GEMCITABINE, CISPLATIN, DEXAMETHASONE (Based on Baetz et al, Ann Oncol 2003)

INDICATION: Relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Prior to a course:

- Calculate creatinine clearance. If < 60ml/min see dose modification and discuss with consultant
- Patient should have adequate bone marrow reserve before commencing treatment, i.e neuts >1.0, platelets >100, unless due to marrow infiltration, splenomegaly.- *if not discuss with consultant*
- Use gemcitabine with caution if LFTs abnormal discuss with consultant & see dose modification
- If PBSC harvest planned inform blood transfusion laboratory that further blood and platelet transfusions
 must be irradiated beginning from 7 days prior to PBSC harvest until completion. Assess venous access or
 arrange for femoral venous line following 3rd cycle with a view to apheresis
- Written consent for course

Prior to each cycle

- Medical review of fitness for chemotherapy exclude active infection, major changes in organ function
- Check FBC on day 1 & 8 neutrophils must be > 1.0 and platelets >50 prior to each cycle. See dose modifications. Note there are no dose modifications for day 8 FBC.
- Check U&Es, creat, Ca, Mg, LFTs and creatinine clearance see dose modifications
- Ensure patient is well hydrated and start monitoring urine output

Day 1	Gemcitabine	1000mg/m ²	IV	in 250ml N saline over 30mins	
	Cisplatin	75mg/m ²	IV	In 1.0L N saline over ~ 2 hrs (1mg/min)	
	Cisplatin and hydration				
	T – 2.5 hr 1.0L N saline (+20mmol KCL+10mmol MgSO ₄) over 2hr				
	T – 30mins 10% Mannitol 125ml IV over 30mins - check urine output >100ml/hr				
	T = 0 - 2hrs Cisplatin 75mg/m ² in 1.0L N saline by IV infusion at 1mg/min (approx. 2hrs)				
	T = +2hrs	1.0L N saline (+20mmol KC	CL+10m	nmol MgSO4) over 2 hrs	
	Maintain urine output of at least 100ml/hr – repeat 10% mannitol if necessary				
Days 1-4	Dexamethasone	40mg od PO or	IV in 1	00ml N saline over 15mins	
Day 8	Gemcitabine	1000mg/m ²	IV	in 250ml N saline over 30mins	
Day 9 - 16	GCSF	5µg/kg od	SC		
Repeat cycle every 21 days for 2 - 6 cycles					
Prophylaxis	for acute emesis	Give dexamet	Give dexamethasone first + 5HT antagonist		

Prophylaxis for acute emesis	Give dexamethasone first + 5H1 antagonist
Prophylaxis for delayed emesis	5HT antagonist + metoclopramide
Other medications	Allopurinol 300mg od for 5 days with cycle 1
	Anti-infective prophylaxis according to local policy

Dose modification for haematological toxicity (day 1 only)			
•	There are no dose reductions in subsequent cycles but on day 1 neutrophils must be > 1.0 and platelets >50 prior to each cycle.		
•	If treatment is delayed by ≥ 2 weeks or patient has neutropenic sepsis despite primary GCSF prophylaxis, consider whether further treatment is appropriate or reduce gemcitabine to 50-75% dose – <i>discuss with consultant</i> .		
Dose modification for neurological toxicity			
•	In case of grade 1 toxicity to cisplatin - peripheral neuropathy (paraesthesia not interfering with function) or constipation, visual changes or tinnitus.	Reduce dose to 50mg/m ² per cycle	
•	If the neurological toxicity increases despite reduced dosage.	Discontinue cisplatin permanently	
Dose modification for renal toxicity			
•	If day 1 creat >300μmol/l delay for 1-2 weeks		
•	If day 1 creat < 300μmol/l adjust cisplatin & gemcitabine as follows:		
	Cr.Cl >60ml/min	100% dose cisplatin & gemcitabine	
	Cr.Cl 45-60ml/min	37.5mg/m ² cisplatin days 1 & 8, 100% gemcitabine	
	Cr.Cl <45ml/min	Delay until CrCl recovers to >45ml/min or consider using carboplatin – <i>discuss with consultant</i>	
•	If day 1 creatinine >300µmol/l omit day 8 gemcitab	ine	
Dose modification for abnormal liver function			
 If bilirubin >27μmol/L there is an increased risk of hepatic toxicity due to gemcitabine. Consider starting at a reduce dose of gemcitabine 800mg/m² and escalating according to tolerance. 			

Gem-Cis-Dex Toxicities			
Neutropenic sepsis	Nausea& vomiting (moderate - severe)		
Thrombocytopenia	Amenorrhoea & infertility (offer semen cryopreservation)		
Mucositis	Nephrotoxicity		
Alopecia	Peripheral neuropathy		
Ototoxicity	Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome (gemcitabine)		
Somnolence & fatigue (gemcitabine)	Liver dysfunction (gemcitabine)		
Rash & pruritus	Dyspnoea – pneumonitis secondary to gemcitabine		
Proteinuria & haematuria			

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Date	July 2013	
Review date	July 2015	