any serious adverse event	62 (41.6)
Adrenal insufficiency	1 (0.7)
Bone marrow toxicity	3 (2.0)
Cardiovascular or thromboembolic event	0
Fatigue or general health deterioration	7 (4.7)
Gastrointestinal disorder	12 (8.1)
Impaired liver function	7 (4.7)
Impaired renal function	6 (4.0)
Infection	4 (2.7)
Neurologic toxicity	4 (2.7)
Respiratory disorder	5 (3.4)
Other	13 (8.7)

Therapy Monitoring

1. CBC with leukocyte differential count, serum creatinine, electrolytes, and LFTs on day 1; obtain creatinine clearance on day 1 if an elevation in serum creatinine is observed
2. Twenty-four-hour urine for protein on day 1
3. *Response assessment:* Repeat imaging studies every 2 cycles; 24-hour urine 17-ketosteroids and cortisol with each cycle if abnormal at baseline
4. Mitotane level at least every 4 weeks initially. A level of 14–20 mcg/mL is desirable, but may not be attained
5. Adrenal function can be monitored by measuring ACTH, but this alone is not reliable and should be interpreted together with clinical assessment

2. Anal Cancer

Irfan Jawed, MD and John Marshall, MD

Epidemiology

Incidence: 7,210 (male: 2,660; female: 4,550. Estimated new cases for 2014 in the United States) 1.5 per 100,000 male per year, 1.9 per 100,000 female	Stage at Presentation
Deaths: Estimated 950 in 2014 (male: 370; female: 580)	Stages I/II: 50%
Median age at diagnosis: 60 years	Stage III: 29–40%
Male to female ratio: Slight female predominance	Stage IV: 10–13%

Daling JR et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 2000;92:1500–1510
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Changing Trends in Sexual Behavior May Explain Rising Incidence of Anal Cancer Among American Men and Women. Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (fhcr.org). 2004-07-06. Retrieved 2010-04
Frisch M et al. Gynecol Oncol 2009;114:395–398
Maggard MA et al. Dis Colon Rectum 2003;46:1517–1523; discussion 1523–1524; author reply 1524
Ryan DP et al. Int J Cancer 2010;127:675–684
Ryan DP et al. N Engl J Med 2000;342:792–800
Siegel R et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2014;64:9–29
Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program, available from <http://seer.cancer.gov> (accessed in 2013)
Uronis HE and Bendell JC. Oncologist 2007;12:524–534

Work-up

All stages

1. Sigmoidoscopy with biopsy
2. CT scan of abdomen and pelvis, or MRI
3. Chest x-ray or chest CT
4. Consider HIV testing
5. Consider PET-CT scan
6. Gynecologic exam for women, including screening for cervical cancer

Positive inguinal lymph node on imaging

1. Fine-needle aspiration or biopsy of node

Pathology

By convention, anal cancer should now refer only to *squamous cell cancers* arising in the anus. Earlier surgical series often did not make this distinction. *Adenocarcinomas* occurring in the anal canal should be treated according to the same principles applied to rectal adenocarcinoma. Similarly, melanomas and sarcomas should be treated according to the same principles applied to those tumor types at other sites

The distal anal canal is lined by squamous epithelium, and tumors arising in this portion are often keratinizing. Around the dentate line, the mucosa transitions from squamous mucosa to the nonsquamous rectal mucosa. Tumors arising in this transitional zone are often nonkeratinizing and previously were referred to as basaloid or cloacogenic

Clark MA et al. Lancet Oncol 2004;5:149–157
Ryan DP et al. N Engl J Med 2000;342:792–800

Five-Year Survival (After Chemoradiation)

Stages I/II: 80%
Stage III: 60%
Stage IV: 30.5%

Howlander N et al., eds. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975–2008. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2008/, based on November 2010 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER website, 2011

Poor Prognostic Factors

1. Nodal involvement
2. Skin ulceration
3. Male gender
4. Tumor >5 cm

Bartelink F et al. J Clin Oncol 1997;15:2040–2049
Comments: Highlights of Gastrointestinal Cancer Research 1999;3:539–552
Gunderson LL et al. Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol 2011;29:257s [abstract 4005]
UKCCCR (UK Co-ordinating Committee on Cancer Research). Lancet 1996;348:1049–1054

Staging

Primary Tumor (T)		Regional Lymph Nodes (N)		Group			
TX	Primary tumor cannot be assessed	NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	0	Tis	N0	M0
T0	No evidence of primary tumor	N0	No regional lymph node metastasis	I	T1	N0	M0
Tis	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (Bowen disease, High-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HSIL), Anal Intraepithelial Neoplasia II–III (AIN II–III))	N1	Metastasis in perirectal lymph node(s)	II	T2	N0	M0
T1	Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension	N2	Metastasis in unilateral internal iliac and/or inguinal lymph node(s)		T3	N0	M0
T2	Tumor more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension	N3	Metastasis in perirectal and inguinal lymph nodes and/or bilateral internal iliac and/or inguinal lymph nodes	IIIA	T1	N1	M0
T3	Tumor more than 5 cm in greatest dimension				T2	N1	M0
T4	Tumor of any size invades adjacent organ(s), eg, vagina, urethra, bladder*	Distant Metastasis (M)			T3	N1	M0
		M0	No distant metastasis (no pathologic M0; use clinical M to complete stage group)		T4	N0	M0
		M1	Distant metastasis	IIIB	T4	N1	M0
					Any T	N2	M0
					Any T	N3	M0
				IV	Any T	Any N	M1

*Direct invasion of the rectal wall, perirectal skin, subcutaneous tissue, or the sphincter muscle(s) is not classified as T4

Edge SB, Byrd DR, Compton CC, Fritz AG, Greene FL, Trotti A, eds. *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*. 7th ed. New York, NY: Springer; 2010

Expert Opinion

Locoregional disease (*squamous cell cancers*)

Anal canal cancer

- Concurrent chemoradiation is the recommended primary treatment for patients with anal canal cancer that has not metastasized, with fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² per day by continuous intravenous infusion over 24 hours for 4 consecutive days on days 1–4, plus mitomycin 10 mg/m² by slow intravenous injection on day 1, every 28 days for 2 cycles (see Regimens below)
- Long-term update of U.S. GI intergroup RTOG 98-11 phase III trial for anal carcinoma: disease-free and overall survival with RT + fluorouracil + mitomycin versus RT + fluorouracil + cisplatin

Long-term Update of U.S. GI Intergroup RTOG 98-11

Gunderson LL et al. Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol 2011;29:257s [abstract 4005]

	# Patients	DFS		OS		CFS		LRF		DM		CF	
		TF	%, 5-Years	TF	%, 5-Years	TF	%, 5-Years	TF	%, 5-Years	TF	%, 5-Years	TF	%, 5-Years
RT + fluorouracil + mitomycin	325	117	67.7	80	78.2	101	71.8	67	20.0	45	13.1	38	11.9
RT + fluorouracil + cisplatin	324	156	57.6	108	70.5	126	64.9	86	26.5	60	17.8	55	17
p Value		0.0044		0.021		0.053		0.089		0.12		0.075	

CF, colostomy failure; CFS, colostomy-free survival; DFS, Disease-free survival; DM, distant metastases; LRF, locoregional failure; OS, overall survival; RT, radiation therapy; TF, total failures

- Locoregional failure rate is 10–30%. If locally persistent or progressive disease is present, consider abdominoperineal resection (APR). If positive lymph nodes are found, perform groin dissection with RT (if RT was not previously administered) or without RT

Anal margin cancer

- A well-differentiated anal margin lesion characterized as T1, N0, can be treated with margin negative excision alone with close follow-up
- For T2–T4 or any N, the recommended treatment is chemoradiation: fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² per day by continuous intravenous infusion over 24 hours for 4 consecutive days on days 1–4, plus mitomycin 10 mg/m² intravenously on day 1, every 28 days for 2 cycles (see Regimens below)

Metastatic anal cancer (*squamous cell cancers*)

Metastatic disease should be treated with cisplatin-based chemotherapy or enrollment in a clinical trial

Faivre C et al. Bull Cancer 1999;86:861–865

(continued)

Expert Opinion (continued)

Fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² per day administer by continuous intravenous infusion over 24 hours for 5 consecutive days on days 1–5, every 4 weeks, plus Cisplatin 100 mg/m² administer intravenously over 30–60 minutes on day 2, every 4 weeks

- The regimen of choice
- Should be repeated until there is evidence of disease progression or toxicity requires cessation of treatment

Note: If the above regimen fails, no other regimen has been shown to be effective

Supportive Care/Alternate Treatments

- Radiotherapy might be delivered with less toxicity by means of 3D conformal radiotherapy or IMRT followed by conventional radiotherapy as shown in RTOG 0529 trial (2-year outcomes of RTOG 0529: a phase II evaluation of dose-painted IMRT in combination with fluorouracil and mitomycin for the reduction of acute morbidity in carcinoma of the anal canal). However, IMRT is not recommended in obese patients with nonreproducible external skin contours or patients with a major component of tumor outside the anal canal

Two-Year Outcomes of RTOG 0529

Kachnic LA et al. J Clin Oncol 2011;29(Suppl 4) [abstract 368]

End Point	0529 (N = 52)		9811 (N = 325)	
	Events	2-Year % (95% CI)	Events	2-Year % (95% CI)
LRF	10	20 (9, 31)	67	19 (14, 23)
CF	4	8 (0.4, 15)	38	11 (8, 14)
OS	7	88 (75, 94)	80	91 (87, 94)
DFS	12	77 (62, 86)	117	76 (70, 80)
CFS	7	86 (73, 93)	101	83 (79, 87)

CF, colostomy failures; CFS, colostomy-free survival; DFS, disease-free survival; LRF, Locoregional failure; OS, overall survival

- Capecitabine has been assessed in a phase II trial as a replacement for fluorouracil, but, to date, there is insufficient evidence to recommend substitution (Glynn-Jones R et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2008;72:119–126)
- Tolerance to treatment can be maximized with antibiotics, antifungals, antiemetics, analgesia, skin care, advice regarding nutrition, and psychological support

Prevention of Anal Cancer

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 2010 approved recombinant human papillomavirus quadrivalent vaccine (Gardasil) for use in females and males ages 9 through 26 years for indications, including the prevention of anal intraepithelial neoplasia and associated precancerous lesions caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) types 6, 11, 16, and 18

Management of HIV Positive Patients

HIV-positive patients are generally treated similarly to those without HIV infection, however dosage may need to be adjusted (or treat without mitomycin) specifically if CD4 count is <200 cells/mm³ or patients with a history of HIV-related complications as outcomes appear to be comparable but treatment-related toxicity may be worse

Post-treatment surveillance

There are no prospective trials to guide the post-treatment surveillance strategy for patients treated for anal cancer

- For patients who have a complete remission at 8–12 weeks from initial chemoradiotherapy, guidelines from the NCCN suggest the following every three to six months for five years:
 - Digital rectal examination
 - Anoscopy
 - Inguinal node palpation
 - If initially T3–4 disease or inguinal node-positive, or for those with persistent disease at the initial post-treatment biopsy who regress on serial examinations, consider imaging of the chest/abdomen and pelvis annually for three years
- For patients who have persistent disease at 8–12 weeks on DRE, it is recommended to re-evaluate in four weeks, and, if regression is observed on serial exams, continue to observe and re-evaluate in 3 months. If progressive disease is documented, perform a biopsy and restage
- For patients who undergo APR for biopsy-proven progressive or recurrent disease, perform inguinal node palpation every three to six months for five years, and annual radiographic imaging of the chest/abdomen/pelvis for three years

Allal AS et al. Effectiveness of surgical salvage therapy for patients with locally uncontrolled anal carcinoma after sphincter-conserving treatment. Cancer 1999;86:405–409

Faire C et al. 5-fluorouracil and cisplatin combination chemotherapy for metastatic squamous-cell anal cancer. Bull Cancer 1999;86:861–865

Glynn-Jones R et al. EXTRA—a multicenter phase II study of chemoradiation using a 5 day per week oral regimen of capecitabine and intravenous mitomycin C in anal cancer. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2008;72:119–126

Gunderson LL et al. Long-term update of U.S. GI intergroup RTOG 98-11 phase III trial for anal carcinoma: disease-free and overall survival with RT + fluorouracil-mitomycin versus RT + fluorouracil-cisplatin [abstract 4005]. J Clin Oncol 2011;29:257s

Kachnic LA et al. Two-year outcomes of RTOG 0529: a phase II evaluation of dose-painted IMRT in combination with 5-fluorouracil and mitomycin-C for the reduction of acute morbidity in carcinoma of the anal canal. J Clin Oncol 2011;29(Suppl 4) (2011 Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium, American Society of Clinical Oncology; abstract 368)

Kreuter A et al. Anal carcinoma in human immunodeficiency virus-positive men: results of a prospective study from Germany. Br J Dermatol 2010;162:1269–1277

Schiller DE et al. Outcomes of salvage surgery for squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal. Ann Surg Oncol 2007;14:2780–2789

REGIMEN

MITOMYCIN + FLUOROURACIL + RADIATION THERAPY (RTOG 8704/ECOG 1289 AND RTOG-0529)

Flam M et al. J Clin Oncol 1996;14:2527–2539

Kachnic LA et al. J Clin Oncol 2011;29(Suppl 4) (American Society of Clinical Oncology 2011 Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium, abstract 368)

Mitomycin 10 mg/m² single dose (maximum dose = 20 mg); administer by intravenous injection over 3–5 minutes on day 1 every 4 weeks for 2 cycles (days 1 and 29 of radiation) (total dosage/cycle = 10 mg/m², but *not* greater than 20 mg)

Fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² per day (maximum daily dose = 2000 mg); administer by continuous intravenous infusion over 24 hours for 4 consecutive days, on days 1–4 every 4 weeks for 2 cycles (days 1–4 and 29–32 of radiation therapy) (total dosage/cycle = 4000 mg/m², but *not* greater than 8000 mg)

External beam radiation therapy 1.8 Gy/fraction; administer daily 5 days/week for 5 weeks (total dose to pelvis/complete course = 45 Gy in 5 weeks)

For patients with T3, T4, or N+ lesions or T2 lesions with residual disease after 45 Gy, current RTOG protocol recommends an additional 10–14 Gy to a reduced field

Alternate RT regimen: dose-painted (DP) IMRT

DP-IMRT prescribed as follows:

- T2N0: 42-Gy elective nodal and 50.4-Gy anal tumor planning target volumes (PTVs), 28 fractions
- T3-4N0-3: 45-Gy elective nodal, 50.4-Gy ≤3 cm, and 54-Gy >3 cm metastatic nodal and 54-Gy anal tumor PTVs, 30 fractions

Note: IMRT is not recommended in obese patients with nonreproducible external skin contours, or patients with a major component of tumor outside the anal canal

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential is **LOW**

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is **NOT** indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is **LOW**

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated, unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Diarrhea management

Latent or delayed onset diarrhea*:

Loperamide 4 mg orally initially after the first loose or liquid stool, *then*

Loperamide 2 mg orally every 2 hours during waking hours, *plus*

Loperamide 4 mg orally every 4 hours during hours of sleep

- Continue for at least 12 hours after diarrhea resolves
- Recurrent diarrhea after a 12-hour diarrhea free interval is treated as a new episode
- Rehydrate orally with fluids and electrolytes during a diarrheal episode
- If a patient develops blood or mucus in stool, dehydration, or hemodynamic instability, or if diarrhea persists >48 hours despite loperamide, stop loperamide and hospitalize the patient for IV hydration

Alternatively, a trial of **Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 2.5 mg with Atropine sulfate 0.025 mg** (eg, Lomotil®)

- Initial adult dose is two tablets four times daily until control has been achieved, after which the dose may be reduced to meet individual requirements. Control may often be maintained with as little as two tablets daily

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
G3/4 Diarrhea or stomatitis	Reduce fluorouracil dosage 50% during second cycle
G3 Radiation dermatitis	
G4 Radiation dermatitis	Do not give second cycle of chemotherapy
ANC <500/mm ³ or platelets <50,000/mm ³	Reduce fluorouracil and mitomycin dosages 50%
G3/4 Hematologic or nonhematologic events	Suspend chemoradiation until recovers to G ≤2

Based on RTOG protocol 98-11

Toxicity (N = 146)

	% G4/5
Acute (≤90 days after starting treatment)	25
Hematologic	18
Nonhematologic (diarrhea, skin, mucositis)	7
Late (>90 days after starting treatment)	5
Any grade 4 adverse event	23
Toxic death rate*	2.8

*All treatment-related deaths occurred in a setting of neutropenia and sepsis
NCI Common Toxicity Criteria, version 2.0

Efficacy (N = 129–146)

Positive biopsy after induction	8%
5-Year locoregional failure	36%
5-Year colostomy rate	22%
5-Year colostomy-free survival	64%
5-Year disease-free survival	67%
5-Year overall survival	67%

Flam M et al. Classic Papers and Current Comments: Highlights of Gastrointestinal Cancer Research 1999;3:539–552

(continued)

(continued)

- Clinical improvement of acute diarrhea is usually observed within 48 hours. If improvement of chronic diarrhea after treatment with a maximum daily dose of 8 tablets is not observed within 10 days, control is unlikely with further administration

Persistent diarrhea:

Octreotide 100–150 mcg subcutaneously 3 times daily. Maximum total daily dose is 1500 mcg

Antibiotic therapy during latent or delayed onset diarrhea:

A fluoroquinolone (eg, Ciprofloxacin 500 mg orally every 12 hours) if absolute neutrophil count $<500/\text{mm}^3$ with or without accompanying fever in association with diarrhea

- Antibiotics should also be administered if patient is hospitalized with prolonged diarrhea and should be continued until diarrhea resolves

*Rothenberg ML et al. J Clin Oncol 2001;19:3801–3807

Wadler S et al. J Clin Oncol 1998;16:3169–3178

Abigerges D et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 1994;86:446–449

Oral care

Prophylaxis and treatment for mucositis/stomatitis

General advice:

- Encourage patients to maintain intake of non-alcoholic fluids
- Evaluate patients for oral pain and provide analgesic medications
- Consider histamine (H_2 -subtype) receptor antagonists (eg, ranitidine, famotidine), or a proton pump inhibitor for epigastric pain
- *Lactobacillus* sp.-containing probiotics may be beneficial in preventing diarrhea

Patients with intact oral mucosa:

- Clean the mouth, tongue, and gums by brushing after every meal and at bedtime with an ultra-soft toothbrush with fluoride toothpaste
- Floss teeth gently every day unless contraindicated. If gums bleed and hurt, avoid bleeding or sore areas, but floss other teeth
- Patients may use saline or commercial bland, non-alcoholic rinses
 - Do not use mouthwashes that contain alcohols

If mucositis or stomatitis is present:

- Keep the mouth moist utilizing water, ice chips, sugarless gum, sugar-free hard candies, or a saliva substitute
- Rinse mouth several times a day to remove debris
 - Use a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon (1.25 g) each of baking soda and table salt (sodium chloride) in one quart (~950 mL) of warm water. Follow with a plain water rinse
 - Do not use mouthwashes that contain alcohols
- Foam-tipped swabs (eg, Toothettes®) are useful in moisturizing oral mucosa, but ineffective for cleansing teeth and removing plaque
- Advise patients who develop mucositis to:
 - Choose foods that are easy to chew and swallow
 - Take small bites of food, chew slowly, and sip liquids with meals
 - Encourage soft, moist foods such as cooked cereals, mashed potatoes, and scrambled eggs
 - For trouble swallowing, soften food with gravies, sauces, broths, yogurt, or other bland liquids
 - Avoid sharp, crunchy foods; hot, spicy or highly acidic foods (eg, citrus fruits and juices); sugary foods; toothpicks; tobacco products; alcoholic drinks

Patient Population Studied

A study of 146 patients with localized (nonmetastatic) squamous cell cancer of the anal canal

Therapy Monitoring

1. *Every week:* CBC with differential
2. *Response assessment:* PE 6 weeks after completion of chemoradiotherapy. If there is regression of tumor on exam, then 12 weeks after completion of therapy repeat PE, perform sigmoidoscopy and obtain CT scan. If there is a residual mass or thickening, a biopsy should be performed. If there is residual disease at 12 weeks or if there is progression of disease on exam, consider salvage abdominoperineal resection

Notes

Severely immunocompromised patients or HIV-positive patients with low CD4 counts should be treated with caution. Consider omitting and/or reducing the dose of chemotherapy

REGIMEN

FLUOROURACIL + CISPLATIN + EXTERNAL BEAM RADIATION THERAPY

Docic R et al. J Clin Oncol 1996;14:3121–3125

Fluorouracil 750 mg/m² per day; administer by continuous intravenous infusion in 500–1000 mL 0.9% sodium chloride injection (0.9% NS) or 5% dextrose injection (D5W) over 24 hours for 4 consecutive days, on days 1–4, every 21 days for 2 cycles (total dosage/cycle = 3000 mg/m²)
(Days 1–4 and 21–24 of radiation therapy)

Hydration before cisplatin ≥ 1000 mL 0.9% NS; administer intravenously over a minimum of 2–4 hours

Cisplatin 100 mg/m²; administer intravenously in 50–250 mL 0.9% NS over 60 minutes, on day 1 every 21 days for 2 cycles (total dosage/cycle = 100 mg/m²)

(Days 1 and 21 of radiation therapy)

Hydration after cisplatin ≥ 1000 mL 0.9% NS; administer intravenously over a minimum of 2–4 hours. Encourage patients to supplement their usual oral hydration with extra non-alcohol-containing fluids for at least 24 hours after receiving cisplatin

External beam radiation therapy 1.8 Gy/fraction; administer daily 5 days/week up to 54–58 Gy

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential on days with cisplatin, fluorouracil, and RT is HIGH. Potential for delayed symptoms

Emetogenic potential on days with fluorouracil and RT is LOW

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is NOT indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is LOW

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Diarrhea management

Latent or delayed onset diarrhea*:

Loperamide 4 mg orally initially after the first loose or liquid stool, then

Loperamide 2 mg orally every 2 hours during waking hours, plus

Loperamide 4 mg orally every 4 hours during hours of sleep

- Continue for at least 12 hours after diarrhea resolves
- Recurrent diarrhea after a 12-hour diarrhea-free interval is treated as a new episode
- Rehydrate orally with fluids and electrolytes during a diarrheal episode
- If a patient develops blood or mucus in stool, dehydration, or hemodynamic instability, or if diarrhea persists >48 hours despite loperamide, stop loperamide and hospitalize the patient for IV hydration

Alternatively, a trial of Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 2.5 mg with Atropine sulfate 0.025 mg (eg, Lomotil®)

- Initial adult dose is two tablets four times daily until control has been achieved, after which the dose may be reduced to meet individual requirements. Control may often be maintained with as little as two tablets daily
- Clinical improvement of acute diarrhea is usually observed within 48 hours. If improvement of chronic diarrhea after treatment with a maximum daily dose of 8 tablets is not observed within 10 days, control is unlikely with further administration

(continued)

Patient Population Studied

A study of 35 patients with previously untreated basaloid (n = 5) or squamous cell carcinoma (n = 30) of the anus. In all patients, the cancer was located in the anal canal; in 28, the tumor extended to adjacent sites. Nine patients had nodal metastases; no patient had distant metastases

Efficacy (N = 35)

Complete response	94%
Partial response*	6%
Local recurrence	6%
At median follow-up of 37 months	
No evidence of disease	94%
Colostomy free	86%

Normal anal function preserved in 30 of 35 patients

*Two partial responses in 2 of 5 (40%) patients with T3 tumors

Toxicity* (N = 35)

	% G1	% G2	% G3
Hematologic (leukopenia)	40	31	—
Vomiting	40	33	10
Dermatitis, proctitis, diarrhea	8.5	88.5	3
Cardiac	—	3 [†]	—

*Acute toxicities. Chronic toxicities not reported.

No grade 4 toxicities reported

[†]Transient at end of first cycle; resolved WHO criteria

(continued)

Persistent diarrhea:

Ocreotide 100–150 mcg subcutaneously 3 times daily. Maximum total daily dose is 1500 mcg

Antibiotic therapy during latent or delayed onset diarrhea:

A fluoroquinolone (eg, Ciprofloxacin 500 mg orally every 12 hours) if absolute neutrophil count <500/mm³ with or without accompanying fever in association with diarrhea

- Antibiotics should also be administered if patient is hospitalized with prolonged diarrhea and should be continued until diarrhea resolves

*Rothenberg ML et al. J Clin Oncol 2001;19:3801–3807

Abigeres D et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 1994;86:446–449

Wadler S et al. J Clin Oncol 1998;16:3169–3178

Oral care

Prophylaxis and treatment for mucositis/stomatitis

General advice:

- Encourage patients to maintain intake of non-alcoholic fluids
- Evaluate patients for oral pain and provide analgesic medications
- Consider histamine (H₂-subtype) receptor antagonists (eg, ranitidine, famotidine), or a proton pump inhibitor for epigastric pain
- *Lactobacillus* sp.-containing probiotics may be beneficial in preventing diarrhea

Patients with intact oral mucosa:

- Clean the mouth, tongue, and gums by brushing after every meal and at bedtime with an ultra-soft toothbrush with fluoride toothpaste
- Floss teeth gently every day unless contraindicated. If gums bleed and hurt, avoid bleeding or sore areas, but floss other teeth
- Patients may use saline or commercial bland, non-alcoholic rinses
 - Do not use mouthwashes that contain alcohols

If mucositis or stomatitis is present:

- Keep the mouth moist utilizing water, ice chips, sugarless gum, sugar-free hard candies, or a saliva substitute
- Rinse mouth several times a day to remove debris
 - Use a solution of ¼ teaspoon (1.25 g) each of baking soda and table salt (sodium chloride) in one quart (~950 mL) of warm water. Follow with a plain water rinse
 - Do not use mouthwashes that contain alcohols
- Foam-tipped swabs (eg, Toothettes®) are useful in moisturizing oral mucosa, but ineffective for cleansing teeth and removing plaque
- Advise patients who develop mucositis to:
 - Choose foods that are easy to chew and swallow
 - Take small bites of food, chew slowly, and sip liquids with meals
 - Encourage soft, moist foods such as cooked cereals, mashed potatoes, and scrambled eggs
 - For trouble swallowing, soften food with gravies, sauces, broths, yogurt, or other bland liquids
 - Avoid sharp, crunchy foods; hot, spicy or highly acidic foods (eg, citrus fruits and juices); sugary foods; toothpicks; tobacco products; alcoholic drinks

Note: The RTOG has amended the above regimen as follows:

Two cycles of chemotherapy are given before external beam radiation therapy commences; that is, radiation therapy begins coincident with the start of chemotherapy cycle 3

The chemotherapy regimen used has been modified as follows:

Fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² per day; administer by continuous intravenous infusion in 500–1000 mL 0.9% NS or D5W over 24 hours for 4 consecutive days on days 1–4, every 28 days for 4 cycles (total dosage/cycle = 4000 mg/m²)

Cisplatin 75 mg/m²; administer intravenously in 250 mL 0.9% NS over 60 minutes on day 1 every 28 days for 4 cycles on days 1, 29, 57, and 85 (total dosage/cycle = 75 mg/m²)

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
ANC <500/mm ³ or platelets <50,000/mm ³	Decrease fluorouracil and cisplatin dosages by 50%
G3/4 diarrhea or stomatitis	Decrease fluorouracil dosage by 50%
G3 radiation dermatitis	
G4 radiation dermatitis	Hold radiation until dermatitis resolves to G ≤2, and do not administer additional fluorouracil
Creatinine 1.5–2.0 mg/dL (133–177 μmol/L)	Decrease cisplatin dosage by 50%
Creatinine >2.0 mg/dL (>177 μmol/L)	Hold cisplatin

Recommended by RTOG 98-11

Therapy Monitoring

1. *Before each cycle:* CBC with differential, BUN, creatinine, magnesium, and electrolytes
2. *Response assessment:* PE 4–6 weeks after completion of chemoradiotherapy. Perform a biopsy only in the absence of a response to therapy. If there has been a response to therapy, reevaluate at 12 weeks with PE, sigmoidoscopy, and CT scan. If residual tumor is suspected, biopsy the affected area. If residual disease is documented at 12 weeks or if there is progression of disease on exam, consider salvage abdominoperineal resection

ADVANCED DISEASE REGIMEN

CISPLATIN + FLUOROURACIL BY CONTINUOUS INTRAVENOUS INFUSION

Faivre C. et al. Bull Cancer 1999;86:861–865

Hydration before, during, and after cisplatin administration \pm mannitol:

- **Pre-cisplatin hydration** with ≥ 1000 mL 0.9% sodium chloride injection (0.9% NS); administer intravenously with potassium and magnesium supplementation as needed based on pretreatment values
- **Mannitol diuresis:** May be given to patients who have received adequate hydration. A dose of mannitol 12.5–25 g may be administered by intravenous injection or a short infusion before or during cisplatin administration, or prepared as an admixture with cisplatin. Continued intravenous hydration is essential
- **Continued mannitol diuresis:** In an inpatient or day-hospital setting, one may administer additional mannitol in the form of an intravenous infusion: mannitol 10–40 g administer intravenously over 1–4 hours. This can be done either during or immediately after cisplatin, but requires maintenance of adequate intravenously administered fluids during and for hours after mannitol administration
- **Post-cisplatin hydration** with ≥ 1000 mL 0.9% NS; administer intravenously with potassium and magnesium supplementation as needed based on measured values. Encourage patients to supplement their usual oral hydration with extra non-alcohol-containing fluids for at least 24 hours after receiving cisplatin

Cisplatin 100 mg/m²; administer intravenously in 100–500 mL 0.9% NS over 30–60 minutes on day 2, every 4 weeks (total dosage/cycle = 100 mg/m²)

Fluorouracil 1000 mg/m² per day; administer by continuous intravenous infusion in 50–1000 mL 0.9% NS or 5% dextrose injection over 24 hours for 5 consecutive days, on days 1–5, every 4 weeks (total dosage/cycle = 5000 mg/m²)

Notes:

- Ten patients received further local treatment
- Carboplatin used instead of cisplatin in the event of renal toxicity

Supportive Care

Antiemetic prophylaxis

Emetogenic potential on days with cisplatin is **HIGH**. Potential for delayed symptoms

Emetogenic potential on days with fluorouracil alone is **LOW**

See Chapter 39 for antiemetic recommendations

Hematopoietic growth factor (CSF) prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis is **NOT** indicated

See Chapter 43 for more information

Antimicrobial prophylaxis

Risk of fever and neutropenia is **LOW**

Antimicrobial primary prophylaxis to be considered:

- Antibacterial—not indicated
- Antifungal—not indicated
- Antiviral—not indicated unless patient previously had an episode of HSV

See Chapter 47 for more information

Diarrhea management

Latent or delayed onset diarrhea*:

Loperamide 4 mg orally initially after the first loose or liquid stool, then

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Loperamide 4 mg orally every 4 hours during hours of sleep

- Continue for at least 12 hours after diarrhea resolves
- Recurrent diarrhea after a 12-hour diarrhea-free interval is treated as a new episode
- Rehydrate orally with fluids and electrolytes during a diarrheal episode
- If a patient develops blood or mucus in stool, dehydration, or hemodynamic instability, or if diarrhea persists >48 hours despite loperamide, stop loperamide and hospitalize the patient for IV hydration

Treatment Modifications

Adverse Event	Dose Modification
G3/4 hematologic	Reduce fluorouracil and cisplatin dosages by 20%
Hand-foot syndrome (palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia)	Interrupt fluorouracil therapy until symptoms resolve. Then, reduce fluorouracil dosage by 20%, or discontinue fluorouracil
Mucositis	Interrupt fluorouracil therapy until symptoms resolve. Then, reduce fluorouracil dosage by 20%
Diarrhea	Interrupt fluorouracil therapy until symptoms resolve. Then, reduce fluorouracil dosage by 20%
Reduction in creatinine clearance* to $\leq 60\%$ of on study value	Delay therapy for 1 week. If creatinine clearance does not recover to pretreatment values, consider reducing cisplatin dose or replace cisplatin with carboplatin
Creatinine clearance* 40–60 mL/min (0.66–1 mL/s)	Consider reducing cisplatin dose, so that dose in milligrams equals the creatinine clearance* value expressed in mL/min [†] . Alternatively, replace cisplatin with carboplatin
Creatinine clearance* <40 mL/min (<0.66 mL/s)	Hold cisplatin
Clinically significant ototoxicity	Discontinue cisplatin
Clinically significant sensory loss	Discontinue cisplatin

*Creatinine clearance is used as a measure of glomerular filtration rate

[†]This also applies to patients with creatinine clearance of 40–60 mL/min before commencing treatment

Patient Population Studied

Study of 19 patients (3 males, 16 females), median age 58 years, WHO performance status: G0-1 in 68% and G2 in 32%. Metastasis were synchronous in 6 patients and metachronous in 13 patients. Metastatic sites included liver (10/19 patients), lymph nodes (11/19 patients: paraaortic 5, iliac 4, and inguinal 2) and pulmonary (3/11 patients). In 9 of 19 patients lymph node metastases were isolated; in 7 of 19 patients liver metastases were isolated

(continued)