### Regimen Monograph

Regimen Name | Drug Regimen | Cycle Frequency | Premedication and Supportive Measures | Administrative Information |
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## A - Regimen Name

## **CAPECRBP+PEMB Regimen**

Capecitabine-CARBOplatin-Pembrolizumab

Disease Site Gastrointestinal

Esophagus

**Intent** Palliative

# Regimen Category

### **Evidence-informed:**

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

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

## Rationale and Uses

First-line treatment, in patients with good performance status, of:

- locally advanced unresectable or metastatic esophageal adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma
- HER2-negative advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction

Supplementary

capecitabine

**Public Funding** 

ODB - General Benefit (capecitabine) (ODB Formulary)

### pembrolizumab

New Drug Funding Program (Pembrolizumab - First-line Treatment of Advanced Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Carcinoma) (NDFP Website)

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## **B** - Drug Regimen

## Cycles 1 to 6:

pembrolizumab<sup>1</sup> 2 mg /kg IV (max 200 mg) Day 1

CARBOplatin AUC 4 to 5 IV Day 1

capecitabine<sup>^</sup> 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> PO BID Days 1 to 14

(^Total dose 2000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day)

## Cycles 7 and onwards:

pembrolizumab<sup>1</sup> 2 mg /kg IV (max 200 mg) Day 1

capecitabine<sup>^,†</sup> 1000 mg /m<sup>2</sup> PO BID Days 1 to 14

(^Total dose 2000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>May continue with PEMB(MNT) if capecitabine is discontinued. Refer to PEMB(MNT) regimen for details.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Dosing based on NDFP funding criteria. Refer to NDFP form for alternative pembrolizumab dosing schedule (4 mg/kg IV q6 weeks).

## C - Cycle Frequency

CAPECRBP or CAPE: Repeat every 21 days

PEMBROLIZUMAB: Repeat every 21 days (2 mg/kg)<sup>†</sup>

For 6 cycles of CAPECRBP+PEMB<sup>^</sup>, followed by CAPE+PEMB<sup>^</sup> for up to 2 years (including initial CAPECRBP+PEMB cycles), unless disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

^If chemotherapy is discontinued after at least 1 cycle due to intolerance, pembrolizumab may be continued as single agent (PEMB(MNT)) for up to 2 years, unless disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

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## **D** - Premedication and Supportive Measures

**Antiemetic Regimen:** Moderate + NK1 antagonist (Carboplatin AUC ≥ 5) (Cycles 1-6)

Moderate (Carboplatin AUC < 5) (Cycles 1-6)

Low – No routine prophylaxis; PRN recommended (Cycles 7+)

## **Other Supportive Care:**

Also refer to CCO Antiemetic Recommendations.

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#### J - Administrative Information

Approximate Patient Visit 1-2 hours

Pharmacy Workload (average time per visit) 31.470 minutes

Nursing Workload (average time per visit) 54.167 minutes

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Alternative pembrolizumab dosing schedule is 4 mg/kg IV q 42 days.

## K - References

Kang YK, Kang WK, Shin D, et al. Capecitabine/cisplatin versus 5-fluorouracil/cisplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced gastric cancer: a randomised phase III noninferiority trial. Ann Oncol 2009;20(4):666-73.

pCODR reimbursement review (pembrolizumab: esophageal carcinoma, gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma). February 2022.

Sun JM, Shen L, Shah MA, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for first-line treatment of advanced oesophageal cancer (KEYNOTE-590): a randomised, placebocontrolled, phase 3 study. Lancet 2021 Aug 28;398(10302):759-771.

April 2023 Updated DPD deficiency information in the Other Notes section

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#### L - Other Notes

Patients should be tested for DPD deficiency before starting treatment with capecitabine. Refer to the <u>DPD Deficiency Guidance for Clinicians</u> for more information.

In patients with unrecognized DPD deficiency, acute, life-threatening toxicity may occur; if acute grade 2-4 toxicity develops, treatment should be stopped immediately and permanent discontinuation considered based on clinical assessment of the toxicities.

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## M - Disclaimer

#### Regimen Abstracts

A Regimen Abstract is an abbreviated version of a Regimen Monograph and contains only top level information on usage, dosing, schedule, cycle length and special notes (if available). It is intended for healthcare providers and is to be used for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute or be a substitute for medical advice, and all uses of the Regimen Abstract are subject to clinical judgment. Such information is provided on an "as-is" basis, without any representation, warranty, or condition, whether express, or implied, statutory or otherwise, as to the information's quality, accuracy, currency, completeness, or reliability, and Cancer Care Ontario disclaims all liability for the use of this information, and for any claims, actions, demands or suits that arise from such use.

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QBP regimen as they are developed.

### Regimen Monographs

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

The information set out in the drug monographs, regimen monographs, appendices and symptom management information (for health professionals) contained in the Drug Formulary (the "Formulary") is intended for healthcare providers and is to be used for informational purposes only. The information is not intended to cover all possible uses, directions, precautions, drug interactions or adverse effects of a particular drug, nor should it be construed to indicate that use of a particular drug is safe, appropriate or effective for a given condition. The information in the Formulary is not intended to constitute or be a substitute for medical advice and should not be relied upon in any such regard. All uses of the Formulary are subject to clinical judgment and actual prescribing patterns may not follow the information provided in the Formulary.

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

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

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