

# Dostarlimab

## Indication

Previously treated advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer with high microsatellite instability (MSI high) or mismatch repair deficiency (MMRd)

Patients must have had progressive disease during or following previous platinum based chemotherapy for recurrent, locally advanced or metastatic endometrial cancer (can have had more than 1 line of treatment)

## Regimen details

**Dostarlimab 500mg** in 100mL Sodium Chloride over 30 minute IV infusion  
Repeat every **21 days** for **4 cycles**, then

**Dostarlimab 1000mg** in 250mL Sodium Chloride over 30 minute IV infusion  
Repeat every **42 days** until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

## Administration

Patients should be monitored every 15 mins during the infusion (blood pressure, pulse and temp) and assessed for infusion related reactions. For mild to moderate reactions, decrease infusion rate and closely monitor. Premedication with paracetamol and chlorphenamine should then be used for future cycles. For severe infusion related reactions discontinue treatment

## Pre-medication

Nil routine

## Emetogenicity

Low risk

## Additional supportive medication

Nil routine

## Extravasation

Neutral (group 1)

## Investigations – pre first cycle

Investigation	Validity period
FBC	14 days
U+E (including creatinine)	14 days
LFT (including AST)	14 days
Thyroid	14 days
Glucose	14 days
Bone profile	14 days
HbA1c	14 days
Heb B and Hep C serology	14 days
Cortisol (at consultant's discretion)	14 days

## Investigations –pre subsequent cycles

Investigation	Validity period
FBC	48 hours

U+E (including creatinine)	48 hours
LFT (including AST)	48 hours
Thyroid	Every 6 weeks unless clinically indicated
Glucose	48 hours
Bone profile	As clinically indicated
Cortisol (at consultant's discretion)	As clinically indicated (consider every 6 weeks)

### Standard limits for administration to go ahead

If blood results not within range, authorisation to administer **must** be given by prescriber/ consultant.

Investigation	Limit
Neutrophil count	$\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$
Platelet count	$\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$
Creatinine clearance	$\geq 30 \text{ mL/min}$
Bilirubin	$\leq 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$ (or direct bilirubin $< \text{ULN}$ for pt with total bilirubin $> 1.5 \times \text{ULN}$ )
ALT/AST	$< 2.5 \times \text{ULN}$ or $< 5 \times \text{ULN}$ with liver metastases

Note changes in renal or liver function may indicate immune related nephrotoxicity or hepatotoxicity – refer to toxicity monitoring tables below

### Dose modifications

Do not amend the dose of dostarlimab

Consider immunotherapy driven toxicity as a potential reason for all changing laboratory results and discuss with a consultant if any concerns

#### Renal impairment

No dose adjustment is recommended for mild to moderate renal impairment. There are limited data in patients with severe renal impairment or end stage renal failure undergoing dialysis

#### Hepatic impairment

No dose adjustment is recommended in patients with mild liver impairment. There are limited data in patients with moderate liver impairment and no data in patients with severe liver impairment.

## Adverse effects –

### Note that immune toxicities can occur during or after completion of treatment

Immunotherapy toxicities should be aggressively managed as can cause permanent and life-threatening complications

Refer to UKONS and ESMO guidance for treatment of immune related toxicities. Available at:

<https://www.healthierlsc.co.uk/canceralliance/chemotherapy-protocols/immunotherapy-toxicity-guidelines>

Toxicity monitoring and dose delays / discontinuation

Add table as per the pembrolizumab protocol

Toxicity

#### Very common (>1 in 10)

Anaemia

Hyperthyroidism

Nausea

Diarrhoea

Vomiting

Pruritus

Rash

Arthralgia

Pyrexia

#### Common (>1 in 100 to <1 in 10)

Adrenal insufficiency

Pneumonitis

Colitis

Pancreatitis

Myalgia

Infusion related reactions

#### Uncommon

Grade 3 or 4 Hepatitis

## Significant drug interactions

– for full details consult product literature/ reference texts

## Additional comments

## References

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**THIS PROTOCOL HAS BEEN DIRECTED BY DR MOON, DESIGNATED LEAD CLINICIAN FOR GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER**

**RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS PROTOCOL LIES WITH THE HEAD OF SERVICE**

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