

- **PATIENT AND CARER ADVICE** Counsel all patients on the early signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal perforation—advise to seek immediate medical attention.  
**Driving and skilled tasks** Symptomatic bradycardia (including syncope, dizziness and hypotension), vision disorder and fatigue may affect performance of skilled tasks (e.g. driving or operating machinery).

- **NATIONAL FUNDING/ACCESS DECISIONS**

- **NICE decisions**

- ▶ **Crizotinib for untreated anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (September 2016)** NICE TA406

- Crizotinib is recommended, within its marketing authorisation, as an option for untreated anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer in adults, only if the manufacturer provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.

- [www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta406](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta406)

- ▶ **Crizotinib for previously treated anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (December 2016)** NICE TA422

- Crizotinib is recommended, within its marketing authorisation, as an option for previously treated anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer in adults, only if the manufacturer provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.

- [www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta422](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta422)

- ▶ **Crizotinib for treating ROS1-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (July 2018)** NICE TA529

- Crizotinib is recommended for use within the Cancer Drugs Fund as an option for treating ROS1-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in adults, only if the conditions in the managed access agreement are followed. Patients whose treatment was started within the NHS before this guidance was published should have the option to continue treatment, without change to their funding arrangements, until they and their NHS clinician consider it appropriate to stop.

- [www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta529](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta529)

- **Scottish Medicines Consortium (SMC) decisions**

- SMC No. 1329/18

- The *Scottish Medicines Consortium* has advised (June 2018) that crizotinib (*Xalkori*<sup>®</sup>) is accepted for use within NHS Scotland for the treatment of adults with ROS1-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer. This advice is contingent upon the continuing availability of the Patient Access Scheme in NHS Scotland or a list price that is equivalent or lower.

- **MEDICINAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

- **Capsule**

- CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 25

- ▶ **Xalkori** (Pfizer Ltd)

- ▶ **Crizotinib 200 mg** Xalkori 200mg capsules | 60 capsule PoM  
£4,689.00 (Hospital only)

- ▶ **Crizotinib 250 mg** Xalkori 250mg capsules | 60 capsule PoM  
£4,689.00 (Hospital only)

## Dabrafenib

24-Jul-2018

- **DRUG ACTION** Dabrafenib is a BRAF kinase inhibitor, which inhibits BRAF V600 mutation-positive melanoma cell growth.

- **INDICATIONS AND DOSE**

- Unresectable or metastatic melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation (as monotherapy or in combination with trametinib) (specialist use only) | Advanced non-small cell lung cancer with a BRAF V600 mutation (in combination with trametinib) (specialist use only)**

- ▶ **BY MOUTH**

- ▶ **Adult:** 150 mg every 12 hours, for dose adjustments due to side-effects, consult product literature

- Adjuvant treatment of stage III melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation following complete resection (in combination with trametinib) (specialist use only)**

- ▶ **BY MOUTH**

- ▶ **Adult:** 150 mg every 12 hours for 12 months, for dose adjustments due to side-effects, consult product literature

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

**RISKS OF INCORRECT DOSING OF ORAL ANTI-CANCER MEDICINES**  
See Cytotoxic drugs p. 938.

- **CONTRA-INDICATIONS** BRAF wild-type melanoma · BRAF wild-type non-small cell lung cancer

- **CAUTIONS** Elderly (more frequent dose adjustments may be required) · prior or concurrent cancer associated with RAS mutations—risk of secondary or recurrent malignancy

- **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: dabrafenib

- **SIDE-EFFECTS**

- ▶ **Common or very common** Alopecia · appetite decreased · arthralgia · asthenia · chills · constipation · cough · diarrhoea · fever · headache · hyperglycaemia · hypophosphataemia · influenza like illness · myalgia · nausea · neoplasms · pain in extremity · photosensitivity reaction · skin reactions · vomiting

- ▶ **Uncommon** Nephritis · pancreatitis · panniculitis · renal impairment · uveitis

- SIDE-EFFECTS, FURTHER INFORMATION** Additional side-effects reported when used in combination with trametinib include dizziness, hyperhidrosis, hyponatraemia, hypotension, leucopenia, muscle spasms, myocarditis, neutropenia, night sweats, and thrombocytopenia.

- **CONCEPTION AND CONTRACEPTION** Manufacturer advises women of child-bearing potential should use effective non-hormonal contraception during and for 4 weeks after stopping treatment.

- **PREGNANCY** Manufacturer advises avoid unless potential benefit outweighs risk—toxicity in *animal* studies. See also *Pregnancy and reproductive function* in Cytotoxic drugs p. 938.

- **BREAST FEEDING** Manufacturer advises avoid—no information available.

- **HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT** Manufacturer advises caution in moderate to severe impairment—no information available.

- **RENAL IMPAIRMENT** Manufacturer advises caution in severe impairment—no information available.

- **MONITORING REQUIREMENTS** Manufacturer advises assess for cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma and new primary melanoma before treatment, monthly during treatment, and for 6 months after discontinuation or until initiation of alternative treatment; assess and monitor for non-cutaneous secondary or recurrent malignancy before, during, and for 6 months after discontinuation or until initiation of alternative treatment—consult product literature; monitor full blood count as clinically indicated;