

Prevention of acute chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: the role of palonosetron

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Abstract: Prevention of nausea and vomiting is the main goal of antiemetic treatment in cancer patients scheduled to receive chemotherapy. To prevent acute emesis, antiemetics should be administered just before chemotherapy and patients should be protected for up to 24 hours after chemotherapy initiation. The emetogenic potential of chemotherapeutic agents guides clinicians towards the most appropriate antiemetic prophylaxis. Current guidelines recommend the use of 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist (RA) either alone or in combination with dexamethasone and/or a neurokinin-1 RA both in the acute and delayed phases. The second-generation 5-HT₃RA palonosetron exhibits a longer half-life and a higher binding affinity than older antagonists. Palonosetron has been approved by the FDA for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) in patients scheduled to receive either moderately (MEC) or highly emetogenic chemotherapy (HEC) and for the prevention of delayed CINV in patients receiving MEC. The present review will discuss the role of palonosetron in the prevention of acute CINV.

Keywords: antiemetics, chemotherapy, nausea, vomiting, serotonin-receptor antagonists, palonosetron

Introduction

Cancer treatments give rise to additional acute and chronic symptoms that may severely impair quality of life. Nausea and vomiting are among the most common and unpleasant side effects of chemotherapy.¹ Despite advances in both cytotoxic agents and supportive care treatments patients undergoing chemotherapy may still suffer from nausea and vomiting.²

The most clinically relevant antiemetic drugs are serotonin (5-HT₃) receptor antagonists (5-HT₃ RA), neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists (NK-1RA), and corticosteroids.³ At present, several 5-HT₃RAs are commercially available for the management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV). This drug class includes the first-generation agents (ie, granisetron, ondansetron, tropisetron and dolasetron), and the novel second-generation antagonist palonosetron. The present review will discuss the role of palonosetron in the prevention of acute CINV.

Phases of CINV

Traditionally, CINV has been classified as acute or delayed based its temporal onset following chemotherapy. Acute CINV occurs within the first 24 hours after chemotherapy initiation, while delayed emesis occurs between days 2 to 5 (24 to 120 hours postchemotherapy).⁴ It should be noted that the strongest predictor of delayed CINV is the occurrence of symptoms in the acute phase, but delayed emesis arises in the absence

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of acute symptoms in 18% to 24% of patients.⁵ Patients who are not sufficiently protected from emesis during the first chemotherapy cycle are also at high risk of developing anticipatory nausea and vomiting.⁶ Anticipatory CINV is observed in patients whose emetic episodes are triggered by taste, odor sight, thoughts, or anxiety that is secondary to a history of poor response to antiemetic agents or inadequate antiemetic prophylaxis in the previous course of chemotherapy.⁷ Therefore adequate protection against CINV, starting from the first cycle of chemotherapy, is paramount to successful control of subsequent cycle emesis.³

Risk factors for CINV

The severity of CINV is influenced by two different risk factors, namely chemotherapy and individual patient characteristics (Figure 1). Antiemetic prophylaxis is given in relation to the emetogenic potential of the chemotherapy regimen, which has an intrinsic propensity to cause CINV, the severity of which depends on the class and dose of drugs administered. Intravenously administered cytotoxic agents were initially assigned to five levels of emetogenicity.⁷ More recently, chemotherapeutic agents have been divided into four emetic risk categories according to the percentage of patients having emetic episodes when no prophylactic antiemetic protection is provided: high (>90%), moderate (30% to 90%), low (10% to 30%), and minimal (<10%).^{8,9} In addition to

the emetogenicity of chemotherapy, several patient-related factors may increase the risk of CINV. These factors include a young age, female gender, history of low or no alcohol intake, experience of emesis during pregnancy, impaired quality of life, and previous experience with chemotherapy.^{3,10}

Physiopathology

Although multiple neurotransmitters are involved in emetic pathways, dopamine, 5-HT₃, substance P, and their corresponding receptors play a key role in the onset of CINV.¹¹ Receptors for these transmitters are found in high numbers in the dorsal vagal complex, area postrema, and gastrointestinal tract; drugs that interact with these neurotransmitter systems have been shown to be effective therapeutics for CINV. Chemotherapy damages the gastrointestinal tract and activates abdominal vagal afferents. Under drug stimulus, the enterochromaffin cells of the gastrointestinal mucosa release 5-HT₃, which binds its receptor on the vagal afferent neurons. The binding between 5-HT₃ and its receptor stimulates two specific areas in the central nervous system both located in the medulla: the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ) and the vomiting center (VC). The CTZ is activated via blood or cerebrospinal fluid and invokes the release of various neurotransmitters, which stimulate the VC. Once activated, the VC modulates the efferent transmission to the respiratory, vasomotor, and salivary centers as well as to the abdominal

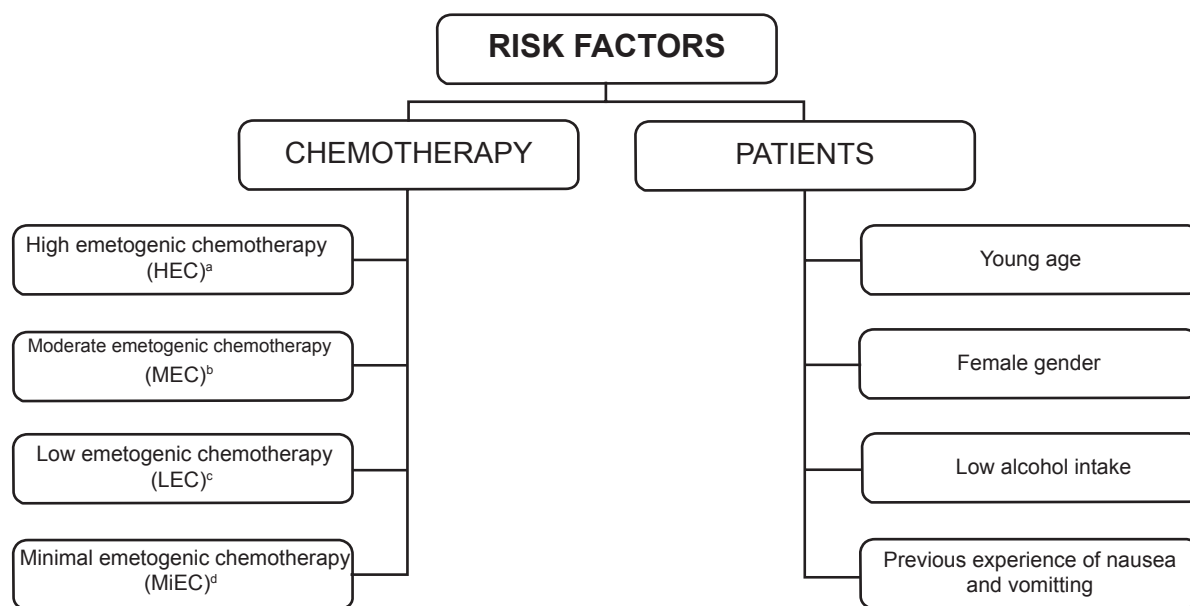


Figure 1 Risk factors influencing the severity of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

^aExamples of HEC agents: cisplatin ≥ 50 mg/m², cyclophosphamide > 1.5 g/m², dacarbazine, carmustine.

^bExamples of MEC agents: carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, epirubicin, irinotecan, oxaliplatin.

^cExamples of LEC agents: etoposide, cetuximab, paclitaxel, topotecan, trastuzumab, bortezomib.

^dExamples of MiEC agents: bevacizumab, bleomycin, vinblastine, vinorelbine.

muscles, diaphragm, and esophagus, resulting in emesis. The primary site of action of 5-HT₃RA is at the abdominal vagal afferents.¹² Cytotoxic agents and other toxins increase release of 5-HT₃, which subsequently activates its receptors. 5-HT₃RA abolishes the signal to the receptors associated with vagal afferents. In contrast, NK-1RA acts at the dorsal vagal complex in the medulla, inhibiting gastric emptying. 5-HT₃ receptors are also expressed centrally in the area postrema and in the nucleus tractus solitarius; thus 5-HT₃RA also acts centrally, in synergy with the NK-1RA, which acts in brain regions.^{13,14}

Initial clinical results with first-generation 5-HT₃RAs led to the belief that serotonin plays a pivotal role in mechanisms underlying acute emesis. Indeed, it was hypothesized that the acute protection from CINV was mediated largely through attenuation of peripheral 5-HT₃ receptors on the vagal afferents. Antiemetic treatment for the acute CINV is ineffective without the use of 5-HT₃RA.^{11,12}

Antiemetic therapy

Different drug classes are available for the prevention of CINV, but the three most commonly used classes include 5-HT₃RAs, corticosteroids, and NK-1RAs.³ Other agents, such as antihistamines and anticholinergics, are used infrequently due to their lacking antiemetic properties in CINV.¹⁵ As a class, 5-HT₃RAs have very favorable antiemetic properties and are not associated with dopamine-related side effects.¹² As a result, these antagonists have become the mainstay of current antiemetic therapy. In the early 1980s, vomiting and nausea were ranked as the two most feared side effects of chemotherapy.¹⁶ In the 1990s, after the introduction of the first-generation 5-HT₃RAs, nausea was scored the most feared side effect, whereas vomiting only ranked as number five.^{17,18}

Aprepitant is the first commercially available NK-1RA, and its addition to a 5-HT₃RA and dexamethasone is currently recommended to prevent delayed CINV in patients treated with highly emetogenic chemotherapy (HEC) or anthracycline and cyclophosphamide (AC)-based regimens.³ The drug has a good safety profile, but its inhibitory effect on the CYP3A4 enzyme requires dose adjustment with other substrates of CYP3A4, including dexamethasone and warfarin.¹⁹ It is thought that corticosteroids such as dexamethasone and methylprednisolone suppress CINV by limiting peritumoral inflammation and prostaglandin production.²⁰ Corticosteroids are the most frequently used drug to prevent delayed CINV, since multiple-day administration of a first-generation 5-HT₃RA to prevent delayed emesis is not recommended in current antiemetic guidelines.^{6,21,22}

With repeated courses of chemotherapy, emesis becomes progressively more difficult to control, although adequate control in the first cycle of chemotherapy is more likely to be associated with control of acute CINV in subsequent cycles.²⁰ Uncontrolled emesis associated with chemotherapy can lead to such a negative experience that patients may refuse potentially life-saving treatment for their malignancy. Moreover, CINV can result in dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, and malnutrition, which can also affect patient's quality of life. Therefore, control of nausea and vomiting starting from the first chemotherapy cycle plays an integral role in the overall treatment success for the cancer patient.

Antiemetic guidelines

Prevention of acute and delayed CINV is the main goal of antiemetic therapy in cancer patients who are scheduled to receive emetogenic chemotherapy. Antiemetic guidelines have been released by several organizations including the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer (MASCC), the American Society of Clinical Oncology, and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network.^{9,21,22} MASCC guidelines, that are endorsed by nine international oncology groups, divide chemotherapeutic agents into four emetic risk groups, and provide treatment recommendations for each group. The goal in the prophylaxis of acute CINV is to avoid any experience of nausea and vomiting within 24 hours after chemotherapy initiation. In general, the international guidelines for the prevention of acute CINV have attempted to indicate a common antiemetic scheme that includes the use of 5-HT₃RA in combination with dexamethasone, with or without NK-1RA.

In recent years, antiemetic recommendations have changed according to relevant information available from clinical experience as well as data from controlled trials. The implementation of guidelines is therefore ongoing as new clinical data and new antiemetic agents become available. The latest version of MASCC guidelines was published in 2006, but Herrstedt has recently summarized recommendations from the updated version of the guidelines, which are also available at the MASCC website (www.mascc.org).⁶ Current MASCC recommendations for the prevention of acute CINV following HEC and MEC are summarized in Table 1.

Acute CINV

Acute CINV occurs within 24 hours after chemotherapy initiation, and the highest risk of emesis is within the first 4 hours of treatment. Cytotoxic agents such as cisplatin are

Table I MASCC guidelines for the prevention of acute chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting following HEC and MEC⁶

Emetic risk category	Recommended antiemetic regimen on day 1 (administered prior to chemotherapy)
HEC	5-HT ₃ receptor antagonist + Dexamethasone + NK-1 receptor antagonist
MEC (anthracycline and cyclophosphamide-based)	5-HT ₃ receptor antagonist + Dexamethasone + NK-1 receptor antagonist
MEC	5-HT ₃ receptor antagonist + Dexamethasone

Abbreviations: MASCC, Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer; HEC, highly emetogenic chemotherapy; MEC, moderately emetogenic chemotherapy.

associated with an intense acute phase of emesis occurring on day 1, followed by a less intense delayed phase. Other agents such as cyclophosphamide and carboplatin are associated with less intense acute phase, but a more persistent delayed phase.²³ In case of multiple-drug chemotherapy regimens, the emetogenic potential of the most emetic drug should be taken into account in the selection of antiemetic treatment, but an increased emetic potential of the chemotherapy regimen as a whole should also be considered (eg, single agents anthracycline and cyclophosphamide have moderate emetic potential but the combination exhibits high emetic potential). Patient-related risk factors should also be taken into account when assessing the risk of acute CINV. For patients undergoing multiple-day chemotherapy, it is difficult to establish whether the onset of the emesis is acute or delayed, due to the overlap of both events. At each day of chemotherapy, a new stimulus of acute CINV appears and, in this setting, the tailoring of antiemetic treatment is more complex.²³ In multiple-day chemotherapy regimens, antiemetic prophylaxis should achieve long-lasting inhibition of the 5-HT₃ receptors due to the persistence of the emetic stimulus throughout the entire chemotherapy cycle.

Prophylaxis of acute CINV

To prevent acute emesis, antiemetic treatment should be administered just before chemotherapy and patients should be protected for up to 24 hours following chemotherapy initiation. Current guidelines recommend the use of a 5-HT₃RA as part of the antiemetic prophylaxis for acute CINV after HEC or moderately emetogenic chemotherapy (MEC).^{6,21,22} Selection of the appropriate antiemetic treatment to be administered prior to chemotherapy is influenced by the following emetic risk groups:

High emetic risk group: patients should be given a combination of 5-HT₃RA, dexamethasone, and NK-1RA. Patients who are scheduled to receive an AC-based chemotherapy should be given the same antiemetic prophylaxis.

Moderate emetic risk group: patients should be given a 5-HT₃RA in combination with dexamethasone.

Low emetic risk group: patients should receive a low dose of dexamethasone.

The antiemetic guidelines do not differentiate among the 5-HT₃RAs, suggesting that they have similar efficacy. A meta-analysis of randomized trials was conducted to compare efficacy of the first-generation 5-HT₃RAs for the prevention of acute CINV in patients receiving cisplatin- and noncisplatin-based chemotherapy.²⁴ The authors concluded that antiemetic efficacy of these antagonists was comparable in the acute phase. The second-generation 5-HT₃RA palonosetron was only briefly mentioned in that review, as very few comparative trials were available for the analysis at that time.

Palonosetron

Palonosetron is a new second-generation 5-HT₃RA that showed better protection than older antagonists against CINV following MEC in the FDA registration trials.^{25,26} Palonosetron is approved by Health Authorities for the prevention of acute and delayed CINV at a dose of 0.25 mg intravenously administered prior to chemotherapy. It also should be noted that palonosetron is the only 5-HT₃RA that received the FDA approval for the prevention of delayed CINV following MEC. A recently reported randomized phase III trial conducted in Japan demonstrated that palonosetron in combination with dexamethasone is significantly more efficacious than is the combination of granisetron and dexamethasone in the prevention of delayed CINV following HEC.²⁷

Pharmacological profile

In comparison with older 5-HT₃RAs which exhibit half-lives in the range of 4–9 hours, palonosetron has a longer mean elimination half-life of approximately 40 hours.²⁸ Palonosetron also has a higher binding affinity for the 5-HT₃ receptor that is at least 30-fold higher than the first-generation setrons.

Mechanism of action

The nature of the interaction of palonosetron with the 5-HT₃ receptor has recently been investigated.²⁹ The antagonism of palonosetron is due to allosteric inhibition of the receptor. In contrast, ondansetron and granisetron engage in competitive

antagonism of the 5-HT₃ receptor. Structural studies have also indicated that palonosetron exhibits positive cooperativity, in contrast to ondansetron and granisetron which exhibit simple bimolecular interactions. Differential reduction in binding at cell surfaces is consistent with palonosetron triggering either 5-HT₃ receptor internalization or inactivation.

Safety profile

A single dose of palonosetron has been found to have a tolerability profile comparable to other drug class members; headache, constipation, and dizziness were the most commonly reported adverse events. In March 2008 and February 2009 the FDA and EMEA, respectively, updated the prescribing information of palonosetron with additional cardiac safety results from a randomized, double-blind, placebo- and moxifloxacin-controlled dose-response study on 230 healthy volunteers, specifically focusing on changes in the QT interval.^{30,31} Single doses of intravenous palonosetron ranging from 0.25 to 2.25 mg were assessed. There was no dose-related electrocardiograph effects or any evidence of QTc interval prolongation.³²

Registration trials

The efficacy and safety of a fixed, single intravenous dose of palonosetron in preventing CINV have been assessed in five phase I, one phase II, and three phase III trials.³³

Two randomized, double-blind, phase III, noninferiority trials comparing palonosetron with ondansetron or dolasetron in patients who received MEC demonstrated the efficacy of palonosetron compared with first-generation 5-HT₃RAs. The primary endpoint of both studies was the proportion of patients achieving a complete response (CR; no emesis and no rescue medication) during the acute phase following the first cycle of chemotherapy. Gralla et al compared single intravenous doses of palonosetron (0.25 mg and 0.75 mg) with a single intravenous dose of ondansetron (32 mg), while Eisenberg et al compared palonosetron with a single intravenous dose of dolasetron (100 mg).^{25,26} Results of both trials showed that palonosetron is noninferior to, or more efficacious than are older antagonists in the prevention of acute and delayed CINV after MEC. A third trial with an identical noninferiority design using HEC compared single intravenous doses of palonosetron with a single dose of ondansetron immediately prior to chemotherapy.³⁴ In this study, palonosetron resulted noninferior to ondansetron in the prevention of CINV during the acute, delayed, and overall phases.

In the registration trials, both palonosetron doses (0.25 mg and 0.75 mg) were noninferior to ondansetron or

dolasetron for the prevention of acute CINV after MEC. Therefore, the lowest fully effective palonosetron dose was approved by the FDA.

Palonosetron for the prevention of acute CINV

A number of clinical trials have demonstrated that palonosetron provides a high protection against the acute CINV after MEC and HEC regimens (Table 2). A pooled analysis of the two registration trials using MEC showed that palonosetron induces a statistically significant improvement in the CR rate during the acute phase compared with pooled data from patients who received ondansetron or dolasetron (72% versus 61%, respectively).³⁶ In addition, within the combined cohort of patients pretreated with palonosetron, significantly higher proportion of emesis-free patients was observed than those receiving ondansetron or dolasetron during the acute phase after MEC (79% versus 65%).^{37,38}

Analysis of pooled data from registration trials using MEC was performed to assess the hypothesis that the ability of palonosetron to prevent delayed CINV could be simply a carryover effect from better control of symptoms in the acute phase.³⁸ Among emesis-free patients in the acute phase, a significantly greater proportion receiving palonosetron experienced no delayed CINV compared with those who received ondansetron or dolasetron (80% versus 69%, respectively). A similar trend was noted for those patients who had acute CINV. These findings suggest that the improved ability of palonosetron to prevent delayed CINV is unlikely to be simply a carryover effect and highlight the differentiating features of palonosetron in exerting a direct effect in the delayed phase, a unique characteristic among the agents from the same drug class.

In a noninferiority phase III trial published in 2006, single agent palonosetron was demonstrated to be at least as effective as ondansetron in preventing acute CINV from HEC; the CR rates were slightly higher with palonosetron than ondansetron during the delayed and overall phases.³⁴ It is worth to note that 67% of the patients in that study also received prophylactic dexamethasone 20 mg only prior to chemotherapy. In this subgroup of patients, there was a not statistically significant improvement in the acute CR rate in favour of the palonosetron group over the ondansetron group (65% versus 56%). It also should be noted that patients pretreated with palonosetron who also received dexamethasone had significantly higher CR rates than those receiving ondansetron plus dexamethasone, during both the delayed (42% versus 29%) and overall

Table 2 Prevention of acute chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: results of clinical trials with palonosetron

Reference	No. of patients	Emetic risk category	Antiemetic regimen on Day 1	CR (%)	Emesis-free patients (%)
Randomized studies					
Gralla 2003 ²⁵	189	MEC	Palo 0.25 mg aDex 20 mg	81	85
Eisenberg 2003 ²⁶	189	MEC ^b	Palo 0.25 mg aDex 20 mg	64	72
Aapro 2006 ³⁴	223	HEC	Palo 0.25 mg aDex 20 mg	59	68
Yu 2009 ³⁵	104	HEC	Palo 0.25 mg	83	NA
Saito 2009 ²⁷	239	MEC (AC-based)	Palo 0.75 mg Dex 16 mg	69	NA
Saito 2009 ²⁷	316	HEC	Palo 0.75 mg Dex 16 mg	80	NA
Nonrandomized studies					
Grote 2006 ⁴³	58	MEC ^c	Palo 0.25 mg Dex 12 mg Apr 125 mg	88	93
Navari 2007 ⁴⁷	32	MEC	Palo 0.25 mg Dex 8 mg Olanzapine 10 mg	97	97
Giuliani 2008 ⁴⁰	85	MEC	Palo 0.25 mg Dex 8 mg	99	99
Grunberg 2008 ⁴⁵	41	MEC	Palo 0.25 mg Dex 20 mg Apr 285 mg	76	100
Lorusso 2009 ³⁹	35	HEC	Palo 0.25 mg Dex 20 mg	86	NA

^aCorticosteroid given at the discretion of the investigator; ^bthe cohort includes 120 patients receiving AC-based chemotherapy; ^cthe cohort includes 24 patients receiving AC-based chemotherapy.

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; MEC, moderately emetogenic chemotherapy; HEC, highly emetogenic chemotherapy; AC, anthracycline and cyclophosphamide; Palo, palonosetron, Dex, dexamethasone; Apr, aprepitant; NA, not available.

(41% versus 25%) phases after chemotherapy. Therefore, the investigators stated that palonosetron administered with dexamethasone, as per current antiemetic guidelines, was significantly more effective than ondansetron plus dexamethasone in preventing CINV during the overall 5-day period after HEC.

A recently reported multicenter, double-blind, phase III trial conducted in Japan evaluated the efficacy and safety of intravenous single dose of palonosetron (0.75 mg) versus intravenous single dose of granisetron (40 µg/kg) for the prevention of CINV, both of which were administered with dexamethasone in patients who were scheduled to receive HEC or AC-based chemotherapy.²⁷ Primary endpoints were the proportion of patients with a CR during the acute phase (noninferiority comparison with granisetron) and the proportion of patients with a CR during the delayed phase (superiority comparison with granisetron). A total of 418 of

555 patients (75%) in the palonosetron group achieved CR during the acute phase compared with 410 of 559 patients (73%) in the granisetron group (mean difference 2.9% [95% CI, -2.70 to 7.27]).

In contrast to the older 5-HT₃RAs, palonosetron has been shown to effectively control nausea, which remains one of the major unmet needs in management of emesis. Palonosetron achieved higher proportion of nausea-free patients compared with those who received ondansetron in the acute phase after MEC administration (60% versus 57%).²⁵ Effective control of nausea starting from the first day of chemotherapy may contribute to maintain a good quality of life and adequate caloric intake, which in turn is related to the ability of patient to continue with the anticancer treatment.³⁹

A number of postmarketing trials have been published that confirm efficacy of palonosetron for the prevention of CINV either alone or in combination with dexamethasone,

with or without other drug classes, in the clinical settings of MEC, HEC and multiple-day chemotherapy.^{35,39–45,47}

Palonosetron in patients receiving oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy

An open-label, multicenter, phase II study evaluated the safety and efficacy of intravenous single dose of palonosetron in combination with dexamethasone (8 mg intravenously) on day 1 to prevent CINV in patients with colorectal cancer who were scheduled to receive oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy (Folfox-4 regimen) as an adjuvant.⁴⁰ The vast majority of patients achieved CR and did not experience vomiting during the acute phase after chemotherapy initiation.

Palonosetron in patients receiving multiple-day chemotherapy

Einhorn et al evaluated 41 patients undergoing 5-day cisplatin-based chemotherapy for testicular cancer who received intravenous palonosetron (0.25 mg once daily) 30 min before chemotherapy on days 1, 3, and 5 plus intravenous dexamethasone (20 mg) before chemotherapy on days 1 and 2, and 8 mg bid orally on days 6 and 7 and 4 mg bid on day 8.⁴¹ Fifty-one percent of patients experienced no emesis throughout days 1 to 5, while the majority (83%) were free from emesis throughout days 6 to 9. In addition, patients experienced no moderate to severe nausea, and did not require rescue medication.

Musso et al administered a single dose of palonosetron just before chemotherapy and dexamethasone (8 mg) throughout the entire period of multiple-day chemotherapy.⁴² Forty-six patients suffering from hematologic malignancies were enrolled; 80% of them did not experience vomiting during chemotherapy administration.

Palonosetron in combination with aprepitant

An open-label, multicenter, phase II trial assessed the efficacy of intravenous single dose of palonosetron, along with dexamethasone (12 mg on day 1, 8 mg on days 2 and 3), and 3 daily oral doses of aprepitant (125 mg on day 1, 80 mg on days 2 and 3) in patients receiving MEC.⁴³ AC-based chemotherapy was the most commonly administered regimen (41%). CR occurred in 88% of patients during the acute phase, and 93% experienced no emesis during the acute phase.

Herrington et al conducted a pilot, single-institution, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial that evaluated three different antiemetic regimens.⁴⁴ All patients received

intravenous single dose of palonosetron on day 1 and dexamethasone on days 1 to 4 after HEC administration. Arm A received aprepitant 125 mg orally on day 1 followed by 80 mg on days 2 to 3; arm B received aprepitant on day 1 and placebo on days 2 to 3; and arm C received placebo on days 1 to 3. Primary endpoint was the proportion of patients who experienced acute and delayed emesis within each group. Seventy-five patients were included in the analysis. In either arm including aprepitant, approximately 100% of patients were free from emesis during the acute phase, while approximately 70% of patients achieved CR.

Recently, Grunberg et al evaluated the efficacy of a single-day three-drug regimen of palonosetron, aprepitant (285 mg), and dexamethasone (20 mg) before chemotherapy initiation in 41 patients receiving MEC.⁴⁵ CR was seen in 76% of patients during the acute phase, and no emesis was reported for 100% of patients in the same period.

Palonosetron in combination with olanzapine

Olanzapine is an atypical antipsychotic drug that interacts with the dopamine, serotonin, muscarinic cholinergic, adrenergic, and histamine receptors. It has been shown to be an effective agent in controlling delayed CINV.⁴⁶ The most recent trial conducted by Navari et al demonstrated high complete protection against both acute and delayed nausea.⁴⁷ Forty chemotherapy-naïve patients received on the day 1 of chemotherapy an antiemetic regimen consisting of dexamethasone (8 mg for MEC or 20 mg for HEC), and palonosetron (0.25 mg) before chemotherapy. Patients also began olanzapine, 10 mg orally, on day 1 and continued 10 mg daily for days 2 to 4 after chemotherapy administration. The vast majority of patients (97%) experienced CR during the acute phase.

Conclusions

Prevention of CINV improves the quality of life in cancer patients, as reflected in an increased ability to complete household tasks, maintain daily functioning, and complete chemotherapeutic treatment.⁴⁸ For optimal control of CINV, the patient should not experience nausea and vomiting within 24 hour following chemotherapy initiation, because control of acute CINV is a positive predictor for successful control of delayed emesis. To prevent acute emesis, antiemetic treatment should be administered just before chemotherapy and patients should be protected for up to 24 hours after chemotherapy initiation. The emetogenic potential of chemotherapeutic agents guides clinicians towards the most appropriate antiemetic prophylaxis. Current guidelines recommend

the use of 5-HT₃RA, dexamethasone, and NK-1RA to prevent CINV after administration of HEC and AC-based regimens. In patients receiving MEC, guidelines recommend a combination of 5-HT₃RA and dexamethasone before chemotherapy initiation.

Palonosetron is a unique 5-HT₃RA as it exhibits a higher binding affinity, extended half-life and a different mechanism of action compared to the first-generation agents. The antagonism of palonosetron is due to allosteric inhibition of the receptor.²⁹ Since 5-HT₃ activation of the receptor is involved in emesis, an allosteric antagonist that is harder to displace would be able to control CINV for longer periods of time. Palonosetron has been shown to be more effective than older 5-HT₃RAs for the prevention of delayed CINV after HEC and MEC administration.^{25–27} However, a pooled analysis of two phase III trials with an identical noninferiority design using MEC demonstrated that palonosetron also induces a statistically significant improvement in the CR rates during the acute phase compared with pooled data from patients who received older 5-HT₃RAs.³⁶ The ability of palonosetron to achieve better control of acute CINV may contribute to successful control of delayed and subsequent cycle emesis.

Disclosures

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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