# **MELPHALAN, THALIDOMIDE & PREDNISOLONE (MTP)**

## **INDICATION:** Myeloma

#### Prior to a course of treatment

- Check FBC, U&Es, creat see dose modification discuss with consultant if there is renal impairment
- Women of child-bearing age must have a negative pregnancy test
- Discuss the need for contraception with both male and female patients. Discuss risk of infertility offer semen cryopreservation to male patients
- In the absence of prior cytotoxic therapy cytopenias probably reflect marrow infiltration therefore give at least first cycle at full dose.
- Written consent for course

## Prior to each cycle

- Medical review of fitness for chemotherapy exclude active infection, major changes in organ function
- Women of child-bearing age must have a negative pregnancy test
- Check FBC neutrophils must be > 1.0, platelets > 75 see dose modification
- Encourage patient to drink 3L fluid daily

Melphalan*	7mg/m <sup>2</sup> od	РО	days 1-4
Thalidomide**	50 - 200mg	РО	days 1 - 28
Prednisolone	40mg od	РО	days 1-4

## Repeat cycle every 28 days for up to 12 cycles

Prescription of Thalidomide & counseling must be in accordance with the Celgene Thalidomide Pregnancy Prevention Programme.

Prophylaxis for acute & delayed emesis

Metoclopramide

Other medications

Allopurinol 300mg od (100mg if Cr.Cl <20ml/min) for 4 days with cycle 1

## Dose modifications for haematological toxicity (unless considered due to marrow infiltration)

If neutrophils <1.0 and/or platelets <75</li>

Delay treatment for up to 2 weeks

• If there is treatment delay > 2 weeks due to neutropenia on > 1 occasion

Consider GCSF for 2-3 days per cycle

## Dose modification for renal dysfunction

- If creatinine > 200μmol/L despite rigorous hydration initially reduce dose of melphalan to 5mg/m<sup>2</sup>
- · Then consider titrating dose according to haematological toxicity

<sup>\*</sup>tablets are 2mg

<sup>\*\*</sup>Do not prescribe more than 28 days Thalidomide at any time

Melphalan, Thalidomide & Prednisolone Toxicities

Neutropenic sepsis & thrombocytopaenia Nausea (none-mild)

Alopecia (uncommon) Amenorrhoea & infertility (offer semen cryopreservation)

Sedation / solmnolence Rash

Constipation Hyperglycaemia

Mucositis Peripheral neuropathy

Gastric ulceration Tremor

Venous thromboembolism Oedema

Second malignancies (late) Pulmonary fibrosis (late)

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