Idarubicin

Class: anthracycline

Indications: Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)

Available dosage form in the hospital: 10 MG VIAL

Trade name: Idamycin

Doses: Refer to individual protocols.

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML): I.V.:

- *Induction:* 12 mg/m^2/day for 3 days
- *Consolidation:* 10-12 mg/m^2/day for 2 days.

Geriatric
Refer to adult dosing.

Renal impairment: The FDA-approved labeling does not contain specific dosing adjustment guidelines; however, it does reccomend that dosage reductions be made. Patients with S_{cr}: ≥2 mg/dL did not receive treatment in many clinical trials. The following guidelines have been used by some clinicians (Aronoff, 2007):

- Cl_{cr} 10-50 mL/minute: Administer 75% of dose.
- Cl_{cr} <10 mL/minute: Administer 50% of dose.
- Hemodialysis: Supplemental dose not needed.
- Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD): Supplemental dose not needed.

Hepatic Impairment:

- Bilirubin 2.6-5 mg/dL: Administer 50% of dose
- Bilirubin >5 mg/dL: Avoid use

Dosing: Obesity
ASCO Guidelines for appropriate chemotherapy dosing in obese adults with cancer: Utilize patient's actual body weight (full weight) for calculation of body surface area- or weight-based dosing, particularly when the intent of therapy is curative; manage regimen-related toxicities in the same manner as for nonobese patients; if a dose reduction is utilized due to toxicity, consider resumption of full weight-based dosing with subsequent cycles, especially if cause of toxicity (eg, hepatic or renal impairment) is resolved (Griggs, 2012).

Common side effect :

>10%:

Cardiovascular: CHF (dose related), transient ECG abnormalities (supraventricular tachycardia, S-T wave changes, atrial or ventricular extrasystoles); generally asymptomatic and self-limiting. The relative cardiotoxicity of idarubicin compared to doxorubicin is unclear. Some investigators report no increase in cardiac toxicity for adults at cumulative oral idarubicin doses up to 540 mg/m^2; other reports suggest a maximum cumulative intravenous dose of 150 mg/m^2.

Central nervous system: Headache

Dermatologic: Alopecia (25% to 30%), radiation recall, skin rash (11%), urticaria

Gastrointestinal: Nausea, vomiting (30% to 60%); diarrhea (9% to 22%); stomatitis (11%); GI hemorrhage (30%)

Emetic potential: Moderate (30% to 60%)

Genitourinary: Discoloration of urine (darker yellow)

Hematologic: Myelosuppression (nadir: 10-15 days; recovery: 21-28 days), primarily leukopenia; thrombocytopenia and anemia. Effects are generally less severe with oral dosing.

Hepatic: Bilirubin and transaminases increased (44%)

Local: Tissue necrosis upon extravasation, erythematous streaking

1% to 10%:

Central nervous system: Seizure

Neuromuscular & skeletal: Peripheral neuropathy

Pregnancy category: D