

## FLUDARABINE & CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE (based on LY05 Trial for mantle cell lymphoma)

**INDICATION:** Mantle cell lymphoma

### Prior to a course of treatment

- If creatinine is raised check creatinine clearance by 24 hr urine collection – see *dose modification if Creat. Clear <60ml/min and discuss with consultant*
- Check FBC. Patient should have adequate bone marrow reserve, i.e neutrophils > 1.0, platelets >75 unless cytopaenia is due to disease, e.g marrow infiltration, splenomegaly
- Inform transfusion lab that irradiated blood products will be required
- If appropriate discuss possibility of pregnancy with female patients and need for contraception with both male and female patients. Discuss risk of infertility -offer semen cryopreservation to males.
- Written consent for course

### Prior to each cycle

- Medical review of fitness for chemotherapy – exclude active infection, major changes in organ function
- Check FBC - neutrophils should be >1.0 and platelets >75
- Check creatinine – if previous fludarabine dose reduction consider gradual escalation according to renal function and haematological toxicity in earlier cycles

Fludarabine *	40mg/m <sup>2</sup>	PO	od for 3 days
---------------	---------------------	----	---------------

Cyclophosphamide **	250mg/m <sup>2</sup>	PO	od for 3 days
---------------------	----------------------	----	---------------

*Cyclophosphamide tablets should be taken at breakfast and fludarabine tablets at lunchtime  
Note fludarabine is supplied as 10mg tablets, cyclophosphamide as 50mg tablets so round doses up or down as required*

\* 10mg tablets

\*\* 50mg tablets

Nausea & diarrhoea are common with oral fludarabine –an **intravenous regimen** may be better tolerated

Fludarabine	25mg/m <sup>2</sup>	IV	od for 3 days
-------------	---------------------	----	---------------

Cyclophosphamide	250mg/m <sup>2</sup>	IV	od for 3 days
------------------	----------------------	----	---------------

*Cyclophosphamide should be injected immediately before fludarabine for optimum effect*

**Repeat cycle every 28 days for up to 8 cycles**

**Prophylaxis for acute emesis** 5HT antagonist for 3 days

**Prophylaxis for delayed emesis** 5HT antagonist + metoclopramide for 3-4 days (*do not use dexamethasone for anti-emetic prophylaxis*)

**Other medications** Allopurinol 300mg od for 7 days with cycle 1

Cotrimoxazole 480mg od until 6 months after completion

**Dose modifications haematological toxicity (unless due to disease)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • Day 28 neuts <1.0 or plats <75                                 | Delay treatment for up to 2 weeks & reduce dose of cyclo/fludara by 25% for subsequent cycles if counts recover * |
| • Neuts 0.5-1.0 or plats 50-75 despite two weeks delay           | Proceed with chemotherapy at 50-75% dose *  |
| • Day 28 neuts 0.5-1.0 or plats 50-75 despite 25% dose reduction | Reduce to 50% original doses of cyclo/fludara *   |
| • Day 28 neuts <0.5 or plats <50                                 | Delay until these levels reached then proceed as above  |

*\*Growth factor support with GCSF may be appropriate in some cases - discuss with consultant*

**Dose modification for renal dysfunction**

- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| • Creat. Clearance 30 – 60ml/min | 50% dose fludarabine |
| • Creat. clearance <10ml/min     | Stop fludarabine     |

**Fludarabine & Cyclophosphamide Toxicities**

Neutropenic sepsis	Nausea (moderate-severe)
Thrombocytopenia	Alopecia
Auto-immune haemolysis	Amenorrhoea & infertility (offer semen cryopreservation)
Opportunist infections	Hepatotoxicity
Diarrhoea	Encephalopathy – coma, cortical blindness (rarely)

**Written by** Dr MP Macheta, Consultant Haematologist

**Date** July 2013

**Review date** July 2015