Regimen Monograph

Regimen Name | Drug Regimen | Cycle Frequency | Premedication and Supportive Measures | Administrative Information | References | Other Notes | Disclaimer

A - Regimen Name

CRBPFU Regimen

CARBOplatin-Fluorouracil

Disease Site

Skin
Squamous cell

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

Treatment of advanced cutaneous squamous cell cancer; an alternative for patients unable to tolerate/receive cisplatin

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B - Drug Regimen

CARBOplatin	AUC 5	IV	Day 1

Adjust Carboplatin dose to AUC target (using Calvert formula) as outlined in the "Other Notes" section.

fluorouracil	1000 mg /m²/day	IV as continuous infusion	Days 1 to 4

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C - Cycle Frequency

REPEAT EVERY 21 DAYS

Up to 6 cycles unless disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs

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D - Premedication and Supportive Measures

Antiemetic Regimen: Moderate + NK1 antagonist (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

Forastiere AA, Metch B, Schuller DE, et al. Randomized comparison of cisplatin plus fluorouracil and carboplatin plus fluorouracil versus methotrexate in advanced squamous-cell carcinoma of the head and neck: a Southwest Oncology Group study. J Clin Oncol. 1992 Aug;10(8):1245-51.

Khansur T, Allred C, Little D, et al. Cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil for metastatic squamous cell carcinoma from unknown primary. Cancer Invest 1995;13(3):263-6.

Khansur T, Kennedy A. Cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil for advanced locoregional and metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the skin. Cancer 1991;67(8):2030-2.

Vermorken JB, Mesia R, Rivera F, et al. Platinum-based chemotherapy plus cetuximab in head and neck cancer. N Engl J Med. 2008 Sep 11;359(11):1116-27.

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

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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.

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