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Background:

Fosaprepitant contains the synthetic surfactant polysorbate 80, which has been associated with infusion-site adverse events (ISAEs) and hypersensitivity systemic reactions (HSRs) during or after administration.[1] Previously, ISAEs have been reported in 15%-67% of patients receiving fosaprepitant.[2-6]

Study design

- A retrospective chart review of patients (n=127) who had received doxorubicin plus anthracycline-based (AC) chemotherapy via a peripheral line from 14 US oncology community practices[1]
- Patients were treated with fosaprepitant as part of a three-drug antiemetic combination regimen including a 5-HT_3 RA and dexamethasone[1]

Primary objective

- To investigate and describe the incidence of ISAEs and HSRs during and following the administration of fosaprepitant with anthracycline-containing chemotherapy[1]

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Similar to other publications, rates of HSRs and ISAEs with fosaprepitant have been found to be higher than originally reported[1-6]

Results/Conclusions

- The results of this chart review found that 35 of 127 patients (28%) developed ISAEs/HSRs during or after the infusion of antiemetics and chemotherapy[1]
  - The rate of ISAEs appears to be higher than shown in the prescribing information, which reports ISAEs in 3% of HEC-treated patients and 2.2% of MEC-treated patients[1]
- Several institutions have changed their antiemetic clinical practices due to the rate of ISAEs reported with fosaprepitant[1]

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1. Boccia R, Geller RB, Clendeninn N, Ottoboni T. Hypersensitivity and infusion-site adverse events with intravenous fosaprepitant after anthracycline-containing chemotherapy: a retrospective study. *Future Oncol*. 2019;15(3):297-303. **2.** Fujii T, Nishimura N, Urayama KY, et al. Differential impact of fosaprepitant on infusion site adverse events between cisplatin- and anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens. *Anticancer Res*. 2015;35(1),379–383. **3.** Leal AD, Kadakia KC, Looker S, et al. Fosaprepitant-induced phlebitis: a focus on patients receiving doxorubicin/cyclophosphamide therapy. *Support Care Cancer*. 2014;22(5),1313–1317. **4.** Lundberg JD, Crawford BS, Phillips G, Berger MJ, Wesolowski R. Incidence of infusion-site reactions associated with peripheral intravenous administration of fosaprepitant. *Support Care Cancer*. 2014;22(6),1461–1466. **5.** Saito H, Yoshizawa H, Yoshimori K, et al. Efficacy and safety of single-dose fosaprepitant in the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients receiving high-dose cisplatin: a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial. *Ann Oncol*. 2013;24(4),1067–1073. **6.** Sato Y, Kondo M, Inagaki A, et al. Highly frequent and enhanced injection site reaction induced by peripheral venous injection of fosaprepitant in anthracycline-treated patients. *J Cancer*. 2014;5(5),390–397.

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