

GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOSING ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS IN RENAL FAILURE

Chemotherapeutic Agent	ADJUSTMENT FOR RENAL FAILURE % OF STANDARD DOSE ADMINISTERED			
	GFR (mL/min)			
	> 60 mL/min	30 – 60 mL/min	10 – 30 mL/min	< 10 mL/min
Azacitidine	If unexplained reductions in sodium bicarbonate levels to < 20 mEq/L occur, the dosage should be reduced by 50% in the next course. If unexplained elevations of BUN or creatinine occur, the next cycle should be delayed until the values return to normal or baseline, and the dose should be reduced by 50% in the next course.			
Bleomycin ¹	100%	50%	Omit	Omit
Capecitabine ^{2, 3}	> 51 mL/min 100%	30 – 50 mL/minute 75%	Omit	Omit
Carboplatin ¹	Determine dose by Calvert Formula			
Cisplatin ¹	100%	50%	Omit	Omit
Cyclophosphamide ¹	100%	100%	10%	50%
Cyclophosphamide ⁴	100%	100%	≤ 30 mL/minute 70 – 70%	
Cytarabine ^{1,5}	100%	50%	Omit	Omit
Dacarbazine ¹	100%	75%	50%	Omit
Etoposide ¹	100%	100%	100%	50%
Fludarabine ^{1,6}	100%	75%	50%	Omit
Gemcitabine ⁷	No significant impact of mild to moderate renal insufficiency on gemcitabine PK			
Hydroxyurea ¹	100%	75%	75%	50%
Ifosfamide ^{1,8}	100%	75%	50%	Omit
Melphalan (IV) ¹	100%	75%	75%	50%
Mercaptopurine ²	Dosage should be modified depending on clinical response and degree of renal impairment, but no quantitative dosage recommendations are available. The following guidelines have been suggested: CrCl 50–80 mL/min: modify dosage interval to every 24–36 hours. CrCl 10–50 mL/min: modify dosage interval to every 48 hours. CrCl < 10 mL/min: no quantitative dosage recommendations are available.			
Methotrexate ¹	100%	50%	Omit	Omit
Mitomycin ¹	100%	75%	50%	Omit
Nitrosoureas ¹	100%	Omit	Omit	Omit
Oxaliplatin ⁹	Generally does not need modification, with the exception of patients with a CrCl < 30 mL/minute. No specific modifications available.			
Streptozocin ²	100%	75%	50%	
Pentostatin ¹⁰	100%	41 – 60 mL/min 75%	21 – 40 mL/min 50%	NI
Pentostatin ¹	100%	50%	Omit	Omit
Procarbazine ²	Reduced doses are recommended to avoid excessive toxicity in patients with a BUN > 40 mg/dL and/or serum creatinine > 2 mg/dL.			
Topotecan ¹	100%	75%	50%	Omit

NI = No information

With all of these agents, extreme caution should be used when administering other nephrotoxic drugs (e.g. aminoglycosides and amphotericin B).

References:

1. Patterson WP, Reams GP. Renal and electrolyte abnormalities due to chemotherapy. Chapter 41. In: The Chemotherapy Sourcebook, 3rd Edition. Editor: Michael C Perry, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins 2001.
2. [Clinical Pharmacology Online](#); Accessed 05/09/05.

3. [Poole C, et al. Effect of renal impairment on the pharmacokinetics and tolerability of capecitabine \(Xeloda\) in cancer patients. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2002;49:225 – 34.](#)
4. [Haubitz M, et al. Cyclophosphamide pharmacokinetics and dose requirements in patients with renal insufficiency. *Kidney Int* 2002;61:1495 – 501.](#)
5. Refer to individual regimens for recommendation. Most leukemia regimens require dose modification for high dose cytarabine versus conventional dose cytarabine.
6. [Lichtman SM, et al. The pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of fludarabine phosphate in patients with renal impairment: a prospective dose adjustment study *Cancer Invest* 2002;20:904 –13.](#)
7. [Delaloge S, et al. Gemcitabine in patients with solid tumors and renal impairment. A pharmacokinetic phase I study. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2004;27:289 – 93.](#)
8. [Kintzel PE, Dorr RT. Antitumor treatment–anticancer drug renal toxicity and elimination: dosing guidelines for altered renal function. *Cancer Treat Rev* 1995;21:33 – 64.](#)
9. [Massari C, et al. Pharmacokinetics of oxaliplatin in patients with normal versus impaired renal function. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2000;45:157 – 64.](#)
10. [Lathia C, et al. Pentostatin pharmacokinetics and dosing recommendations in patients with mild renal impairment. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2002;50:121 – 6.](#)