CARFILZOMIB /DEXAMETHASONE (CarDex)

INDICATIONS

Multiple myeloma at first relapse [NICE TA657]
Requires Blueteq approval

TREATMENT INTENT

Disease modification

PRE-ASSESSMENT

1. Ensure all the following staging investigations are done:
   o FBC & film
   o Clotting screen
   o U&Es
   o LFTs
   o Calcium
   o Albumin
   o Uric acid
   o CRP
   o Baseline random blood glucose level
   o Virology : HIV, Hepatitis B (including core antibody), and Hepatitis C
   o Calculated creatinine clearance (CrCl), urine protein/ creatinine ratio
   o Electrophoresis and immunofixation for quantitation of serum paraprotein and immunoglobulins
   o Serum free light chain assay (Freelite)
   o Hevylite analysis (if paraprotein level difficult to quantify)
   o β2 microglobulin
   o LDH
   o Myeloma FISH should be performed in all patients at diagnosis, and in selected patients at relapse/progression to help guide treatment decisions Samples should be sent to
     o Wessex Regional Genetics Laboratory
     o Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust
     o Salisbury District Hospital
     o Salisbury
     o Wiltshire, SP2 8BJ
       o Urine pregnancy testing for pre-menopausal women younger than 55 before each cycle
       o Group and save
       o Imaging as per NICE/network guidance and clinical presentation
Additional Investigations
- Plasma viscosity if hyperviscosity suspected.
- If allogeneic transplant an option: Tissue typing of patient and siblings and CMV serology.

2. Consent - ensure patient has received adequate verbal and written information regarding their disease, treatment and potential side effects. Document in medical notes all information that has been given.

3. Fertility - all patients should be offered fertility advice, as appropriate.

4. Hydration - fluid intake of at least 3 litres /day should be attempted.


7. Treatment must be agreed at the relevant MDT.

REGIMEN SPECIFIC INVESTGATIONS
- Evaluate for presence of cardiac issues in all patients, especially in those >60, history of hypertension, prior cardiac arrhythmias or IHD. Clinical assessment, Echocardiogram and ECG are mandatory in all patients to have a baseline assessment of cardiac function.
- Baseline lying and standing blood pressure should be recorded prior to administration of cycle #1. Ensure BP well controlled prior to starting therapy.

DRUG REGIMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre- and Post-Hydration</th>
<th>Cycle 1 (all carfilzomib days) and Cycle 2 Day 1:</th>
<th>Subsequent doses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pre- and post-hydration with 500ml sodium chloride 0.9% is recommended.</td>
<td>pre- and post- IV hydration is recommended if lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) or uric acid is elevated and / or patients considered at risk for TLS. In other patients, encourage at least 1L oral fluids before and after each carfilzomib dose to maintain adequate hydration.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dexamethasone</th>
<th>All Cycles</th>
<th>Day 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22 and 23</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20mg PO Daily. Dexamethasone should be given at least 30 minutes prior to carfilzomib.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carfilzomib*</th>
<th>Day 1 and 2</th>
<th>Day 8, 9, 15 and 16</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cycle 1</td>
<td>20mg/m² IV infusion in 100 mL Glucose 5% over 30 minutes (max 44mg*)</td>
<td>56mg/m² IV infusion in 100mL Glucose 5% over 30 minutes (max 123mg*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 1, 2, 8, 9, 15 and 16</td>
<td>Patient must be monitored for 1 hour following carfilzomib infusions during cycle 1 and on cycle 2 day 1.</td>
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</table>

*Doses capped at BSA 2.2m²
Consider dosing Carfilzomib weekly, rather than twice weekly in selected patients when there are toxicity concerns. If this approach is followed, generally recommend giving days 1 & 2 in cycle one, then move to weekly dosing. This can be up-titrated if poor response and no toxicity are present.

**CYCLE FREQUENCY**

Repeat every 28 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

**DOSE MODIFICATIONS**

Prior to initiating a new cycle of therapy:

- Platelets ≥ 50 x 10⁹/L and ANC ≥ 1.0 x 10⁹/L
- Non-haem toxicities should resolve to G1 or baseline

**Carfilzomib dose reductions levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Dose</th>
<th>1ˢᵗ level dose reduction</th>
<th>2ⁿᵈ level dose reduction</th>
<th>3ⁿᵈ level dose reduction</th>
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<tr>
<td>56 mg/m²</td>
<td>45 mg/m²</td>
<td>36 mg/m²</td>
<td>27 mg/m²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* If toxicity does not resolve, discontinue treatment

**Toxicity**

**Haematological toxicity during a cycle**

- If Absolute neutrophil count < 0.5 x10⁹ /L
  - Withhold carfilzomib dose. If recovered to ≥ 0.5 x10⁹/L, continue at the same dose level. For subsequent drops to < 0.5 x10⁹/L, follow the same recommendations as above and consider 1 dose level reduction when restarting carfilzomib.

- If platelet ≤ 10 x 10⁹/L or evidence of bleeding with thrombocytopenia
  - Withhold carfilzomib dose. If platelet recovers to ≥ 10 x10⁹/L and/or bleeding is controlled, continue at the same dose level. For subsequent drops to < 10x10⁹ /L, follow the same recommendations as above and consider 1 dose level reduction when restarting Carfilzomib.

**Carfilzomib:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Renal</th>
<th>Hepatic</th>
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<td>Based on PK studies; No starting dose adjustment is recommended in patients with baseline mild, moderate, or severe renal impairment or patients on chronic dialysis.</td>
<td><strong>Mild or moderate impairment:</strong> Based on PK studies, no starting dose adjustment is recommended in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment. However, higher incidence of hepatic function impairment is observed.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This is a controlled document and therefore must not be changed
The incidence of adverse events of acute renal failure maybe higher in patients with lower baseline creatinine clearance. Monitor renal function closely is patients with CrCL < 30 mL/min.

For patients on dialysis receiving carfilzomib, the dose is to be administered after the dialysis procedure.

abnormalities, ≥ grade 3 adverse events and serious adverse events have been reported in patients with mild or moderate baseline hepatic impairment compared with patients with normal hepatic function. Monitor closely.

**Severe impairment**: The pharmacokinetics of carfilzomib has not been evaluated in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

### INVESTIGATIONS (at the beginning of each cycle unless otherwise noted)

- Urine pregnancy testing for pre-menopausal women younger than 55 before each cycle
- FBC
- U&E, LFTs, Ca**
- Blood pressure
- Ig’s, paraprotein, Freelite assay.
- Consider repeat BM aspirate and trephine after 3 cycles in non-secretory myeloma and check result prior to starting cycle #5.
- Blood pressure
- Consider blood glucose monitoring in patients with diabetes and those with signs of glucose intolerance

### CONCURRENT MEDICATIONS

- Allopurinol 300 mg daily for 7 days for cycle 1 only. Aim to start day before chemotherapy.
- Prophylactic aciclovir 200 mg TDS (consider reducing to 200mg BD if CrCl<10ml/min)
- Prophylactic fluconazole 50mg OD.
- Consider prophylactic co-trimoxazole 960mg OD on M/W/F if heavily pre-treated or previous autograft.
- Proton pump inhibitor or H2 antagonist at clinician’s discretion.
- Bone protection as per NSSG Bone Protection protocol MM.3

### EMETIC RISK

Low

### EXTRAVASATION RISK:

Carfilzomib is not known to be a vesicant. There are no data available regarding skin corrosion/irritation or extravasation. Follow institution’s guideline on management of extravasation events in the event of carfilzomib extravasation.
MHRA alert: risk of reactivation of hepatitis B virus:


- Hepatitis B virus reactivation has been reported in patients treated with carfilzomib
- Screen all patients for hepatitis B virus before initiation of carfilzomib; patients with unknown serology who are already on treatment should also be screened
- Consider prophylaxis with antivirals for patients with positive serology who are treated with carfilzomib
- Monitor patients with positive serology for clinical and laboratory signs of hepatitis B reactivation during and after treatment
- Advise patients with positive serology to seek medical help immediately if they experience signs and symptoms suggestive of hepatitis B virus reactivation
- In patients who have hepatitis B reactivation, it is recommended to consult relevant experts when making decisions regarding hepatitis B virus treatment and the continuation, interruption, or resumption of carfilzomib

ADVERSE EFFECTS / REGIMEN SPECIFIC COMPLICATIONS

The most common adverse events occurring in patients treated with carfilzomib and dexamethasone in ENDEAVOR trial: anaemia, thrombocytopenia, neutropaenia, hypertension, peripheral oedema, upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, fatigue, pyrexia, dyspnea, cough, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia and hypokalemia.

- **Cardiac toxicities** include cardiac failure and myocardial infarction with fatal outcome, and myocardial ischemia. Withhold Carfilzomib and evaluate promptly. Monitor patients for evidence of volume overload and adjust fluid management/hydration as indicated
- **Pulmonary Hypertension**: Withhold Carfilzomib and evaluate
- **Dyspnoea**: commonly reported in patients treated with carfilzomib. Evaluate dyspnoea to exclude cardiopulmonary conditions including cardiac failure and pulmonary syndromes For grade 3 and 4 dyspnoea, withhold Carfilzomib and evaluate.
- **Hypertension** including hypertensive crisis: Monitor blood pressure regularly. If hypertension cannot be adequately controlled, a risk-benefit decision on continued Carfilzomib therapy is needed.
- **Acute Renal Failure**: Monitor serum creatinine regularly. Risk is higher in subjects with lower baseline creatinine clearance.
- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)**: Administer pre-treatment hydration and appropriate TLS prophylaxis. Monitor for TLS, including uric acid levels and treat promptly.
- **Pulmonary Toxicity**: including Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, acute respiratory failure, and acute diffuse infiltrative pulmonary disease: Withhold Carfilzomib and evaluate promptly
- **Infusion Reactions**: Symptoms may include fever, chills, arthralgia, myalgia, facial flushing, facial oedema, vomiting, weakness, shortness of breath, hypotension, syncope, chest tightness, or angina. These reactions can occur immediately following or up to 24 hours after administration. Pre-medicate with dexamethasone.
- **Thrombocytopenia**: Monitor platelet counts; interrupt or reduce Carfilzomib dosing as clinically indicated.
• **Hepatic Toxicity** and Hepatic Failure: Monitor liver enzymes. Withhold Carfilzomib if suspected.
• Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/hemolytic uremic syndrome (TTP/HUS). Monitor for signs and symptoms of TTP/HUS. Discontinue Carfilzomib if suspected.
• Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES): Consider neuro-radiological imaging (MRI) for onset of visual or neurological symptoms; discontinue Carfilzomib if suspected.
• Dexamethasone related toxicities include: mood changes, restlessness, withdrawal effects, glucose intolerance.

### TREATMENT RELATED MORTALITY

< 5%

### REFERENCES

4. Dimopoulos MA et al. Carfilzomib and dexamethasone versus bortezomib and dexamethasone for patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (ENDEAVOR); a randomised, phase 3, open-label, multicentre study. Lancet Oncology 2016; 17(1):27-38

### REVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Karthik Ramasamy</td>
<td>New Document</td>
<td>July 2017</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Network Protocol Review</td>
<td>Indication, Investigations, Dosing regimen, Cycle frequency, Extravasation info, Dose modifications, Contraindication, Medication, Adverse events</td>
<td>June 2018</td>
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<td>June 2020</td>
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<td>Faouzi Djebbari</td>
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<td>MHRA alert</td>
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<td>Advanced Haem Pharmacist</td>
<td>NSSG Myeloma Group</td>
<td>Updated NICE TA657</td>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
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