

Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with early and advanced Breast Cancer

Supportive Care and Management of Side Effects

Screened data bases

Pubmed 2007 - 2022, ASCO 2010 – 2022, SABCS 2010 – 2022, Cochrane Data Base (2022)

Screened guidelines

1. Cardoso F, Paluch-Shimon S, Senkus E, et. al. 5th ESO-ESMO international consensus guidelines for advanced breast cancer (ABC 5). Ann Oncol. 2020 Dec;31(12):1623-1649.
2. Thomssen C., Lüftner D, Untch M, et al. International Consensus Conference for Advanced Breast Cancer, Lisbon 2019: ABC5 Consensus - Assessment by a German Group of Experts. Breast Care (Basel). 2020
3. ASCO (American Association of Clinical Oncology, Practice Guidelines, 2021) <http://www.asco.org>
4. American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Survivorship Guidelines, Endorsements and Adaptations: <https://www.asco.org/practice-policy/cancer-care-initiatives/prevention-survivorship/survivorship-compendium-0>
5. 2016 Updated American Society of Clinical Oncology/Oncology Nursing Society Chemotherapy Administration Safety Standards, Including Standards for Pediatric Oncology: <http://ascopubs.org/doi/pdfdirect/10.1200/JOP.2016.017905>
6. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology. Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in survivors of adult cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Jun 20;32(18):1941-67.

7. NCCN (National Comprehensive Cancer Network , 2021): <http://www.nccn.org>
8. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL

Supportive Care and Management of Side Effects



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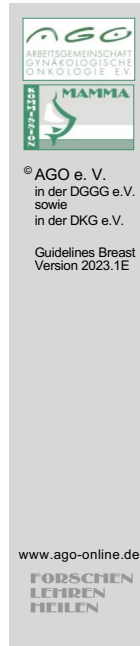
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■ Versions 2002–2022:

Albert / Bauerfeind / Brunnert / Bischoff / Costa / Dall / Diel / Fersis /
Friedrich / Friedrichs / Gerber / Göhring / Hanf / Harbeck / Heinrich /
Huober / Jackisch / Lisboa / Lück / Lüftner / von Minckwitz / Möbus /
Müller / Mundhenke / Nitz / Oberhoff / Reimer / Rody / Schaller / Scharl /
Schmidt / Schneeweiss / Schütz / Solomayer / Souchon / Stickeler /
Thomssen / Untch

■ Version 2023:

Maass / Park-Simon



Guidelines – Evidence

Specific national and international guidelines deal with various aspects of evidence-based supportive therapy of cancer patients.

Without claiming completeness, such guidelines will be quoted, with an emphasis on German guidelines.

Aspects concerning breast cancer patients will especially be highlighted.

The „Arbeitsgemeinschaft Supportive Maßnahmen in der Onkologie, Rehabilitation und Sozialmedizin der DKG“ should especially be highlighted (<http://www.onkosupport.de>).

Multidisciplinary S 3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL):

- **S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen Langversion 1.3 –Februar 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL**

1. S3-Leitlinie Supportive Therapie:
Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020 AWMF-Registernummer: 032/054OL Zugriff 25.12.2021
https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Supportivtherapie/LL_Supportiv_Langversion_1.3.pdf
2. ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines: Supportive and Palliative Care. www.esmo.org
3. Jordan K, Aapro M, Kaasa S, et al. European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) position paper on supportive and palliative care. *Ann Oncol.* 2018 Jan 1;29(1):36-43.
4. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD, et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: ASCO Guideline Update. *J Clin Oncol.* 2021 Dec 20;39(36):4073-4126.



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Toxicity Assessment

- Acute toxicity (NCI-CTCAE)
- Long term toxicity (ICPC, ICD-GM)

Toxicity Assessment

Acute Toxicity (according to WHO¹ or NCI-CTC²)

Acute toxicities should be asked for and documented after every treatment course

LoE 5 D AGO ++

Grade		Information required
0	none	organs involved
1	mild	type of toxicity
2	moderate	time interval after treatment
3	severe	effect on general health status
4	life threatening	treatment required
5	death	recovery achieved

Long term toxicity (= secondary diseases after tumour therapy)

Long term surveillance and documentation in regular intervals
 (acc. ICPC³ following symptoms or acc. ICD-10-GM⁴ following diagnoses)

LoE 5 D AGO ++

Akute Toxizität

1. WHO Handbook for reporting results of cancer treatment, N0 48 (1979) (WHO offset Publications, Geneva)
2. NCI, Bethesda, USA, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v5.0 (CTCAE; published 2017);
https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/ctc.htm#ctc_50 (Download 18.01.2018)

Akute Toxizität nach jedem Therapiezyklus abfragen


1. Cirillo M, Lunardi G, Coati F, et al: Management of oral anticancer drugs: Feasibility and patient approval of a specific monitoring program. Tumori 100: 243-248, 2014

Langzeittoxizität

1. International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC) revised December 2016,
<http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/icpc2/en/> (Download 18.01.2018) or
<http://www.globalfamilydoctor.com/groups/WorkingParties/wicc.aspx> (Download 18.01.2018)
2. Deutschen Institut für Medizinische Dokumentation und Information (DIMDI), ICD-10-GM Version 2017;
<https://www.dimdi.de/static/de/klassi/icd-10-gm/kodesuche/onlinefassungen/htmlgm2017/> (Download 18.01.2018)
3. Kenyon M, Mayer DK, Owens AK. Late and long-term effects of breast cancer treatment and surveillance management for the general

practitioner. J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2014 May-Jun;43(3):382-98.

4. Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Guidelines Taskforce, Auditory and Vision Guidelines Taskforce, Cardiopulmonary Guidelines Taskforce, Endocrine Guidelines Taskforce, Genitourinary and Renal Guidelines Taskforce, Oral, Dental, Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Guidelines Taskforce, et al. Late Effects Surveillance Recommendations among Survivors of Childhood Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation: A Children's Oncology Group Report. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2017 May 1. Published in final edited form as: Biol Blood Marrow Transplant. 2016 May; 22(5): 782–795.
5. Inge Spronk, Joke C Korevaar, Francois G Schellevis, et al. Evidence-based recommendations on care for breast cancer survivors for primary care providers: a review of evidence-based breast cancer guidelines. BMJ Open. 2017; 7(12): e015118.
6. M.J. Heins, J.C. Korevaar, P.M. Rijken, et al. For which health problems do cancer survivors visit their General Practitioner? European Journal of Cancer (2013) 49, 211– 218.



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Acute Toxicity (NCI CTCAE v 5.0, 2017)

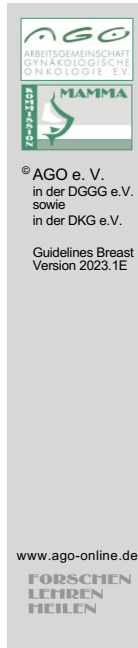
- **Grade 1**
Mild; asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated.
- **Grade 2**
Moderate; minimal, local or noninvasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental ADL*.
- **Grade 3**
Severe or medically significant but not immediately life-threatening; hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization indicated; disabling; limiting self care ADL**.
- **Grade 4**
Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated.
- **Grade 5**
Death related to AE.

Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

* Instrumental ADL refer to preparing meals, shopping for groceries or clothes, using the telephone, managing money, etc.

** Self care ADL refer to bathing, dressing and undressing, feeding self, using the toilet, taking medications, and not bedridden.

1. NCI, Bethesda, USA, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v5.0 (CTCAE; published 2017); https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/ctc.htm#ctc_50 (Download 18.01.2018)



Incidence of Side Effects

- According to product information by MedDRA* classification

* MedDRA - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

*MedDRA - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

<https://www.meddra.org/>

Chemotherapy – Acute Toxicities I

DRUGS	SYSTEM ORGAN CLASS														
	INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	NEOPLASMS BEN. AND MALIGNANT	NSC INCL CYSTS (EXCL. LYMPH. SYST. DISORDERS)	ISOTHERM. DISORDERS (ALLERGIES)	ENDOCRINE DISORDERS	METABOLISM AND NUTRITION DISORDERS	PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS	NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS	EYE DISORDERS	EAR AND LABYRINTH DISORDERS	CARDIAC DISORDERS	VASCULAR DISOR. INCL. HOT FLUSHES			
Alkylating antineoplastic agent															
Cyclophosphamide	4	2	5	5	1	-	1	3	2	3	3	3			
Anti-Metabolites															
Methotrexate	1	-	4	3	3	-	3	4	2	-	1	2			
5-Fluorouracil*	5	-	5	2	2	5	-	3	3	-	5	3			
Capecitabine	4	3 (Lipoma)	4	3	-	5	4	4	4	3	3	4			
Gemcitabine	4	-	5	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	2			
Platinum-complexes															
Cisplatin	4	2	5	3	2	5	-	4	2	5	4	4			
Carboplatin	4	-	5	4	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-			
Anthracyclines / Anthrachinones															
Epi-Doxorubicin	5	3	5	1-2	-	1-5	-	-	4	-	4	5			
Liposom. Doxorubicin	5	-	5	-	-	5	3	4	(4)	-	4	4			
PEG-lipos. Doxorubicin	4	-	4	-	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	-			
Mitoxanthrone	5	3	5	3	-	4	-	4	3	3	4	3			
Taxanes															
Paclitaxel	5	1	5	5	-	1	1	5	1	1	4	5			
nab-Paclitaxel	4	-	5	3	-	5	4	5	4	4	4	4			
Docetaxel	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	4	4			
Further tubulin-targeting drugs															
Vinorelbine IV (PO)	5(5)	-	(5)	2(1)	-	-	(5)	(5)	(4)	-	2(3)	3(4)			
Eribulin	4	-	4	-	-	5	4	5	4	4	4	4			

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according the MedDRA-classification with the following categories of frequency: 1. Very rarely (<1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10). - unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

Side effect categories - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)

1. MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw.
https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf

Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Cyclophosphamid: http://www.baxter.de/de_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf
2. Methotrexat: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten_117469/fachinformation
3. 5-Fluorouracil: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fluorouracil-HEXAL-50-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-100-ml_546519/fachinformation
4. Capecitabin: <https://www.zentiva.de/Produkte/Capecitabin-Zentiva/Downloads?id=a63946ee-51ce-46ac-8184-a468b705ed9b>
5. Gemcitabin: <http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/GemzarFI07Jan.pdf>
6. Cisplatin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Cisplatin-Teva-1-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-100-ml_543960/fachinformation
7. Carboplatin: <http://www.teva.de/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=37532&g=-1&r=11068%2C11068&token=eefb22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e>

8. Epirubicin:
9. Doxorubicin:
10. Liposomales Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion_359323/fachinformation
11. PEG-lipo. Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml_121890/fachinformation
12. Mitoxantron: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml_543783/fachinformation
13. Paclitaxel: <https://medikamio.com/de-de/medikamente/paclitaxel-ratiopharm/pil>
14. Nab-Paclitaxel: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation
15. Docetaxel: <https://mein.sanofi.de/produkte/Taxotere/Downloads?id=89447754-dfb2-450b-b35a-36950de8a74d>
16. Vinorelbin: <http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d3/fachinfo/Navelbine.pdf>
17. Eribulin: http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf

Further references (selection)

1. Azim HA Jr, de Azambuja E, Colozza M, et al.: Long-term toxic effects of adjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2011 Sep;22(9):1939-47.
2. Petrelli F et al: Mortality, leukemic risk, and cardiovascular toxicity of adjuvant anthracycline and taxane chemotherapy in breast cancer: a meta-analysis. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2012 Sep;135(2):335-46
3. Jim HS et al: Meta-analysis of cognitive functioning in breast cancer survivors previously treated with standard-dose chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Oct 10;30(29):3578-87
4. Cortes J, O'Shaughnessy J, Loesch D et al. Eribulin monotherapy versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with metastatic breast cancer (EMBRACE): a phase 3 open-label randomised study. *Lancet*. 2011;377:914-23
5. Link, H. and S. Schmitz (2013). "Treatment of cancer-associated anaemia: results from a two-day cross-sectional survey in Germany." *Onkologie* 36(5): 266-272.
6. Fox P, Darley A, Furlong E, et al: The assessment and management of chemotherapy-related toxicities in patients with breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas: A scoping review. *Eur J Oncol Nurs*. 2017 Feb;26:63-82. doi: 10.1016/j.ejon.2016.12.008. Epub 2016 Dec 22.

7. Maeda S, Saimura M, Minami S, et al. Efficacy and safety of eribulin as first- to third-line treatment in patients with advanced or metastatic breast cancer previously treated with anthracyclines and taxanes. See comment in PubMed Commons below Breast. 2017 Jan 2;32:66-72. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2016.12.017.
8. Zhang XH, Hao S, Gao B, et al. A network meta-analysis for toxicity of eight chemotherapy regimens in the treatment of metastatic/advanced breast cancer. Oncotarget. 2016 Dec 20;7(51):84533-84543. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.13023.
9. Basch E, Prestrud AA, Hesketh PJ, et al. Antiemetics: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2011;29:4189- 4198
10. Crawford J.
11. NCCN, editor. NCCNR Practice Guidelines in Oncology - v.1.2011; Myeloid Growth Factors. National Comprehensive Cancer Network 2011. 18-7-2011.
12. Madeddu C, Deidda M, Piras A, et al. Pathophysiology of cardiotoxicity induced by nonanthracycline chemotherapy. J Cardiovasc Med (Hagerstown). 2016 May;17 Suppl 1 Special issue on Cardiotoxicity from Antiblastic Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.

Chemotherapy – Acute Toxicities II

	SYSTEM ORGAN CLASS													
DRUG	RESPIRAT., HORAC & MEDIA- STINAL DIS.	GASTROINT DISO (NAUSEA, EMESIS)	HEPATOBIILIARY DISORDERS	SKIN & SUBCUT. TIS. DISORD.	HAEMATOLOGICAL & IMMUNE DISORDERS	CONNECTIVE TISSE DISORDERS	RENAL & URINARY DISORDERS	PREGN., PUERPER. & PERINATAL CONDIT.	REPRODUCT. SYS. & BREAST DISORDERS	DISORD. & ADMIN. SITE	CONGENITAL & FAMILIAL GENET. DISORDERS	SPECIAL FEATURES		
Alkylating antineoplastic agent														
Cyclophosphamide	2	4	4	5	-	5	-	4	5	-		Hyponatraemia		
Anti-Metabolite														
Methotrexate	4	5	5	4	3	3	-	3	1	-		Mucositis, risk of "third space"-toxicity		
5-Fluorouracil	5	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	5	-		Risk DPD-deficiency: light 5%, severe 0,1%; diarrhea, heart		
Capecitabine	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	3	5	-		Hand-foot-syndrome (HFS), risk of DPD-deficiency; heart		
Gemcitabine	5	5	5	5	4	5	-	-	5	-		Flu-like symptoms, edema, heart		
Platinum-complexes														
Cisplatinum	4	5	4	4	-	5	-	3	5	-		Nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, CIPN		
Carboplatin	4	5	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-		Colitis (nephrotoxicity)		
Anthracyclines / Anthrachinones														
Epi-/Doxorubicin	2	5	-	5	1	4	-	1	5	-		Cardiotoxicity (CHF), sec. malign. diseases, extravasation		
Lipo. Doxorubicin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	(4)	5	-				
PEG-lipo. Doxo.	4	5	-	5	4	-	-	4	5	-		Palmar and plantar erythema (PPE)		
Mitoxanthrone	4	5	3	5	-	3	-	3	4	-		Sec. AML, cardiomyopathy		
Taxanes														
Paclitaxel	2	5	1	5	5	-	-	-	5	-		Peripheral neuropathy (CIPN); hypersensitivity, myalgia		
nab-Paclitaxel	4	5	3	5	5	3	-	3	5	-		Peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)		
Docetaxel	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-		Fluid retention, paronychia, colitis, myalgia		
Further tubulin-targeting drugs														
Vinorelbine IV (PO)	3(4)	2 (5)	5(6)	2(5)	-(4)	2(4)	-	-	-	-		Phlebitis, GI-Tox (PO), CIPN		
Eribulin	5	5	4	5	5	4	-	-	5	-		Constipation, CIPN		

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according the MedDRA-classification with the following categories of frequency: 1. Very rarely (<1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10).

- unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

Abbreviations

AML = Acute myeloid Leucemia; DPD = Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase); CHF = congestive heart failure; CIPN = Chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy; HFS = Hand-Foot-Syndrom; PPE = Palmar and plantar Erythema

Side effect categories - MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)

1. MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw. https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf

Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Cyclophosphamid: http://www.baxter.de/de_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf
2. Methotrexat: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/MTX-HEXAL-10-mg-Tabletten_117469/fachinformation
3. 5-Fluorouracil: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fluorouracil-HEXAL-50-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-100-ml_546519/fachinformation
4. Capecitabin: <https://www.zentiva.de/Produkte/Capecitabin-Zentiva/Downloads?id=a63946ee-51ce-46ac-8184-a468b705ed9b>
5. Gemcitabin: <http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/GemzarFI07Jan.pdf>

6. Cisplatin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Cisplatin-Teva-1-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-100-ml_543960/fachinformation
7. Carboplatin: <http://www.teva.de/index.php?elD=dumpFile&t=f&f=37532&g=-1&r=11068%2C11068&token=eebfb22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e>
8. Epirubicin:
9. Doxorubicin:
10. Liposomales Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Myocet-50-mg-Pulver-Dispersion-u-Loesungsmittel-fuer-ein-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsdispersion_359323/fachinformation
11. PEG-lipo. Doxorubicin: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Caelyx-2-mg-ml-Konzentrat-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionsloesung-10-ml_121890/fachinformation
12. Mitoxantron: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Mitoxantron-Teva-2-mg-ml-Injektionsloesung-15ml_543783/fachinformation
13. Paclitaxel: <https://medikamio.com/de-de/medikamente/paclitaxel-ratiopharm/pil>
14. Nab-Paclitaxel: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abiraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusionssuspension_514889/fachinformation
15. Docetaxel: <https://mein.sanofi.de/produkte/Taxotere/Downloads?id=89447754-dfb2-450b-b35a-36950de8a74d>
16. Vinorelbin: <http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d3/fachinfo/Navelbine.pdf>
17. Eribulin: http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf

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1. Azim HA Jr, de Azambuja E, Colozza M, et al.: Long-term toxic effects of adjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer. Ann Oncol. 2011 Sep;22(9):1939-47.
2. Petrelli F et al: Mortality, leukemic risk, and cardiovascular toxicity of adjuvant anthracycline and taxane chemotherapy in breast cancer: a meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2012 Sep;135(2):335-46
3. Jim HS et al: Meta-analysis of cognitive functioning in breast cancer survivors previously treated with standard-dose chemotherapy. J Clin Oncol. 2012 Oct 10;30(29):3578-87
4. Cortes J, O'Shaughnessy J, Loesch D et al. Eribulin monotherapy versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with metastatic breast cancer (EMBRACE): a phase 3 open-label randomised study. Lancet. 2011;377:914-23
5. Link, H. and S. Schmitz (2013). "Treatment of cancer-associated anaemia: results from a two-day cross-sectional survey in Germany."

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6. Fox P, Darley A, Furlong E, Miaskowski C, Patiraki E, Armes J, Ream E, Papadopoulou C, McCann L, Kearney N, Maguire R. The assessment and management of chemotherapy-related toxicities in patients with breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas: A scoping review. Eur J Oncol Nurs. 2017 Feb;26:63-82. doi: 10.1016/j.ejon.2016.12.008. Epub 2016 Dec 22.
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9. Basch E, Prestrud AA, Hesketh PJ, et al. Antiemetics: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2011;29:4189- 4198
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12. Madeddu C, Deidda M, Piras A, et al. Pathophysiology of cardiotoxicity induced by nonanthracycline chemotherapy. *J Cardiovasc Med (Hagerstown)*. 2016 May;17 Suppl 1 Special issue on Cardiotoxicity from Antiblastic Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.

Diagnostics* before Start of 5-FU (i.v.) / Capecitabine-Therapy

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1a	A	++

■ DPD (Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase) - Deficiency Testing (DPYD-Genotype or Phenotype)

Phenotype determination (e.g. uracil in plasma / urine, determination of DPD-activity) are less standardized assays

Systematic review (cancer patients under 5-FU therapy)**:

- DPYD-variants (heterozygous or homozygous) 4.1%
- Therapy-associated mortality 2.3% (vs. 0.1% w/o DPYD-variants) – risk for therapy-associated death 25.6-fold increase

* Recommendation according to Medical Alert (Rote-Hand-Brief) 4.6.2020

** Sharma et al, Oncologist 2021

DPD Deficiency:

1. Rote-Hand-Brief vom 04.06.2020: <https://www.bfarm.de/SharedDocs/Risikoinformationen/Pharmakovigilanz/DE/RHB/2020/rhb-fluorouracil.html> (Zugriff am 17.01.2022)
2. García-Alfonso P, Saiz-Rodríguez M, Mondéjar R, et al. Consensus of experts from the Spanish Pharmacogenetics and Pharmacogenomics Society and the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology for the genotyping of DPYD in cancer patients who are candidates for treatment with fluoropyrimidines. Clin Transl Oncol. 2021 Nov 13.
3. Sharma BB, Rai K, Blunt H et al. Pathogenic DPYD Variants and Treatment-Related Mortality in Patients Receiving Fluoropyrimidine Chemotherapy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Oncologist 2021 Dec;26(12):1008-1016.

Endocrine Therapy – Toxicities

DRUG	INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	NEOPLASMS BEN.	MALIGNANT AND UNSPECIFIED NCYSTS & POLYPS	BLOOD & LYMPH. SYST. DISORDERS	IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS (ALLERGIES)	ENDOCRINE DISORDERS	METABOLISM AND NUTRITION DISORDERS	PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS	NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS	EYE DISORDERS	EAR AND LABYRINTH DISORDERS	CARDIAC DISORDERS	VASCULAR DISOR. INCL.
Tamoxifen	-		3	4	-	3	5	-	4	4	-	-	4
AI													
Anastrozole	-	-		4	-	-	4	5	5	4	-	4	5
Exemestane				3	-	-	4	4	4	3	-	3	5
Letrozole	3	-		3	-	-	5	4	4	3	-	3	5
SERD													
Fulvestrant	4	-		3	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4

DRUG	RESPIR., THORAC. & GASTROINT. DIS.	HEPATOBI LARY (EMESIS)	HEPATOBI LARY DISORDERS	SKIN & SUBCUT. TIS.	DIS. (ALOPECIA) ETAL & CONNECTIVE	TISSUE DISORDERS	RENA L & URINARY DISORDERS	PREGN. PUERPER. & PERINAT. COND.	REPRODUCT. SYS. & BREAST	GENERAL DIS. & ADMINSTRATIO	CONGEN. FAULT. & GENET. DISORD.	SPECIAL FEATURES
Tamoxifen	3	5	4	5	4	-	-	5	5	1	Hot flushes; rarely: endometrial Ca (>55y); thrombosis	
AI												
Anastrozole	-	5	4	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	Hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis; cognition	
Exemestane	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	Hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis; cognition	
Letrozole	3	4	3	5	5	3	-	4	5	-	Hot flushes, arthralgia, osteoporosis; cognition	
SERD												
Fulvestrant	-	5	5	4	4	4	-	3	5	-	Hitzewallungen	

Listing and grading of side effects was performed according the MedDRA-classification with the following categories or frequency:

1. Very rarely (< 1/10,000); 2. rarely (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/10,000); 3. occasionally (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100); 4. frequently (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10); 5. very frequently (≥ 1/10).

- unknown (based on available data incidence not assessable)

Side effect categories- MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities)

1. MedDRA: <https://www.meddra.org/> bzw. https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf

Sources for product information (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Tamoxifen: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Tamoxifen-20-mg-HEXAL-Filmtbl_8660/fachinformation
2. Anastrozol: <https://imedikament.de/anastrozol-ratiopharm-1-mg-filmtabletten/fachinformation>
3. Exemestan: http://www.success-studie.de/c/downloads/Fachinfo/FI_ExemestanAromasin.pdf
4. Letrozol: http://www.success-studie.de/b/downloads/Fachinfo/Femara_Juli_2014.pdf
5. Fulvestrant: https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation

Key-Toxicities – Antibodies

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
Trastuzumab		
▪ Cardiotoxicity in the adjuvant setting (1.0–2.0%)	1b	A
▪ Troponin I may identify patients at risk for cardiotoxicity	2b	B
Pertuzumab		
▪ Skin rash, diarrhea, mucositis	1b	A
Bevacizumab		
▪ Hypertension, proteinuria, bleeding, left ventricular dysfunction	1a	A

Cardiotoxicity

1. Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N et al: Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med 365:1273-1283, 2011
2. Procter M, Suter TM, de Azambuja, et al: Longer-term assessment of trastuzumab-related cardiac adverse events in the Herceptin Adjuvant (HERA) trial. J Clin Oncol 28: 3422-3428, 2010
3. Russell SD, Blackwell KL, Lawrence J, et al: Independent adjudication of symptomatic heart failure with the use of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide followed by trastuzumab adjuvant therapy: a combined review of cardiac data from the National Surgical Adjuvant breast and Bowel Project B-31 and the North Central Cancer Treatment Group N9831 clinical trials. J Clin Oncol 28: 3416-3421, 2010
4. Higa GM, Abraham J: Biological mechanisms of bevacizumab-associated adverse events. Expert. Rev Anticancer Ther 2009;9:999–1007
5. Martin M, Esteva FJ, Alba E, et al: Minimizing cardiotoxicity while optimizing treatment efficacy with trastuzumab: review and expert recommendations. Oncologist 2009;14:1–11
6. Untch M, Eidtmann H, du Bois A, et al: Cardiac safety of trastuzumab in combination with epirubicin and cyclophosphamide in women with metastatic breast cancer: results of a phase I trial. Eur J Cancer 2004; 40:988–97
7. Cameron D, Piccart-Gebhart MJ, Gelber RD, et al.: Herceptin Adjuvant (HERA) Trial Study Team. 11 years' follow-up of trastuzumab after adjuvant chemotherapy in HER2-positive early breast cancer: final analysis of the HERceptin Adjuvant (HERA) trial. Lancet. 2017 Mar 25;389(10075):1195-1205.

8. Pondé NF, Lambertini M, de Azambuja E. Twenty years of anti-HER2 therapy-associated cardiotoxicity. ESMO Open. 2016 Jul 21;1(4):e000073.
9. Lyon AR, López-Fernández T, Couch LS et al: 2022 ESC Guidelines on cardio-oncology developed in collaboration with the European Hematology Association (EHA), the European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ESTRO) and the International Cardio-Oncology Society (IC-OS). Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging. 2022 Sep 10;23(10):e333-e465.

Troponin I

1. Cardinale D, Colombo A, Torrisi R, et al: Trastuzumab-induced cardiotoxicity: clinical and prognostic implications of troponin I evaluation. J Clin Oncol 28: 3910-3916, 2010

Pertuzumab

1. von Minckwitz G, Procter M, de Azambuja E, et al. APHINITY Steering Committee and Investigators. Adjuvant Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab in Early HER-2 Positive Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2017 Jul 13;377(2):122-131.
2. Drucker AM, Wu S, Dang CT, et al.: Risk of rash with the anti-HER2 dimerization antibody pertuzumab: a meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2012 Sep;135(2):347-54.
3. Baselga J, Cortes J, Kim S-B et al. Pertuzumab plus Trastuzumab plus Docetaxel for metastatic breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2012; 366:109-119

Bevacizumab

1. Cortes J, Calvo V, Ramirez-Merino N et al: Adverse events risk associated with bevacizumab addition to breast cancer chemotherapy: a metanalysis. Ann Oncol. 2019 Jan 9. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdy535
2. Hamilton EP, Blackwell KL: Safety of Bevacizumab in patients with metastatic breast cancer. Oncology 80:314-325, 2011
3. Syrigos KN, Karapanagiotu E, Boura P et al: Bevacizumab-induced hypertension. Biodrugs; 25:159-169, 2011
4. Blowers E, Hall K: Managing adverse events in the use of bevacizumab and chemotherapy. Br J Nurs 2009;18:351–6, 58
5. Miller K, Wang M, Gralow J, et al: Paclitaxel plus bevacizumab versus paclitaxel alone for metastatic breast cancer. N Engl J Med 357: 2666-2676, 2007

Toxicities of New Compounds: anti-HER2-TKI – Neratinib, Lapatinib –

Lapatinib

AE, %	All grades	Grade \geq 3
Diarrhea	61%	6%
Nausea	18%	4%
Rash	60%	6%
Fatigue	16%	4%
Cardiac	3%	< 1% SAE
Hepatobiliary	8%	
All AE %	92%	SAE 6%

	LoE	GR	AGO
Primary prophylaxis with loperamide	2b	B	++

Neratinib

AE, %	Alle Grade	Grad \geq 3
Diarrhea	90	40,1
Nausea	43	2
Abdominal pain	36	2
Fatigue	27	2
Emesis	26	3
Exanthema	18	0,6
Stomatitis	14	0,6
Appetite loss	12	0,2
Dyspepsia	10	0,4
ALAT elevated	9	1,2
ASAT elevated	7	0,7
Nail disorders	8	0,3
Dry skin	6	0

1. Chan A, Delagoge S, Holmes FA et al Neratinib after trastuzumab –based adjuvant therapy in patients with HER2 positive breast cancer (ExteNET): a multicentr, randomized, double.-blind, placebo controlled , phase III trial. Lancet Oncol 17(39): 367-377, 2016
2. Piccart-Gebhart M , Holmes E., Baselga J et al Adjuvant Lapatinib and Trastuzumab for Early Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-positive Breast Cancer:Results From the Randomized Phase III Adjuvant Lapatinib and/or Trastuzumab Treatment Optimization Trial. JCO 34:1034-1042, 2015
3. Neratinib, Lapatinb s. aktuelle Fachinformation [www. Fachinfo.de](http://www.fachinfo.de)

Common Toxicities with anti-HER2-TKI: Tucatinib + Trastuzumab + Capecitabine

Event	Capecitabine + Tucatinib + Trastuzumab	
	Any grade (%)	≥ 3 grade (%)
Any adverse event	99.3	55.2
Diarrhea	80.9	12.9
PPE syndrome	63.4	13.1
Nausea	58.4	3.7
Fatigue	45.0	4.7
Vomiting	35.9	3.0
Stomatitis	25.5	2.5
Reduced appetite	24.8	0.5
Headache	21.5	0.5

1. Murthy RK, Loi S, Okines A, et al. Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, and Capecitabine for HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020 Feb 13;382(7):597-609. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1914609. Epub 2019 Dec 11.
2. Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, Capecitabin s. aktuelle Fachinformation www.fachinfo.de

Key-Toxicities – Antibody-Drug-Conjugates

Sacituzumab Govitecan

- (Febrile) neutropenia, leukopenia, anemia, diarrhea, nausea, alopecia

Trastuzumab-Emtansin (T-DM1)

- Thrombozytopenia, elevation liver enzymes, pyrexia, headache
pneumonitis, neuropathy

Trastuzumab-Deruxtecan

- Interstitial lung disease, neutropenia, nausea, alopecia,

Oxford	
LoE	GR

1b A

1b A

1b A

Sacituzumab Govitecan...


1. Bardia A, Hurvitz SA, Tolane SM, et al. Sacituzumab Govitecan in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2021 Apr 22;384(16):1529-1541.
2. Rugo HS, Tolane SM, Loirat D, et al. Safety analyses from the phase 3 ASCENT trial of sacituzumab govitecan in metastatic triple-negative breast cancer. NPJ Breast Cancer. 2022 Aug 29;8(1):98.

T-DM1

1. Verma S, Miles D, Gianni L, et al: EMILIA Study Group. Trastuzumab emtansine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2012 Nov 8;367(19):1783-91.
2. von Minckwitz G, Huang CS, Mano MS, et al.; KATHERINE Investigators. Trastuzumab Emtansine for Residual Invasive HER2-Positive Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2018 Dec 5. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1814017
3. Barroso-Sousa R, Tarantino P, Tayob N et al. Cardiac outcomes of subjects on adjuvant trastuzumab emtansine vs paclitaxel in combination with trastuzumab for stage I HER2-positive breast cancer (ATEMPT) study (TBCRC033): a randomized controlled trial. NPJ Breast Cancer. 2022 Feb 16;8(1):18.
4. Wuerstlein R, Ellis P, Montemurro F. Final results of the global and Asia cohorts of KAMILLA, a phase IIIB safety trial of trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2-positive advanced breast cancer. ESMO Open. 2022 Oct;7(5):100561.

Trastuzumab-Deruxtecan

1. Cortés J, Kim SB, Chung WP et al. Trastuzumab Deruxtecan versus Trastuzumab Emtansine for Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022 Mar 24;386(12):1143-1154.
2. Modi S, Jacot W, Yamashita T et al. Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Previously Treated HER2-Low Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022 Jul 7;387(1):9-20.
3. Hurvitz SA, Hegg R, Chung WP et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan versus trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer: updated results from DESTINY-Breast03, a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2022 Dec 6:S0140-6736(22)02420-5.
4. Modi S, Saura C, Yamashita T, et al.: Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020 Feb 13;382(7):610-621.
5. Tamura K, Tsurutani J, Takahashi S, et al.: Trastuzumab deruxtecan (ds-8201a) in patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer previously treated with trastuzumab emtansine: A dose-expansion, phase 1 study. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:816-826.

<div>  Toxicities of CDK 4/6 Inhibitors (Palbociclib / Ribociclib / Abemaciclib) </div>																																																																			
<div> <p>© AGO e. V. in der DGGG e.V. sowie in der DKG e.V.</p> <p>Guidelines Breast Version 2023.1E</p> <p>www.ago-online.de</p> <p>FORSCHEN LEBEN HEILEN</p> </div>	<table> <tr> <th>UE, %</th><th>All Grades</th><th>Grade 3</th><th>Grade 4</th></tr> <tr> <td>Neutropenia</td><td>79,5/74,3/41,3</td><td>56,1/49,7/19,6</td><td>10,4/9,6/1,5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leukopenia</td><td>39,0/32,9/20,8</td><td>24,1/19,8/7,3</td><td>0,7/1,2/0,3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Anemia</td><td>24,1/18,6/28,4</td><td>5,2/0,9/5,8</td><td>0,2/0,3/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Thrombocytopenia</td><td>15,5/5,7/10,0</td><td>1,4/0,6/2,0</td><td>0,2/0/< 1,0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fatigue</td><td>37,4/36,5/40,1</td><td>1,8/2,1/1,8</td><td>0/0,3/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nausea</td><td>35,1/51,5/38,5</td><td>0,2/2,4/0,9</td><td>0/0/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vomiting</td><td>15,5/29,3/28,4</td><td>0,5/3,6/1,2</td><td>0/0/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Diarrhea</td><td>26,1/35,0/81,3</td><td>1,4/1,2/9,5</td><td>0/0/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Alopecia</td><td>32,9/33,2/26,6</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>Exantheme</td><td>17,8/17,1/14,0</td><td>0,9/0,6/< 1,0</td><td>0/0/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>ALT elevated</td><td>9,9/15,6/15,6</td><td>1,7/7,5/5,8</td><td>0,1/1,8/0,3</td></tr> <tr> <td>AST elevated</td><td>9,7/15,0/15,0</td><td>2,5/4,8/3,0</td><td>0/0,9/0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Infections</td><td>60/50,3/39,1</td><td>6,0/3,6/4,0</td><td>1/0,6/0,9</td></tr> <tr> <td>QT-prolongation</td><td>N.A./7,5/N.A.</td><td>N.A./3,0/N.A.</td><td>N.A./0/N.A.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Palbociclib/Ribociclib/Abemaciclib</td></tr> </table>	UE, %	All Grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	Neutropenia	79,5/74,3/41,3	56,1/49,7/19,6	10,4/9,6/1,5	Leukopenia	39,0/32,9/20,8	24,1/19,8/7,3	0,7/1,2/0,3	Anemia	24,1/18,6/28,4	5,2/0,9/5,8	0,2/0,3/0	Thrombocytopenia	15,5/5,7/10,0	1,4/0,6/2,0	0,2/0/< 1,0	Fatigue	37,4/36,5/40,1	1,8/2,1/1,8	0/0,3/0	Nausea	35,1/51,5/38,5	0,2/2,4/0,9	0/0/0	Vomiting	15,5/29,3/28,4	0,5/3,6/1,2	0/0/0	Diarrhea	26,1/35,0/81,3	1,4/1,2/9,5	0/0/0	Alopecia	32,9/33,2/26,6	-	-	Exantheme	17,8/17,1/14,0	0,9/0,6/< 1,0	0/0/0	ALT elevated	9,9/15,6/15,6	1,7/7,5/5,8	0,1/1,8/0,3	AST elevated	9,7/15,0/15,0	2,5/4,8/3,0	0/0,9/0	Infections	60/50,3/39,1	6,0/3,6/4,0	1/0,6/0,9	QT-prolongation	N.A./7,5/N.A.	N.A./3,0/N.A.	N.A./0/N.A.	Palbociclib/Ribociclib/Abemaciclib					
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Palbociclib/Ribociclib/Abemaciclib																																																																			

Palbociclib


- Verma S, Bartlett CH, Schnell P, et al. Palbociclib in Combination With Fulvestrant in Women With Hormone Receptor-Positive/HER2-Negative Advanced Metastatic Breast Cancer: Detailed Safety Analysis From a Multicenter, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Phase III Study (PALOMA-3). Oncologist. 2016 Oct;21(10):1165-1175. Epub 2016 Jul 1.
- N.Harbeck, J. Ettl, Palbociclib, CDK 4/ 6 Inhibition als neue Therapieoption bei Patientinnen mit fortgeschrittenem HR+/ Her – Mammakarzinom. Drug Report, 2017
- Berger F, Marce M, Delaloge S et al. Randomised, open-label, multicentric phase III trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of palbociclib in combination with endocrine therapy, guided by ESR1 mutation monitoring in oestrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer patients: study design of PADA-1. BMJ Open. 2022 Mar 3;12(3):e055821.
- Martín M, Zielinski C, Ruiz-Borrego M, Carrasco E et al. Overall survival with palbociclib plus endocrine therapy versus capecitabine in postmenopausal patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer in the PEARL study Eur J Cancer. 2022 Jun;168:12-24
- Cristofanilli M, Rugo HS, Im SA et al. Overall Survival with Palbociclib and Fulvestrant in Women with HR+/HER2- ABC: Updated Exploratory Analyses of PALOMA-3, a Double-blind, Phase III Randomized Study. Clin Cancer Res. 2022 Aug 15;28(16):3433-3442.

Ribociclib

1. Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA, et al. Ribociclib as First-Line Therapy for HR-Positive, Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2016 Nov 3;375(18):1738-1748. Epub 2016 Oct 7.
2. Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA. Overall Survival with Ribociclib plus Letrozole in Advanced Breast Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2022 Mar 10;386(10):942-950.
3. Lu YS, Im SA, Colleoni M, Franke F et al. Updated Overall Survival of Ribociclib plus Endocrine Therapy versus Endocrine Therapy Alone in Pre- and Perimenopausal Patients with HR+/HER2- Advanced Breast Cancer in MONALEESA-7: A Phase III Randomized Clinical Trial. Clin Cancer Res. 2022 Mar 1;28(5):851-859.

Abemaciclib

1. Sledge GW, Jr., Toi M, Neven P, et al: Monarch 2: Abemaciclib in combination with fulvestrant in women with hr+/her2- advanced breast cancer who had progressed while receiving endocrine therapy. J Clin Oncol 2017;35:2875-2884.
2. Goetz MP, Toi M, Campone M, et al: Monarch 3: Abemaciclib as initial therapy for advanced breast cancer. J Clin Oncol 2017;35:3638-3646.
3. Lu YS, Im SA, Colleoni M et al. Abemaciclib plus endocrine therapy for hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive, high-risk early breast cancer (monarchE): results from a preplanned interim analysis of a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Clin Cancer Res. 2022 Mar 1;28(5):851-859.



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Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) and CDK 4/6 Inhibitors

Pulmonary toxicity of cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) 4/6 inhibitors from the publicly available FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS):

- 2.1% of all reports for abemaciclib; 0.3% of all reports palbociclib / ribociclib
- Increased reporting found for
 - CDK4/6 inhibitors vs. other drugs (ROR = 1.50; 95% CI = 1.28–1.74)
 - Abemaciclib vs other anticancer agents (4.70; 3.62–5.98).

Overall incidence:

Systematic review of published data:


CDK 4/6i: Any grade 1.64% (0.68% control). Pooled RR 2.26, 95% CI: 1.60-3.19, p < 0.00001

CDK 4/6i: Grade 3/4 0.28% (0.06% control). Pooled RR 2.35, 95% CI: 0.37-15.08, p = 0.37

Monarch-E:

Abemaciclib any grade 2.9% (≥ G3 0.4% - 1 G5 event); control 1.2% (≥ G3 n = 1; 0%)

1. Raschi E, Fusaroli M, Ardizzoni A, et al. Cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitors and interstitial lung disease in the FDA adverse event reporting system: a pharmacovigilance assessment. Breast Cancer Res Treat 2021 Feb;186(1):219-227.
2. Toi M, Harbeck N, Puig JM et al. Characterization of venous thromboembolic events (VTE), elevated aminotransferases (EAT) and interstitial lung disease (ILD) in monarchE. ESMO Breast 2021
3. Jahan N, Wongsasengsak S, Rehman A, et al. Relative risk of pneumonitis or interstitial lung disease (ILD) associated with the use of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CDK4/6i): A systematic review and meta-analysis of phase 3 randomized controlled trials. ASCO 2021, #1072
4. Zhang Y, Ma Z, Sun X et al. Interstitial lung disease in patients treated with Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4/6 inhibitors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trial. Breast. 2022 Apr;62:162-169.



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LEBEN
HEILEN

Venous Thromboembolic Events: Adjuvant Abemaciclib (Monarch-E trial)


Abemaciclib : All grade 2.3% (grade 3/4 1.2%)
Control arm: All grade 0.5% (grade 3/4 0.1%)

Characterization of VTE (DVT or PE)*

- VTE by first ET = AI
 - Abemaciclib: any grade 1.7% (G3/4 0.9%)
 - Control arm: any grade 0.5% (G3/4 0.2%)
- VTE by first ET = tamoxifen
 - Abemaciclib: any grade 4.1% (G3/4 2.2%)
 - Control arm: any grade 0.7% (G3/4 0.4%)

* DVT is a composite term for several forms of venous thrombosis; PE is a composite term including embolism and pulmonary embolism

1. Johnston SRD, Harbeck N, Hegg R, et al. Abemaciclib Combined With Endocrine Therapy for the Adjuvant Treatment of HR+, HER2-, Node-Positive, High-Risk, Early Breast Cancer (monarchE). J Clin Oncol. 2020 Dec 1;38(34):3987-3998.
2. Toi M, Harbeck N, Puig JM et al. Characterization of venous thromboembolic events (VTE), elevated aminotransferases (EAT) and interstitial lung disease (ILD) in monarchE. ESMO Breast 2021



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QT-Interval-Prolongation: Ribociclib vs. Placebo

- Post-baseline prolongation QT-interval > 480 msec 6,9 % vs. 1,2 %
- Post-baseline prolongation QT-interval > 500 msec 1,5 % vs. 0,3 %
- Discontinuation due to QT-interval prolongation 0,3 % vs. 0,6 %
- Prolongation of QT-interval is not associated with clinical symptoms, but with an increased risk of the life-threatening arrhythmia torsades de pointes (TdP)

1. Tripathy D, Im SA, Colleoni M, et al. Ribociclib plus endocrine therapy for premenopausal women with hormone-receptor-positive, advanced breast cancer (MONALEESA-7): a randomized phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2018 Jul;19(7):904-915.
2. Slamon DJ, Neven P, Chia S, et al. Phase III Randomized Study of Ribociclib and Fulvestrant in Hormone-Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-2 Negative Advanced Breasts Cancer: MONALEESA-3. *J Clin Oncol.* 2018 Aug 20;36(24):2465-2472.
3. Durairaj C, Ruiz-Garcia A, Gauthier ER, et al. Palbociclib has no clinically relevant effect on the QTc interval in patients with advanced breast cancer. *Anticancer Drugs.* 2018 Mar;29(3):271-280.
4. Trinkley KE, Page RL 2nd, Lien H, et al. QT interval prolongation and the risk of torsades de pointes: essentials for clinicians. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2013 Dec;29(12):1719-26.

Toxicities of mTOR-Inhibitor (Everolimus)

UE, %	All grades (%)	grade ≥ 3 (%)
Stomatitis	11,6	1,6
Exanthema	7,4	0,02
Anemia	3,3	1,3
Fatigue	6,8	0,8
Nausea	5,6	0
Emesis / Vomiting	2,9	0
Diarrhea	6,2	0,02
Loss of appetite	6,0	0,02
Headache	3,9	0
Weight loss	3,9	0
Dyspnea	3,8	0,08
Arthralgia	3,3	0
Epistaxis	3,1	0
Edema	2,9	0
Constipation	2,6	0
Pyrexia	2,9	0
Cough	4,5	0
ALT Elevated	2,6	0
Pneumonitis	0,2	0
Asthenia	2,4	0,04
Dysgeusia	4,3	0

1. Baselga J, Campone M, Piccart M et al Everolimus in postmenopausal hormone receptor positive advanced breast cancer N Engl J Med:366,: 520 -529, 2012

Toxicities of PI3K Inhibitor Alpelisib in Combination with Endocrine Therapy

Alpelisib + Fulvestrant

UE, %	All Grade	Grad >=3
Hyperglycemia	63,7%	32,7%
Diarrhea	57,7%	6,7%
Nausea	44,7%	2,5%
Decreased appetite	35,6%	< 1% SAE
Rush	35,5%	9,9%
Vomiting	27,1%	< 1% SAE
Weight loss	26,8%	3,9%
Stomatitis	24,6%	2,5%
Fatigue	24,3%	3,5
Asthenia	20,4%	1,8
Alopecia	19,7%	0
Mucositis	18,3%	2,1

Regard recommendations for management of side effects (Diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, Insulin resistance und metabolic syndrom)

LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	++

Andre F, et al N Engl J Med 2019;380:1929-1940

1. H. S. Rugo, F. André, et al. Time Course and Management of Key Adverse Events During the Randomized Phase 3 SOLAR-1 Study of PI3K inhibitor Alpelisib Plus Fulvestrant in Patients With HR-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer in press, 2020
2. Andre F, Ciruelos E, Rubovszky G et al.:Alpelisib for pik3ca-mutated, hormone receptor-positive advanced breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2019;380:1929-1940.
3. Mayer IA, Abramson V, Formisano L, et al.: A phase ib study of alpelisib (byl719), a pi3kalpha-specific inhibitor, with letrozole in er+/her2-negative metastatic breast cancer. Clin Cancer Res 2016.

Toxicities of PARP-Inhibitors – Olaparib, Talazoparib

Olaparib

AE. %	all grades (%)	grade ≥ 3 (%)
AE, overall	97.1	36.6
Neutropenia	27.3	9.3
Anemia	40.0	16.1
Fatigue	28.8	2.9
Nausea	58.0	0
Emesis	29.8	0
Diarrhea	20.5	0.5
Appetite loss	16.1	0
Headache	20.0	1
Pyrexia	14.1	0
Cough	17.1	0
ALT elevated	11.2	1.5
AST elevated	9.3	2.4
PPE	0.5	
Treatm. discontinuation	4.9	

Talazoparib

AE. %	all grades (%)	grade ≥ 3 (%)
AE, overall	98,6	31,8
neutropenia	34,6	20,9
Anemia	52,8	39,2
Fatigue	50,3	1,7
Nausea	48,6	0,3
Emesis	24,8	2,4
Diarrhea	22,0	0,7
Appetite loss	21,3	0,3
Headache	32,5	1,7
Back pain	21,0	2,4
Dyspnea	17,5	2,4
Pleural effusion	2,1	1,7
PPE	1,4	0,3

1. Litton JK, Rugo HS, Ettl J, et al. Talazoparib in Patients with Advanced Breast Cancer and a Germline BRCA Mutation. N Engl J Med. 2018 Aug 23;379(8):753-763.
2. Robson M, Im SA, Senkus E et al. Olaparib for metastatic breast cancer in patients with germline BRCA mutation N Engl J Med 377: 523-533, 2017

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

■ Therapeutic approaches (antibodies)

■ PD-1 / PD-L1

PD-1

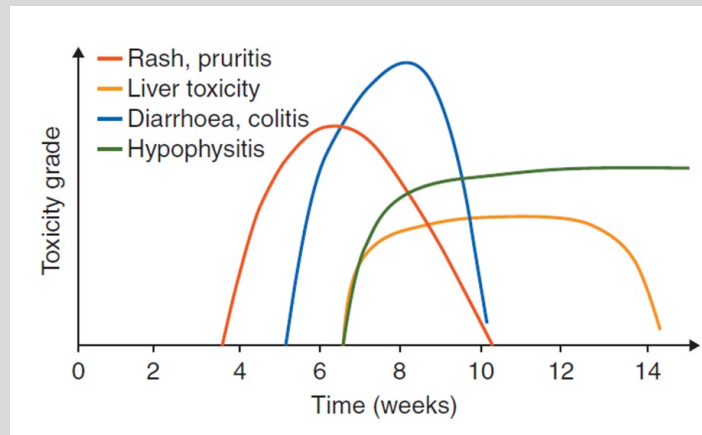
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab

PD-L1

- Atezolizumab
- Durvalumab
- Avelumab

1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al, on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142. doi: ^0.1093/annonc/mdx225
2. Mayer IA, Prat A, Egle D, et al.: A Phase II Randomized Study of Neoadjuvant Letrozole Plus Alpelisib for Hormone Receptor-Positive, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Negative Breast Cancer (NEO-ORB) Clin Cancer Res. 2019 May 15; 25(10): 2975–2987.

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Time Course of Adverse Events, e.g. Ipilimumab



Haanen J et al. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142

1. Haanen J, Carbonnel F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors – Side Effects –

- **Adverse events \geq grade 3**
 - diarrhea
 - fatigue
 - skin lesions (maculopapular exanthema, vitiligo, epidermolysis)
 - pneumonitis
 - colitis
 - hypophysitis
 - hepatitis
 - nephritis
 - thyroiditis (hyper- / hypothyroidism)
 - Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - cardiomyopathy
 - myopathy – myalgia – rhabdomyolysis
 - uveitis

1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.
2. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: ASCO Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2021 Dec 20;39(36):4073-4126.



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Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Toxicities (Total in %)

	atezolizumab	nivolumab	pembrolizumab
diarrhea	18.6%	13%	18%
colitis	1.1%	2%	1%
exanthema	18.6%	15%	< 1%
hepatotoxicity	0.3%	1%	0.5%
hypophysitis	< 0.1%	< 1%	0.5%
pneumonitis	3.1%	3%	2.9%
thyroid dysfunction	hyper- 1.7% hypo- 4.7%	hyper -1% hypo- 4%	hyper- 1.2% hypo- 8.3%
nephritis	< 1%	1%	0.7%
neuropathy	0.2%	< 1%	< 1%

Atezolizumab technical product information 2018; Nivolumab, safety management BMS 2014; Pembrolizumab PI 2014

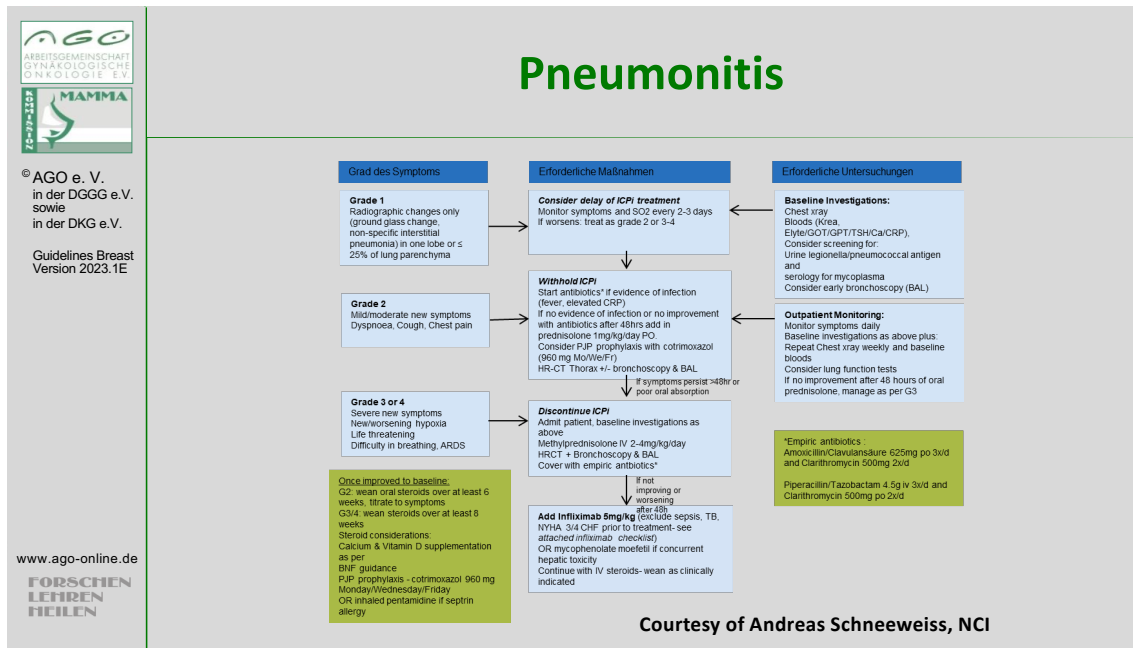
1. Atezolizumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/021700>
2. Nivolumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/020675>
3. Pembrolizumab: <https://www.fachinfo.de/suche/fi/020716>

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

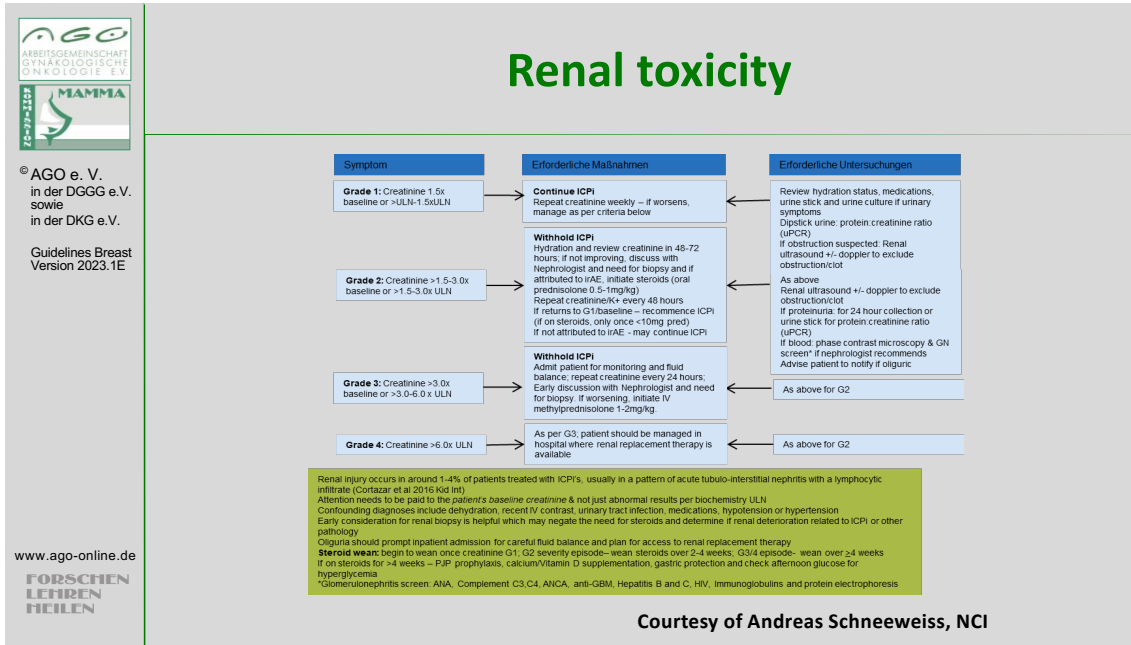
Principles of Adverse Event Management

CTC AE-Grade	Management
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supportive therapy close examination exclusion of infective complications patient information
2	Like grade 1 but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intermission of therapy until recovery of all irAE to grades 0-1 consider corticosteroids
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supportive therapy IV steroids (e.g. 1-2 mg/kg prednisolone) In case of no improvement within 48 h: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider additional immunosuppressive therapy (infliximab, MMF) consider further organ specific diagnostics (eg. colonoscopy) consider specialists consultations exclusion or treatment of infection stop of treatment, re-initiation after recovery to CTC AE grades 0, 1 slow reduction of steroids (3-6 weeks)
4	Like grade 3 but persistent withdrawal of therapy

1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.
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3. Haanen JBAG, Carbone F, Robert C et al. Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol. 2022 Dec;33(12):1217-1238.

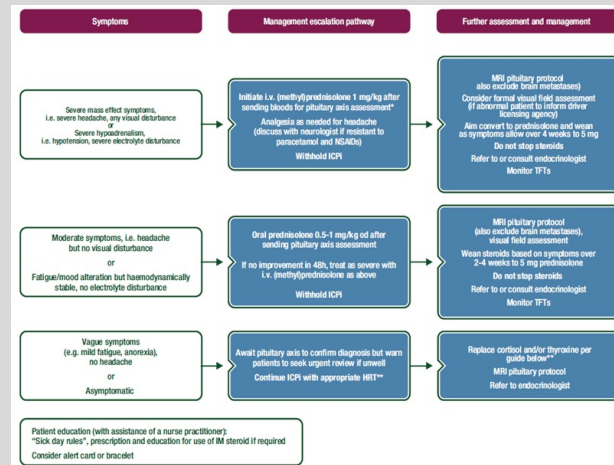


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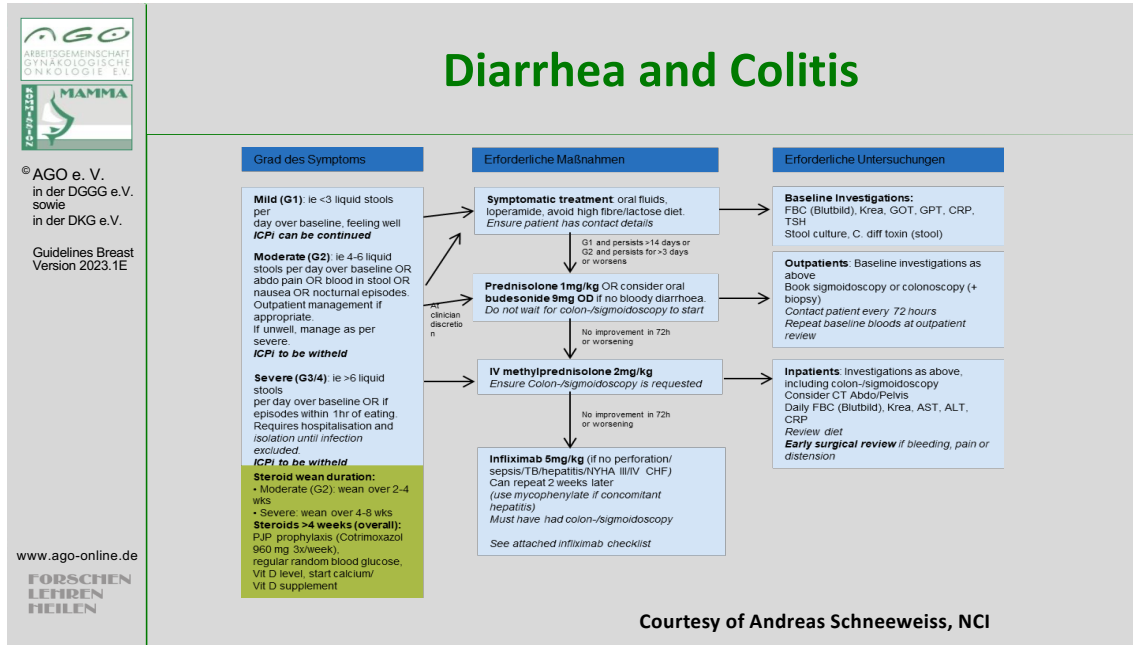
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3. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C et al. Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol. 2022 Dec;33(12):1217-1238.

Hypophysitis

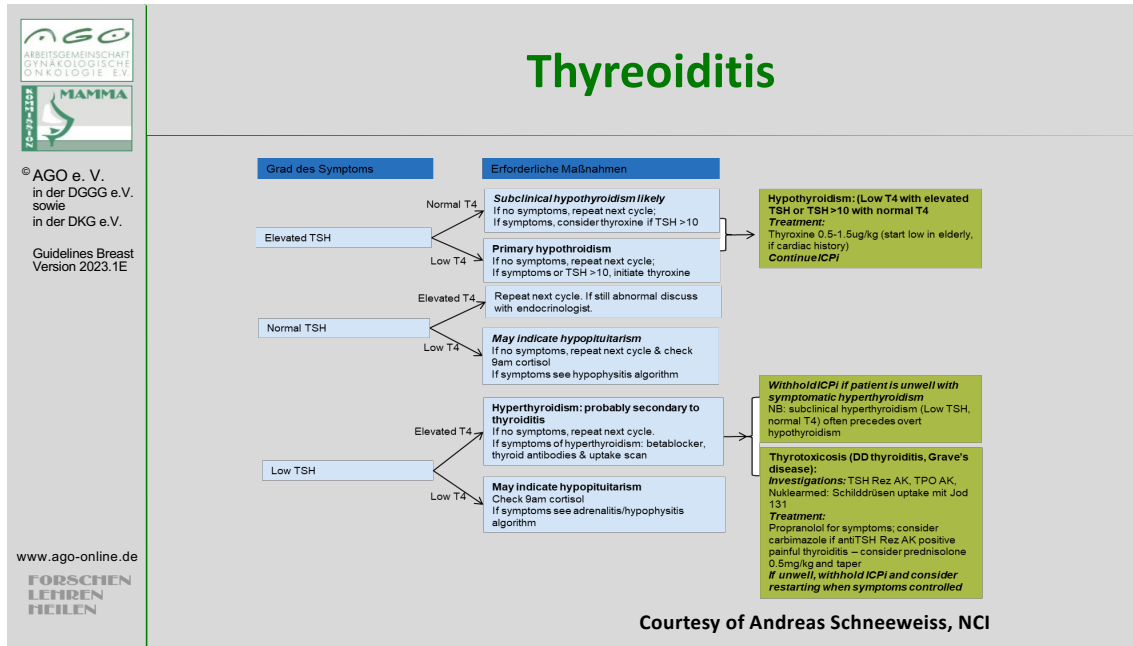


Haanen et al.: ESMO guideline. Ann Oncol 2017

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1. Haanen J, Carbone F, Robert C, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2017; 28 (suppl 4): 119-142.
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3. Haanen JBAG, Carbone F, Robert C et al. Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol. 2022 Dec;33(12):1217-1238.

Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

1. Infections

- General prophylaxis for infections
- Hepatitis B virus screening
- Covid-19 (see joint guidelines with DGHO)

1. Hwang JP, Feld JJ, Hammond SP, et al. Hepatitis B Virus Screening and Management for Patients With Cancer Prior to Therapy: ASCO Provisional Clinical Opinion Update. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:3698-3715.
2. Giesen N, Sprute R, Rüttrich M et al. 2021 update of the AGIHO guideline on evidence-based management of COVID-19 in patients with cancer regarding diagnostics, viral shedding, vaccination and therapy. COVID-19 guideline panel of the Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the German Society for Haematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO). Eur J Cancer. 2021 Apr;147:154-160.

Prophylaxis of Infections

rarely Applicable to Patients with Solid Tumors (e.g. BC)

ASCO Practice Guideline „Antimicrobial Prophylaxis...” 2018

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Avoidance of highly infection-risking behavior or situations	5	D	+
■ Prophylactic treatment in low-risk patients	1a	B	-
■ Prophylactic treatment in high-risk* patients (e.g. according to NCCN Guidelines) with			
■ Antibiotics	1a	A	++
■ Anti-fungal agents (triazole)	1a	B	+/-
■ Virostatics in solid tumors	5	D	-
■ Granulocyte colony-stimulating factors	1a	A	++

* High risk: estimated duration of neutropenia < 100/ μ l > 7d

ASCO:

1. Taplitz RA, Kennedy EB, Bow EJ, et al. Antimicrobial Prophylaxis for Adult Patients With Cancer-Related Immunosuppression: ASCO and IDSA Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:3043-3054.
2. Taplitz RA, Kennedy EB, Bow EJ, et al. Outpatient Management of Fever and Neutropenia in Adults Treated for Malignancy: American Society of Clinical Oncology and Infectious Diseases Society of America Clinical Practice Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:1443-1453.

NCCN:

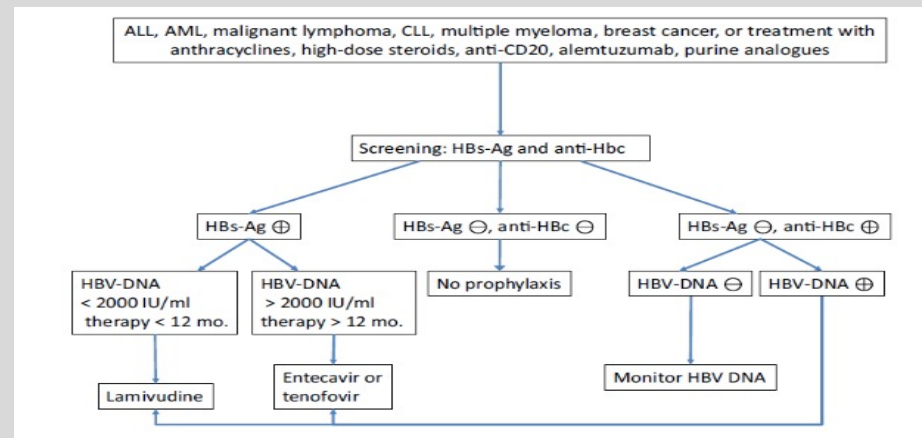
1. NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2021 Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections.
https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/PDF/infections.pdf

Hepatitis B Virus Screening before Chemotherapy

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Hepatitis B virus screening before adjuvant chemotherapy (HBsAG, anti-HBC, anti-HBs)	2c	B	+
<u>In case of positive serology or reactivation:</u>			
▪ Prophylactic therapy with virustatic drugs if HBV-DNA detected (according AGIHO / DGHO – recommendations)	1b	A	++
▪ Hepatitis C virus screening before chemotherapy	5	D	+/-

1. Sandherr M, Hentrich M, von Lilienfeld-Toal M, et al. Antiviral prophylaxis in patients with solid tumours and haematological malignancies--update of the Guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the German Society for Hematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO). Ann Hematol. 2015 Sep;94(9):1441-50.
2. Robert-Koch-Institut. Epidemiologisches Bulletin. 20. Juli 2015 / Nr. 29
3. Di Bisceglie AM, Lok AS, Martin P, et al. Recent US Food and Drug Administration warnings on hepatitis B reactivation with immune-suppressing and anticancer drugs: just the tip of the iceberg? Hepatology. 2015 Feb;61(2):703-11.
4. Liu Z, Jiang L, Liang G, et al. Hepatitis B virus reactivation in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy: A review and meta-analysis of prophylaxis management. J Viral Hepat. 2017 Jan 10.
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AGIHO / DGHO – Recommendations on Hepatitis B Virus Screening in Oncology



Sandherr M et al. Ann Hematol. 2015 Sep;94(9):1441-50

1. Sandherr M, Hentrich M, von Lilienfeld-Toal M, et al. Antiviral prophylaxis in patients with solid tumours and haematological malignancies--update of the Guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the German Society for Hematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO). Ann Hematol. 2015 Sep;94(9):1441-50.
2. Maschmeyer G, De Greef J, Mellinghoff SC et al.: European Conference on Infections in L: Infections associated with immunotherapeutic and molecular targeted agents in hematology and oncology. A position paper by the european conference on infections in leukemia (ecil). Leukemia 2019;33:844-862.

Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

2. Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl. cysts and polyps)

Secondary Malignancies I

	Oxford
	LoE GR
▪ With regard to solid tumors, chemotherapy induced secondary malignancies are rare events	2a
▪ Alkylating agents increase the risk of leukemia dose- dependently to a total of 0.2–0.4% within 10–15 years	2a
▪ Anthracycline-containing regimens increase the risk of MDS and leukemia to 0.2–1.7% within 8 to 10 years	2a
▪ PARP-inhibitors are associated with an increased risk of AML and MDS to 0.5–1%	2b
▪ Radiotherapy increases the risk of leukemia by 0.2–0.4% in patients treated with anthracycline-containing chemotherapy	2b
▪ Tamoxifen approximately doubles the risk for developing endometrial cancer (in pts. older than 55 yrs. at start of therapy)	2b

Statements 1-5

1. Schaapveld M, Visser O, Louweman M et al.(2008) Risk of primary non breast cancers after breast cancer treatment: a dutch population-based study. J Clin Oncol 26: 1239-46.
2. Kirova Y, De Rycke Y, Gambotti L et al.(2008) Second malignancies after breast cancer: the impact of different treatment modalities. B J Cancer 98: 870-4.
3. Andersson M, Jensen M, Engholm G, et al (2008) Risk of secondary primary cancer among patients with early operable breast cancer registered or randomised in Danish Breast Cancer cooperative Group (DBCG) protocols of the 77, 82, 89 programmes during 1977-2001. Ann Oncol 47: 755-64.
4. Beadle G, Baade P, Fritschi L(2009) Acute myeloid leukemia after breast cancer: a population-based comparison with hematological malignancies and other cancers. Ann Oncol 20: 103-9.
5. Hershman D, Neugut A, Jacobson J et al.(2007) Acute myeloid leukemia or myelodysplastic syndrome following use of granulocyte colony-stimulating factors during breast cancer adjuvant chemotherapy. J Natl Cancer Inst 99: 196-205
6. Jabagi MJ, Goncalves A, Vey N, et al.: Risk of hematologic malignant neoplasms after postoperative treatment of breast cancer. Cancers (Basel) 2019;11.
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8. Grantzau T, Overgaard J. Risk of second non-breast cancer among patients treated with and without postoperative radiotherapy for primary breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of population-based studies including 522,739 patients. *Radiother Oncol.* 2016 Dec;121(3):402-413. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2016.08.017. Epub 2016 Sep 14.
9. Jabagi MJ, Vey N, Goncalves A, et al.: Evaluation of the incidence of hematologic malignant neoplasms among breast cancer survivors in france. *JAMA network open* 2019;2:e187147.
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Tamoxifen and endometrial cancer

1. Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Davies C, Godwin J, et al. Relevance of breast cancer hormone receptors and other factors to the efficacy of adjuvant tamoxifen: patient-level meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Lancet.* 2011 Aug 27;378(9793):771-84.
2. Rosell J, Nordenskjöld B, Bengtsson NO, et al. Long-term effects on the incidence of second primary cancers in a randomized trial of two and five years of adjuvant tamoxifen. *Acta Oncol.* 2017 Jan 12:1-4. doi: 10.1080/0284186X.2016.1273547.
3. Dominick S, Hickey M, Chin J, et al. Levonorgestrel intrauterine system for endometrial protection in women with breast cancer on adjuvant tamoxifen. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2015 Dec 9;(12):CD007245. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD007245.pub3.

Secondary Malignancies II (After Radiotherapy)

- Radiotherapy (PMRT, BET) may moderately enhance the risk of ipsilateral lung cancer and angiosarcoma (10-15/10.000) 5–10 years after treatment
- Enhanced risk especially among ever smokers
- No difference of secondary malignancy between PBI und WBI

Oxford

LoE

1a

2b

2c

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Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

3. Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders

- Anemia
- Neutropenia
- Febrile Neutropenia (FN)

Anemia – Indications for Therapy with Erythropoiesis-stimulating Agents (ESAs)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Indicated in asymptomatic anemia	1a	B	-
▪ Therapy and secondary prophylaxis in CTx-induced anemia	1a	A	+
▪ Adjuvant setting	1b	A	+
▪ Neoadjuvant / metastatic setting	1a	A	+/-
▪ In dose-dense / dose-escalated CTx (iddETC)	1b	A	+
▪ Treatment start at Hb-levels < 10 g/dL	1a	A	+
▪ Target Hb 11–12 g/dL	1a	A	+
▪ Improvement of outcome (DFS, OS)	1a	B	--
▪ Risk of thromboembolic events is increased by use of ESAs	1a	A	

Leitlinie:

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020,
 AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL

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HEILEN

Practical Use of ESAs

- **Epoetin α and Darbepoetin are equieffective**
- **Dosage:**
 - Epoetin α: 150 IU/kg 3 x weekly s.c. or
40.000 IU 1 x /week s.c. or
80.000 IU q2w s.c. or
120.000 IU q3w s.c.
 - Epoetin β: 30.000 IE weekly s.c.
 - Darbepoetin: 2,25 µg/kg s.c. weekly or 500 µg s.c. q3w
- **Weekly hematologic blood controls**
 - Dose reduction if Hb-increase > 1g/dl within 2 weeks
 - Dose increase if Hb-increase < 1g/dl within 4-6 weeks
- **In case of FID (“functional iron deficiency”) iron supplementation, preferably i.v.**
- **Stop ESA-treatment if there is no Hb increase after 9 weeks**

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Relevant guidelines

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5. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>

Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factors

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary prophylaxis for expected febrile neutropenia (FN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If expected risk for FN 10–20% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of individual risk factors If expected risk for FN > 20% (e.g. DAC, dose-dense CT) Secondary prophylaxis during chemotherapy (previous FN or neutropenia grade IV > 7 days) Therapeutic use for FN Start related to chemotherapy and duration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pegfilgrastim day 2 Lipegfilgrastim day 2 Filgrastim / Lenograstim from day 2–3 until ANC > 2–3 x 10⁹ 	1b 3b 1a 1b 1a 1b 1b 1b	B C A A A A A A	+/- + ++ ++ +/- ++ ++ ++

Relevante Leitlinien

1. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:
Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020
2. NCCN Guidelines 1.2022
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4. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>

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Management of Febrile Neutropenia

c.f. Recommendations by Arbeitsgemeinschaft Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO) der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO) www.dgho-infektionen.de

Definition (oral temperature of $> 38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ or two consecutive readings of $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2 h in a patient with an ANC of $< 500 \text{ cells/mm}^3$ or expected to fall to $< 500 \text{ cells/mm}^3$)

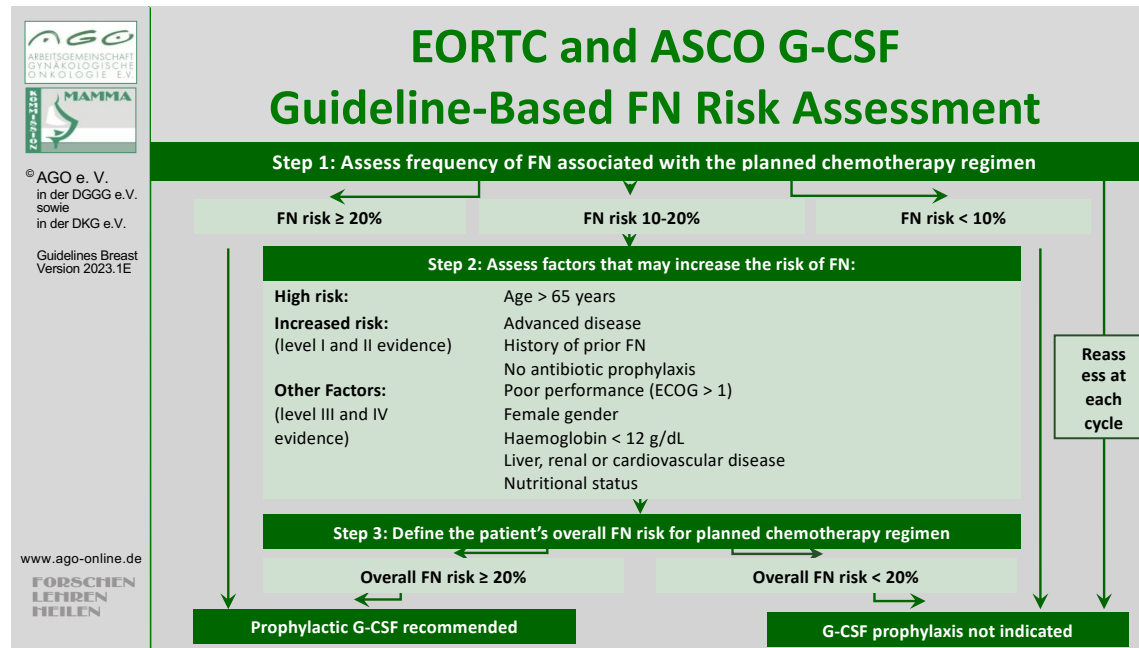
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Clinical examination	5	D	++
▪ Daily evaluation	5	D	++
▪ Hospitalization of high-risk patients	1b	A	++
▪ Homecare in low-risk patients	1b	A	+
▪ Differential blood count	5	D	++
▪ Blood cultures	5	D	++
▪ Imaging of lungs	3	C	++
▪ Immediate initially empiric antibiotic therapy	1a	A	++
▪ Empiric antifungal therapy 4–7 d in case of failure of antibiotic therapy	1b	A	++
▪ G-CSF for treatment (not prophylactic)	2b	B	+/-

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S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:

1. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie:
Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020
2. NCCN Guidelines 1.2022
3. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>



EORTC and ASCO G-CSF Guideline-Based FN Risk Assessment

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4. Toxicities / Ovaries

Therapy-associated amenorrhea (CRA, CIA, TIA)	Oxford LoE
■ CRA may be permanent or temporary (depending on age of the patient and type of chemotherapy)	2b
■ The risk of CRA increases with patient's age and duration of the chemotherapy	2b
■ CRA is an imperfect surrogate for menopause and fertility	5
■ Adjuvant endocrine therapy with GnRHa induces reversible amenorrhea, but delays conception to a less fertile period	5
■ Ovarian reserve of women who remain premenopausal after CTX is reduced	2b
■ CRA is associated with improved outcome (DFS / OS)	1b

Synonym: Chemotherapy related or induced / Treatment induced Amenorrhea (CRA, CIA, TIA)

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Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

5. Psychiatric Disorders

- Depression
- Fatigue
- Cognitive impairment
- Sleep disturbances

(Therapy-associated) Depression

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Depression is an often reported adverse event in breast cancer patients (20–30%)	2a	B	
■ Psychological interventions are effective to improve mood, but not survival in distressed and depressed patients	1b	A	
■ Antidepressants have shown to improve depression in breast cancer patients	1b	A	
■ Regular exercise participation can prevent depression in breast cancer survivors	2b	B	+

Statements 1-4

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(Therapy-related) Fatigue

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Fatigue frequent in breast cancer patients (30–60%)	2a	B	
■ Exclusion of somatic reasons (anemia, tumor burden, co-morbidity, medication) for fatigue	1a	A	++
■ Psycho-social interventions specifically addressing fatigue efficient in reducing fatigue	1a	A	++
■ Physical exercise can improve fatigue	1b	D	+
■ Yoga can improve fatigue	2b	B	+
■ Methylphenidate or corticosteroids (short-term) can improve fatigue	1a	D	+

Guideline:

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Methylphenidate...

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(Therapy-associated) Cognitive Impairment

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
■ Therapy-related cognitive deficits (“chemobrain”) frequently described (16–75%)	2a	B
■ Cognitive-behavioral therapy beneficial for cognitive function	2b	B
■ Methylphenidate may improve cognitive function in cancer patients	3a	C
■ Under therapy with aromatase inhibitors, deterioration of cognitive performance was observed (espec. verbal memory)	1a	B

Therapiebedingte kognitive Störungen (sog. „Chemobrain“) häufig beschrieben

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Verhaltenstherapie kann kognitive Funktion verbessern

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Methylphenidate kann kognitive Funktion bei Patientinnen mit Krebs verbessern

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Unter Aromatasehemmertherapie wurden kognitive Störungen beobachtet

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(Therapy-associated) Sleep Disturbances

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Sleep disturbances are a common problem in breast cancer patients during and after therapy (20–70%)	2a	B	
■ Behavioral therapies demonstrated efficacy in treatment of insomnia and improved quality of life	1b	A	++

Sleep disturbances are a common problem....

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Behavioral therapies have demonstrated efficacy.....

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Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

6. Nervous system disorders

- Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)

Chemotherapy-Induced Peripheral Neuropathy (CIPN)

- **Incidence with taxanes:**
 - Grade 1–2: 20–50%
 - Grade 3–4: 6–20%
- **Risk factors: type and dose of chemotherapy, BMI, reduced physical activity**
- **Individual risk factors**
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Nutritive-toxic compounds part. alcohol
 - Renal failure
 - Hypothyreosis
 - Collagenoses / vasculitis
 - Vitamine deficiency
 - HIV-Infection
 - CMT-Gen mutations
- **Unclear:**
 - Other genetic factors (SNPs, mutations)

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Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy – Prevention –

Non drug-based prevention

- Functional training (physical fitness, sensomotoric stimulation training etc.)
- Compression treatment (tight surgical gloves, compression stockings)
- Cooling gloves and stockings
- Elektro-acupuncture

Drug-based prevention

There is no drug-based prophylaxis available

- Venlafaxine
- Palmitoylethanolamine (PEA) topically or PO
- A-lipoic-acid (thioctic acid), amifostine, amitriptyline, acetyl-L-car-nitine, carbamazepine, electrolyte solutions, glutathione, Goshajinkigan (GJG), oxcarbazepine, vitamine B, vitamine E, or other compounds¹

¹ For list of not recommended drugs, see Hershman et al. 2014

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
5	D	+
2b	B	+
2b ^a	B	+
1b	B	-
2a	C	+/-
5	D	+/-
1b	A	-

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Funktionstraining

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Venlafaxin

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Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA)

1. Lombardi G, Miglio G, Varsaldi F, et al.: Oxyhomologation of the amide bond potentiates neuroprotective effects of the endolipid N-palmitoylethanolamine. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2007 Feb;320(2):599-606

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Verschiedene Substanzen

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Chemotherapy-induced Peripheral Neuropathy – Therapy –

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<u>Non drug-based therapy</u>			
▪ Functional training (physical fitness, sensomotoric stimulation training etc.)	2a	C	+
▪ Physiotherapy / physical treatment	5	D	+
▪ acupuncture	2b	B	+
<u>Drug-based therapy</u>			
▪ Menthol locally (1%), capsaicin / lidocain locally	5	D	+
▪ Baclofen / amitryptiline / ketamin-gel	2b	B	+
▪ Duloxetine for therapy of CIPN-induced pain	1b	B	+
▪ Opioids for therapy of CIPN-induced pain	5	D	+
▪ Palmitoylethanolamine (PEA) topically or PO.	5	D	+/-
▪ Venlafaxine	5	D	+/-
▪ Gabapentin, pregabalin	1b	B	+/-
▪ Amitryptiline / nortriptyline, imipramine / desipramine	1b	B	+/-
▪ Acetyl-L-carnitine, lamotrigine, or other compounds ¹	1b	B	-

¹ For list of not recommended drugs, see Hershman et al. 2014

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1. Hershman DL, Lacchetti C, Dworkin RH, et al.: American Society of Clinical Oncology. Prevention and management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy in survivors of adult cancers: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. J Clin Oncol. 2014 Jun 20;32(18):1941-67.
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Nicht-medikamentöse Therapie

Funktionstraining

1. Duregon F, Vendramin B, Bullo V, et al.: Effects of exercise on cancer patients suffering chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy undergoing treatment: A systematic review. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2018 Jan;121:90-100.
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Medikamentöse Therapie

Menthol / Capsaicin

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5. Anand P. Capsaicin and menthol in the treatment of itch and pain: recently cloned receptors provide the key. *Gut*. 2003 Sep;52(9):1233-5.

Baclofen/Amitryptilin/Ketamin-Creme

1. Barton DL, Wos EJ, Qin R, et al.: A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of a topical treatment for chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: NCCTG trial N06CA. *Support Care Cancer*. 2011 Jun;19(6):833-41.
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Duloxetine

1. Smith EM, Pang H, Cirrincione C, et al.: Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology. Effect of duloxetine on pain, function, and quality of life among patients with chemotherapy-induced painful peripheral neuropathy: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2013 Apr 3;309(13):1359-67

Akupunktur:

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Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA)

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FORSCHEN
LEHREN
HEILEN

Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

7. Cardiac Disorders

Cardiotoxicity as Long-term Side Effect

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Equivalent cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin and epirubicin at recommended dose levels (450–500 and 900–1000 mg/m ² cum. dose, resp.)	2b	B	
▪ Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity	1b	B	
▪ Anthracycline- or trastuzumab-associated cardiotoxicity may occur earlier/more frequently: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elderly patients, obesity, hypertension, hypercholesterinemia, üre-existing cardiac disease (incl. borderline LVEF), diabetes mellitus 	2b	B	
▪ Monitoring of cardiac function: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standardized echocardiography (LVEF or SF in %) ▪ ECG (QT-interval) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Troponin I as marker of cardiac toxicity 	3b 1a 2b	C A B	+ + +/-
▪ Betablocker-prophylaxis during anthracycline therapy	2a	B	+/-

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Statements

“Equivalent cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin and epirubicin at recommended dose levels (450–500 and 900–1000 mg/m² cum. dose, resp.)”

“Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity”

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“Anthracycline- or trastuzumab-associated cardiotoxicity may occur earlier/more frequently...”

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Adjuvant Trastuzumab Cardiac Monitoring for CHF

Oxford LoE: 5

GR: D

AGO: ++

Before start of trastuzumab

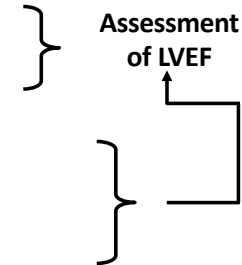
- History, physical examination (edema, hepatomegaly)
- Echocardiography (alternative to MUGA)

During trastuzumab

Regular assessment of

- Heart rate increase > 15% above individual base level
- Body weight increase ≥ 2 kg/week
- Cardiac signs and symptoms

3 monthly assessment of LVEF



Statement: Cardiac Monitoring (5 D ++)

Vote result of the AGO recommendation: 100%

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Feasibility of Treatment Combinations Considering Toxicities

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<u>Regarding cardiac toxicity</u>			
▪ Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy	2b	B	+
▪ Trastuzumab simultaneous to epirubicin	2b	B	+/-
▪ Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin	2b	B	-
▪ Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy	2c	C	-
<u>Regarding lung and breast fibrosis</u>			
▪ Tamoxifen simultaneous to radiotherapy	3	C	+/-
▪ Chemotherapy simultaneous to radiotherapy	1b	B	-

“Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy”

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“Trastuzumab simultaneous to epirubicin”

1. Untch M, Muscholl M, Tjulandin S, et al.: First-line trastuzumab plus epirubicin and cyclophosphamide therapy in patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer: cardiac safety and efficacy data from the Herceptin, Cyclophosphamide, and Epirubicin (HERCULES) trial. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Mar 20;28(9):1473-80.
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“Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin”

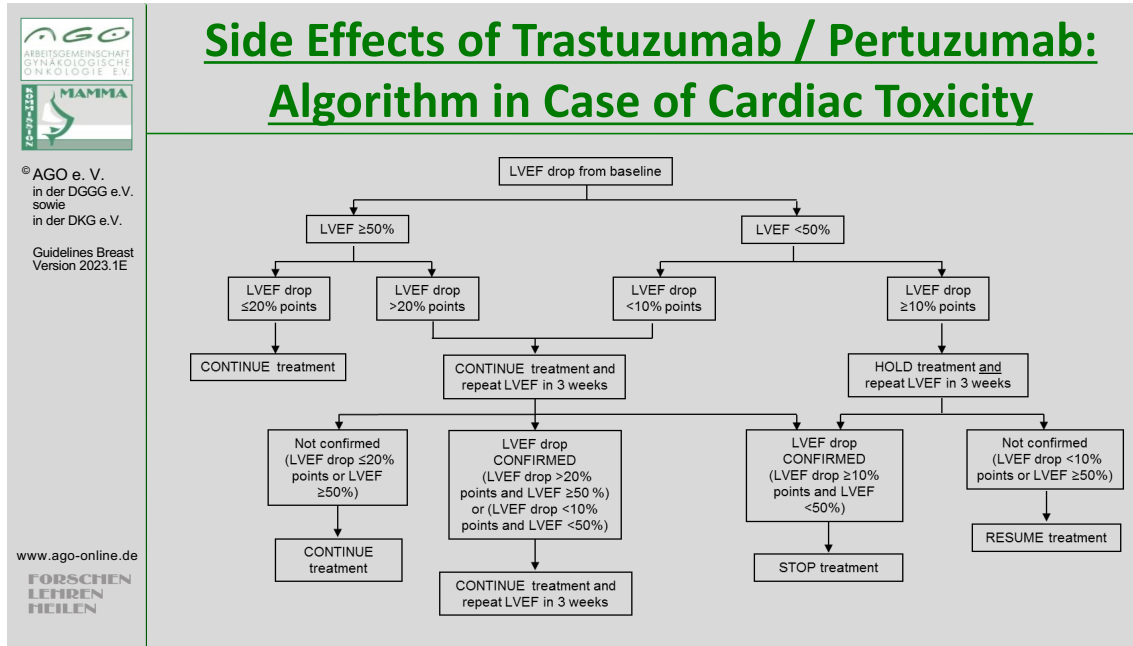
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“Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy”

1. Toledano A, Garaud P, Serin D, et al.: Concurrent administration of adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy after breast-conserving surgery enhances late toxicities: long-term results of the ARCOSEIN multicenter randomized study. Int J Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys. 2006; 65: 324-332.

“Tamoxifen simultaneous to radiotherapy”

1. Kraus-Tiefenbacher U, Sfintizky A, Welzel G, et al.: Factors of influence on acute skin toxicity of breast cancer patients treated with standard external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) after breast conserving surgery (BCS). Radiat Oncol. 2012 Dec 18;7(1):217. [Epub ahead of print]
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Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

8. Gastrointestinal Disorders

- Nausea, Emesis
- Mucositis
 - Stomatitis (Everolimus)
- Diarrhea
- Constipation

Antiemetic Therapy

<http://www.mascc.org/antiemetic-guidelines>

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	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ After assessment of emetic potential of chemotherapy protocol	5	D	++
▪ Neurokinin-1-receptor-antagonists	1b	A	++
▪ Dexamethasone (also in chemotherapy combinations with ICPI)	1a	A	++
▪ 5-HT ₃ -antagonists	1b	A	++
▪ Fixed antiemetic combination therapy	1b	A	++
▪ Rescue Medication			
▪ Olanzapine	1b	A	+
▪ Levomepromazine, benzodiazepines	3b	C	+
▪ Cannabinoids, ginger	3b	C	+/-

ICPI=Immune Checkpoint inhibitor

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Nov;7(9):945-52

Olanzapine

- 1 Slimano F, Netzer F, Borget I et al.: Olanzapine as antiemetic drug in oncology: a retrospective study in non-responders to standard antiemetic therapy. Int J Clin Pharm. 2018 Oct;40(5):1265-1271. doi: 10.1007/s11096-018-0649-1. Epub 2018 May 9.
- 2 Hashimoto H, Abe M, Tokuyama O, et al. Olanzapine 5 mg plus standard antiemetic therapy for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (J-FORCE): A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2020;21:242-249.



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Antiemetic Therapy

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ACUTE Nausea and Vomiting: SUMMARY

EMETIC RISK GROUP	ANTIEMETICS				
High Non-AC	5-HT ₃	+	DEX	+	NK ₁ +/- OLZ*
High AC	5-HT ₃	+	DEX	+	NK ₁ +/- OLZ*
Carboplatin	5-HT ₃	+	DEX	+	NK ₁
Moderate (other than carboplatin)	5-HT ₃	+	DEX		
Low	5-HT ₃	or	DEX	or	DOP
Minimal	No routine prophylaxis				
5-HT ₃ = serotonin ₃ receptor antagonist		DEX = DEXAMETHASONE		NK ₁ = neurokinin ₁ receptor antagonist such as APREPITANT or FOSAPREPITANT or ROLAPITANT or NEPA (combination of netupitant and palonosetron)	
				OLZ = OLANZAPINE	
				DOP = dopamine receptor antagonist	

NOTE: If the NK₁ receptor antagonist is not available for AC chemotherapy, palonosetron is the preferred 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist.

* OLZ: Olanzapine may be added particularly if nausea is a concern.

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Supportive Care Makes Excellent Cancer Care Possible



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DELAYED Nausea and Vomiting: SUMMARY

EMETIC RISK GROUP	ANTIEMETICS
High Non-AC	DEX or (if APR 125mg for acute: (MCP + DEX) or (APR + DEX)) +/- OLZ*
High AC	NONE or (if APR 125mg for acute: DEX or APR) +/- OLZ*
Carboplatin	NONE or (if APR 125mg for acute: APR)
Oxaliplatin, or anthracycline, or cyclophosphamide	DEX can be considered
Moderate (other)	No routine prophylaxis
Low and Minimal	No routine prophylaxis

DEX = DEXAMETHASONE

MCP = METOCLOPRAMIDE

APR = APREPITANT

OLZ = OLANZAPINE

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Supportive Therapy Antiemetics

Wirkstoffgruppe	Substanz	Dosierung	Nebenwirkungen	Potenzial
Serotonin- antagonisten	Ondansetron Tropisetron Granisetron Palonosetron	8 mg i.v., 2 x 4-8 mg p.o. 5 mg i.v., 5 mg p.o. 1-3 mg i.v. 0, 25 mg i.v.	Kopfschmerzen, Diarrhoe, Flushsymptomatik Transaminasenanstieg Darmatonie in hoher Dosierung	sehr hoch
NK1-Antagonisten	Aprepitant Fosaprepitant Rolapitant	125 mg d1, 80 mg d 2-3 p.o. 150 mg d1 i.v. 180 mg d1 p.o.	Cytochrom-P-450- Aktivierung mit Dosis-reduktion von Dexamethason (2 x 8 mg). Keine Kombination mit Astemizol, Terfenadin, Cisaprid	sehr hoch
Dopamin- antagonisten/ substituierte Benzamide	Metoclopramid Alizaprid	bis zu 120 mg/24h als Dauerinfusion od. als Tropfen bis zu 300 mg i.v. oder p.o./24 h (6 Amp. od. 6 Tbl.)	Dyskinesien (Antidot:Biperiden) Angstreaktion, Depressionen, Diarrhoe	hoch
Oxazapine	Olanzapin	10mg/d for d1-4 Ggf. 5mg/d for d1-4	Sedation, weight gain	hoch
Phenothiazine/ Butyrophenone	Haloperidol	1-3 mg 4 x/d	Sedation, Senkung der Krampfschwelle, transiente Leberwerterhöhung	mäßig
Corticosteroide	Dexamethason Prednisolon	8-20 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d 100-250 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d	Blutzuckerentgleisung, psychotische Reaktionen, Flush, Blutdruckanstieg	mäßig
Benzodiazepine	Diazepam Lorazepam	bis zu 20 mg/d 0,5-1,0 mg/d	Sedation, Atemdepression	gering
NEPA (Netupitant and Palonosetron)	fixe Kombinations partner (oral)	NE 300 mg PA 0,5 mg		sehr hoch

Olanzapine

1. Slimano F, Netzer F, Borget I et al. Olanzapine as antiemetic drug in oncology: a retrospective study in non-responders to standard antiemetic therapy. Int J Clin Pharm 2018 Oct;40(5):1265-1271. doi: 10.1007/s11096-018-0649-1. Epub 2018 May 9.
2. Hashimoto H, Abe M, Tokuyama O, et al. Olanzapine 5 mg plus standard antiemetic therapy for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (J-FORCE): A multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2020;21:242-249.

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Mucositis Prevention

<https://www.mascc.org/mascc-guidelines>
Multidisciplinary S3 guidelines of the AWMF (Reg.-Nr. 032-054OL): „Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen Patientinnen – interdisziplinäre Querschnittsleitlinie“

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Standardized mouth hygiene for prophylaxis of oral mucositis should be adhered to by all age groups and during all cancer-related therapies with any risk for oral mucositis. <p>This entails:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular mouth washes (H₂O, NaCl) ■ Soft toothbrushes ■ Interdental care: flossing or using interdental brush ■ Avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, hot food, sour food ■ Regular screening for lesions 2. Risk adjusted prophylaxis by dentist 3. Continuous clinical control <p>There is no evidence with regard to the use of one of the following compounds: allopurinol, capsaicin, glutamine, honey, camomile, camomile oil or extract, chewing gum, kefir, methadone, nystatin, pentoxifylline, povidone-iodine, vitamine A / E / combinations</p>	2b		++

Relevant practice guideline

Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,

AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

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Prevention of Everolimus-Induced Stomatitis Using Corticosteroid-based Mouthwash

- **Study design: single arm phase II-trial (SWISH)**
- **Cohort: 92 pts., treated with everolimus 10 mg and exemestane 25 mg**
- **Schedule: 10 mL of alcohol-free dexamethasone 15 mg per 5 mL oral solution (swish for 2 min and spit) for at least 8–12 weeks***
- **Results: after 13 wks exposition all-grade incidence of stomatitis 27% (BOLERO 67%), ≥ grade 2 events 9% (BOLERO 27%)**

* Alternatively Hydrocortison: Hydrocortisonacetat-Suspension 0,5% with Lidocainhydrochlorid and Dexpanthenol (Germany: Arzneibuchrezeptur NRF 7.14.)

Rugo et al., Lancet Oncol 2017, , Jones et al. Oncologist 2019

1. Rugo HS, Seneviratne L, Beck JT, et al: Prevention of everolimus-related stomatitis in women with hormone receptor-positive, her2-negative metastatic breast cancer using dexamethasone mouthwash (swish): A single-arm, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2017;18:654-662.
2. Jones VE, McIntyre KJ, Paul D, Wilks ST, et al.:Evaluation of miracle mouthwash plus hydrocortisone versus prednisolone mouth rinses as prophylaxis for everolimus-associated stomatitis: A randomized phase ii study. *Oncologist* 2019;24:1153-1158.



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Mucositis

<https://www.mascc.org/mascc-guidelines>

- **Desinfecting / antiphlogistic measures :**
Mouth rinsing with infusions of chamomile or salvia, extracts of chamomile, etheric oils, polyvidon-iodine, hexetidine. Local therapy with crystal violet solution 0.5% or tinctura myrrhei, H. mometasonfuroate + propylene glycol
- **Mucosa protecting measures (during / after application of chemotherapy):**
Sucking ice cubes (especially from pineapple juice) during 5-fluorouracile- or HD-melphalane. Calcium folinate (Leucovorin-mouth gel®) every 4–6 hrs for HD-methotrexate:
do not start earlier than 24 hours after end of MTX-Infusion (otherwise potential loss of efficacy of MTX!).
Dexpantenole (Panthenol®-Solution. 5%) mouth rinsing.
- **Local antimycotic treatment:**
Amphotericin B, nystatin, fluconazole
- **Local antiviral treatment**
Aminoquinuride / tetracaine-HCl , Aciclovir®
- **Local anaesthesia:**
Benzocaine, Doxepin 0,5% p.o.
- **Pain Therapy:** Opioids if indicated

Relevant practice guideline


Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,

AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

1. <https://www.mascc.org/mascc-guidelines>
2. McGuire DB, Fulton JS, Park J, et al; Mucositis Study Group of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer/International Society of Oral Oncology (MASCC/ISOO). Systematic review of basic oral care for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013 Nov;21(11):3165-77.
3. Jensen, S. B., V. Jarvis, Y. Zadik, et al. Systematic review of miscellaneous agents for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013;21(11): 3223-3232.
4. Leenstra, J. L., R. C. Miller, R. Qin, et al.: Doxepin rinse versus placebo in the treatment of acute oral mucositis pain in patients receiving head and neck radiotherapy with or without chemotherapy: a phase III, randomized, double-blind trial (NCCTG-N09C6 [Alliance]). J Clin Oncol 2014;32(15): 1571-1577.
5. Nicolatou-Galitis, O., T. Sarri, J. Bowen, et al.: Systematic review of amifostine for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(1): 357-364.
6. Peterson, D. E., K. Ohrn, J. Bowen, et al.: Systematic review of oral cryotherapy for management of oral mucositis caused by cancer

therapy. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(1): 327-332.

7. Saunders, D. P., J. B. Epstein, S. Elad, et al.: Systematic review of antimicrobials, mucosal coating agents, anesthetics, and analgesics for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(11): 3191-3207.
8. Yarom, N., A. Ariyawardana, A. Hovan, et al.: Systematic review of natural agents for the management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. Support Care Cancer 2013; 21(11): 3209-21.
9. Elad S., Fong Cheng KK, Lalla RV, et al. MASCC/ISOO clinical practice Guidelines for the Management of Mucositis Secondary to Cancer Therapy Cancer 2020; 126: 4423-4431.



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Diarrhea

- **Adsorbent agents**
 - Carbo medicinalis; *caoline / pectine, Al-Mg-silicate hydrate*
- **Analgetics, opioids**
 - Loperamide; *codeine, morphine IV, tinctura opii (tincture of opium), butylscopolamine*
- **Off-label: Somatostatin-Analagon Octreotid s.c. (starting at grade 3)**
- **Pseudomembranous colitis**
 - Metronidazole *or (if not effective) vancomycin*
- **Initial dose escalation to reduce grade 3/4 diarrhea**
 - **CONTROL trial (dose escalation of neratinib: 120 mg/d day 1-7, 160 mg/d day 8-14, 240 mg/d afterwards)**

Relevant practice guideline


Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,

AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

1. D. E. Peterson, C. B. Boers-Doets, R. J. Bensadoun, et al. on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee: Management of oral and gastrointestinal mucosal injury: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2015;26 (Supplement 5): v139–v151.
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3. Coyle, V. M., D. Lungulescu, C. Toganel, et al. (2013). "A randomised double-blind placebo-controlled phase II study of AGI004 for control of chemotherapy-induced diarrhoea." *Br J Cancer* 2013;108(5);1027-1033.
4. Hoff, P. M., D. F. Saragiotto, C. H. Barrios, et al. (2014). "Randomized Phase III Trial Exploring the Use of Long-Acting Release Octreotide in the Prevention of Chemotherapy-Induced Diarrhea in Patients With Colorectal Cancer: The LARCID Trial." *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32;1006-11
5. Kee, B. K., J. S. Morris, R. S. Slack, et al. "A phase II, randomized, double blind
6. trial of calcium aluminosilicate clay versus placebo for the prevention of diarrhea in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer

treated with irinotecan." Support Care Cancer 2015;23:661-70.

7. Middleton, G., S. Brown, C. Lowe, T. et al. (2013). "A randomised phase III trial of the pharmacokinetic biomodulation of irinotecan using oral ciclosporin in advanced colorectal cancer: results of the Panitumumab, Irinotecan & Ciclosporin in COLOrectal cancer therapy trial (PICCOLO)." Eur J Cancer 2013, 49(16): 3507-3516.
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Constipation

Important Side Effect of Opioid Treatment

- **Bulging agents**
 - Psyllium, flaxseed (shredded)
- **Osmotic laxatives**
 - Macrogol > Lactulose (Cochrane review LoE 1a, AGO +)
 - Oral radio-opaque material: ultima ratio e.g. sodium amidotrizoate
 - Sorbitol
- **Motility stimulating laxatives**
 - Senna, Ricinus (Castrol Oil), Bisacodyl, sodium-picosulfate
- **Emollients** (Internal lubricants e.g. paraffin)
- **Opioid-receptor-antagonists (in opioid-related constipation)**
 - Methylnaltrexone

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

Side Effects According Organ Systems

Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

9. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders (Alopecia)

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.2, 2019,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 08.01.2020)

Skin Toxicities

- **Avoidance of chemotherapy-induced alopecia by cooling the patient's scalp***
- **Prophylaxis of hand-foot-syndrome using urea containing lotions (5-10%)**
- **Prophylaxis of nail changes and hand-foot-syndrome by cooling hands during application of docetaxel**

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
1b		+/-
1b		+
2b		+

* Substance- and regimen specific

Relevant practice guidelines

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)
3. Lacouture ME, Sibaud V, Gerber PA, et al. Prevention and management of dermatological toxicities related to anticancer agents: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines. Ann Oncol 2021;32:157-170.

Scalp Cooling:

1. Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA. 2017 Feb 14;317(6):596-605.
2. Rugo HS, Voigt J. Scalp Hypothermia for Preventing Alopecia During Chemotherapy. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Clin Breast Cancer. 2018 Feb;18(1):19-28.
3. Rugo HS, Melin SA, Voigt J. Scalp cooling with adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer and the risk of scalp metastases: systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2017 Jun;163(2):199-205.



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Scalp Cooling: Scalp Cooling Alopecia Prevention Trial (SCALP) and Metaanalyses

AGO: +/- LOE 2b B

- Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA. 2017 Feb 14;317(6):596-605.

Primary Outcome: hair preservation

Cooling: 50.5% success vs. 49.5% failure

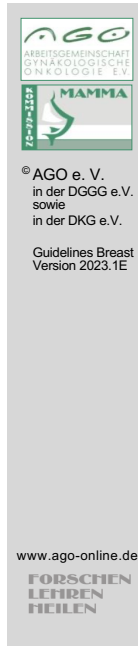
Non-cooling: 0% success vs. 100% failure

Fisher's exact test $p < 0.001$

Two Meta-analyses: AGO: +/- LOE 1b

- Scalp cooling reduced relative risk (RR) of alopecia by 43% (RR, 0.57; 95% CI, 0.45-0.72; $I^2 = 11\%$; $p < .00001$). (Rugo & Voigt, Clinical Breast Cancer 2018; 18(1): 19-28.)
- Incidence rate of scalp metastasis (SC vs. no-SC) 0.61% vs. 0.41%; $p = 0.43$. (Rugo & Voigt; BCRT 2017)

1. Nangia J, Wang T, Osborne C, et al. Effect of Scalp Cooling Device on Alopecia in Women Undergoing Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer: The SCALP Randomized Clinical Trial JAMA. 2017 Feb 14;317(6):596-605.
2. Rugo HS, Voigt J. Scalp Hypothermia for Preventing Alopecia During Chemotherapy. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Clin Breast Cancer. 2018 Feb;18(1):19-28.
3. Rugo HS, Melin SA, Voigt J. Scalp cooling with adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer and the risk of scalp metastases: systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2017 Jun;163(2):199-205.



Side Effects According Organ Systems

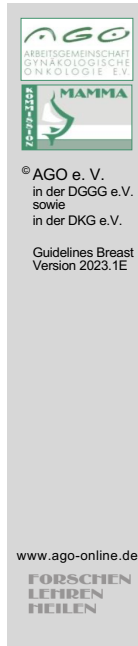
Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

10. Musculoskeletal & connective tissue disorders

(see Chapter Osteooncology)

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

11. General Disorders & Administration Site Conditions

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.2, 2019,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 08.01.2020)

Extravasation of Potentially Necrotizing Compounds (Anthracyclines, Taxanes, Vinorelbine)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
■ Dexrazoxane for treatment of anthracycline-extravasations (exception: liposomal Anthracyclines)	2b	B	++
■ Hyaluronic acid for treatment of taxane / vinorelbine-extravasations (off-label use)	3b	B	+

Relevant practice guideline:


1. Hensley ML, Hagerty KL, Kewalramani T et al. American Society of Clinical Oncology 2008 clinical practice guideline update: use of chemotherapy and radiation therapy protectants. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Jan 1;27(1):127-45.
2. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL

Dexrazoxane

1. Hensley ML, Hagerty KL, Kewalramani T, et al.: Cardioprotective effect of dexrazoxane in patients with breast cancer treated with anthracyclines in adjuvant setting: a 10-year single institution experience. J Clin Oncol. 2009 Jan 1;27(1):127-45.
2. Testore F, Milanese S, Ceste M, et al.: Dexrazoxane (Totect): FDA review and approval for the treatment of accidental extravasation following intravenous anthracycline chemotherapy. Oncologist. 2008 Apr;13(4):445-50.
3. Mouridsen HT, Langer SW, Buter J, et al.: Treatment of anthracycline extravasation with Savene (dexrazoxane): results from two prospective clinical multicentre studies. Ann Oncol. 2007 Mar;18(3):546-50.

Hyaluronsäure

siehe S3-Leitlinie, Kapitel 11: Paravasate.



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Extravasation of Chemotherapy

Role of Dexrazoxane / Hyaluronic Acid

Dexrazoxane for treatment of anthracyclines paravasates

Day 1: 1000 mg/m² (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 2: 1000 mg/m² (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 3: 500 mg/m² (max. 1000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Otherwise or if treatment with dexrazoxane is not indicated, following measures are recommended:

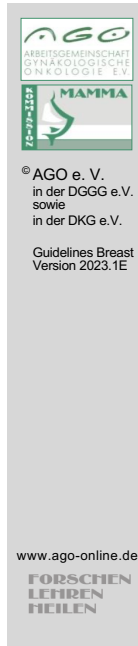
1. Local cooling: ice packs for 15 min every 6 hrs, for at least 3 days, alternatively: 24 h continuous ice cooling
2. Local application (with swab) of dimethylsulfoxid 99% (DMSO) every 3-4 hours for at least 3 days (better 14 days), allow it to air dry. The interval may be extended to 6 hours from day 4 onward.

Hyaluronic Acid in case of Taxan/Vinorelbin Paravasates:

- 1–10 Amp a 150 IU
- 1 ml dissolvent (e.g. NaCl 0.9%)
- Local anaesthesia
- No thermotherapy after taxanes
- Dry warmth 4 x daily 20 min during vincaalkaloids

Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, Februar 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



Side Effects According Organ Systems Incidence, Prevention, Therapy

11. Lung


Relevant practice guideline

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020,
2. AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 17.01.2022)

Drug-induced Pneumonitis, Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ Diagnostic work-up with chest CT	1a	B	++
Therapy according to grade and drug*			
▪ Corticosteroids (start with ≥ 0.5 mg/kg/d prednisolone-equivalent)	1a	B	++
▪ Dose hold or therapy discontinuation* (according to respective product information)			++

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL
2. Skeoch S, Weatherley N, Swift AJ, et al. Drug-Induced Interstitial Lung Disease: A Systematic Review. J Clin Med. 2018 Oct 15;7(10):356.
3. Hackshaw MD, Danysh HE, Singh J, et al. Incidence of pneumonitis/interstitial lung disease induced by HER2-targeting therapy for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020 Aug;183(1):23-39.
4. Law JW, Campbell A, Weller C et al. Epidemiology of interstitial lung disease in patients with metastatic breast cancer at baseline and after treatment with HER2-directed therapy: a real-world data analysis. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2022 Dec;196(3):603-611



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Management ILD -Trastuzumab Deruxtecan

Monitor for suspected ILD/P

- Interrupt T-DXd if ILD/P is suspected
- Rule out ILD/P if radiographic changes consistent with ILD/P or if acute onset of new or worsening pulmonary symptoms develop

Confirm ILD/P by evaluation

- High-resolution CT, pulmonologist consultation, blood culture and CBC, bronchoscopy or BAL, PFTs and pulse oximetry, arterial blood gases, PK analysis of blood sample (as clinically indicated and feasible)^a
- All ILD/P events regardless of severity or seriousness should be followed until resolution including after drug discontinuation

Manage ILD/P

Grade 1	Grade 2 (symptomatic)	Grade 3 or 4
<div style="background-color: #fff3cd; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Interrupt T-DXd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T-DXd can be resumed if the ILD/P resolves to grade 0 If resolved in ≤28 days from onset, maintain dose If resolved in >28 days from onset, reduce dose by 1 level^b </div> <div style="background-color: #f8d7da; padding: 5px;"> <p>Discontinue T-DXd if ILD/P occurs beyond day 22 and has not resolved within 49 days from the last infusion</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #fff3cd; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Permanently discontinue T-DXd</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #d4edda; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promptly start systemic glucocorticoids (e.g. ≥1 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent) for ≥14 days until complete resolution of clinical and chest CT findings, followed by gradual taper over ≥4 weeks Monitor symptoms closely Re-image as clinically indicated If worsening or no improvement in clinical or diagnostic observations in 5 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider increasing dose of glucocorticoids (e.g. 2 mg/kg/day prednisone or equivalent), and administration may be switched to i.v. (e.g. methylprednisolone) Reconsider additional workup for alternative etiologies as described above Escalate care as clinically indicated </div>	<div style="background-color: #fff3cd; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Permanently discontinue T-DXd</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #d4edda; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitalization required Promptly start empirical high-dose methylprednisolone i.v. treatment (e.g. 500-1000 mg/day for 3 days), followed by ≥1.0 mg/kg/day of prednisone (or equivalent) for ≥14 days or until complete resolution of clinical and chest CT findings, followed by gradual taper over ≥4 weeks Re-image as clinically indicated If still no improvement within 3-5 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconsider additional workup for alternative etiologies as described above Consider other immunosuppressants (e.g. infliximab or mycophenolate mofetil) and/or treat per local practice </div>

^a If diagnostic observations worsen despite initiation of corticosteroids, then follow grade 2 guidelines.

^b We suggest considering steroids for selected grade 1 cases that show extensive lung involvement or in patients at increased risk for progression of ILD/P


• Rugo HS et al. ESMO Open. 2022 Aug;7(4):100553

1. Modi S, Saura C, Yamashita T, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020;382(7):610-621.
2. Modi S, Park H, Murthy RK, et al. Antitumor Activity and Safety of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Patients With HER2-Low-Expressing Advanced Breast Cancer: Results From a Phase Ib Study. J Clin Oncol. 2020 Jun 10;38(17):1887-1896.
3. Tarantino P, Modi S, Tolaney SM, et al. Interstitial Lung Disease Induced by Anti-ERBB2 Antibody-Drug Conjugates: A Review. JAMA Oncol. 2021 Dec 1;7(12):1873-1881.
4. Rugo HS, Bianchini G, Cortes J et al. Optimizing treatment management of trastuzumab deruxtecan in clinical practice of breast cancer. ESMO Open. 2022 Aug;7(4):100553.
5. Powell CA, Modi S, Iwata H. et al. Pooled analysis of drug-related interstitial lung disease and/or pneumonitis in nine trastuzumab deruxtecan monotherapy studies. ESMO Open. 2022 Aug;7(4):100554.

Further Supportive and Palliative Issues

- **Orphan symptom (from ESMO-guideline for orphan symptoms 2020):**
 - Muscle cramps
 - Myoclonus
 - Taste alterations
 - Dry mouth (Xerostomia)
 - Cough, Hiccup
 - Rectal tenesmus
 - Restless legs-syndrom
- **Further issues**
 - Nutrition
 - Pain management
 - Palliative Care

1. Santini D, Armento G, Giusti R, et al. Management of orphan symptoms: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment. ESMO Open 2020 Nov;5(6):e000933.



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Nutrition Deficiency

- **Nutrient deficiency is a common medical problem affecting 15-40% of cancer patients. It impairs their quality of life and can affect the success of treatment.**
- **Integration of nutritional advice into clinical management recommended.**
- **For nutrition see S3 guideline Palliative care and supportive therapy.**

Klinische Ernährung

1. Arends J, Bertz H, Bischoff SC, et al. Klinische Ernährung in der Onkologie. S3-Leitlinie (AWMF Reg.: 073-006) Aktual Ernährungsmed. 2015; 40: e1–e74. https://www.dgem.de/sites/default/files/PDFs/Leitlinien/S3-Leitlinien/073-006l_S3_Klin_Ern%C3%A4hrung_in_der_Onkologie_2015-10.pdf (abgerufen 28.12.2021)
2. de Las Peñas R, Majem M, Perez-Altozano J, et al. SEOM clinical guidelines on nutrition in cancer patients (2018). Clin Transl Oncol. 2019 Jan;21(1):87-93.
3. van den Berg MMGA, Kok DE, Posthuma L, et al. Body composition is associated with risk of toxicity-induced modifications of treatment in women with stage I-IIIB breast cancer receiving chemotherapy. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2019 Jan;173(2):475-481.



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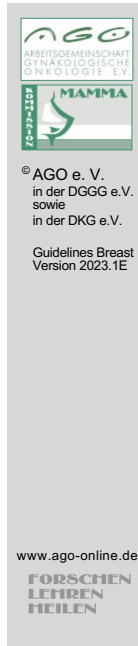
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Analgesia

- **Non-opioids; WHO Step 1**
Diclofenac resinate, ibuprofen and / or metamizole, paracetamol (acetaminophen)
- **Mild opioids; WHO Step 2**
Tramadol (preferentially „retard“-formulations) or tilidine / naloxone (also as „retard“-formulations)
- **Strong opioids; WHO Step 3**
Morphine, buprenorphine (sublingual or transdermal), fentanyl (transdermal), hydromorphone, oxycodone, as a back-up levomethadone. The dose of opioids should be titrated step by step according to the analgetic effect.
- **Additional drugs – „adjuvants“**
Canabinoide, Gabapentin, pregabalin, carbamazepine, amitriptyline, bisphosphonates

Relevant practice guideline:

1. World Health Organization (2018). WHO guidelines for the pharmacological and radiotherapeutic management of cancer pain in adults and adolescents. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/279700>. Lizenz: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO (Zugriff 27.12.2021)
2. NCCN guideline: Adult cancer pain. Version 2.2021. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/pain.pdf (Zugriff 27.12.2021)
3. Horlemann J, Schürmann N. DGS Praxisleitlinien in der Schmerztherapie. Cannabis in der Schmerzmedizin v1.0. <https://dgs-praxisleitlinien.de/cannabis/> (Zugriff 27.12.2021)



Palliative Care

- All patients should be offered palliative care after the diagnosis of a non-curable cancer, regardless of whether a tumour-specific therapy is carried out.
- Specialized palliative care should be integrated into oncological decision-making processes, e.g. by participating in interdisciplinary tumor conferences.
- Patients with incurable cancer who are cared for in structures of specialized palliative care (palliative care ward, specialized outpatient care such as SAPV) should have access to oncological counselling.

<https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/palliativmedizin/>

1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Palliativmedizin für Patienten mit einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung, Langversion 2.2, September 2020, AWMF-Registernummer: 128/001OL, <https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/palliativmedizin/> (abgerufen am: 27.12.2021)