Introducing Lutathera Therapy in a Community Practice

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INTRODUCTION

- Lu-177 Dotatate (Lutathera) was approved by the FDA in 2/2019 for the treatment of progressive or non-operable NETs which have progressed on first line Octreotide analogue therapy.
- The FDA approved regimen is 7.4 GBq q8 weeks. Supportive treatment includes
 - Administration of Octreotide analogue 4-24 hours after infusion.
 - Concurrent aminoacid infusion for renal protection 30 minutes before and 3 hours after Lutathera infusion.
 - Appropriate pre-medication
- The challenges in implementing Lutathera in community practice include:
 - Limited parenteral radionuclide therapy experience
 - Low number of patients with progressive metastatic NET
 - Challenging referral pattern with need for collaborative care between authorized users, oncologists and nursing care.

Objectives

- To provide a step by step practical guide on how to implement Lutathera in a community practice.
- MAPMG (Mid-Atlantic Permanente Medical Group) is one of the largest multispecialty private practice in the country including ~1500 physicians caring for ~800,000 patients in the Kaiser-Permanete Plan of the MidAtlantic.
- One of the first private practices to start a Lutathera program in the state of MD.

Radiation Safety and Waste Disposal





Medication Management

- Patient's getting compounded amino acid solution (25 grams of Lysine and Arginine each in 1 L of saline) require little to no antiemetic support. Our protocol initially used 8 mg of IV Ondasteron 30 minutes before infusion. However, we have since discontinued prophylactic administration.
- Commercial amino acid solutions require aggressive antiemetic support (concurrent use of 5-HT3, NK1 and H2 receptor
- Break through regimen: 5-10 mg Olanzapine PO once or Prochlorperazine 5-10 mg IV q6-8 hrs for a maximum of 40 mg/day vs. 10 mg PO q6-8 hrs PRN.

• Special note: Using the least emetogenic amino acid preparation will increase patient satisfaction, support medication cost and limit radioactive contamination from patient emesis.

- Long term treatment: Consider addition of Telotristat ethyl 250 mg three times daily in addition to octreotide analogue therapy for patients at high risk.
- Premedication: day of treatment PO or IV dexamethasone 4-8 mg, combined H1/H2 blockade Cimetidine 200 mg PO vs. Ranitidine 150 mg PO plus Loratidine 10 mg PO
- Crisis management: aggressive fluid resuscitation, administration of octreotide infusion 500 mcg IV bolus, followed by IV drip at rate of 50-200 mcg/hour, transfer to higher level of care (ensure appropriate notice).

Patient Selection and Overview

LU-177 DOTATATE TX DAY

- Offered at a single center in the mid-Atlantic coverage area
- Radiology nurse/CNMT
- coordinate infusion
- Nuc med MD supervision
- Patient's get post Tx Octreotide analogue 4 hours after infusion
- Major source of patient satisfaction
- Avoid second visit 24 hrs after
- Avoid additional copay



- 2.5 cm, 20 g needle is connected to 0.9% saline. • Needle is above fluid level. • Infusion rates are 100 ml/hr for 5 minutes and 300 ml/hr
- for 30-40 minutes.





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Treatment Room/Infusion Set Up

- A. Double channel pump for infusion of amino acid solution and sterile saline.
- B. Infusion chair. Chux are placed on the floor chair and infusional apparatus.
- C. Portable stand with a shielded Lutathera vial. Gravity pump administration set up is described in detail below.

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