



Provincial Health Services Authority

For the Patient: LUSCPEPORT (Carboplatin Option)

Other Names: Treatment of Limited Stage Small Cell Lung Cancer using Carboplatin and Oral Etoposide with Radiation Therapy

LU = LUng
SC = Small Cell
PE = CarboPlatin, Etoposide
PO = Oral
RT = Radiation Therapy

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

What are these drugs used for?

LUSCPEPORT is a drug treatment given with radiation therapy for small cell lung cancer (SCLC). The goal of this treatment is to help control or shrink the cancer and some of the symptoms caused by it.

How do these drugs work?

Carboplatin (KAR-boe-plat-in) and etoposide (ee-TOP-aw-side) are anticancer drugs that work interfering with the genetic material of replicating cells and preventing an increase in the number of cancer cells.

Carboplatin is also a radio-sensitizer. This means that when carboplatin is given with radiation, the treatment is more effective.

INTENDED BENEFITS

This treatment is being given to destroy and/or limit the growth of cancer cells in your body. This treatment can help with controlling some of the symptoms the cancer may be causing, such as pain, coughing, wheezing, difficulty swallowing, weight loss and fatigue. It can also delay or prevent new symptoms from starting. Research has shown that patients may live longer after receiving this chemotherapy treatment.

LUSCPERT TREATMENT SUMMARY

How are these drugs given?

- Your treatment plan consists of 4 to 6 chemotherapy “cycles”. Each cycle lasts 3 or 4 weeks (21 or 28 days).
- Carboplatin will be given to you through the vein (intravenously, IV) on day 1. It is given over approximately 30 minutes.
- Etoposide will be given to you by a member of your healthcare team in pill form to be taken once or twice a day for three days, on days 1, 2, and 3.

For cycles given concurrently (together) with radiation therapy:

- Radiation usually starts with the second cycle of chemotherapy, but your oncologist will decide what the best timing for you will be.
- Radiation is usually given over a period of approximately three weeks; once per day, during the week (Mon-Fri), with weekends off.
- For the first day of your scheduled radiation, you will receive carboplatin IV. You will also take etoposide by mouth once or twice a day. Your radiation will be given after your IV chemotherapy treatment is complete on day 1.
- You will also take etoposide by mouth once or twice a day for the next two days (days 2 and 3)

What will happen when I get my drugs?

- A blood test is done within one month of starting treatment.
- A blood test is also done before day 1 of each cycle.
- The dose and timing of your chemotherapy may be changed based on your blood test results and/or other side effects.
- Your very first treatment will take longer than other treatments because a nurse will be reviewing the possible side effects of your chemotherapy plan and will discuss with you how to manage them. *It is a good idea to bring someone with you to your first chemotherapy appointment.*
- You will be given a prescription for anti-nausea medications (to be filled at your regular pharmacy). Please bring your anti-nausea medications with you for each treatment. Your nurse will tell you when to take the anti-nausea medication(s). You may also need to take your anti-nausea drugs at home after therapy. It is easier to prevent nausea than to treat it once it happens, so follow directions closely.

LUSCPEPORT TREATMENT PROTOCOL

Start Date: _____

Cycle 1:

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 | Day 7 |
| Carboplatin IV & Etoposide pill(s) once or twice a day | Etoposide pill(s) once or twice a day | Etoposide pill(s) once or twice a day | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo |
| Day 8 | Day 9 | Day 10 | Day 11 | Day 12 | Day 13 | Day 14 |
| No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo |
| Day 15 | Day 16 | Day 17 | Day 18 | Day 19 | Day 20 | Day 21 |
| No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo | No chemo |

This 21-day cycle will repeat 3 to 5 more times.

***** Radiation usually starts with cycle 2 of chemotherapy. Radiation will be given from Monday to Friday over approximately 3 weeks per cycle. You will still receive**

chemotherapy during this cycle. At the end of the cycle, you may be given one extra week off (28-day cycle). This will be determined by your oncologist.***

INSTRUCTIONS

What other drugs can interact with LUSCPEPORT?

- Other drugs such as phenytoin (DILANTIN®) and warfarin (COUMADIN®) atovaquone (MEPRON®), warfarin (COUMADIN®), glucosamine and St John's Wort may interact with LUSCPEPORT. Tell your doctor if you are taking these or other drugs as you may need extra blood tests, your dose may need to be changed or your treatment may need to be held for a few days. Check with your doctor or pharmacist before you start or stop taking any prescription or non-prescription drugs.

Other important things to know:

- The drinking of alcohol (in small amounts) does not appear to affect the safety or usefulness of this treatment.
- This treatment may cause sterility in men and menopause in women. If you plan to have children, discuss this with your doctor before starting treatment.
- This treatment may damage sperm and may cause harm to the baby if used during pregnancy. It is best to use birth control while you are undergoing treatment. Tell your doctor right away if you or your partner becomes pregnant. Do not breast feed during treatment.
- Tell all doctors or dentists you see that you being treated with carboplatin and etoposide before you receive treatment of any form.

Etoposide:

- Take etoposide at the same times each day exactly as directed by your doctor. Make sure you understand the directions.
- Etoposide is preferably taken on an empty stomach with a glass of water; it may be taken with food if needed.
- Avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice starting 3 days before and ending 1 day after your etoposide dose, as these may interact with etoposide.
- If you vomit within 1 hour of taking etoposide, check with your healthcare team. You will be told whether to take the dose again or to wait until the next scheduled dose.
- If you miss a dose of etoposide:
 - For once a day dosing: If you miss a dose of etoposide, take it as soon as you can if it is within 12 hours of the missed dose. If it is over 12 hours since your missed dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times.
 - For twice a day dosing: If you miss a dose of etoposide, take it as soon as you can if it is within 6 hours of the missed dose. If it is more than 6 hours since your missed dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your usual dosing times
- Store etoposide capsules out of the reach of children, at room temperature, away from heat, light and moisture.

SIDE EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT

Are there any risks?

- Unexpected and unlikely side effects can occur with any drug treatment. The ones listed below are particularly important for you to be aware of.

| SIDE EFFECTS | MANAGEMENT |
|---|---|
| <p>Allergic reactions to carboplatin may rarely occur. Signs of an allergic reaction may include flushing, rash, itching, dizziness, swelling or breathing problems.</p> <p>This can occur immediately or several hours after receiving carboplatin.</p> | <p>Tell your nurse if this happens while you are receiving carboplatin or contact your oncologist immediately if this happens after you leave the clinic.</p> |
| <p>Pain or tenderness may occur where the needle was placed</p> | <p>Apply cool compresses or soak in cool water for 15-20 minutes several times a day.</p> |
| <p>Nausea and vomiting may occur after your treatment and may last for up to 24 hours. If you are vomiting and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p> | <p>You will be given a prescription for anti-nausea drug(s) to take before your treatment and at home. It is easier to prevent nausea than treat it once it has occurred, so follow directions closely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Try the ideas in <i>Practical Tips to Manage Nausea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if nausea or vomiting continues or is not controlled with your anti-nausea drug(s).</p> |
| <p>Diarrhea may occur. If you have diarrhea and it is not controlled, you can quickly become dehydrated.</p> | <p>If diarrhea is a problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids. • Eat and drink often in small amounts. • Avoid high fibre foods as outlined in <i>Food Choices to Help Manage Diarrhea</i>.* <p>Tell your healthcare team if you have diarrhea for more than 24 hours.</p> |
| <p>Constipation may occur.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise if you can. • Drink plenty of fluids. <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Choices to Manage Constipation</i>.*</p> |

| SIDE EFFECTS | MANAGEMENT |
|---|--|
| <p>Your white blood cells may decrease after your treatment. They usually return to normal after your last treatment. White blood cells protect your body by fighting bacteria (germs) that cause infection. When they are low, you are at greater risk of having an infection.</p> | <p>To help prevent infection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash your hands often and always after using the bathroom. • Avoid crowds and people who are sick. <p>Stop taking etoposide and call your healthcare team immediately at the first sign of an infection such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), chills, cough, or burning when you pass urine.</p> |
| <p>Your platelets may decrease after your treatment. They usually return to normal after your last treatment. Platelets help to make your blood clot when you hurt yourself. You may bruise or bleed more easily than usual.</p> | <p>To help prevent bleeding problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try not to bruise, cut, or burn yourself. • Clean your nose by blowing gently. Do not pick your nose. • Avoid constipation. • Brush your teeth gently with a soft toothbrush as your gums may bleed more easily. Maintain good oral hygiene. <p>Some medications such as ASA (e.g., ASPIRIN®) or ibuprofen (e.g., ADVIL®) may increase your risk of bleeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not stop taking any medication that has been prescribed by your doctor (e.g., ASA for your heart). • For minor pain, try acetaminophen (e.g., TYLENOL®) first, to a maximum of 4 g (4000 mg) per day |
| <p>Sore mouth may occur a few days after treatment. Mouth sores can occur on the tongue, the sides of the mouth, or in the throat. Mouth sores or bleeding gums can lead to an infection.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brush your teeth gently after eating and at bedtime with a very soft toothbrush. If your gums bleed, use gauze instead of a brush. Use baking soda instead of toothpaste. • Make a mouthwash with ¼ teaspoon baking soda AND ¼ teaspoon salt in 1 cup warm water and rinse several times a day. <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Try with a Sore Mouth</i>.*</p> |
| <p>Loss of appetite and weight loss may occur and may persist after discontinuation of treatment.</p> | <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Help with Decreased Appetite</i>.*</p> |
| <p>Taste alteration may occur</p> | <p>Try the ideas in <i>Food Ideas to Cope with Taste and Smell Changes</i>.*</p> |
| <p>Tiredness and lack of energy may occur.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in <i>Fatigue/Tiredness – Patient Handout</i>.* |

| SIDE EFFECTS | MANAGEMENT |
|--|--|
| <p>Hair loss is common with etoposide and rare with carboplatin, and may begin within a few days or weeks of treatment. Your hair may thin or you may lose it completely. Your scalp may feel tender. Hair loss may occur on your face and body. Hair will grow back once your treatments are over and sometimes between treatments. Colour and texture may change.</p> | <p>Refer to <i>Resources for Hair Loss and Appearance Changes – Patient Handout</i>.[*] You may also want to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply mineral oil to your scalp to reduce itching. • If you lose your eyelashes and eyebrows, protect your eyes from dust and grit with a broad-brimmed hat and glasses. |

* Please ask a member of your healthcare team for a copy

RADIATION SIDE EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT

| SIDE EFFECTS | MANAGEMENT |
|---|--|
| <p>Tiredness or lack of energy may occur.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are feeling tired. • Try the ideas in “<i>Your Bank of Energy Savings: How People with Cancer can Handle Fatigue</i>”. |
| <p>Since radiation must pass through your skin, skin irritation may occur while receiving radiotherapy. Skin may feel warm and sensitive and color may change.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bathe using lukewarm water and mild, unscented soap. Pat skin dry with a soft towel. • Wear loose, comfortable clothing. • Protect skin from direct sunlight and wind. • Avoid deodorants, perfume, alcohol, astringents and adhesives. |
| <p>Cough or shortness of breath may occur, as radiation lowers the level of the lung’s <i>surfactant</i>, a substance that helps the lungs expand.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink plenty of fluids throughout the day • If you are experiencing cough and are also feverish or unwell, it’s important to call your doctor. |
| <p>You may experience a sore throat or difficulty swallowing.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try eating smaller amounts of food at more frequent intervals. • Avoid highly seasoned foods, acidic foods, or foods that are very hot or very cold. • Drink plenty of fluids throughout the day. • Try ideas <i>Easy to Chew Recipes</i> and <i>Soft, Moist Food Ideas</i> |
| <p>Hair loss will occur on the area of skin being treated.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hair usually grows back within a few months. Sometimes, as it grows back, it can become patchy. |

STOP TAKING ETOPOSIDE AND CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM OR GET EMERGENCY HELP IMMEDIATELY IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of an **infection** such as fever (over 38°C or 100°F by an oral thermometer), shaking chills; severe sore throat, productive cough (coughing up thick or green sputum); cloudy or foul smelling urine; painful, tender, or swollen red skin wounds or sores.
- Signs of **bleeding problems** such as black or tarry stools, blood in urine, pinpoint red spots on skin, or extensive bruising.
- Signs of an **allergic reaction** (rare) soon after a treatment including dizziness, fast heartbeat, face swelling, or breathing problems.
- Repeated **vomiting** and cannot keep fluids or medications down.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (DURING OFFICE HOURS) IF YOU HAVE:

- Signs of **kidney problems** such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs.
- Signs of **liver problems** such as yellow eyes or skin, white or clay-coloured stools
- **Changes in eyesight**
- Ringing in your ears or **hearing problems**.
- Uncontrolled **nausea, vomiting** or **diarrhea**.
- Signs of **anemia** such as unusual tiredness or weakness.
- **Numbness** or tingling in feet or hands.

CHECK WITH YOUR HEALTHCARE TEAM IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONTINUE OR BOTHER YOU:

- Easy bruising or bleeding.
- Uncontrolled nausea, vomiting, constipation or diarrhea.
- Redness, swelling, pain or sores on your lips, tongue, mouth or throat.
- Skin rash or itching.
- Difficulty swallowing the capsules.

If you experience symptoms or changes in your body that have not been described above but worry you, or if any symptoms are severe, contact:

_____ at telephone number _____