Indication	The treatment of hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative, locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer in post-menopausal patients (or if pre- or peri-menopausal, patient has undergone ovarian ablation or suppression with LHRH agonist treatment). The patient either has: • progressive disease whilst still receiving adjuvant or neoadjuvant endocrine therapy for early breast cancer with no subsequent endocrine therapy received following disease progression. • progressive disease within 12 or less months of completing adjuvant endocrine therapy for early breast cancer with no subsequent endocrine therapy received following disease progression • progressive disease on 1st line endocrine therapy for advanced/metastatic breast cancer with no subsequent endocrine therapy received following disease progression. NB The patient should have had no prior treatment with a CDK 4/6 inhibitor unless either abemaciclib (in combination with fulvestrant) or palbociclib (in combination with fulvestrant) has had to be stopped within 6 months of its start solely as a consequence of dose-limiting toxicity and in the clear absence of disease progression or a CDK 4/6 inhibitor has been previously received as adjuvant therapy and treatment was completed without disease progression at least 12 months prior to the first diagnosis of recurrent or metastatic disease.
Treatment Intent	Palliative
Frequency and number of cycles	Every 28 days Continue until disease progression or excessive toxicity or patient choice to discontinue.
Monitoring parameters	• **Virology screening:** All new patients referred for systemic anti-cancer treatment should be screened for hepatitis B and C and the result reviewed prior to the start of treatment. Patients not previously tested who are starting a new line of treatment, should also be screened for hepatitis B and C. Further virology screening will be performed following individual risk assessment and clinician discretion. • If patient is pre- or peri-menopausal they must have undergone ovarian ablation or suppression with LHRH agonist treatment. • Monitor **FBCs, U&Es** and **LFTs** at baseline, day 15 of cycle 1 then at the beginning of each cycle for 6 months and then every 3 months thereafter or as clinically indicated. • If grade >/=2 hepatic abnormalities are noted (see table 2 below), more frequent monitoring is recommended. After 6 months, frequency of blood tests may be reduced at clinician discretion. • Correct abnormalities in potassium, calcium, phosphorus and magnesium prior to initiating treatment. • If neuts >/= 1 and PLT >/= 100 proceed with treatment. • If neuts >/= 1 and PLT 76 to 99 give one month's supply of ribociclib and inform consultant, proceed with fulvestrant. • If neuts >/= 1 and PLT 50 to 75 withhold ribociclib and discuss with consultant, proceed with fulvestrant. • If neuts <1 and PLT >/=100 proceed with fulvestrant, withhold ribociclib and alert consultant. • NB SPC recommendation; patients can receive ribociclib if neuts >/=1 and PLT >/=50 • NB: Platelets should be >/=50 for intramuscular injection with fulvestrant. • ECG before starting treatment and then on day ~14 of cycle 1, then as clinically indicated. In case of QTcF prolongation during treatment, more frequent ECG monitoring is recommended. • Treatment should only be initiated in patients with QTcF values less than 450 msec. • The use of ribociclib should be avoided in patients who already have or who are at significant risk of developing QTc prolongation including; patients with long QT syndrome, with uncontrolled or

	significant cardiac disease, including recent myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, unstable angina and bradyarrhythmias, and patients with electrolyte abnormalities. • **Dose Modifications of ribociclib**: First dose reduction to 400mg/day, second dose reduction to 200mg/day. If further dose reduction required, discontinue treatment. • **Haematological and non-haematological toxicities of ribociclib:** see tables below. • If platelets <100 discuss dose modification of ribociclib with consultant. • **Hepatic impairment:** o No dose adjustment of fulvestrant is required for patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classes A and B), although use fulvestrant with caution. o No dose adjustment of ribociclib is required in patients with mild hepatic impairment. In patients with moderate and severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B&C) ribociclib dose should be reduced to 400mg/day. • **Renal impairment:** o No dose adjustment of fulvestrant is required for patients with mild or moderate renal impairment (CrCl ≥30 mL/min). Insufficient data are available in patients with severe renal impairment or those requiring haemodialysis to provide any dose adjustment recommendation, administer with caution. o No dose adjustment of ribociclib is required in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. A starting dose of ribociclib 200mg/day is recommended in patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl <30 mL/min), use with caution and monitor closely for signs of toxicity. • **Adverse drug reactions** include neutropenia, leukopenia, headache, back pain, nausea, fatigue, diarrhoea, vomiting, constipation, alopecia, abnormal liver function test, lymphopenia, hypophosphataemia. • **Interstitial lung disease/pneumonitis** • Monitor patients for pulmonary symptoms indicative of ILD/pneumonitis (e.g. hypoxia, cough, dyspnoea). See table 5 below for dose modification and guidance in patients who have new or worsening respiratory symptoms and are suspected to have developed ILD/pneumonitis. • Cases of toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) have been reported with ribociclib treatment. If signs and symptoms suggestive of severe cutaneous reactions (e.g. progressive widespread skin rash often with blisters or mucosal lesions) appear, ribociclib should be discontinued immediately. • **Common drug interactions (for comprehensive list refer to BNF/SPC) & food interactions:** Avoid concomitant use with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (eg ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin) and consider an alternative medication with no or minimal CYP3A4 inhibition. If patients must be co-administered a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor, reduce ribociclib dose to 400mg/day (or where dose already reduced, to the next dose level). If the strong inhibitor is discontinued, the ribociclib dose should be changed to the dose used prior to the initiation of the strong CYP3A4 inhibitor after at least 5 half-lives of the strong CYP3A4 inhibitor. Concomitant use with medicinal products known to prolong QTc interval (e.g. amiodarone, disopyramide, procainamide, quinidine, chloroquine, halofantrine, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, azithromycin, haloperidol) should be avoided as this may lead to clinically meaningful prolongation of the QTcF interval. Caution with CYP3A4 substrates with a narrow therapeutic index (e.g. cyclosporin, fentanyl, tacrolimus); the dose of these agents may need to be reduced as ribociclib may increase their exposure. Concomitant use of the following CYP3A4 substrates should be avoided: alfuzosin, amiodarone, cisapride, pimozide, quinidine, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, quetiapine, lovastatin, simvastatin, sildenafil, midazolam, triazolam. Concomitant use of ribociclib with strong CYP3A4 inducers (carbamazepine, phenytoin, rifampicin, St John's Wort) should be avoided as it may lead to reduced ribociclib exposure. Contraindicated in patients with a peanut or soya allergy.

	• **Driving:** Patients should be advised to be cautious when driving or using machines in case they experience fatigue, dizziness or vertigo. • For oral self-administration: refer to local Trust policy on oral anti-cancer medicines and supply Patient Information Leaflet and Macmillan information sheet.
Reference(s)	SPC accessed on line 19.03.2026 KMCC protocol BRE-072 V3

NB for funding information, refer to CDF and NICE Drugs Funding List

Table 1 Dose modification of ribociclib – Neutropenia

	Grade 1 or 2 Neuts 1 - ≤LLN	**Grade 3** Neuts 0.5 - <1	**Grade 3 febrile neutropenia** Neuts 0.5 - <1 and single fever >38.3°C (or above 38°C for more than one hour and/or concurrent infection)	**Grade 4** Neuts < 0.5
Neutropenia	No dose adjustment is required	Dose interruption until recovery to grade ≤2. Resume at the same dose level. If toxicity recurs at grade 3: dose interruption until recovery to grade ≤2, then resume and reduce by 1 dose level.	Dose interruption until recovery to grade ≤2. Resume and reduce by 1 dose level	Dose interruption until recovery to grade ≤2. Resume and reduce by 1 dose level.

Table 2 Dose modification of ribociclib – Hepatobiliary toxicity

	Grade 1 **(> ULN – 3 x ULN)**	**Grade 2** **(>3 to 5 x ULN)**	**Grade 3** **(>5 to 20 x ULN)**	**Grade 4** **(>20 x ULN)**
AST and/or ALT elevations from baseline, without increase in total bilirubin above 2 x ULN	No dose adjustment is required.	Baseline grade <2: Dose interruption until recovery to ≤ baseline grade, then resume at same dose level. If grade 2 recurs, resume at next lower dose level.	Dose interruption until recovery to ≤ baseline grade, then resume at next lower dose level. If grade 3 recurs, discontinue.	Discontinue
		Baseline grade = 2: No dose interruption.		
Combined elevations in AST and/or ALT together with total bilirubin increase, in the absence of cholestasis	If patients develop ALT and/or AST >3 x ULN along with total bilirubin >2 x ULN irrespective of baseline grade, discontinue.			

Table 3 Dose modification of ribociclib – QT prolongation

ECGs with QTcF >480 msec and </=500msec	1. The dose should be interrupted. 2. If QTcF prolongation resolves to <481 msec, reduce treatment to the next dose level. 3. If QTcF ≥481 msec recurs, interrupt dose until QTcF resolves to <481 msec and then resume at the next lower dose level.
ECGs with QTcF >500 msec	If QTcF is greater than 500 msec, interrupt until QTcF is <481 msec then resume at next lower dose level. If QTcF interval prolongation to greater than 500 msec or greater than 60 msec change from baseline occurs in combination with torsade de pointes or polymorphic ventricular tachycardia or signs/symptoms of serious arrhythmia, permanently discontinue.

Table 4 SPC recommended dose modification of ribociclib
NB see monitoring parameters for NOG guidance

Other toxicities	**Grade 1 or 2**	**Grade 3**	**Grade 4**
	No dose adjustment is required. Initiate appropriate medical therapy and monitor as clinically indicated.	Dose interruption until recovery to grade ≤1, then resume at the same dose level. If grade 3 recurs, resume at the next lower dose level.	Discontinue

Table 5 Dose modification of ribociclib and management – ILD/pneumonitis

	Grade 1 (asymptomatic)	**Grade 2** (symptomatic)	**Grade 3 or 4** (severe)
ILD/pneumonitis	No dose adjustment is required. Initiate appropriate medical therapy and monitor as clinically indicated.	Dose interruption until recovery to grade <1, then resume at the next lower dose level	Discontinue

Cycle 1: Cycle length - 28 days

Day	Drug	Dose	Route	Infusion Duration	Administration
1	**FULVESTRANT**	**500mg**	intramuscular	Each 5ml (250mg) injection over 1-2 minutes	Administered as 2 x 250mg (5ml) injections, one in each buttock.
15	**FULVESTRANT**	**500mg**	intramuscular	Each 5ml (250mg) injection over 1-2 minutes	Administered as 2 x 250mg (5ml) injections, one in each buttock.
TTO	Drug	Dose	Route	Directions	
Day 1	**RIBOCICLIB**	**600mg**	PO	OD for 21 days followed by a 7 day break. Swallow whole, do not chew, crush or split tablets prior to swallowing. Take the dose at approximately the same time each day. If a dose is missed or vomiting occurs, an additional dose should not be taken that day. Do not take with grapefruit juice / fruit. Available as 200mg tablets. Store in the original package.	
	Metoclopramide	10mg	PO	TDS PRN. Do not take for more than 5 days continuously. Dispense with cycle 1 and then only if required.	

Cycle 2 onwards: repeat every 28 days

Day	Drug	Dose	Route	Infusion Duration	Administration
1	**FULVESTRANT**	**500mg**	intramuscular	Each 5ml (250mg) injection over 1-2 minutes	Administered as 2 x 250mg (5ml) injections, one in each buttock.

TTO	Drug	Dose	Route	Directions
Day 1	**RIBOCICLIB**	**600mg**	PO	OD for 21 days followed by a 7 day break. Swallow whole, do not chew, crush or split tablets prior to swallowing. Take the dose at approximately the same time each day. If a dose is missed or vomiting occurs, an additional dose should not be taken that day. Do not take with grapefruit juice / fruit. Available as 200mg tablets Store in the original package.
	Metoclopramide	10mg	PO	TDS PRN. Do not take for more than 5 days continuously. Dispense with cycle 1 and then only if required.