

<b>Indication</b>	As adjuvant treatment for triple negative breast cancer, where there has been a poor response to non-carboplatin containing neoadjuvant chemotherapy. 2nd or subsequent line metastatic disease
<b>Treatment Intent</b>	Adjuvant Palliative
<b>Frequency and number of cycles</b>	Every 21 days Adjuvant: for 8 cycles Palliative: Continue until progressive disease/intolerable toxicity/patient choice
<b>Monitoring Parameters pre-treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECG prior to cycle 1</li> <li>• <b>DPD testing</b> It is highly recommended that DPD testing is undertaken before starting treatment. If DPD testing is undertaken, the result <u>must</u> be checked before treatment is started.</li> <li>• At each cycle monitor FBC, U&amp;Es &amp; LFTs.</li> <li>• If neuts 1.0-1.4 and/ or Plts 75-100 d/w consultant.</li> <li>• If neuts &lt;1.0 or PLT &lt;75 defer 1 week</li> <li>• <b>Renal:</b> Before starting treatment, GFR should be <math>\geq 50</math>ml/min. If CrCl &lt;50ml/min dose reduce capecitabine (see SPC). Capecitabine is contraindicated if CrCl &lt;30ml/min</li> <li>• <b>Interrupt treatment</b> in the event of <math>\geq</math> grade 2 non-haematological toxicity (with the exception of side effects such as alopecia, alteration in taste etc, considered to be not serious) until resolution to grade 0-1.</li> <li>• <b>Dose reduction</b> should be considered if grade 3 or 4 non-haematological toxicity or repeat appearance of grade 2 (except N&amp;V and alopecia). Delay until resolution of toxicity to <math>\leq</math> grade 1.</li> <li>• <b>Cardiotoxicity:</b> Caution in patients with prior history of coronary heart disease, arrhythmias and angina pectoris.</li> <li>• <b>Skin reactions:</b> Capecitabine can induce severe skin reactions such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis . Patients should be informed of the possibility of such reactions and informed to seek urgent medical advice should any symptoms of a severe skin reaction occur. Treatment should be permanently discontinued in affected patients.</li> <li>• <b>Drug interactions:</b> Capecitabine must not be given with concurrent sorivudine or derivatives (e.g brivudine), see SPC. Monitor PT and INR regularly in patients taking coumarin-derivative anticoagulants. Monitor phenytoin levels with concomitant use. Caution with folic acid or folinic acid – potential for increased toxicity. Avoid concomitant allopurinol.</li> </ul>
<b>References</b>	KMCC SACT protocol v4; SPC accessed 08/10/2018

NB for funding information, refer to the SACT spreadsheet

Protocol No	BRE-002	Kent and Medway SACT Protocol Disclaimer: No responsibility will be accepted for the accuracy of this information when used elsewhere.	
Version	V5	Written by	M.Archer
Supersedes version	V4	Checked by	C.Waters K.Miller
Date	30/10/2018	Authorising consultant (usually NOG Chair)	C.Abson

**Repeat every 21 days**

Day	Drug	Dose	Route	Administration
1	<b>CAPECITABINE</b>	<b>2500mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day</b> <b>In 2 divided doses</b>	PO	<b>for 14 days</b> (the 1st dose will be taken as the evening dose on day 1 and the last dose is taken the morning of day 15, followed by a 7 day rest period) Take within 30 minutes after food, and approximately every 12 hours <b>Available as 500mg and 150mg tablet</b>
TTO				
	Metoclopramide	10mg	PO	10mg up to 3 times a day as required. Do not take for more than 5 days continuously.

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