

HODGKIN LYMPHOMA TREATMENT REGIMENS (Part 1 of 2)

The selection, dosing, and administration of anticancer agents and the management of associated toxicities are complex. Drug dose modifications and schedule and initiation of supportive care interventions are often necessary because of expected toxicities and because of individual patient variability, prior treatment, and comorbidities. Thus, the optimal delivery of anticancer agents requires a healthcare delivery team experienced in the use of such agents and the management of associated toxicities in patients with cancer. The cancer treatment regimens below may include both FDA-approved and unapproved uses/regimens and are provided as references only to the latest treatment strategies. Clinicians must choose and verify treatment options based on the individual patient.

NOTE: GREY SHADED BOXES CONTAIN UPDATED REGIMENS.

REGIMEN	DOSING
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Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma—First-Line Treatment

General treatment note: Routine use of growth factors is not recommended. Leukopenia is not a factor for treatment delay or dose reduction (except for escalated BEACOPP).¹

CR=complete response PR=partial response	IPS=International Prognostic Score RT=radiation therapy	PD=progressive disease SD=stable disease	PFTs=pulmonary function tests
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Stage IA, IIA Favorable

ABVD (doxorubicin [Adriamycin] + bleomycin + vinblastine + dacarbazine [DTIC-Dome]) + involved-field radiotherapy (IFRT) ¹⁻⁴	Days 1 and 15: Doxorubicin 25mg/m ² IV + bleomycin 10mg/m ² IV + vinblastine 6mg/m ² IV + dacarbazine 375mg/m ² IV. Repeat cycle every 4 weeks for 2–4 cycles. Follow with IFRT after completion of chemotherapy.
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Abbreviated Stanford V (doxorubicin + vinblastine + mechlorethamine + etoposide [Etopophos; Toposar] + vincristine [Oncovin, Vincasar PFS] + bleomycin + prednisone) + IFRT ^{1,5}	Weeks 1, 3, 5 and 7: Vinblastine 6mg/m ² IV + doxorubicin 25mg/m ² IV. Weeks 1 and 5: Mechlorethamine 6mg/m ² . Weeks 1–6: Prednisone 40mg/m ² orally every other day. Weeks 2, 4, 6 and 8: Vincristine 1.4mg/m ² IV (max dose 2mg) + bleomycin 5units/m ² IV. Weeks 3 and 7: Etoposide 60mg/m ² IV daily for 2 days. Weeks 7 and 8: Taper prednisone dose. Follow with IFRT. Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) <1,000/μL: reduce doses of doxorubicin, vinblastine, mechlorethamine, and etoposide to 65%. ANC <500/μL: delay treatment.
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Stage I–II Unfavorable (Bulky and Non-Bulky Disease)

ABVD (doxorubicin + bleomycin + vinblastine + dacarbazine) ¹⁻⁴	Days 1 and 15: Doxorubicin 25mg/m ² IV + bleomycin 10mg/m ² IV + vinblastine 6mg/m ² IV + dacarbazine 375mg/m ² IV. Repeat cycle every 4 weeks for 4 cycles then evaluate PFTs and restage. Restage. CR: ABVD x 2 additional cycles followed by IFRT or IFRT alone. PR/SD: ABVD x 2 additional cycles. Restage. If CR then IFRT; if PR/SD consider biopsy or IFR. PD: biopsy.
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Stanford V (doxorubicin + vinblastine + mechlorethamine + etoposide + vincristine + bleomycin + prednisone) ^{1,6-8}	Weeks 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11: Vinblastine 6mg/m ² IV + doxorubicin 25mg/m ² IV. Weeks 1, 5 and 9: Mechlorethamine 6mg/m ² . Weeks 1–10: Prednisone 40mg/m ² orally every other day. Weeks 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12: Vincristine 1.4mg/m ² IV (max dose 2mg) + bleomycin 5units/m ² IV. Weeks 3, 7 and 11: Etoposide 60mg/m ² IV daily for 2 days. Weeks 11 and 12: Taper prednisone dose. ANC <1,000/μL: reduce doses of doxorubicin, vinblastine, mechlorethamine, and etoposide to 65%. ANC <500/μL: delay treatment. Restage after Week 12: CR: RT to initial sites >5cm and residual PET positive sites. PR: RT to initial sites >5cm and residual PET positive sites or biopsy. SD/PD: biopsy.
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Stage III–IV

ABVD (doxorubicin + bleomycin + vinblastine + dacarbazine) ¹⁻⁴	Days 1 and 15: Doxorubicin 25mg/m ² IV + bleomycin 10mg/m ² IV + vinblastine 6mg/m ² IV + dacarbazine 375mg/m ² IV. Repeat cycle every 4 weeks for 2–4 cycles. Restage. CR: repeat for 2–4 cycles, total 6 cycles; repeat PFTs after 4 cycles. PR or SD: repeat for 2–4 cycles, total 6 cycles; repeat PFTs after 4 cycles; or biopsy. If biopsy negative repeat for 2–4 cycles, total 6 cycles, repeat PFTs after 4 cycles.
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Stanford V (doxorubicin + vinblastine + mechlorethamine + etoposide + vincristine + bleomycin + prednisone) ^{1,6-8}	If IPS ≥3 Weeks 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11: Vinblastine 6mg/m ² IV + doxorubicin 25mg/m ² IV. Weeks 1, 5 and 9: Mechlorethamine 6mg/m ² . Weeks 1–10: Prednisone 40mg/m ² orally every other day. Weeks 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12: Vincristine 1.4mg/m ² IV (max dose 2mg) + bleomycin 5units/m ² IV. Weeks 3, 7 and 11: Etoposide 60mg/m ² IV daily for 2 days. Weeks 11 and 12: Taper prednisone dose. ANC <1,000/μL: reduce doses of doxorubicin, vinblastine, mechlorethamine, and etoposide to 65%. ANC <500/μL: delay treatment. Restage after Week 12. If CR or PR, then RT to initial sites >5cm, involved spleen and residual PET positive sites.
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continued

HODGKIN LYMPHOMA TREATMENT REGIMENS (Part 2 of 2)

REGIMEN	DOSING
Stage III–IV (continued)	
<p>Escalated BEACOPP (bleomycin + etoposide + doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide + vincristine + procarbazine [Matulane] + prednisone)^{1,2,9,10}</p> <p>NOTE: Requires granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (GC-SF) support to prevent leukopenia.</p>	<p>If IPS ≥ 4</p> <p>Day 1: Cyclophosphamide 1,200mg/m² orally + doxorubicin 35mg/m² IV.</p> <p>Days 1–3: Etoposide 200mg/m² IV.</p> <p>Days 1–7: Procarbazine 100mg/m² orally.</p> <p>Days 1–14: Prednisone 40mg/m² orally.</p> <p>Day 8: Vincristine 1.4mg/m² IV (max dose 2mg) + bleomycin 10mg/m² IV.</p> <p>Repeat cycle every 3 weeks for 4 cycles.</p> <p>Restage. CR: follow with 4 cycles of BEACOPP. PR or SD: repeat for 4 cycles; or biopsy. If biopsy is negative repeat for 4 cycles.</p> <p>BEACOPP: Dosages are reduced for the following: cyclophosphamide 650mg/m², doxorubicin 25mg/m², etoposide 100mg/m².</p>
Lymphocyte-Predominant Hodgkin Lymphoma—First-Line Treatment	
<p>Ongoing clinical trials will help clarify the role of a watch-and-wait strategy or systemic therapy, including anthracycline (epirubicin or doxorubicin), bleomycin, and vinblastine-based chemotherapy or antibody-based approaches.¹</p> <p>Common chemotherapy regimens include:</p> <p>ABVD (doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine) \pm rituximab^{1,11}</p> <p>CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) \pm rituximab^{1,12}</p> <p>CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone) \pm rituximab¹</p> <p>EPOCH (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, etoposide, vincristine, prednisone) \pm rituximab¹</p>	
Rituximab ^{1,13–15}	Rituximab 375mg/m ² IV infusion weekly for 4 consecutive weeks.
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology™. Hodgkin Lymphoma. v 1.2012. Available at: http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/hodgkins.pdf. Accessed February 13, 2012. 2. Eich HT, Diehl V, Gørgen H, et al. Intensified chemotherapy and dose-reduced involved-field radiotherapy in patients with early unfavorable Hodgkin's lymphoma: final analysis of the German Hodgkin Study Group HD11 trial. <i>J Clin Oncol</i>. 2010;28:4199–4206. 3. Engert A, Plutschow A, Eich HT, et al. Reduced treatment intensity in patients with early-stage Hodgkin's lymphoma. <i>N Engl J Med</i>. 2010;363:640–652. 4. Bonadonna G, Bonfante V, Viviani S, et al. ABVD plus subtotal nodal versus involved-field radiotherapy in early-stage Hodgkin's disease: long-term results. <i>J Clin Oncol</i>. 2004;22:2835–2841. 5. Advani RH, Hoppe RT, Baer DM, et al. Efficacy of abbreviated Stanford V chemotherapy and involved field radiotherapy in early stage Hodgkin's disease: mature results of the G4 trial [abstract]. <i>Blood</i>. 2009;114:1670. 6. Horning SJ, Hoppe RT, Breslin S, et al. Stanford V and radiotherapy for locally extensive and advanced Hodgkin's disease: mature results of a prospective clinical trial. <i>J Clin Oncol</i>. 2002;20:630–637. 7. Edwards-Bennett SM, Jacks LM, Moskowitz CH, et al. Stanford V program for locally extensive and advanced Hodgkin lymphoma: the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center experience. <i>Ann Oncol</i>. 2010;21:574–581. 8. Gordon LI, Hong F, Fisher RI, et al. A randomized phase III trial of ABVD vs. Stanford V +/-radiation therapy in locally extensive and advanced stage Hodgkin's lymphoma: an Intergroup study coordinated by the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (E2496) [abstract]. <i>Blood</i>. 2010;116:415. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Engert A, Diehl V, Franklin J, et al. Escalated-dose BEACOPP in the treatment of patients with advanced-stage Hodgkin's lymphoma: 10 years of follow-up of the GHSG HD9 study. <i>J Clin Oncol</i>. 2009;27:4548–4554. 10. Diehl V, Franklin J, Pfreundschuh M, Lathan B, Paulus U, Hasenclever D, Tesch H, et al; German Hodgkin's Lymphoma Study Group. Standard and increased-dose BEACOPP chemotherapy compared with COPP-ABVD for advanced Hodgkin's disease. <i>N Engl J Med</i>. 2003;348:2386–2395. 11. Savage KJ, Skinnider B, Al-Mansour M, et al. Treating limited stage nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma similarly to classical Hodgkin lymphoma with ABVD may improve outcome. <i>Blood</i>. 2011;118:4585–4590. 12. Fanale MA, Lai C-M, McLaughlin P, et al. Outcomes of nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NLPHL) patients treated with R-CHOP (ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts). <i>Blood</i>. 2010;116:2812. 13. Ekstrand BC, Lucas JB, Horwitz SM, et al. Rituximab in lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin disease: results of a phase 2 trial. <i>Blood</i>. 2003;101:4285–4289. 14. Schulz H, Rehwald U, Morschhauser F, et al. Rituximab in relapsed lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma: long-term results of a phase 2 trial by the German Hodgkin Lymphoma Study Group (GHSG). <i>Blood</i>. 2008;111:109–111. 15. Horning SJ, Bartlett NL, Breslin S, et al. Results of a prospective phase II Trial of limited and extended rituximab treatment in nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin's disease (NLPHD) [abstract]. <i>Blood</i>. 2007;110:644.
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