

Regimen Monograph

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A - Regimen Name

CRBPFU Regimen

CARBOplatin-Fluorouracil

Disease Site Gastrointestinal
 Esophagus
 Gastric / Stomach

Intent Adjuvant
 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.

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B - Drug Regimen

CARBOplatin	AUC 4 to 5	IV	Day 1
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Adjust Carboplatin dose to AUC target (using Calvert formula) as outlined in the "Other Notes" section.

fluorouracil	800 mg /m ² /day	IV over 24 hours as continuous infusion	Days 1 to 5
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Alternative Schedule:

CARBOplatin	AUC 4 to 5	IV	Day 1
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fluorouracil	1000 mg /m ² /day	IV over 24 hours as continuous infusion	Days 1 to 4
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C - Cycle Frequency**REPEAT EVERY 21 to 28 DAYS**

Up to 6 cycles unless evidence of disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs

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D - Premedication and Supportive Measures

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

Other Supportive Care:

Also refer to [CCO Antiemetic Recommendations](#).

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J - Administrative Information

Approximate Patient Visit	Day 1: 1.5 hours; 5-FU only: 0.5 hour
Pharmacy Workload (average time per visit)	23.761 minutes
Nursing Workload (average time per visit)	60.417 minutes

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K - References

Herskovic A, Martz K, al-Sarraf M, et al. Combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy compared with radiotherapy alone in patients with cancer of the esophagus. *N Engl J Med* 1992;326(24):1593-8.

Tepper J, Krasna MJ, Niedzwiecki D, et al. Phase III trial of trimodality therapy with cisplatin, fluorouracil, radiotherapy, and surgery compared with surgery alone for esophageal cancer: CALGB 9781. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26(7):1086-92.

Bang YJ, Van Cutsem E, Feyereislova A, et al. Trastuzumab in combination with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for treatment of HER2-positive advanced gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction cancer (ToGA): a phase 3, open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2010; 376(9742): 687-97.

Dank M, Zaluski J, Barone C, et al. Randomized phase III study comparing irinotecan combined with 5-fluorouracil and folinic acid to cisplatin combined with 5-fluorouracil in chemotherapy naive patients with advanced adenocarcinoma of the stomach or esophagogastric junction. *Ann Oncol* 2008;19(8):1450-7.

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.

Ohtsu A, Shimada Y, Shirao K, et al. Randomized phase III trial of fluorouracil alone versus fluorouracil plus cisplatin versus uracil and tegafur plus mitomycin in patients with unresectable, advanced gastric cancer: The Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study (JCOG9205). *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21(1):54-9.

PEBC Advice Documents or Guidelines

- [Systemic Therapy for Advanced Gastric and Gastro-Esophageal Carcinoma](#)
- [Preoperative or Postoperative Therapy for Resectable Esophageal Cancer](#)

April 2023 Updated DPD deficiency and fluorouracil antidote information in the Other Notes section

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L - Other Notes

DPD Deficiency Testing and Guidance:

Patients should be tested for DPD deficiency before starting treatment with fluorouracil. Refer to the [DPD Deficiency Guidance for Clinicians](#) 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.

Calvert Formula:

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

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

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

Antidote for Fluorouracil Overdose:

Uridine triacetate is a prodrug of uridine and is a specific antidote for treating fluorouracil overdose or severe early onset toxicities. If available, consider administering as soon as possible (i.e. within 96 hours) for suspected overdose. If not available, treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

For usage approval and supply, contact Health Canada's [Special Access Program](#) (SAP) (Phone: 613-941-2108. On-call service is available for emergencies). Uridine triacetate (Vistogard®) is supplied by its manufacturer in the United States (Wellstat Therapeutics).

The recommended dosing and administration for **uridine triacetate** in patients ≥18 years is:

- 10 grams (1 packet of coated granules) orally every 6 hours for 20 doses in total, without regards to meals.
- Granules should not be chewed. They should be mixed with 3 to 4 ounces of soft foods such as applesauce, pudding or yogurt.
- The dose should be ingested within 30 minutes of preparation, followed by at least 4 ounces of water.
- Refer to the prescribing information on dose preparation for NG-tube or G-tube use.

Additional resources on the management of fluorouracil infusion overdose:

- [Management of Fluorouracil Infusion Overdose Guideline](#) (Alberta Health Services)
- [Management of Fluorouracil Infusion Overdose at the BCCA - Interim Guidance](#) (BC Cancer Agency)

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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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Regimen Monographs

Refer to the [New Drug Funding Program](#) or [Ontario Public Drug Programs](#) 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.

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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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