



# Diagnostik und Therapie früher und fortgeschrittener Mammakarzinome

## Supportive Therapie und Nebenwirkungsmanagement

### Screened data bases

Pubmed 2007 - 2023, ASCO 2010 – 2023, SABCS 2010 – 2023, Cochrane Data Base (2023)

### 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



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# Supportive Therapie und Nebenwirkungsmanagement

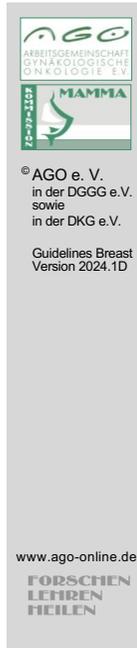
## ▪ Versionen 2002–2023:

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

## ▪ Version 2024:

Kolberg-Liedtke / Würstlein

## Leitlinien – Umfeld



**Nationale und internationale spezifische Leitlinien befassen sich mit verschiedenen Aspekten der evidenzbasierten supportiven Therapie von Karzinompatientinnen und -patienten.**

**Ohne Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit werden derartige (bes. deutsche) Leitlinienwerke genannt.**

**Hier soll insbesondere auf die Aspekte Wert gelegt werden, die Brustkrebspatientinnen betreffen:**

- **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](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](http://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.

# Toxizitätsbeurteilung

## Akute Toxizität (nach WHO<sup>1</sup> oder NCI-CTC<sup>2</sup>)

Akute Toxizität nach jedem Therapiezyklus abfragen und dokumentieren

LoE 5 D AGO ++

Grad	Notwendige Informationen
0 keine	Beteiligte Organe
1 mild	Art der Toxizität
2 mäßig	Zeitintervall nach Behandlung
3 ausgeprägt	Effekt auf den Allgemeinzustand
4 lebensbedrohlich	Behandlungsnotwendigkeit
5 therapiebedingter Tod	Erreichen einer Verbesserung

## Langzeittoxizität (= Sekundärerkrankungen nach Tumortherapie)

Langzeitnachsorge und regelmäßige Dokumentation (symptomorientiert nach ICPC<sup>3</sup>  
oder diagnoseorientiert nach ICD-10-GM<sup>4</sup>)

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](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)

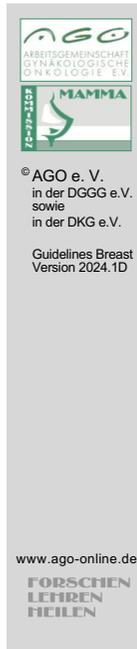
- **Grade 1**  
Mild; asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated.
- **Grade 2**  
Moderate; minimal, local or noninvasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental ADL\*.
- **Grade 3**  
Severe or medically significant but not 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.

ADL = Activities of Daily Living

\* 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](https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/ctc.htm#ctc_50) (Download 18.01.2018)



## Einsatz von eHealth (DiGA)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Anwendung von DiGA zur Verbesserung der Lebensqualität während und nach einer Brustkrebstherapie*</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>
<b>Anwendung von PROs zur verbesserten Erhebung von Therapie-assoziierten Nebenwirkungen und Lebensqualität</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>

\* Siehe aktueller DiGA-Status, verschreibbar

DiGAs aktuell: [diga.bfarm.de](http://diga.bfarm.de)

1. Groene N and Schneck L (2023) Covering digital health applications in the public insurance system: how to foster innovation in patient care while mitigating financial risks— evidence from Germany. *Front. Digit. Health* 5:1217479. doi: 10.3389/fdgth.2023.1217479
2. Kramer U, Borges U, Fischer F, Hoffmann W, Pobiruchin M, Vollmar HC. DNVF-Memorandum – Gesundheits- und Medizin-Apps (GuMAs). *Das Gesundheitswesen* 2019; 81(10): 154 - 170. DOI: 10.1055/s-0038-1667451
3. Vollmar HC, Kramer U, Müller H, Griemert M, Noelle G, Schrappe M. Position Paper of The AG Digital Health DNVF on Digital Health Applications: Framework Conditions For Use in Health Care, Structural Development and Science. *Gesundheitswesen*. 2017 Dec;79(12):1080-1092. doi: 10.1055/s-0043-122233. Epub 2017 Dec 29.; 12/2017
4. Wanchai, A, Anderson EA, and Armer JM. "A Systematic Review of M-Health Apps on Managing Side Effects of Breast Cancer Treatment." [In eng]. *Supportive care in cancer : official journal of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer* 31, no. 1 (2022-12-27 2022): 86. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1007/s00520-022-07464-x>. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36574048/>
5. Horn A, Jírů-Hillmann S, Widmann J, Montellano FA, Salmen J, Pryss R, Wöckel A, Heuschmann PU. Systematic review on the effectiveness of mobile health applications on mental health of breast cancer survivors. *Journal of Cancer Survivorship* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11764-023-01470-6>

6. Singleton AC, Raeside R, Hyun KK, Partridge SR, Di Tanna GL, Hafiz N, Tu Q, et al. "Electronic Health Interventions for Patients with Breast Cancer: Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." [In eng]. *Journal of clinical oncology : official journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology* 40, no. 20 (2022-7-10 2022): 2257-70. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1200/JCO.21.01171>.  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35500200/>.
7. Cruz FOAM,, Vilela RA, Ferreira EB, Melo NS, and Reis PEDD. "Evidence on the Use of Mobile Apps During the Treatment of Breast Cancer: Systematic Review." [In eng]. *JMIR mHealth and uHealth* 7, no. 8 (2019-8-27 2019): e13245. <https://doi.org/doi:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31456578/>.
8. Luo X, Chen Y, Chen J, Zhang Y, Li M, Xiong C, and Yan J. "Effectiveness of Mobile Health-Based Self-Management Interventions in Breast Cancer Patients: A Meta-Analysis." [In eng]. *Supportive care in cancer : official journal of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer* 30, no. 3 (2022-3 2022): 2853-76. <https://doi.org/doi:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34561732/>.
9. Jongerius C, Russo S, Mazzocco K, and Pravettoni G. "Research-Tested Mobile Apps for Breast Cancer Care: Systematic Review." [In eng]. *JMIR mHealth and uHealth* 7, no. 2(2019-2-11 2019): e10930. <https://doi.org/doi:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30741644/>
10. Uncovska M, Freitag B, Meister S, Fehring L Rating analysis and BERTopic modeling of consumer versus regulated mHealth app reviews in Germany. *Digital Medicine* (2023)6:115 ; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-023-00862-3>
11. Uncovska M, Freitag B, Meister S, Fehring L Rating Patient Acceptance of Prescribed and Fully Reimbursed mHealth Apps in Germany: An UTAUT2-based Online Survey Study.*Journal of Medical Systems* (2023) 47:14 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10916-023-01910-x>
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<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251276>
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management by an interactive eHealth system on severe adverse events in patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer treated by palbociclib and endocrine therapy. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2023 Dec;121:102631. doi: 10.1016/j.ctrv.2023.102631. Epub 2023 Oct 18. PMID: 37862832

# Chemotherapie – Akute Toxizitäten I

Substanz	Systemorganklasse												
	Infektionen und parasitäre Erkrank.	Neubildungen, sek. Malignome	Blut, Lymphsystem	Immunsystem, Allergien	Endokrine Erkrankungen	Stoffwechsel- und Ernährungs-Stör.	Psychiatrische Erkrankungen	Erkrankungen des Nervensystems	Augenerkrank.	Erkrank. des Ohrs und des Labyrinths	Herzerkrankungen	Gefäßkrank.	
<b>Alkylantien</b>													
Cyclophosphamid	4	2	5	5	1	-	1	3	2	3	3	3	
<b>Antimetabolite</b>													
Methotrexat	1	-	4	3	3	-	3	4	2	-	1	2	
5-Fluorouracil*	5	-	5	2	2	5	-	3	3	-	5	3	
Capecitabin	4	3 (Lipom)	4	3	-	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	
Gemcitabin	4	-	5	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	2	
<b>Platin-Komplexe</b>													
Cisplatin	4	2	5	3	2	5	-	4	2	5	4	4	
Carboplatin	4	-	5	4	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	
<b>Anthrazykline / Anthrachinone</b>													
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	-	
Mitoxantron	5	3	5	3	-	4	-	4	3	3	4	3	
<b>Taxane</b>													
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	
<b>Andere Spindelgifte</b>													
Vinorelbiv IV (PO)	5(5)	-	(5)	2(+)	-	-	-(5)	-(5)	-(4)	-	2(3)	3(4)	
Eribulin	4	-	4	-	-	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	

Die Liste und Graduierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:  
 1. Sehr selten (< 1/10.000); 2. Selten (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/10.000); 3. Gelegentlich (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/100); 4. Häufig (≥ 1/100 bis < 1/10); 5. Sehr häufig (≥ 1/10).  
 - Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

## Nebenwirkungskategorien - 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](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

## Quellen für die Fachinformationen (Download 19.01.2018) s. aktuelle Fachinformation [www. Fachinfo.de](http://www.fachinfo.de)

1. Cyclophosphamid: [http://www.baxter.de/de\\_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf](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](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](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](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=eebf22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e

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](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](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](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](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](http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf)

#### Weitere Referenzen (Auswahl)

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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
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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 Antitubercular Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.

## Chemotherapie – Akute Toxizitäten II

Substanz	Systemorganklasse										Besonderheiten
	Erkr. d. Atemwege, Brustraum, Mittelast.	Erkr. d. GI-Traktes (Übelk./Erbrechen)	Leber- und Gallenerkrankungen	Erkr. d. Haut/Unterhaut (inkl. Alopezie)	Skelettmus., Bindegew.-u. Knochenkr.	Erkr. der Nieren und Harnwege	Schwang., Wochenbett u. perinatale E.	Erkr. d. Geschlechtsorgane u. Brustdrüse	Allg. Erkr. u. Beschr. am Applikationsort	Konsequenz, famili. und genet. Erkr.	
<b>Alkylantien</b>											
Cyclophosphamid	2	4	4	5	-	5	-	4	5	-	Hyponatriämie
<b>Antimetabolite</b>											
Methotrexat	4	5	5	4	3	3	-	3	1	-	Mukositis, Risiko "third space"-Toxizität
5-Fluorouracil	5	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	Risiko DPD-Mangel: leicht 5%, schwer 0,1%; Diarrhoe, Herz
Capecitabin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	3	5	-	Hand-Fuß-Syndrom (HFS), Risiko DPD-Mangel; Herz
Gemcitabin	5	5	5	5	4	5	-	-	5	-	Flu-like Symptome, Ödeme, Herz
<b>Platin-Komplexe</b>											
Cisplatin	4	5	4	4	-	5	-	3	5	-	Nierentoxizität, Ototoxizität, CIPN
Carboplatin	4	5	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	-	Kollitis, (Nierentox.)
<b>Anthrazykline / Anthrachinone</b>											
Epi-/Doxorubicin	2	5	-	5	1	4	-	1	5	-	Kardiotoxizität (CHF), sek. Malignome, Paravast
Lipo. Doxorubicin	4	5	4	5	4	3	-	(4)	5	-	
PEG-lipo. Doxo.	4	5	-	5	4	-	-	4	5	-	Palmares und plantares Erythem (PPE)
Mitoxantron	4	5	3	5	-	3	-	3	4	-	Sek. AML, Kardiomyopathie
<b>Taxane</b>											
Paclitaxel	2	5	1	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	Periphere Neuropathie (CIPN); Hypersensit., Myalgien
nab-Paclitaxel	4	5	3	5	5	3	-	3	5	-	Periphere Neuropathie (CIPN)
Docetaxel	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	Fluid retention, Paronychie, Kollitis, Myalgie
<b>Andere Spindelgifte</b>											
Vinorelbin IV (PO)	3(4)	2 (5)	3(4)	2(5)	-(4)	2(4)	-	-	-	-	Phlebitis, GI-Tox (PO), CIPN
Eribulin	5	5	4	5	5	4	-	-	5	-	Obstipation, CIPN

Die Liste und Gradierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:  
 1. Sehr selten (< 1/10.000); 2. Selten (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/10.000); 3. Gelegentlich (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/100); 4. Häufig (≥ 1/100 bis < 1/10); 5. Sehr häufig (≥ 1/10).  
 - Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

### Abkürzungen

AML = Akute myeloische Leukämie; DPD = Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase); CHF = Kardiomyopathie; CIPN = Chemotherapie induzierte periphere Neuropathie; HFS = Hand-Fuß-Syndrom; PPE = Palmares und plantares Erythem.

### Nebenwirkungskategorien - 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](https://www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/intguide_20_1_english_0.pdf)

### Quellen für die Fachinformationen (Download 19.01.2018)

1. Cyclophosphamid: [http://www.baxter.de/de\\_DE/assets/downloads/fachinformation/endoxan.pdf](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](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](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](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=eebf22e78f1cc8d9935d59c087e80630146f49e>
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](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](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](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-Infusions suspension\\_514889/fachinformation](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Abraxane-5-mg-ml-Pulver-zur-Herstellung-einer-Infusions suspension_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](http://www.detect-studien.de/dokumente/d4/fachinfo/Fachinfo_Eribulin_Halaven.pdf)

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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.
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10. Crawford J.
11. NCCN, editor. *NCCN 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 Antitubercular Drugs and Cardioprotection:e12-e18. Review.

## Zusatzdiagnostik\* vor Beginn einer 5-FU (i.v.) / Capecitabin-Therapie

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>DPD (Dihydropyrimidin-Dehydrogenase) - Defizienz</b> Testung (DPYD-Genotyp bzw. Phänotyp)	<b>1a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>

Phänotypische Untersuchungsverfahren (Uracil im Plasma / Urin, Bestimmung der DPD-Aktivität) weniger gut standardisiert

### Systematischer Review (Krebspatienten unter 5-FU Behandlung)\*\*:

- DPYD-Varianten (heterozygot oder homozygot) 4,1 %
- Therapieassoziierte Mortalität 2,3 % (vs. 0,1 % ohne DPYD-Variante) - Risiko für therapie-bedingten Todesfall 25,6-fach erhöht

\* Empfehlung gemäß Rote-Hand-Brief vom 4.6.2020

\*\* Sharma et al, Oncologist 2021

### DPD Defizienz:

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.

## Endokrine Therapie – Toxizitäten

	Tamoxifen	Anastrozol	Exemestan	Letrozol	Fulvestrant	Elacestrant
Infektionen / parasitäre Erkrankungen	-	-	-	3	4	-
Neubildungen / Malignome	3	-	-	-	-	-
Blut / Lymphsystem	4	-	4	3	3	-
Immunsystem / Allergien	-	-	-	-	4	-
Endokrine Erkrankungen	3	-	-	-	-	5
Stoffwechsel- / Ernährungsstörungen	5	4	4	5	4	5
Psychiatrische Erkrankungen	-	5	5	4	-	5
Erkrankungen des Nervensystems	4	5	4	4	4	-
Augenerkrankungen	4	4	-	3	-	-
Erkrankungen des Ohrs / Labyrinth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herzerkrankungen	-	4	-	3	-	-
Gefäßerkrankungen (inkl. Hitzewellen)	4	5	5	5	4	5

Die Liste und Graduierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:  
 1. Sehr selten (< 1/10.000); 2. Selten (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/10.000); 3. Gelegentlich (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/100); 4. Häufig (≥ 1/100 bis < 1/10); 5. Sehr häufig (≥ 1/10).  
 - Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

### 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](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](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](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](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](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation)
- Elacestrant: Fachinformation Elacestrant 2023

## Endokrine Therapie – Toxizitäten

	Tamoxifen	Anastrozol	Exemestan	Letrozol	Fulvestrant	Elaestrand
Erkrankungen von Atemwegen / Thorax / Mediastinum	3	-	-	3	-	-
Erkrankungen des Gastrointestinaltrakts	5	5	5	4	5	5
Leber- und Gallenerkrankungen	4	4	-	3	5	4
Erkrankungen von Haut / Unterhautgewebe	5	5	5	5	4	-
Skelettmuskulatur / Bindegewebe / Knochen	4	5	5	5	4	5
Erkrankungen von Nieren / Harnwegen	-	-	-	3	4	-
Schwangerschaft, Geburt, Wochenbett,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erkrankungen von Geschlechtsorganen / Brustdrüse	5	5	-	4	3	-
Allergische Erkrankungen / Besonderheiten am Applikationsort	5	5	5	5	5	-
Kongenität, familiäre / genetische Erkrankungen	1	-	-	-	-	-
Besonderheiten	*	**	**	**	***	
* Hitzewallungen, selten: EndometriumCa / Thrombose ** Hitzewallungen / Arthralgie, Osteoporose, Kognition *** Hitzewallungen						

Die Liste und Graduierung der Nebenwirkungen ist nach Systemorganklassen, MedDRA-Terminologie und den folgenden Häufigkeitskategorien dargestellt:  
1. Sehr selten (< 1/10.000); 2. Selten (≥ 1/10.000 bis < 1/10.000); 3. Gelegentlich (≥ 1/1.000 bis < 1/100); 4. Häufig (≥ 1/100 bis < 1/10); 5. Sehr häufig (≥ 1/10).  
- Nicht bekannt (Häufigkeit auf Grundlage der verfügbaren Daten nicht abschätzbar)

### 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](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](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](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](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](https://www.gelbe-liste.de/produkte/Fulvestrant-HEXAL-250-mg-Injektionsloesung-in-einer-Fertigspritze_912622/fachinformation)

## Nebenwirkungen – Antikörper

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
<b>Trastuzumab</b>		
Kardiotoxizität in der adjuvanten Therapie (1,0–2,0 %)	1b	A
Troponin I als Marker für Kardiotoxizität	2b	B
<b>Pertuzumab</b>		
Ekzem, Diarrhoe, Mukositis	1b	A
<b>Bevacizumab</b>		
▪ Hypertonus, linksventrikuläre Dysfunktion, Blutung, Proteinurie	1a	A

### Cardiotoxicity

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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.

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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

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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
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## Nebenwirkungen anti-HER2 TKI: Neratinib, Lapatinib

### Lapatinib

UE, %	Alle Grade	Grad >= 3
Diarrhöe	61 %	6 %
Nausea	18 %	4 %
Hautausschlag	60 %	6 %
Fatigue	16 %	4 %
Kardiale NW	3 %	< 1 % SAE
Hepatobiliäre NW	8 %	
Alle UE	92 %	SAE 6 %

LoE GR AGO

Primäre Prophylaxe mit  
Loperamid

2b B ++

### Neratinib

UE, %	Alle Grade (%)	Grad >=3 (%)
Diarrhöe	90	40,1
Nausea	43	2
Bauchschmerzen	36	2
Fatigue	27	2
Erbrechen	26	3
Hautausschlag	18	0,6
Stomatitis	14	0,6
Appetitverlust	12	0,2
Dyspepsie	10	0,4
ALAT-Erhöhungen	9	1,2
ASAT-Erhöhungen	7	0,7
Nagelstörungen	8	0,3
Trockene Haut	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

## Nebenwirkungen anti-HER2 TKI Tucatinib + Trastuzumab + Capecitabin

NW	Alle Grade (%)	≥ Grad 3 (%)
Alle Ereignisse	99.3	55.2
Diarrhoe	80.9	12.9
PPE Syndrom	63.4	13.1
Übelkeit	58.4	3.7
Fatigue	45.0	4.7
Erbrechen	35.9	3.0
Stomatitis	25.5	2.5
Red. Appetit	24.8	0.5
Kopfschmerz	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](http://www.fachinfo.de)



## Nebenwirkungen – Antikörper-Wirkstoff-Konjugate

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
<b>Sacituzumab Govitecan</b> (Febrile) Neutropenie, Leukopenie, Anämie, Diarrhoe, Übelkeit, Alopezie, Fatigue	1b	A
<b>Trastuzumab-Emtansin (T-DM1)</b> Thrombozytopenie, Anstieg Leberenzyme Fieber, Kopfschmerzen, Pneumonitis, Polyneuropathie, Fatigue	1b	A
<b>Trastuzumab-Deruxtecan</b> Interstitielle Lungenerkrankung, Neutropenie, Übelkeit, Alopezie, Fatigue	1b	A

### Sacituzumab Govitecan

1. Bardia A, Hurvitz SA, Tolaney 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, Tolaney 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

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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.
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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.

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## Toxicities of CDK 4/6 Inhibitors (Palbociclib / Ribociclib / Abemaciclib)

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			

### Palbociclib

1. 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.
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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.
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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% ( $\geq$  G3 0.4% - 1 G5 event); control 1.2% ( $\geq$  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*
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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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## 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



## 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)**  
**Use of QT check tools might be helpful ([www.arzneimitteltherapie.de](http://www.arzneimitteltherapie.de))**

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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.
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## 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	
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

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## Nebenwirkungen Alpelisib (PI3K-Inhibitor) in Kombination mit endokriner Therapie

### Alpelisib + Fulvestrant

UE, %	Alle Grade	Grad ≥ 3
Hyperglykämie	63,7 %	32,7 %
Diarrhö	57,7 %	6,7 %
Übelkeit	44,7 %	2,5 %
Appetitlosigkeit	35,6 %	< 1 % SAE
Hautausschlag	35,5 %	9,9 %
Erbrechen	27,1 %	< 1 % SAE
Gewichtsverlust	26,8 %	3,9 %
Stomatitis	24,6 %	2,5 %
Fatigue	24,3 %	3,5
Asthenie	20,4 %	1,8
Haarverlust	19,7 %	0
Mucositis	18,3 %	2,1

Berücksichtigung der Empfehlungen zum Nebenwirkungsmanagement (Diabetes mellitus, Hyperglykämie, Insulinresistenz und metabolisches Syndrom)

LoE	GR	AGO
2b	B	++

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.

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## 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
Nuasea	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

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# Immun-Checkpoint-Inhibitoren

## ▪ Therapeutische Ansätze (Antikörper)

### ▪ PD-1 / PD-L1

#### PD-1

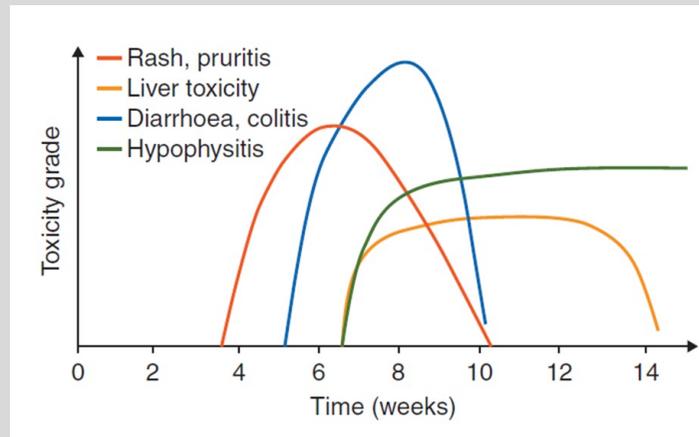
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab

#### 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
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4. –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.



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## 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
<b>diarrhea</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>colitis</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>exanthema</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>&lt; 1%</b>
<b>hepatotoxicity</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>hypophysitis</b>	<b>&lt; 0.1%</b>	<b>&lt; 1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>pneumonitis</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>thyroid dysfunction</b>	<b>hyper- 1.7%</b> <b>hypo- 4.7%</b>	<b>hyper -1%</b> <b>hypo- 4%</b>	<b>hyper- 1.2%</b> <b>hypo- 8.3%</b>
<b>nephritis</b>	<b>&lt; 1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>neuropathy</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>&lt; 1%</b>	<b>&lt; 1%</b>

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

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## Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Principles of Adverse Event Management

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

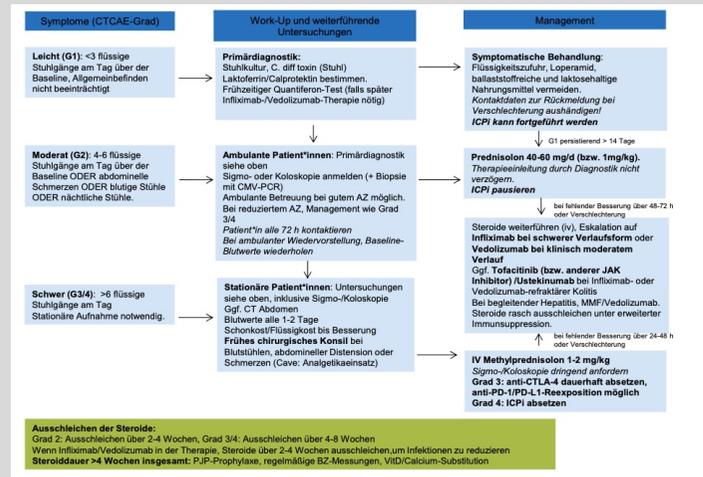
## Diarrhoea and Colitis

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3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

Busch E, Haag M und Hassel J on behalf of NCT Heidelberg (2023)

## Hepatitis

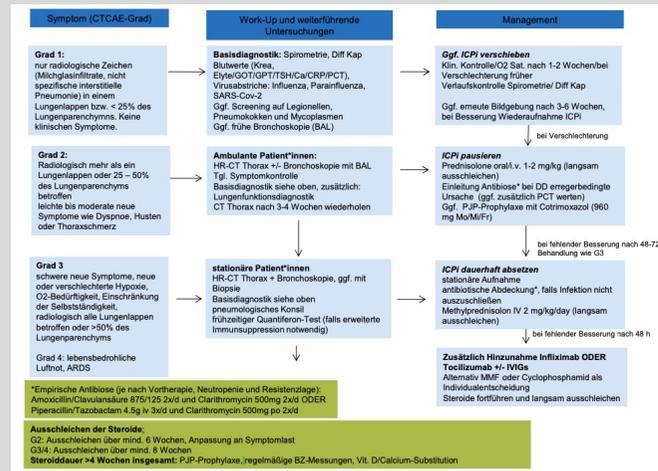
Symptome (CTCAE-Grad)	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Grad 1:</b> GOT oder GPT < 3x ULN	Bei Transaminasen < 100: Kontrolle in 1 Woche Hausmedikation prüfen zB, Statine, Antibiotika & Alkoholabusus Hepatotoxische Medikamente absetzen	<b>ICPI kann fortgeführt werden</b>
<b>Grad 2:</b> GOT oder GPT 3-5x ULN	Kontrolle Transaminasen min. alle 3 Tage Sonographie Leber incl. Duplex / Progress ? Bestimmung zusätzl.: ggf. Ferritin, Transferrinsättigung, Coeruloplasmin Hep AB/C Serologie, ggf. PCR, ggf. Hep E PCR, ggf. EBV-VGMV-Serologie Ggf. ANA/AMA/SMA/LKM/SLA, IgG, IgM, Im Falle von Fieberhohem CRP: bakterielle Infektion in Betracht ziehen (zB Leptospirose, Brucellose etc)	<b>ICPI pausieren</b> bei steigender GOT/GPT in der Kontrolle, <b>Prednisolon 1 mg/kg oral</b> starten  bei fehlendem Ansprechen nach 2-3 Tagen, Steigerung Steroiddosis (2mg/kg), ggf. <b>Hinzunahme erweiterte Immunsuppression</b> siehe unten
<b>Grad 3:</b> GOT oder GPT 5-20x ULN	siehe oben; tgl. GOT/GPT/ggf. INR/Albumin <b>niedrige Schwelle zur stationären Aufnahme</b> Ggf. Leberbiopsie bei fehlendem Ansprechen auf Steroide	<b>ICPI pausieren/ggf. absetzen</b> GOT/GPT <400 und normales Bilirubin/INR/Albumin: <b>Prednisolon oral 1-2mg/kg</b> GOT/GPT >400 ODER erhöhtes Bilirubin/erniedrigter INR/Albumin: <b>IV Methylprednisolone 2mg/kg</b> bei fehlendem Ansprechen nach 2-3 Tagen, <b>Hinzunahme MMP</b> (alternativ Tocilizumab, Tacroimus, Azathioprin oder ATG)
<b>Grad 4:</b> GOT oder GPT >20x ULN	siehe oben, stationäre Aufnahme, tgl. GOT/GPT/INR/Albumin Hepalogen hinzuziehen, Leberbiopsie falls keine Kontraindikationen	<b>ICPI dauerhaft absetzen</b> Zusätzlich IV Methylprednisolon 2mg/kg, ggf. Dosissteigerung auf 4mg/kg bei fehlendem Ansprechen nach 3 Tagen, siehe oben

**Ausschleichen der Steroide:**  
- G2: sobald Transaminasen G1, über zwei Wochen ausschleichen; Dosissteigerung falls Transaminasen wieder steigend; ICPI kann wieder aufgenommen werden, wenn Prednisolon <10 mg/d  
- G3/4: sobald G2, Umstellung auf orales Prednisolon und Ausschleichen über 4 Wochen; für G3: Wiederaufnahme ICPI nur bei asymptomatischem Verlauf

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

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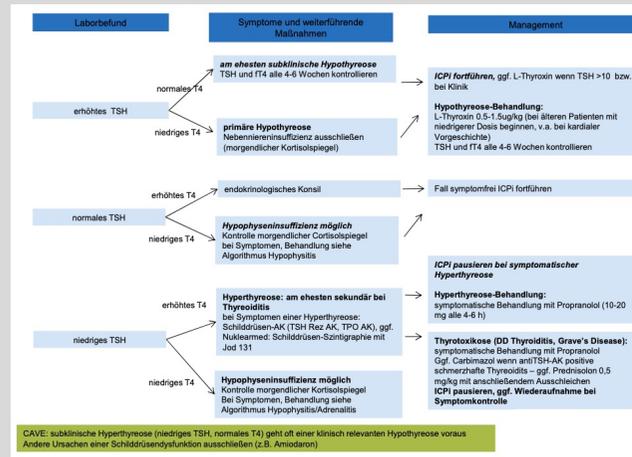
## Pneumonitis



1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomaso 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.
2. 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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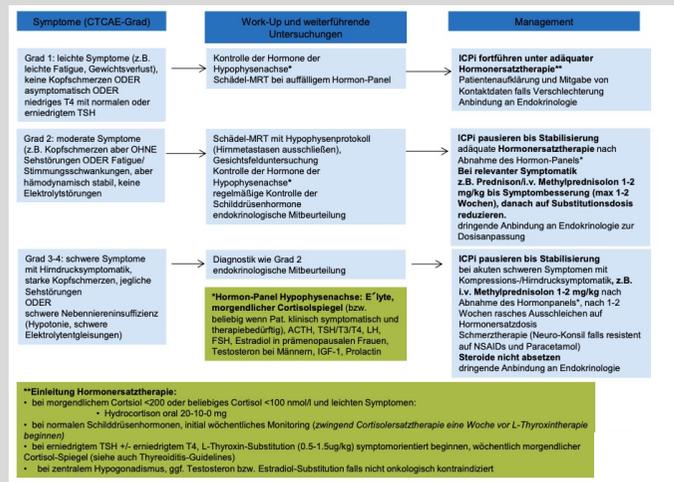
## Thyreoiditis



1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomaso 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.
2. 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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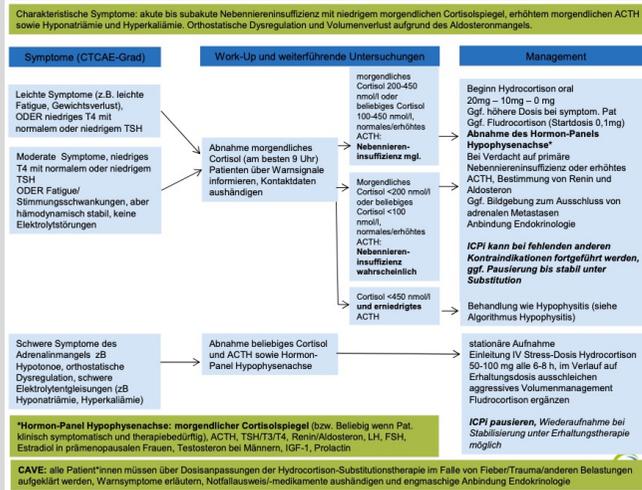
## Hypophysitis



1. 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.
2. 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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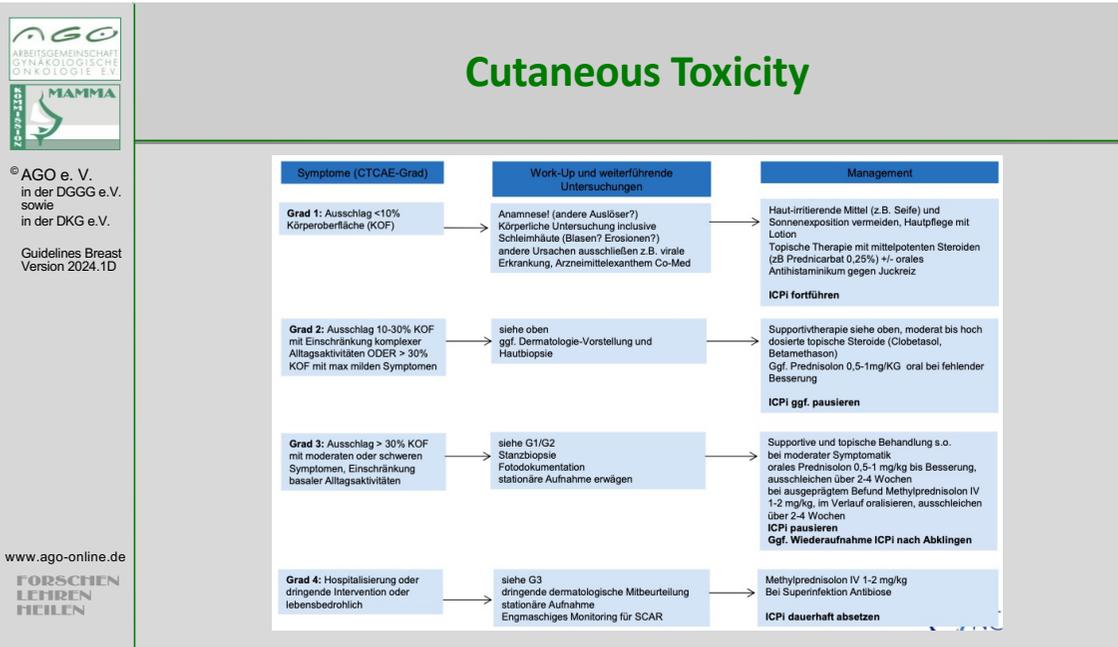
Busch E, Haag M und Hassel J on behalf of NCT Heidelberg (2023)

## Adrenalitis



1. 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.
2. 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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1. 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.
2. Haanen JBAG, Carbonnel 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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## Nephrotoxicity

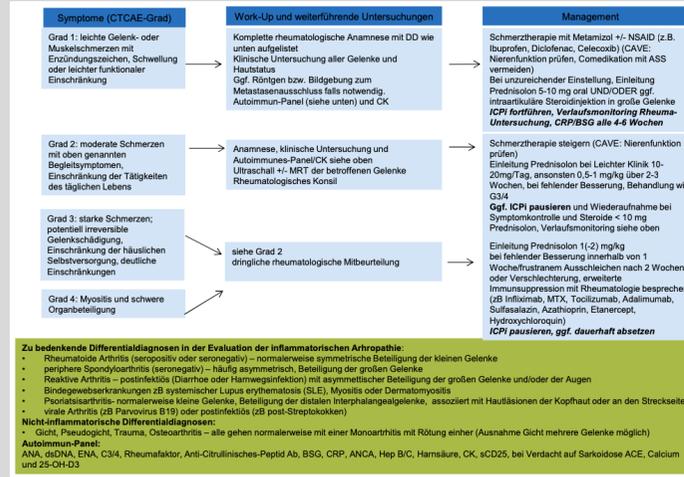
Symptome (CTCAE-Grad)	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Grad 1:</b> Kreatinin 1.5-2.0 x über der Baseline ODER Anstieg > 0.3 mg/dl	Flüssigkeitsstatus prüfen, nephrotoxische Medikation pausieren, Urin-Status und U-Kult bei Symptomen U-Status: Proteinurie? Ausschluss Harnsteine per Ultraschall	<b>ICPI fortführen</b> Kreatinin und Proteinurie wöchentlich kontrollieren, bei weiterer Verschlechterung/fehlender Besserung, weitere Abklärung siehe Grad 2
<b>Grad 2:</b> Kreatinin >2.0-3.0 x über der Baseline	siehe oben Nierenschall zum Ausschluss Harnstein/Thrombose Bei Proteinurie: 24 h Sammelurin und quant. Proteinmessung Bei Blut: Urinsediment durch Nephrologie beurteilen, Glomerulonephritis-Screen* nach nephrologischen Konsil Patient aufklären, dringende Rückmeldung bei Oligurie	<b>ICPI pausieren</b> Hydratation und Kreatinin-/Proteinurie-Kontrolle nach 48-72 h; bei fehlender Besserung, Nephro-Konsil mit Frage nach Biopsie falls iAE wahrscheinlich, Einleitung Prednisolon oral 0.5-1 mg/kg Kontrolle Kreatinin alle 48 h bei Abfall auf G1/Baseline – ICPI wieder aufnehmen (wenn Steroide < 10 mg/d) falls kein Anhalt für iAE – ggf. ICPI fortführen
<b>Grad 3:</b> Kreatinin >3.0 x über der Baseline ODER >4 mg/dl	siehe G2	<b>ICPI dauerhaft absetzen</b> Stationäre Aufnahme zum engmaschigen Monitoring und balancierter Flüssigkeitstherapie; tgl. Kreatinin-Kontrolle; frühzeitiges Nephro-Konsil mit Frage nach Biopsie. Bei Verschlechterung, Einleitung Methylprednisolon IV 1-2 mg/kg oder Methylprednisolon-Stoßtherapie über 3 Tage. Erweiterte Immunsuppression, falls weiterhin > G2 nach 4-6 Wochen Steroide: Azathioprin, Cyclophosphamid, CsA, Infliximab, MMF
<b>Grad 4:</b> siehe G3, lebensbedrohlich, dialysepflichtig	siehe oben, stationäre Aufnahme mit Möglichkeit der Nierensersatztherapie falls notwendig	

**CAVE:** Baseline-Kreatinin des/der Patient\*in beachten und Veränderungen entsprechend werten.  
Differentialdiagnosen: Dehydratation, kürzliche IV-Kontrastmitteldgabe, Harnwegsinfektion, nephrotoxische Medikation, akute Hypo- oder Hypertonie  
Frühzeitiges Nephro-Konsil zur Evaluation einer Nierenbiopsie zur ätiologischen Abklärung der Nierenschädigung bzw. Notwendigkeit einer Steroidtherapie falls ICPI-assoziiert  
Patient\*innen mit Oligurie müssen stationär aufgenommen werden zur balancierten Flüssigkeitstherapie und ggf. Nierensersatztherapie  
\*Glomerulonephritis-Screen: ANA, Komplement C3, C4, ANCA, anti-GBM, Hepatitis B und C, HIV, Immunglobuline und Serum-Elektrophorese  
**Ausschließen der Steroide:** Ausschleichen bei Kreatininabfall auf G1 beginnen; bei G2 – über 2-4 Wochen ausschleichen; G3/4 – über mind. 4 Wochen ausschleichen  
**Steroiddauer >4 Wochen insgesamt:** PJP-Prophylaxe, regelmäßige BZ-Messungen, VitD/Calcium-Substitution

1. 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.
2. 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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## Arthritis, Arthralgia, Myalgia



- 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.
- 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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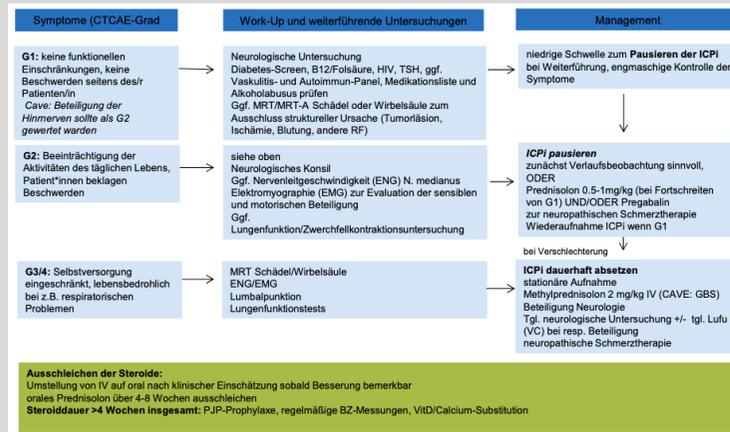
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## Peripheral Neurotoxicity (I)

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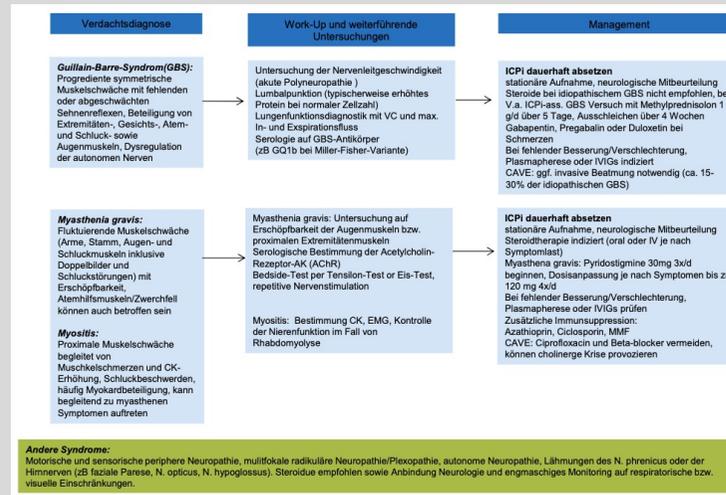
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1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomasso BD et al. Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: ASCO Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol. 2021 Dec 20;39(36):4073-4126.
2. Haanen JBAG, Carbone F, 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.
3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

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## Peripheral Neurotoxicity (II)



1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomaso 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.
2. Haanen JBAG, Carbonnel 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.
3. NCCN guidelines V 4.2021

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## Central Neurotoxicity

Verdachtsdiagnose	Work-Up und weiterführende Untersuchungen	Management
<b>Aseptische Meningitis:</b> Ausschluss infektiöser Genese! Kopfschmerzen, Photophobie, Nackensteifigkeit mit oder ohne Fieber, Erbrechen, keine Vigilanzminderung/kognitive Einschränkung (in DD zur Enzephalitis)	Lumbalpunktion: Gram-Färbung unauffällig, Zellzahl normal bis leicht erhöht, Leukos <500/µl, PCR auf HSV, Zytologie verschicken cMRT zum Ausschluss Metastasen/meningeale Beteiligung	<b>ICPI pausieren/absetzen</b> stationäre Aufnahme Ausschluss infektiöser Genese vor Einleitung Steroide: Prednison oral 0.5-1mg/kg oder IV Methylprednison 1-2mg/kg falls hochsymptomatisch, nach 2-4 Wochen ausschleichen, ggf. begleitende antivirale/antimikrobielle Therapie
<b>Enzephalitis:</b> Ausschluss infektiöser Genese! Vigilanzminderung, Verwirrung, Verhaltensauffälligkeiten, motorische oder sensorische Defizite, veränderte Sprache, Fieber möglich	Lumbalpunktion: Gram-Färbung unauffällig, Zellzahl kann erhöht sein, Leukos <250/mm <sup>3</sup> mit Lymphozytose erhöhtes Protein aber <150mg/dL, PCR auf HSV und ggf. Kultur, Zytologie cMRT siehe oben Serologie auf ANCA, ggf. Autoimmun-Panel, Schilddrüsenantikörper EEG zum Ausschluss subklinischer Krampfaktivität	<b>ICPI pausieren/absetzen</b> stationäre Aufnahme Therapie siehe oben bei schwerem Verlauf/oligoklonalen Banden, Steroidstoß mit 1g Methylprednison/ld, Ausschleichen über 4-8 Wochen Begleitende IV-Aciclovir-Gabe bis zum Erhalt HSV- PCR empfohlen bei pos. Autoimmun-Panel/fehlender Besserung nach 7-14 Tagen, Rituximab erwägen
<b>Transverse Myelitis:</b> Akute oder subakute motorische, ggf. sensorische oder autonome Ausfallerscheinungen, ein sensorisches Level muss vorliegen, häufig bilaterale Symptome	cMRT + MR Wirbelsäule Lumbalpunktion – kann unauffällig sein, ggf. Lymphozytose, erhöhtes Protein, normalerweise keine oligoklonalen Banden, Zytologie Serum B12/HIV/Syphilis/ANA/anti-Ro/anti-La- AK, TSH, anti-Aquaporin-4 IgG, paraneoplastisches Panel Klinisch Ausschluss Blasen-Mastdarm- Schwäche	<b>ICPI absetzen</b> stationäre Aufnahme neurologische Mitbeurteilung Steroidstoß mit 1g IV Methylprednison/ld Ggf. Plasmapheresen/IVIG Ggf. im Verlauf MTX/Azathioprin
<b>Andere Syndrome:</b> Neurosarkoidose, Postiores reversibles Leucoenzephalopathie-Syndrom (PRES), Vogt-Harada-Koyanagi-Syndrom, Demyelinisierung, vaskulitische Enzephalopathie, generalisierte Krampfanfälle		

1. Schneider BJ, Naidoo J, Santomaso 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.
2. 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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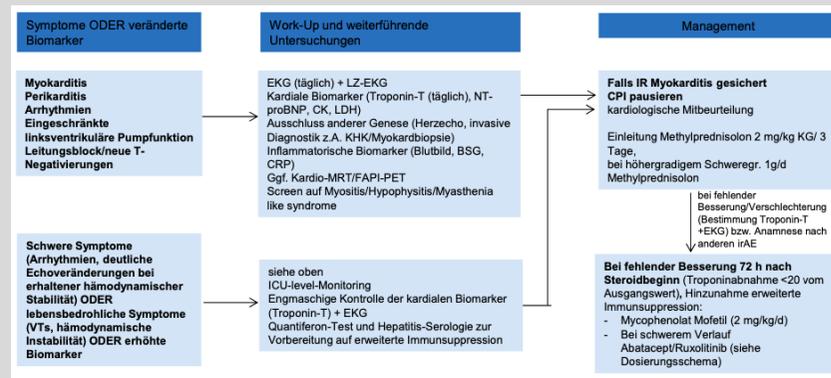
## Cardiovascular Toxicity

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1. 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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# Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

## Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

### 1. Infektionen

**Allgemeine Infektionsprophylaxe**

**Hepatitis B-Screening**

**Covid-19 (s. gemeinsame Stellungnahme mit 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, Rührich 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.

## Allgemeine Infektionsprophylaxe

### NB nur selten für solide Tumoren wie MaCa anwendbar

#### ASCO Practice Guideline „Antimicrobial Prophylaxis...“ 2018

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Vermeidung von besonders infektionsbegünstigenden Faktoren / Umgebungen</b>	5	D	+
<b>Überprüfung und ggf. Aktualisierung des Impfstatus vor Beginn der Therapie gemäß RKI, STIKO, DGHO</b>	5	D	+
<b>Prophylaktische Therapie in Low-Risk-Patienten</b>	1a	B	-
<b>Prophylaktische Therapie bei Hochrisikopatienten* (z. B. gemäß NCCN-Leitlinien) mit:</b>			
Antibiotika	1a	A	++
Antimykotika (Triazol-Antimykotika)	1a	B	+/-
Virostatika bei soliden Tumoren	5	D	-
Granulopoese-stimulierende Faktoren	1a	A	++

\* Definition Hochrisiko: vermutete Neutropeniedauer < 100/μl ≥ 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](https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/PDF/infections.pdf)

#### RKI:

1. Laws, Baumann, Bogdan et al., Impfen bei Immundefizienz; Anwendungshinweise zu den von der Ständigen Impfkommission empfohlenen Impfungen. (III) Impfen bei hämatologischen und onkologischen Erkrankungen (antineoplastische Therapie, Stammzelltransplantation), Organtransplantation und Asplenie. Bundesgesundheitsbl 2020 · 63:588–644  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00103-020-03123-w>

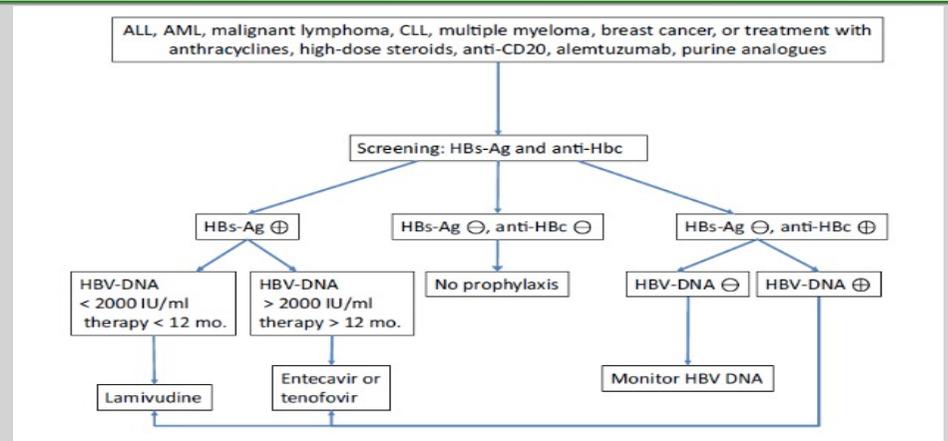
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## Hepatitis B-Screening vor Chemotherapie

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Hepatitis B-Screening vor Beginn einer Chemotherapie (HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs)</b>	<b>2c</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
<b>Bei Reaktivierung bzw. bei positiver Serologie</b>			
<b>Prophylaktische Therapie mit Virustatika bei Nachweis von HBV-DNA (entsprechend AGIHO / DGHO – Empfehlungen)</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Hepatitis C-Screening vor Beginn einer Chemotherapie</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>+/-</b>

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.
5. 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.

## 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, Mellinger 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.



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## Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 2. Gutartige, bösartige und nicht spezifizierte Neubildungen (einschl. Zysten und Polypen)

## Sekundäre Malignome I

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
▪ Die Induktion von soliden, malignen Tumoren durch Chemotherapie ist selten		2a
▪ Alkylantien erhöhen dosisabhängig das Risiko für Leukämien auf 0,2–0,4 % innerhalb von 10–15 Jahren		2a
▪ Anthrazyklinhaltige Regime erhöhen das Risiko für MDS und Leukämie auf 0,2–1,7 % innerhalb von 8–10 Jahren		2a
▪ PARP-Inhibitoren sind assoziiert mit einem erhöhten Risiko für AML und MDS von 0,5–1 %		2b
▪ Radiotherapie erhöht das Risiko einer Leukämie bei Pat. mit einer anthrazyklinhaltigen Therapie um 0,2–0,4 %		2b
▪ Tamoxifen verdoppelt das Risiko für die Entwicklung eines Endometriumkarzinoms (bei Therapiebeginn ab 55. Lj.)		2b

### Statements 1-5

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## Sekundäre Malignome II (nach Radiotherapie)

**Eine Radiotherapie (PMRT, BET) kann das Risiko für ein ipsilaterales Lungenkarzinom und Angiosarkom mäßiggradig anheben (10–15/10.000) (Auftreten 5–10 Jahre nach PMRT)**

**Erhöhtes Risiko besonders für Raucher**

**Kein Unterschied bezgl. sekundärer Malignome zwischen PBI (Teil-) und WBI (Ganzbrustbestrahlung)**

**Oxford**

**LoE**

**1a**

**2b**

**2c**

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HEILEN

# Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

## Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 3. Erkrankungen des Blutes und des Lymphsystems

Anämie

Neutropenie

Febrile Neutropenie

## Anämie – Indikationen für den Einsatz von Erythropoese-stimulierenden Faktoren (ESF)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
▪ <b>Indiziert bei asymptomatischer Anämie</b>	1a	B	-
▪ <b>Therapie und sekundäre Prophylaxe bei CTx-induzierter Anämie</b>	1a	A	+
▪ <b>Adjuvante Situation</b>	1b	A	+
▪ <b>Neoadjuvante / metastasierte Situation</b>	1a	A	+/-
▪ <b>Bei dosisdichter / dosiseskalierter CTx (iddETC)</b>	1b	A	+
<b>Therapie beginnt bei Hb-Werten &lt; 10 g/dl</b>	1a	A	+
<b>Ziel-Hb 11–12 g/dL</b>	1a	A	+
<b>Verbesserung der Prognose (krankheitsfreies Intervall, Gesamtüberleben)</b>	1a	B	--
<b>ESF erhöht das Risiko von thromboembolischen Komplikationen</b>	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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6. ESMO guideline. Supportive and palliative Care. <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/supportive-and-palliative-care?>



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## Practical Use of ESAs

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- **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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# Granulozyten-Kolonie-stimulierende Faktoren

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Primäre Prophylaxe für eine zu erwartende febrile Neutropenie (FN)</b>			
Bei Risiko für FN 10–20 %	1b	B	+/-
Im Falle zusätzlicher individueller Risiken	3b	C	+
Bei FN-Risiko > 20 % (e.g. DAC, dosisdichte CT)	1a	A	++
<b>Sekundäre Prophylaxe während der Chemotherapie (frühere FN oder Neutropenie Grad IV &gt; 7 Tage)</b>	1b	A	++
<b>Therapeutischer Nutzen bei FN</b>	1a	A	+/-
<b>Beginn der Therapie in Verbindung mit Art und Dauer der Chemotherapie</b>			
Pegfilgrastim Tag 2	1b	A	++
Lipegfilgrastim Tag 2	1b	A	++
Filgrastim / Lenograstim von Tag 2–5 bis absolute Neutrophilenzahl > 2–3 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	1b	A	++

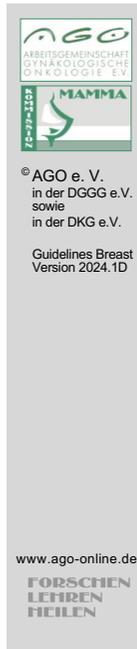
## Relevante Leitlinien

1. S3-Leitlinie: Supportive Therapie: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3 – Februar 2020
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## Statements 1-4

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# Management der febrilen Neutropenie

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO)  
der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO) [www.dgho-infektionen.de](http://www.dgho-infektionen.de)

**Definition** (orale Temp. > 38,5 °C oder zwei konsekutive Messungen > 38 °C über 2 h in einer Patientin mit einem ANC < 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> oder erwarteter Abfall < 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>)

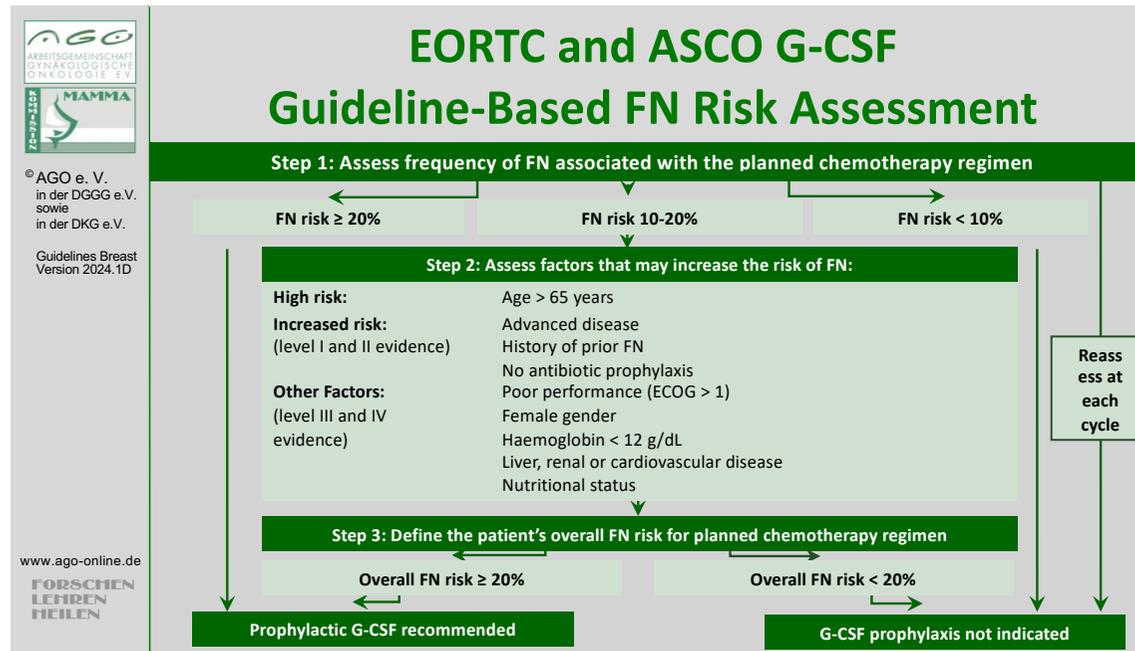
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
Klinische Untersuchung	5	D	++
Tägliche Kontrollen	5	D	++
Hospitalisierung von Hochrisikopatienten	1b	A	++
Ambulante Therapie bei Niedrigrisikopat. möglich	1b	A	+
Differentialblutbild	5	D	++
Blutkulturen	5	D	++
Bildgebung der Lunge	3	C	++
Sofortige empirische antibiot. Therapie	1a	A	++
Empirische antimykotische Therapie nach 4–7 d bei keiner Besserung unter der antibiotischen Therapie	1b	A	++
G-CSF als therapeutische Maßnahme	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

1. Apro MS, Bohlius J, Cameron DA, et al.: European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer. 2010 update of EORTC guidelines for the use of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor to reduce the incidence of chemotherapy-induced febrile neutropenia in adult patients with lymphoproliferative disorders and solid tumours. Eur J Cancer. 2011 Jan;47(1):8-32.
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## 4. Nebenwirkungen am Ovar

Therapie-assoziierte Amenorrhoe (CRA, CIA, TIA)	Oxford LoE
Eine CRA kann dauerhaft oder vorübergehend sein (abhängig vom Alter der Pat. und der Art der Chemotherapie)	2b
Das Risiko der CRA steigt mit dem Alter / Therapiedauer	2b
CRA ist ein (unsicherer) Surrogatmarker für Menopause und Fertilität	5
Eine adjuvante endokrine Therapie mit einem GnRHa induziert eine reversible Amenorrhoe, und verschiebt eine Konzeption in eine weniger fertile Phase	5
Die Ovarialreserve der nach Chemotherapie prämenopausal gebliebenen Frauen ist reduziert	2b
CRA ist mit einer verbesserten Prognose (DFS / OS) assoziiert	1b

Synonyma: Chemotherapie / Therapie-induzierte Amenorrhoe (TIA/CIA)

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LEHREN  
HEILEN

# Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

## Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 5. Psychiatrische Erkrankungen

**Depression**

**Fatigue**

**Kognitive Störungen**

**Schlafstörungen**

## (Therapie-assoziierte) Depression

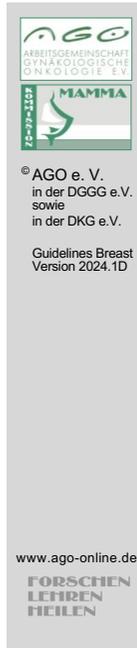
	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AG O
<b>Depressive Episoden bei 20–30 % der Mammakarzinompatientinnen</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>Psychosoziale Interventionen verbessern Depression, allerdings ohne günstige Auswirkungen auf Mortalität</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	
<b>Antidepressiva können Depression bei Brustkrebspatientinnen verbessern</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	
<b>Körperliches Training kann Depression bei Brustkrebspatientinnen verhindern</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>

### Statements 1-4

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## (Therapie-assoziierte) Fatigue



	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Fatigue häufiges Symptom bei Brustkrebspatientinnen (30–60 %)</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>Ausschluss anderer Ursachen (Anämie, Tumorausdehnung, Begleiterkrankungen, Medikamente) für Fatigue</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Gezielte psychosoziale Interventionen können Fatigue lindern</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Körperliches Training kann Fatigue verbessern</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>+</b>
<b>Yoga kann Fatigue verbessern</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</b>
<b>Methylphenidate oder Kortikosteroide (Kurzzeit-Gabe) können Fatigue verbessern</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>+</b>

### Guideline:

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## (Therapie-assoziierte) Kognitive Störungen

	Oxford	
	LoE	GR
<b>Therapiebedingte kognitive Störungen (sog. „Chemobrain“) häufig beschrieben (16–75 %)</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Verhaltenstherapie kann kognitive Funktion verbessern</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Methylphenidate kann kognitive Funktion bei Patientinnen mit Krebs verbessern</b>	<b>3a</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Unter Aromatasehemmertherapie wurden kognitive Störungen beobachtet (insbes. Wortgedächtnis)</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>B</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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## (Therapie-assoziierte) Schlafstörungen

**Schlafstörungen häufig bei Mammakarzinom-patientinnen während und nach Therapie beschrieben (20–70 %)**

**Verhaltenstherapie ist effektiv in der Behandlung von Schlafstörungen und Steigerung der Lebensqualität**

Oxford		
LoE	GR	AGO
2a	B	
1b	A	++

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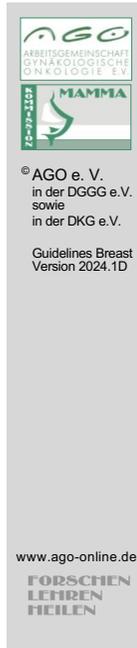
# Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

## Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 6. Erkrankungen des Nervensystems

#### Chemotherapie induzierte periphere Neuropathie (CIPN)



## Chemotherapie-induzierte periphere Neuropathie (CIPN)

**Inzidenz Grad 1–2 nach Taxanen 20–50 %**

**Inzidenz Grad 3–4 nach Taxanen 6–20 %**

**Risikofaktoren: Art der Chemotherapie, Dosierung, BMI, fehlende körperliche Aktivität**

### Individuelle Risikofaktoren

Diabetes mellitus  
Nutritiv toxische Substanzen ins. Alkohol  
Niereninsuffizienz  
Hypothyreose  
Kollagenosen / Vaskulitiden  
Vitaminmangel  
HIV-Infektion  
CMT-Genmutation

### Unklar:

Andere genetische Faktoren (SNP, Mutationen)

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## Chemotherapie-induzierte periphere Neuropathie – Prävention –

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b><u>Nicht-medikamentöse Prävention</u></b>			
Funktionstraining (Fitness, sensomotorisches Stimulationstraining etc.)	5	D	+
Kompressionstherapie (chirurgische Handschuhe, Kompressionsstrümpfe)	2b	B	+
Kühlhandschuhe und Kühlstrümpfe	2b <sup>a</sup>	B	+
Elektro-Akupunktur	1b	B	-
<b><u>Medikamentöse Prävention</u></b>			
Es besteht keine wirksame medikamentöse Prophylaxe der CIPN			
Venlafaxin	2a	C	+/-
Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA) topisch oder p.o.	5	D	+/-
Alpha-Liponsäure, Amifostin, Amitriptylin, Acetyl-L-Carnitin, Carbamazepin, Elektrolytlösungen, Glutathion, Goshajinkigan (GJG), Oxcarbazepin, Vitamin B, Vitamin E oder andere Substanzen <sup>1</sup>	1b	A	-

<sup>1</sup> Liste nicht empfohlener Medikamente bei Hershman et al. 2014

### Reviews/Leitlinien

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chemotherapy-induced painful peripheral neuropathy: a randomized clinical trial." JAMA 309(13): 1359-1367.

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### Nicht-medikamentöse Prävention

#### Funktionstraining

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#### Kompression

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chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. Support Care Cancer. 2022 Dec;30(12):10001-10007.

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2. Ben-Arye E, Hausner D, Samuels N et al. Impact of acupuncture and integrative therapies on chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy: A multicentered, randomized controlled trial. Cancer. 2022 Oct;128(20):3641-3652.
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### Medikamentöse Prävention

#### *Venlafaxin*

1. Aziz MT, Good BL, Lowe DK. Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors for the management of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. Ann Pharmacother. 2014 May;48(5):626-32.
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#### *Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA)*

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#### *Verschiedene Substanzen*

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#### *Acetyl-L-Carnitin*

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2. Hershman DL, Unger JM, Crew KD, et al.: Two-Year Trends of Taxane-Induced Neuropathy in Women Enrolled in a Randomized Trial of Acetyl-L-Carnitine (SWOG S0715). J Natl Cancer Inst. 2018 Jan 18.

## Chemotherapie-induzierte periphere Neuropathie – Therapie –

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b><u>Nicht-medikamentöse Therapie</u></b>			
Funktionstraining (Fitness, sensomotorisches Stimulationstraining etc.)	2a	C	+
Physiotherapie / physikalische Therapie	5	D	+
Akupunktur	2b	B	+
<b><u>Medikamentöse Therapie</u></b>			
Menthol lokal (1 %), Capsaicin / Lidocain lokal	5	D	+
Baclofen / Amitriptylin / Ketamin-Creme	2b	B	+
Duloxetin zur Behandlung von Schmerzen durch CIPN	1b	B	+
Opiode zur Behandlung von Schmerzen durch CIPN	5	D	+
Palmitoylethanolamid (PEA) topisch oder p.o.	5	D	+/-
Venlafaxin	5	D	+/-
Gabapentin, Pregabalin	1b	B	+/-
Amitriptylin / Nortriptylin, Imipramin / Desipramin	1b	B	+/-
Acetyl-L-Carnitin, Lamotrigin oder andere Substanzen <sup>1</sup>	1b	B	-

<sup>1</sup> Liste nicht empfohlener Medikamente bei Hershman et al. 2014

### Reviews / Leitlinien

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*

1. Fallon MT, Storey DJ, Krishan A, et al.: Cancer treatment-related neuropathic pain: proof of concept study with menthol--a TRPM8 agonist. Support Care Cancer. 2015 Sep;23(9):2769-77
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# Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

## Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 7. Herzerkrankungen

## Langzeittoxizität Kardiotoxizität

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Äquivalente Kardiotoxizität von Doxorubicin und Epirubicin in den empfohlenen Dosierungen (450-500 bzw. 900-1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> kum. Dosis)</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>Weniger Kardiotoxizität nach liposomalem Doxorubicin</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>Risikofaktoren für Anthrazyklin- oder Trastuzumab-assoziierte Kardiotoxizität</b> Alter, Übergewicht, Hypertonus, Hypercholesterinämie, vorbestehende Herzerkrankungen (inkl. grenzwertige LVEF), Diabetes mellitus	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>Überwachung der Herzfunktion:</b>			
Standardisierte Echokardiographie (LVEF oder SF in %)	<b>3b</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>+</b>
EKG (QT-Intervall)	<b>1a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>+</b>
Troponin I als Marker für Kardiotoxizität	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>
Betablocker-Prophylaxe während Anthrazyklin-Therapie	<b>2a</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+/-</b>

### Consensus recommendations:

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### Statements

“Equivalent cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin and epirubicin at recommended dose levels (450–500 and 900–1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> cum. dose, resp.)”

“Liposome encapsulated anthracyclines (doxorubicin) induce less cardiotoxicity”

1. van Dalen EC Different anthracycline derivatives for reducing cardiotoxicity in cancer patients. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010 Mar 17;(3):CD005006. Review. Update in: Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010;(5):CD005006.

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1. Petrelli F: 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
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“Trastuzumab-related cardiotoxicity in the elderly: a role for cardiovascular risk factors.”

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6. Sautter-Bihl ML, Souchon R, Gerber B: Adjuvant therapy for women over age 65 with breast cancer. *Dtsch Arztebl Int* 108:365-371, 2011

“Monitoring of cardiac function before / during / after treatment: Echocardiography (LVEF or SF in %)”

1. Ewer MS, Ewer SM. Cardiotoxicity of anticancer treatments: what the cardiologist needs to know. *Nat Rev Cardiol*. 2010 Oct;7(10):564-75. Review.
2. Slamon D: Breast Cancer International Research Group. Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2011 Oct 6;365(14):1273-83
3. Verma S: Is cardiotoxicity being adequately assessed in current trials of cytotoxic and targeted agents in breast cancer? *Ann Oncol*. 2011 May;22(5):1011-8. Epub 2010 Nov 22..
4. Lluch A: Anthracycline cardiotoxicity in the elderly cancer patient: a SIOG expert position paper. *Aapro M, Bernard-Marty C, Brain EG, Batist G, Erdkamp F, Krzemieniecki K, Leonard R. Ann Oncol*. 2011;22:257-67.
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#### Troponin as Early Predictor for Cardiotoxicity

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#### Betablocker-Prophylaxe

1. Gujral DM, Lloyd G, Bhattacharyya S. Effect of prophylactic betablocker or ACE inhibitor on cardiac dysfunction & heart failure during anthracycline chemotherapy ± trastuzumab. *Breast*. 2018 Feb;37:64-71.
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2012;17(7):917-24.

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## Trastuzumab Adjuvant Überwachung hinsichtlich CHF

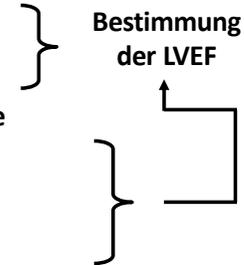
**Oxford LoE: 5**

**GR: D**

**AGO: ++**

### Vor Beginn der Trastuzumab-Therapie

- Anamnese, klinische Untersuchung (Ödeme, Hepatomegalie)
- Echokardiographie (Alternative zu MUGA)



### Während und nach der Trastuzumab-Therapie

Regelmäßige Dokumentation von

- Herzfrequenz; bei Anstieg > 15 % über das individuelle Ausgangsniveau
- Körpergewicht; bei Anstieg  $\geq 2$  kg/Woche
- Kardiale Zeichen und Symptome

**LVEF alle 3 Monate**

### Statement: Cardiac Monitoring (5 D ++)

Vote result of the AGO recommendation: 100%

1. Perez EA, Suman VJ, Davidson NE, et al.: Cardiac safety analysis of doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide followed by paclitaxel with or without trastuzumab in the North Central Cancer Treatment Group N9831 adjuvant breast cancer trial. J Clin Oncol. 2008 Mar 10;26(8):1231-8. Epub 2008 Feb 4.
2. Mackey JR, Clemons M, Côté MA, et al.: Cardiac management during adjuvant trastuzumab therapy: recommendations of the Canadian Trastuzumab Working Group. Curr Oncol. 2008 Feb;15(1):24-35.

## Toxizitätssteigerungen durch Behandlungskombinationen

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b><u>Kardiale Toxizität</u></b>			
Trastuzumab simultan zur Radiotherapie	2b	B	+
Trastuzumab simultan zu Epirubicin	2b	B	+/-
Trastuzumab simultan zu Doxorubicin	2b	B	-
Anthrazykline simultan zur Radiotherapie	2c	C	-
<b><u>Risiko Lungen- / Brustparenchymfibrosen</u></b>			
Tamoxifen simultan zu Radiotherapie	3	C	+/-
Chemotherapie simultan zu Radiotherapie	1b	B	-

### “Trastuzumab simultaneous to radiotherapy”

1. Halyard MY, Pisansky TM, Dueck AC: Radiotherapy and adjuvant trastuzumab in operable breast cancer: tolerability and adverse event data from the NCCTG Phase III Trial N9831. J Clin Oncol 27: 2638-2644, 2009
2. Viani GA, Afonso SL, Stefano EJ, et al.: Adjuvant trastuzumab in the treatment of Her2 positive early breast cancer: a metaanalysis of published randomized trials. BMC Cancer 2007; 7:153-164
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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.
2. Untch M, Rezai M, Loibl S, et al.: Neoadjuvant treatment with trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer: results from the GeparQuattro study. J Clin Oncol. 2010 Apr 20;28(12):2024-31.
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Breast. 2016 Oct;29:153-9. doi: 10.1016/j.breast.2016.07.017. Epub 2016 Aug 5.

“Trastuzumab simultaneous to doxorubicin”

1. Slamon D, Eiermann W, Robert N, et al.: Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2011 Oct 6;365(14):1273-83

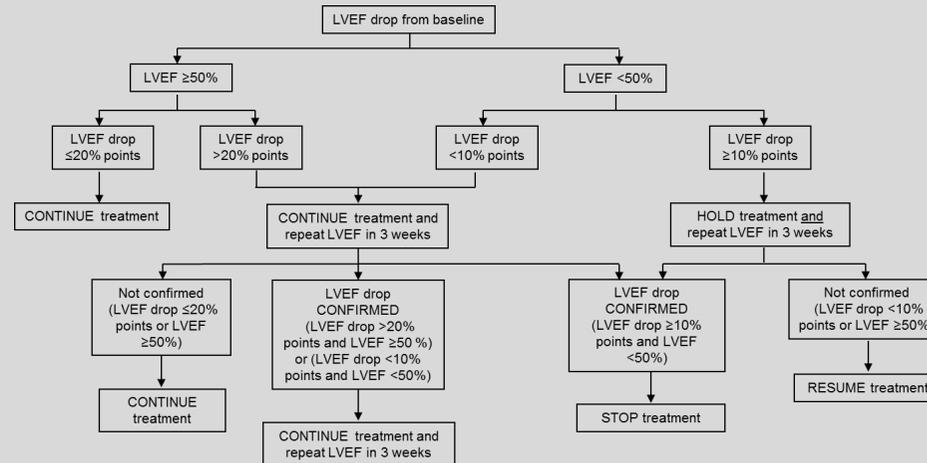
“Anthracycline simultaneous to radiotherapy”

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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  3. Hoeller U, Borgmann K, Feyer P, et al.: On the interaction of adjuvant radiotherapy and tamoxifen treatment for breast cancer. Strahlenther Onkol. 2007 Oct;183(10):535-44.
  4. Munshi A, Gupta D. Concurrent versus sequential radiotherapy and tamoxifen in breast cancer - The CONSET trial is launched. Acta Oncol. 2011 Jan;50(1):154-5.
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  2. Telli ML, Hunt SA, Carlson RW, et al.: Trastuzumab-Related Cardiotoxicity: Calling Into Question the Concept of Reversibility. Journal of Clin Oncol, 2007; 25: 3525-3533
  3. Viani GA, Afonso SL, Stefano EJ, et al.: Adjuvant trastuzumab in the treatment of Her2 positive early breast cancer: a metaanalysis of published randomized trials. BMC Cancer 2007; 7:153-164

## Side Effects of Trastuzumab / Pertuzumab: Algorithm in Case of Cardiac Toxicity



1. Keefe DL: Trastuzumab-associated cardiotoxicity. *Cancer* 95:1592-1600, 2002
2. Zeglinski M, Ludke A, Jassal DS, et al.: Trastuzumab-induced cardiac dysfunction: A 'dual-hit'. *Exp Clin Cardiol.* 2011 Fall;16(3):70-4.
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5. Perez EA, Barrios C, Eiermann W, et al.: Trastuzumab Emtansine With or Without Pertuzumab Versus Trastuzumab Plus Taxane for Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Positive, Advanced Breast Cancer: Primary Results From the Phase III MARIANNE Study. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017 Jan 10;35(2):141-148. Epub 2016 Nov
6. Loibl S, Jackisch C, Schneeweiss A, et al.: investigators of the German Breast Group (GBG) and the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynäkologische Onkologie—Breast (AGO-B) study groups..Dual HER2-blockade with pertuzumab and trastuzumab in HER2-positive early breast cancer: a subanalysis of data from the randomized phase III GeparSepto trial. *Ann Oncol.* 2016 Nov 9.
7. Swain SM, Ewer MS, Cortés J, et al.: Cardiac tolerability of pertuzumab plus trastuzumab plus docetaxel in patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer in CLEOPATRA: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III study. *Oncologist.* 2013;18(3):257-64. doi: 10.1634/theoncologist.2012-0448. Epub 2013 Mar 8.



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## Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

### Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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#### 8. Erkrankungen des Gastrointestinaltrakts

**Nausea, Emesis (Übelkeit, Erbrechen)**

**Mukositis**

**Stomatitis (Everolimus)**

**Diarrhoe**

**Obstipation**

# Antiemetische Therapie

## nach MASCC und ASCO

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Abschätzen des emetogenen Potenzials des jeweiligen Therapie-Protokolls (oral, i.v., s.c., i.m.)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Neurokinin-1-Rezeptor-Antagonisten</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Dexamethason (auch bei Kombinationen mit ICPI)</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>5-HT<sub>3</sub>-Antagonisten</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Feste Kombination mehrerer Substanzen</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Reserveantiemetika (Rescue Medication)</b>			
▪ Olanzapin	1b	A	+
▪ Levomepromazin, Benzodiazepine	3b	C	+
▪ Cannabinoide, Ingwer	3b	C	+/-

ICPi = Immun-Checkpoint Inhibitor

- Hesketh PJ, Kris MG, Basch E, et al. Antiemetics: American Society of Clinical Oncology Guideline Update. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:2782-2797.
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### Olanzapine

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## Antiemetic Therapy

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

### ACUTE Nausea and Vomiting: SUMMARY

EMETIC RISK GROUP	ANTIEMETICS
High Non-AC	5-HT <sub>3</sub> + DEX + NK <sub>1</sub> +/- OLZ*
High AC	5-HT <sub>3</sub> + DEX + NK <sub>1</sub> +/- OLZ*
Carboplatin	5-HT <sub>3</sub> + DEX + NK <sub>1</sub>
Moderate (other than carboplatin)	5-HT <sub>3</sub> + DEX
Low	5-HT <sub>3</sub> or DEX or DOP
Minimal	No routine prophylaxis

5-HT<sub>3</sub> = serotonin<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist  
 DEX = DEXAMETHASONE  
 NK<sub>1</sub> = neurokinin<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist such as APREPITANT or FOSAPREPITANT or ROLAPITANT or NEPA (combination of neupitant and palonosetron)  
 OLZ = OLANZAPINE  
 DOP = dopamine receptor antagonist

NOTE: If the NK<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist is not available for AC chemotherapy, palonosetron is the preferred 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist.  
 \* OLZ: Olanzapine may be added particularly if nausea is a concern.

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## Antiemetic Therapy

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

### 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	Antiemetic potential
Serotonin-antagonists	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.	Headache, diarrheea, flush, elevated transaminases, intestinal atony (higher doses)	Very high
NK1-Antagonists	Aprepitant Fosaprepitant Rolapitant	125 mg d1, 80 mg d 2-3 p.o. 150 mg d1 i.v. 180 mg d1 p.o.	Activation of cytochrome-P-450-, dose reduction of dexamethasone (2 x 8 mg). No combination with Astemizole, Terfenadine, Cisaprid	Very high
Dopamin-antagonists/ substituted Benzamides	Metoclopramid  Alizaprid	Up to 120 mg/24h als continuous infusion or drop  bis zu 300 mg i.v. oder p.o./24 h (6 Amp. od. 6 Tbl.)	Dyskinesia (Antidote: Biperiden)  Anxiety, depression, diarrhoea	high
Oxazapine	Olanzepin	10mg/d for d1-4 Ggf. 5mg/d for d1-4	Sedation, weight gain	high
Phenothiazine/ Butyrophenone	Haloperidol	1-3 mg 4 x/d	Sedation, reduction of seizure threshold, transient elevation of liver enzymes	intermediate
Corticosteroids	Dexamethasone  Prednisolone	8-20 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d  100-250 mg i.v. 1-3 x/d	Hyperglycaemia, psychosis, flush, hypertension	intermediate
Benzodiazepine	Diazepam Lorazepam	Up to 20 mg/d 0,5-1,0 mg/d	Sedation, respiratory depression	Low
NEPA (Netupitant and Palonosetron)	Fixed combination	NE 300 mg PA 0,5 mg		Very high

### 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.
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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**

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2b		++

▪ **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.**

**This entails:**

1. **Patient:**
  - 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

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

### 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%),  $\geq$  grade 2 events 9% (BOLERO 27%)**

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

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

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## Mucositis

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

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- **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!). Dexpanthenole (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)

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## Diarrhea

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- **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)

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## Constipation

### Important Side Effect of Opioid Treatment

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



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## Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 9. Erkrankungen der Haut und des Unterhautgewebes

## Hauttoxizität

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Vermeidung einer ausgeprägten chemotherapie-induzierten Alopezie durch Kopfhautkühlung*</b>	<b>1b</b>		<b>+/-</b>
<b>Eine Prophylaxe des HFS mit harnstoffhaltigen 5-10 % Cremes kann erfolgen (mehrfach tägl.)</b>	<b>1b</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Unter Docetaxel sollte eine Prophylaxe der Nagelveränderungen / HFS durch Kühlung erfolgen</b>	<b>2b</b>		<b>+</b>

\* Substanz- und regimeabhängig

### Relevant practice guidelines

1. 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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### Scalp Cooling:

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## Scalp Cooling: Scalp Cooling Alopecia Prevention Trial (SCALP) and 3 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.
4. Efficacy of Interventions for Prevention of Chemotherapyinduced alopecia: A Systematic Review and Metaanalysis, Hyoseung S et al , Int. J. Cancer: 136, E442–E454 (2015)



## Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 10. Skelettmuskulatur-, Bindegewebs- und Knochenerkrankungen *(siehe Kapitel Osteoonkologie)*

#### Relevant practice guideline

1. 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)



## Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

### 11. Allgemeine Erkrankungen und Beschwerden am Verabreichungsort

#### Relevant practice guideline

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

## Paravasate mit potenziell nekrotisierenden Substanzen (Anthracycline, Taxane, Vinorelbin)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Dexrazoxane zur Behandlung von Anthracyclin-Paravasaten (Ausnahme liposomales A)</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Hyaluronsäure zur Behandlung von Taxan / Vinorelbin-Paravasaten (off-label use)</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>+</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, Februar 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)

### 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/m<sup>2</sup> (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 2: 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (max. 2000 mg), IV 1–2 hrs

Day 3: 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (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, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 27.12.2021)



# Nebenwirkungen nach Organsystemen

## Inzidenz, Prävention, Therapie

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### 12. Lunge

#### Relevant practice guideline

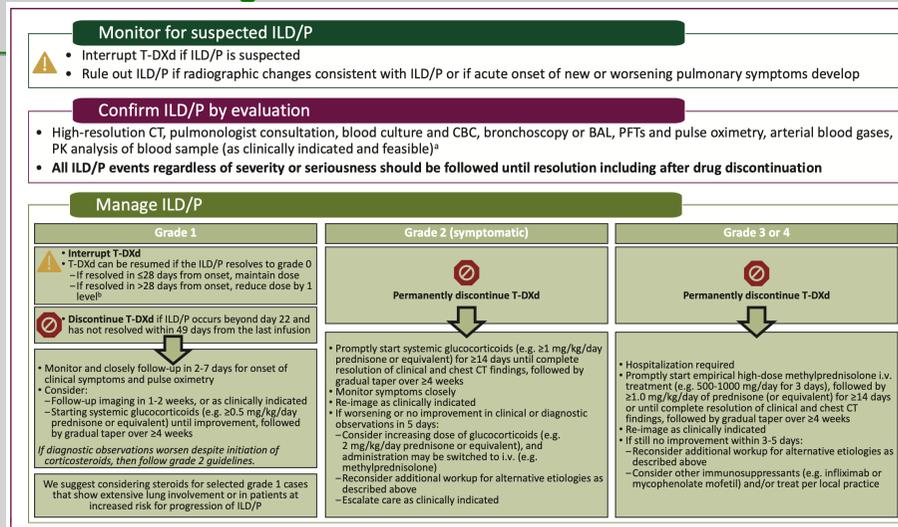
1. Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF): Supportive Therapie bei onkologischen PatientInnen - Langversion 1.3, 2020, AWMF Registernummer: 032/054OL, <http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Supportive-Therapie.95.0.html> (Zugriff am 17.01.2022)

## Medikamenten-induzierte Pneumonitis, Interstitielle Lungenerkrankung (ILD)

	Oxford		
	LoE	GR	AGO
<b>Diagnostische Abklärung mittels CT-Thorax</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Therapie je nach Schweregrad und auslösender Noxe*</b>			
<b>Kortikosteroidtherapie (Beginn mit <math>\geq 0,5</math> mg/kg/d Prednisolon-Äquivalent)</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>
<b>Dosisunterbrechung bzw. Therapieabbruch* (s. jeweilige Fachinformation)</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>++</b>

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

## Management ILD -Trastuzumab Deruxtecan



\* 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.
6. Fachinformation Trastuzumab Deruxtecan



## Andere supportive und palliative Fragestellungen

- **Seltene Symptome (aus der ESMO-Leitlinie für orphan symptoms 2020):**
  - Muskelkrämpfe
  - Myklonus
  - Geschmacksveränderungen
  - Trockener Mund (Xerostomie)
  - Hustenreiz, Schluckauf
  - Rectal tenesmus
  - Restless legs-Syndrom
  
- **Weitere Fragestellungen**
  - Ernährung
  - Schmerztherapie
  - Palliative Care
  - ZNS Metastasierung (siehe entsprechendes Kapitel)

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.
2. Erweiterte S3-Leitlinie Palliativmedizin für Patienten mit einer nicht heilbaren Krebserkrankung, 2021



# 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.**

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## 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](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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## Analgesia

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- **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](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)
4. Erweiterte S3-Leitlinie Palliativmedizin für Patienten mit einer nicht heilbaren Krebserkrankung , 2021

# Palliative Versorgung



- **Allen Patienten soll nach der Diagnose einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung Palliativversorgung angeboten werden, unabhängig davon, ob eine tumorspezifische Therapie durchgeführt wird.**
- **Bei Patienten mit Diagnose einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung sollte eine vorausschauende Versorgungsplanung („advance care planning“) inkl. Patientenverfügung angeraten werden**
- **Spezialisierte Palliativversorgung soll in onkologische Entscheidungsprozesse integriert werden, z. B. durch Beteiligung an interdisziplinären Tumorkonferenzen.**
- **Patienten mit einer nicht-heilbaren Krebserkrankung, die in Strukturen der spezialisierten Palliativmedizin betreut werden (Palliativstation, ambulante spezialisierte Versorgung wie z. B. SAPV) sollen Zugang zu onkologischer Beratung haben.**

<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)
2. Jacobs, Kuhlmeier, Greß et al., Pflege-Report 2022 Springer Verlag, ISBN 978-3-662-65203-9
3. Yves et al., Advance care planning in oncology: a scoping review and some recommendations, Libert, Current Opinion in Oncology 35(4):p 261-275,