

Status: Revised
Doc ID: ONC01-1125.1

Effective Date: 11/15/2025
Last Review Date: 04/21/2025

Approval and implementation dates for specific health plans may vary. Please consult the applicable health plan for more details.

Clinical Appropriateness Guidelines

Medical Oncology

Appropriate Use Criteria: Febrile Neutropenia Risk

Proprietary

© 2025 Carelon Medical Benefits Management, Inc. All rights reserved.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Description and Application of the Guidelines	3
General Clinical Guideline	5
Clinical Appropriateness Framework	5
Simultaneous Ordering of Multiple Diagnostic or Therapeutic Interventions	5
Repeat Diagnostic Intervention	5
Repeat Therapeutic Intervention	6
Febrile Neutropenia Risk	7
Description and Scope	7
Clinical Indications	7
Febrile neutropenia risk	7
Appendix A. Guideline Notes	11
Breast cancer	11
Cervical cancer	12
Gastroesophageal cancer	12
Head and neck cancer	13
Non-small cell lung cancer	13
Small cell lung cancer	14
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	14
Ovarian cancer	14
Pancreatic cancer	15
Prostate cancer	15
Soft tissue sarcoma	15
Testicular germ cell tumors	15
References	15
Other References Reviewed	17
Codes	27
History	28

Description and Application of the Guidelines

The Carelon Clinical Appropriateness Guidelines (hereinafter “the Carelon Clinical Appropriateness Guidelines” or the “Guidelines”) are designed to assist providers in making the most appropriate treatment decision for a specific clinical condition for an individual. The Guidelines establish objective and evidence-based criteria for medical necessity determinations, where possible, that can be used in support of the following:

- To establish criteria for when services are medically necessary
- To assist the practitioner as an educational tool
- To encourage standardization of medical practice patterns
- To curtail the performance of inappropriate and/or duplicate services
- To address patient safety concerns
- To enhance the quality of health care
- To promote the most efficient and cost-effective use of services

The Carelon guideline development process complies with applicable accreditation and legal standards, including the requirement that the Guidelines be developed with involvement from appropriate providers with current clinical expertise relevant to the Guidelines under review and be based on the most up-to-date clinical principles and best practices. Resources reviewed include widely-used treatment guidelines, randomized controlled trials or prospective cohort studies, and large systematic reviews or meta-analyses. Carelon reviews all of its Guidelines at least annually.

Carelon makes its Guidelines publicly available on its website. Copies of the Guidelines are also available upon oral or written request. Additional details, such as summaries of evidence, a list of the sources of evidence, and an explanation of the rationale that supports the adoption of the Guidelines, are included in each guideline document.

Although the Guidelines are publicly-available, Carelon considers the Guidelines to be important, proprietary information of Carelon, which cannot be sold, assigned, leased, licensed, reproduced or distributed without the written consent of Carelon.

Carelon applies objective and evidence-based criteria, and takes individual circumstances and the local delivery system into account when determining the medical appropriateness of health care services. The Carelon Guidelines are just guidelines for the provision of specialty health services. These criteria are designed to guide both providers and reviewers to the most appropriate services based on a patient’s unique circumstances. In all cases, clinical judgment consistent with the standards of good medical practice should be used when applying the Guidelines. Guideline determinations are made based on the information provided at the time of the request. It is expected that medical necessity decisions may change as new information is provided or based on unique aspects of the patient’s condition. The treating clinician has final authority and responsibility for treatment decisions regarding the care of the patient and for justifying and demonstrating the existence of medical necessity for the requested service. The Guidelines are not a substitute for the experience and judgment of a physician or other health care professionals. Any clinician seeking to apply or consult the Guidelines is expected to use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient’s care or treatment.

The Guidelines do not address coverage, benefit or other plan specific issues. Applicable federal and state coverage mandates take precedence over these clinical guidelines, and in the case of reviews for Medicare Advantage Plans, the Guidelines are only applied where there is not fully established CMS criteria. If requested by a health plan, Carelon will review requests based on health plan medical policy/guidelines in lieu of the Carelon Guidelines. Pharmaceuticals, radiotracers, or medical devices used in any of the diagnostic or therapeutic interventions listed in the Guidelines must be FDA approved or conditionally approved for the intended use. However, use of an FDA approved or conditionally approved product does not constitute medical necessity or guarantee reimbursement by the respective health plan.

The Guidelines may also be used by the health plan or by Carelon for purposes of provider education, or to review the medical necessity of services by any provider who has been notified of the need for medical necessity review, due to billing practices or claims that are not consistent with other providers in terms of frequency or some other manner.

General Clinical Guideline

Clinical Appropriateness Framework

Critical to any finding of clinical appropriateness under the guidelines for a specific diagnostic or therapeutic intervention are the following elements:

- Prior to any intervention, it is essential that the clinician confirm the diagnosis or establish its pretest likelihood based on a complete evaluation of the patient. This includes a history and physical examination and, where applicable, a review of relevant laboratory studies, diagnostic testing, and response to prior therapeutic intervention.
- The anticipated benefit of the recommended intervention is likely to outweigh any potential harms, including from delay or decreased access to services that may result (net benefit).
- Widely used treatment guidelines and/or current clinical literature and/or standards of medical practice should support that the recommended intervention offers the greatest net benefit among competing alternatives.
- There exists a reasonable likelihood that the intervention will change management and/or lead to an improved outcome for the patient.

Providers may be required to submit clinical documentation in support of a request for services. Such documentation must a) accurately reflect the clinical situation at the time of the requested service, and b) sufficiently document the ordering provider's clinical intent.

If these elements are not established with respect to a given request, the determination of appropriateness will most likely require a peer-to-peer conversation to understand the individual and unique facts that would justify a finding of clinical appropriateness. During the peer-to-peer conversation, factors such as patient acuity and setting of service may also be taken into account to the extent permitted by law.

Simultaneous Ordering of Multiple Diagnostic or Therapeutic Interventions

Requests for multiple diagnostic or therapeutic interventions at the same time will often require a peer-to-peer conversation to understand the individual circumstances that support the medical necessity of performing all interventions simultaneously. This is based on the fact that appropriateness of additional intervention is often dependent on the outcome of the initial intervention.

Additionally, either of the following may apply:

- Current literature and/or standards of medical practice support that one of the requested diagnostic or therapeutic interventions is more appropriate in the clinical situation presented; or
- One of the diagnostic or therapeutic interventions requested is more likely to improve patient outcomes based on current literature and/or standards of medical practice.

Repeat Diagnostic Intervention

In general, repeated testing of the same anatomic location for the same indication should be limited to evaluation following an intervention, or when there is a change in clinical status such that additional testing is required to determine next steps in management. At times, it may be necessary to repeat a test using different techniques or protocols to clarify a finding or result of the original study.

Repeated testing for the same indication using the same or similar technology may be subject to additional review or require peer-to-peer conversation in the following scenarios:

- Repeated diagnostic testing at the same facility due to technical issues
- Repeated diagnostic testing requested at a different facility due to provider preference or quality concerns

- Repeated diagnostic testing of the same anatomic area based on persistent symptoms with no clinical change, treatment, or intervention since the previous study
- Repeated diagnostic testing of the same anatomic area by different providers for the same member over a short period of time

Repeat Therapeutic Intervention

In general, repeated therapeutic intervention in the same anatomic area is considered appropriate when the prior intervention proved effective or beneficial and the expected duration of relief has lapsed. A repeat intervention requested prior to the expected duration of relief is not appropriate unless it can be confirmed that the prior intervention was never administered. Requests for on-going services may depend on completion of previously authorized services in situations where a patient's response to authorized services is relevant to a determination of clinical appropriateness.

Febrile Neutropenia Risk

Description and Scope

These guidelines address determination of the febrile neutropenia risk that guides the use of white blood cell growth factors for oncology drug treatment regimens for adults. For interpretation of the Guidelines, and where not otherwise noted, “adult” refers to persons age 19 and older. These drug treatments may include cytotoxic chemotherapy, biologic agents, and other targeted therapies used to treat cancer. Treatments may be given orally, by injection, or by infusion. A regimen may consist of a single agent or include two or more agents.

The purpose of these guidelines is to clarify the risk categorization of cancer treatment regimens (i.e., the combination of one or more anti-cancer drugs) and to specify which patient risk factors will be taken into account when assessing regimens that are considered intermediate risk. The Guidelines are intended to be coupled with health plan policies, specific to use of white blood cell growth factors, in order to bring greater transparency to the use of risk categorization in management of this category of drugs (when used as primary prophylaxis in the setting of cancer treatment). Although there are compendia that list examples of regimens in each risk category, these judgements can be difficult due to the lack of standardization in reporting febrile neutropenia in cancer research and the lack of consensus about how to weigh different types of evidence about febrile neutropenia risk.

Clinical Indications

Febrile neutropenia risk

Febrile neutropenia risk determination for use of white blood cell growth factors for primary prophylaxis

Primary prophylaxis with white blood cell growth factors is considered medically necessary in **EITHER** of the following scenarios:

- High risk of febrile neutropenia ($\geq 20\%$) based on chemotherapy regimen
- Intermediate risk of febrile neutropenia ($\geq 10\%$ but $< 20\%$) based on chemotherapy regimen, and **ANY** of the following additional risk factors* based on literature and consensus supported guidelines, including:
 - Age > 65 years
 - Poor performance status (ECOG 3 or 4)
 - Preexisting neutropenia, for example resulting from bone marrow damage or tumor infiltration (ANC $< 1500 \text{ mm}^3$)
 - Renal dysfunction with creatinine clearance $< 50 \text{ ml/min}$
 - Liver dysfunction (total bilirubin > 2.0)
 - Poor nutritional status (typically defined as a serum albumin $\leq 3.5 \text{ g/dL}$ or BMI < 20)
 - Chronic open skin wounds
 - Untreated or treatment resistant HIV infection with low CD4 counts

*Other risk factors and risk factor definition may depend on individual guidance from other sources, such as health plan clinical criteria.

The regimen-specific risk category will be based on published information in the medical literature with the highest weight given to rigorously conducted, prospective clinical trials that include patients enrolled in the U.S. Data from

retrospective studies will also be considered and evaluated according to the scientific and methodological rigor of the work.

Commonly used outpatient regimens are shown in **Table 1. Febrile Neutropenia (FN) Risk**. Regimens considered high risk or intermediate risk for febrile neutropenia are summarized in **Appendix A. Guideline Notes**. Other selected regimens are risk-classified consistent with the NCCN as specified in the NCCN Guidelines for Hematopoietic Growth Factors.¹

Table 1. Febrile Neutropenia (FN) Risk

FN Risk Scenario #	Tumor Type	Regimen	Carelon FN Risk	Evidence Grade
1	Breast Cancer (metastatic)	Docetaxel (100-75 mg/m ²)	Intermediate	Moderate
2	Breast Cancer (metastatic)	Docetaxel (< 75 mg/m ²)	Intermediate	Low
3	Breast Cancer (metastatic, triple-negative)	Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy	Low	Moderate
4	Breast Cancer (neoadjuvant or adjuvant, localized)	TCHP	High	Moderate
5	Breast Cancer (adjuvant, localized)	TC	High	Low
6	Breast Cancer (second-line, metastatic)	Trastuzumab deruxtecan	Low	Moderate
7	Breast Cancer (second-line, metastatic, HER2-negative, locally recurrent/inoperable, metastatic)	Sacituzumab govitecan	Intermediate	Low
8	Breast cancer (neoadjuvant, localized [stage II or III], triple-negative)	Carboplatin and paclitaxel plus pembrolizumab	High	Low
9	Cervical Cancer (recurrent or metastatic)	Pembrolizumab and platinum-based chemotherapy +/- Bevacizumab	Low	Moderate
10	Cervical Cancer (advanced)	Cisplatin and Paclitaxel +/- Bevacizumab	Low	Moderate
11	Cervical Cancer (advanced)	Topotecan	Intermediate	Low
12	Gastric cancer (first-line, HER2-negative, unresectable)	Nivolumab plus FOLFOX or XELOX	Low	Moderate
13	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (recurrent/metastatic)	Cetuximab/Panitumumab plus platinum/5FU-based chemotherapy	Low	Moderate
14	Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (recurrent/metastatic)	Pembrolizumab plus platinum/5FU-based chemotherapy	Low	Moderate
15	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (squamous, metastatic)	Carboplatin, Paclitaxel/nab-Paclitaxel, Pembrolizumab	Low	Moderate
16	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (nonsquamous, metastatic)	Carboplatin, Paclitaxel, Atezolizumab +/- Bevacizumab	Low	Moderate

17	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (metastatic)	Carboplatin/Cisplatin, Pemetrexed, Pembrolizumab	Low	Moderate
18	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	Cisplatin and Vinorelbine	Intermediate	Moderate
19	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (advanced)	Cisplatin and Docetaxel (60-75 mg/m ² every 21 days)	Intermediate	Moderate
20	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (advanced)	Docetaxel (< 100 mg/m ² every 21 days)	Intermediate	Moderate
21	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (advanced)	Docetaxel and Ramucirumab	Intermediate	Moderate
22	Small Cell Lung Cancer (extensive-stage)	Carboplatin, Etoposide, Atezolizumab	Low	Moderate
23	Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma	GDP+/- Rituximab	Intermediate	Low
24	Ovarian Cancer (advanced)	Carboplatin and Docetaxel	Intermediate	Moderate
25	Ovarian Cancer (advanced)	Carboplatin and Paclitaxel, +/- Bevacizumab	Low	Moderate
26	Ovarian Cancer (advanced)	Topotecan	Intermediate	Moderate
27	Pancreatic Cancer (good performance status)	Modified FOLFIRINOX	Intermediate	Low
28	Prostate Cancer (castrate-resistant)	Cabazitaxel (20-25 mg/m ²)	Intermediate	Moderate
29	Soft Tissue Sarcoma (advanced)	Doxorubicin	High	Low
30	Testicular Germ Cell Tumors (advanced)	BEP	Intermediate	Moderate
31	Testicular Germ Cell Tumors(advanced)	EP	Intermediate	Moderate

Key: BEP = bleomycin plus etoposide and cisplatin; EP = etoposide and cisplatin; FOLFOX = leucovorin calcium (folinic acid), fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin; FOLFIRINOX = leucovorin calcium (folinic acid), fluorouracil, irinotecan hydrochloride, and oxaliplatin; GDP = gemcitabine, dexamethasone, cisplatin; TCHP = docetaxel, carboplatin, trastuzumab, pertuzumab; TC = docetaxel and cyclophosphamide; XELOX = capecitabine (Xeloda) and oxaliplatin

Carelon FN Risk Definitions

- Febrile neutropenia (FN): Defined as single temperature: $\geq 38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ orally or $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ over 1 h; and neutropenia: < 500 neutrophils/mcL or < 1000 neutrophils/mcL and a predicted decline to ≤ 500 neutrophils/mcL over the next 48 hours
- Low risk for FN: Defined as a risk for FN of $< 10\%$ attributed to the treatment regimen used in a given clinical scenario
- Intermediate risk for FN: Defined as a risk of 10% - 20% attributed to the treatment regimen used in a given clinical scenario
- High risk for FN: Defined as a risk of $> 20\%$ attributed to the treatment regimen used in a given clinical scenario

Rationale

A neutrophil is a type of white blood cell that helps protect against bacterial infections. Patients receiving treatment for cancer such as chemotherapy, targeted agents, and/or radiation therapy can experience a reduction in the number of neutrophils and this may cause serious infection and even death. The lower limit of normal for the neutrophil count is 1500 per microliter of

blood. Neutropenia refers to lowering of the neutrophil count, and the risk of infection is significantly increased when the neutrophil count is below 1000 and further increased when it is below 500. In addition to the degree of neutropenia, the risk of having serious infection due to low neutrophil counts varies according to factors such as the underlying type of cancer, the timing and types of cancer treatment, and the burden of other types of illness that make some patients more vulnerable to infection.²

Chemotherapy-induced neutropenia is a major risk factor for infection-related morbidity and mortality and also a significant dose-limiting toxicity in cancer treatment. This may impact the success of treatment, particularly when treatment intent is either curative or to prolong survival. White blood cell growth factors (also called granulocyte colony stimulating factors; G-CSFs) include drugs such as pegfilgrastim (Neulasta) and filgrastim (Neupogen) and also biosimilar agents for these products. These drugs have been shown to reduce the degree and duration of neutropenia. The use of these agents and the spending on this category of supportive care products has steadily increased over the past 18 years since these drugs were introduced. These drugs are very expensive, and they are frequently overused, particularly in the U.S. The U.S. accounts for over 75% of the world's purchases of white blood cell growth factors. Health plans and some provider organizations have specific policies related to the use of white blood cell growth factors in order to reduce underutilization or overutilization of these agents.^{2, 3}

Guidelines from the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) and other organizations consider the occurrence of fever and neutropenia (so-called “febrile neutropenia”) to be the clinical scenario that requires action to protect patients who may be on the verge of serious infection. The safe care of patients with febrile neutropenia requires urgent assessment and rapid administration of antibiotics. Depending on the circumstances, such patients may require evaluation in the emergency room and sometimes require hospitalization. There is general agreement among guidelines on the definition of neutropenia and the definition of fever. In the context of cancer treatment, the ASCO and other guidelines that patients at high risk for febrile neutropenia (> 20%) should receive white blood cell growth factors prophylactically (i.e., after chemotherapy but before developing symptoms or signs of febrile neutropenia). There has been longstanding agreement that those with a < 10% risk of febrile neutropenia should not receive these growth factors. In March of 2023, the NCCN first added a footnote to the v2.2023 Hematopoietic Growth Factor guideline to indicate that “G-CSFs may be considered for patients receiving low-risk regimens who have 2 or more patient-related risk factors...[and] use of G-CSF in this setting is based on clinical judgment.” This consensus-based addition has not been part of professional guidelines or evaluated with prospective or retrospective data to regarding the impact on practice patterns, patient outcomes, or cost of healthcare. Patients whose risk of febrile neutropenia is between 10%-20% are considered intermediate risk, and for those patients the use of these growth factors depends on specific patient circumstances.^{1, 4} Studies of Asian patients have consistently shown higher rates of febrile neutropenia in the literature compared to non-Asian populations.⁵⁻⁸ Overall, ASCO recommends primary prophylaxis with a white blood cell growth factor should also be administered in patients receiving dose dense chemotherapy. ASCO also recommends consideration to alternative, equally effective, and safe chemotherapy regimens not requiring white blood cell growth factors support when available. In patients receiving concomitant chemo-radiotherapy, use of white blood cell growth factors should be avoided, especially when radiation involves the mediastinum.^{3, 4} Unfortunately, overuse of white blood cell growth factors for primary prophylaxis is well-documented, particularly for patients receiving palliative chemotherapy.^{9, 10}

Several studies demonstrate that a decision support-enabled utilization management tool can improve risk-appropriate, guideline-adherent use of white blood cell growth factors.^{11, 12} The largest and most recent evaluation of decision-support is the TrACER study was conducted by the SWOG Cancer Research Group. TrACER is a pragmatic cluster-randomized controlled trial aimed at examining the effectiveness of a standing order entry (SOE) system for prescribing G-CSFs for primary prophylaxis among cancer patients receiving chemotherapy.^{13, 14} The authors emphasized that prior literature on use of CSFs for intermediate-risk regimens has been inconsistent, reflecting the relative lack of evidence of benefit and harm in this setting. The study was conducted across 32 community oncology clinics in the United States and included 2946 cancer patients aged 18 and over, specifically those with breast, colorectal, or non-small cell lung cancer. The CSF usage rates in low-risk patients was 6.1% in the randomized groups and 8.3% in the observational cohort. Importantly, only 8 of 546 patients (1.5%) treated with low-risk regimens developed febrile neutropenia. The overall rate of CSF usage for primary prophylaxis for intermediate-risk regimens was 27.3%; and the FN rate in this intermediate risk group was only 3.7%. There was no difference found for both the patients randomized to the guideline-based standard order entry group versus the usual care group. Overall, the authors found that FN rates overall were much lower than expected, regardless of CSF use.

Appendix A. Guideline Notes

Evidence grading system: GRADE methodology

Category	Interpretation	Examples
High	Very confident that future research will not change febrile neutropenia category assignment (low, moderate, high)	Multiple consistent RCTs with methodological flaws but consistent results One or more well designed applicable RCTs
Moderate	Confident that future research is unlikely to change febrile neutropenia category assignment	RCTs with one or more reasons to downgrade evidence quality Well designed prospective studies with dramatic effect
Low	Less confident that future research will change febrile neutropenia category assignment	RCTs with two or more reasons to downgrade Well designed observational studies
Very low	Little confidence that future research will change febrile neutropenia category assignment	RCTs with three or more reasons to downgrade, poorly designed observational studies, case series

GRADE = Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation; RCT = randomized controlled trial

Criteria – reasons to downgrade or upgrade evidence quality

- **Internal validity / Risk of bias** – methodological limitations in study design, such as incomplete randomization, high drop-out rates
- **Indirectness** – applicability of the research to the population, intervention and outcomes of interest
- **Imprecision** – confidence intervals cross a decision-making threshold, inadequate sample size
- **Inconsistency** – unexplained heterogeneity in the data
- **Publication bias** – positive selection bias in published results
- **Effect size** – dramatic effects may upgrade evidence quality

Breast cancer

Scenario 1: Metastatic breast cancer receiving single agent docetaxel (100-75 mg/m²): Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence when the dose is 100 mg/m² every 3 weeks with estimated risk 14% (range: 6%-15%).

Scenario 2: Metastatic breast cancer receiving single agent docetaxel (< 75 mg/m²): Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on low-quality evidence when the dose is less 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks with estimated risk of 5% (range: 3%-10%).

Scenario 3: Metastatic triple-negative breast cancer treated with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy: Low

Low risk based on high-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is 1.5%.

Scenario 4: Localized breast cancer on neoadjuvant or adjuvant TCHP: High

High risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving TCHP was 12% (range: 6%-17%) based on moderate-quality evidence.^{12, 15-18} However, the estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is 10%-20% based on moderate-quality evidence.

Scenario 5: Localized breast cancer on adjuvant TC: High

High risk based on low-quality evidence with risk estimated at 20% (range: 7%-33%). The quality of evidence is low, with limitations being related to inconsistent definitions of FN and lack of detailed reporting, and poor reporting about the rate of prophylactic use of WBC growth factors and/or prophylactic antibiotics.

Scenario 6: Metastatic breast cancer (previously treated with chemotherapy) treated with trastuzumab deruxtecan: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is 1.4% (range: 0.3% -1.7%).

Scenario 7: Previously-treated, HER2-negative, locally recurrent, inoperable, or metastatic breast cancer treated with sacituzumab govitecan: Intermediate

Intermediate-risk based on low-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is 6% (range: 4%-7%).

Scenario 8: Localized (stage II or III) triple-negative breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant carboplatin and paclitaxel plus pembrolizumab: High

High risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is > 20%. Contemporary practice involves use of primary prophylaxis.

Cervical cancer

Scenario 9: Recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer treated with pembrolizumab and platinum-based chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is 6.8%

Scenario 10: Advanced cervical cancer treated with cisplatin and paclitaxel with or without bevacizumab: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving cisplatin and paclitaxel +/- bevacizumab is 7% (range: 5%-16%) based on moderate-quality evidence. The estimation of FN is lower for subjects who are when not taking into account the Japanese trials (where neutropenia risk is generally higher based on Japanese ethnicity).

Scenario 11: Advanced cervical cancer treated with topotecan: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on low-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving topotecan is 5% (range: 0%-12%) based on low-quality evidence. The estimation of febrile neutropenia is difficult based on lack of large studies, multiple dosing regimens, and atypical reporting of febrile complications.

Gastroesophageal cancer

Scenario 12: Previously untreated, unresectable, HER2-negative gastric, gastro-esophageal junction, or esophageal adenocarcinoma treated with nivolumab plus FOLFOX or XELOX: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is 2%.

Head and neck cancer

Scenario 13: Recurrent/metastatic head and neck cancer treated with EGFR-inhibitor (cetuximab or panitumumab) plus platinum-based chemotherapy: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving cetuximab plus platinum-based chemotherapy is 5% (range: 2%-7%) based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is < 10% based on high-quality evidence.

Scenario 14: Recurrent/metastatic head and neck cancer treated with pembrolizumab plus platinum/5FU-based chemotherapy: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving pembrolizumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy is 2.9% based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is < 10% based on high-quality evidence.

Non-small cell lung cancer

Scenario 15: Metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer treated with carboplatin, paclitaxel/nab-paclitaxel, and pembrolizumab: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving carboplatin, paclitaxel/nab-paclitaxel, and pembrolizumab is 7% (range: 3%-18%) based on moderate-quality evidence.^{19, 20}

Scenario 16: Metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer treated with carboplatin, paclitaxel, and atezolizumab with or without bevacizumab: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving carboplatin, paclitaxel, and atezolizumab +/- bevacizumab is 7% (range: 5%-18%) based on intermediate-quality evidence.^{21, 22} Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is < 10% based on moderate-quality evidence, downgrade for imprecision.

Scenario 17: Metastatic non-small cell lung cancer treated with carboplatin/cisplatin, pemetrexed, and pembrolizumab: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving carboplatin/cisplatin, pemetrexed, and pembrolizumab is 3% (range: 0%-7%) based on moderate-quality evidence.^{21, 22 23}

Scenario 18: Non-small cell lung cancer treated with cisplatin and vinorelbine: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving cisplatin and vinorelbine is 13% (range: 5%-26%) based on intermediate-quality evidence. The estimation of FN is highly dependent on dose and schedule.

Scenario 19: Advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with cisplatin and docetaxel (with dosing in the range of 60-75 mg/m² every 21 days): Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving cisplatin and docetaxel for treatment advanced non-small cell lung is 10% (range: 0%-16%) based on intermediate-quality evidence. Although there is a wide range, the use of white blood cell growth factors in a subset of patients in several studies and the pooled risk known to be associated with the docetaxel alone is sufficient to put this combination regimen into the intermediate-risk category.

Scenario 20: Advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with docetaxel at a dose of < 100 mg/m² every 21 days: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving docetaxel is 10% (range: 4%-22%) based on high-quality evidence. Whereas earlier studies produced a pooled risk closer to 7%, contemporary studies show a slightly higher risk thus shifting the risk category from low to intermediate risk.

Scenario 21: Advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with docetaxel plus ramucirumab: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated risk of febrile neutropenia is 12% (range 9%-16%).

Small cell lung cancer

Scenario 22: Extensive-stage small cell lung cancer treated with carboplatin, etoposide, and atezolizumab: Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving carboplatin, etoposide, and atezolizumab is 3% (range 1%-6%) based on intermediate-quality evidence.¹⁸

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

Scenario 23: Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) treated with gemcitabine, dexamethasone, and cisplatin with or without rituximab: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on low-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving gemcitabine, dexamethasone, and cisplatin +/- rituximab is 15% (range: 3%-36%) based on low-quality evidence. The estimation of febrile neutropenia is challenging as most trials did not clearly detail myeloid growth factor use, relatively small study population with the exception of LY.12, and large number of studies not representative of an American population.

Ovarian cancer

Scenario 24: Advanced ovarian cancer treated with carboplatin and docetaxel: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving carboplatin and docetaxel is 11% (range: 0%-23%).¹⁹ Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is 10%-20% based on moderate-quality evidence, downgrade for imprecision.

Scenario 25: Advanced ovarian cancer treated with carboplatin and paclitaxel (carboplatin given at AUC 6 mg/ml/min with paclitaxel at 175 mg/m² every 3 weeks or 80 mg/m² weekly, with or without bevacizumab): Low

Low risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving carboplatin and paclitaxel is 5% (range: 2%-7%) based on high-quality evidence.²⁵⁻³¹ Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is < 10% based on moderate-quality evidence.

Scenario 26: Advanced ovarian cancer treated with topotecan: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving topotecan is 4% (range: 1%-18%) based on intermediate-quality evidence.³²⁻³⁶ Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is < 10% based on moderate-quality evidence, downgrade for applicability (dosing regimen).

Pancreatic cancer

Scenario 27: Pancreatic cancer patients with good performance status treated with modified FOLFIRINOX or standard FOLFIRINOX: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on low-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving modified FOLFIRINOX was 8% (range: 2%-17%) based on moderate-quality evidence.³⁷⁻⁴¹ Estimated pooled risk of FN in patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is < 10% based on moderate-quality evidence, downgrade for imprecision and heterogeneity.

Prostate cancer

Scenario 28: Castrate-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) treated with cabazitaxel (20-25 mg/m²): Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving cabazitaxel dosed at 20-25 mg/m² is 8% (range: 1.4%-18%) based on moderate-quality evidence.

Soft tissue sarcoma

Scenario 29: Advanced soft tissue sarcoma treated with doxorubicin: High

High risk based on low-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for patients not receiving primary prophylaxis treated with single agent doxorubicin is 13% (9%-20%) based on low-quality evidence.

Testicular germ cell tumors

Scenario 30: Advanced testicular germ cell tumors treated with bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin is 15% (range: 5%-20%) based on moderate-quality evidence. The estimated pooled risk of FN for patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is 10%-20% based on moderate-quality evidence.

Scenario 31: Advanced testicular germ cell tumors treated with etoposide and cisplatin: Intermediate

Intermediate risk based on moderate-quality evidence. Estimated pooled risk of febrile neutropenia for all patients receiving etoposide and cisplatin is 15% (range: 3%-23%) based on moderate-quality evidence. The estimated pooled risk of FN for patients not receiving primary prophylaxis is 10%-20% based on moderate-quality evidence.

References

Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Hematopoietic Growth Factors V.1.2025. Available at: <http://www.nccn.org>. Accessed January 11, 2025. ©National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2025. To view the most recent and complete version of the Guideline, go online to www.nccn.org.

These Guidelines are a work in progress that may be refined as often as new significant data becomes available.

The NCCN Guidelines® are a statement of consensus of its authors regarding their views of currently accepted approaches to treatment. Any clinical seeking to apply or consult any NCCN Guidelines® is expected to use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine any patient's care or treatment. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

1. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Hematopoietic Growth Factors (Version 1.2025). Available at <http://www.nccn.org>. ©National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2024.
2. Patel K, West HJ. Febrile neutropenia. JAMA Oncol. 2017;3(12):1751.
3. Smith TJ, Hillner BE. Real-world conundrums and biases in the use of white cell growth factors. Am. 2016;35:e524-7.

4. Smith TJ, Bohlke K, Lyman GH, et al. Recommendations for the use of WBC growth factors: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(28):3199-212.
5. Endo K, Tanaka H, Matsuo H, et al. Adverse event profile of atezolizumab, bevacizumab, carboplatin, and paclitaxel combination therapy based on JADER. *Anticancer Res*. 2024;44(6):2653-60.
6. Hasegawa Y, Kawaguchi T, Kubo A, et al. Ethnic difference in hematological toxicity in patients with non-small cell lung cancer treated with chemotherapy: A pooled analysis on Asian versus non-Asian in phase II and III clinical trials. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2011;6(11):1881-8.
7. Hashiguchi Y, Kasai M, Fukuda T, et al. Chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and febrile neutropenia in patients with gynecologic malignancy. *Anticancer Drugs*. 2015;26(10):1054-60.
8. Yokoyama M, Kusano Y, Nishihara A, et al. Incidence and risk factors for febrile neutropenia in Japanese patients with non-Hodgkin B cell lymphoma receiving R-CHOP: 2-year experience in a single center (STOP FN in NHL 2). *Support Care Cancer*. 2020;28(2):571-9.
9. Waters GE, Corrigan P, Gatesman M, et al. Comparison of pegfilgrastim prescribing practice to national guidelines at a university hospital outpatient oncology clinic. *J Oncol Pract*. 2013;9(4):203-6.
10. Zullo AR, Lou U, Cabral SE, et al. Overuse and underuse of pegfilgrastim for primary prophylaxis of febrile neutropenia. *J Oncol Pharm Pract*. 2018;25(6):1357-65.
11. Adeboyeje G, Agiro A, Malin J, et al. Reducing overuse of colony-stimulating factors in patients with lung cancer receiving chemotherapy: evidence from a decision support-enabled program. *J Oncol Pract*. 2017;13(4):e337-e45.
12. Agiro A, DeVries A, Malin J, et al. Real-world impact of a decision support tool on colony-stimulating factor use and chemotherapy-induced febrile neutropenia among patients with breast cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2018;16(2):162-9.
13. Hershman DL, Bansal A, Sullivan SD, et al. A pragmatic cluster-randomized trial of a standing order entry intervention for colony-stimulating factor use among patients at intermediate risk for febrile neutropenia. *J Clin Oncol*. 2023;41(3):590-8.
14. Ramsey SD, Bansal A, Sullivan SD, et al. Effects of a guideline-informed clinical decision support system intervention to improve colony-stimulating factor prescribing: a cluster randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2022;5(10):e2238191.
15. Hurvitz SA, Martin M, Jung KH, et al. Neoadjuvant trastuzumab emtansine and pertuzumab in human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer: three-year outcomes from the phase III KRISTINE study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2019;37(25):2206-16.
16. Hurvitz SA, Martin M, Symmans WF, et al. Neoadjuvant trastuzumab, pertuzumab, and chemotherapy versus trastuzumab emtansine plus pertuzumab in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer (KRISTINE): a randomised, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018;19(1):115-26.
17. Schneeweiss A, Chia S, Hickish T, et al. Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab in combination with standard neoadjuvant anthracycline-containing and anthracycline-free chemotherapy regimens in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer: a randomized phase II cardiac safety study (TRYPHAENA). *Ann Oncol*. 2013;24(9):2278-84.
18. von Minckwitz G, Procter M, de Azambuja E, et al. Adjuvant pertuzumab and trastuzumab in early HER2-positive breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377(2):122-31.
19. Ohe Y. MS 05.04 Practical approach to combination of chemotherapy with IO. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2017;12 (11, Suppl 2):S1677. Epub Volume 12, Issue 11, Supplement 2, Page S1677.
20. Paz-Ares L, Luft A, Vicente D, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy for squamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;379(21):2040-51.
21. Gandhi L, Rodriguez-Abreu D, Gadgeel S, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(22):2078-92.
22. Langer CJ, Gadgeel SM, Borghaei H, et al. Carboplatin and pemetrexed with or without pembrolizumab for advanced, non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, phase 2 cohort of the open-label KEYNOTE-021 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2016;17(11):1497-508.
23. Garon EB, Aerts J, Kim JS, et al. Safety of pemetrexed plus platinum in combination with pembrolizumab for metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer: a post hoc analysis of KEYNOTE-189. *Lung Cancer*. 2021;155:53-60.
24. Horn L, Mansfield AS, Szczesna A, et al. First-line atezolizumab plus chemotherapy in extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;379(23):2220-9.
25. Coleman RL, Brady MF, Herzog TJ, et al. Bevacizumab and paclitaxel-carboplatin chemotherapy and secondary cytoreduction in recurrent, platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer (NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group study GOG-0213): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017;18(6):779-91.
26. Katsumata N, Yasuda M, Isonishi S, et al. Long-term results of dose-dense paclitaxel and carboplatin versus conventional paclitaxel and carboplatin for treatment of advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer (JGOG 3016): a randomised, controlled, open-label trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2013;14(10):1020-6.
27. Katsumata N, Yasuda M, Takahashi F, et al. Dose-dense paclitaxel once a week in combination with carboplatin every 3 weeks for advanced ovarian cancer: a phase 3, open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2009;374(9698):1331-8.
28. Lawrie TA, Rabbie R, Thoma C, et al. Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin for first-line treatment of epithelial ovarian cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013(10):article no. CD010482.
29. Marchetti C, De Felice F, Di Pinto A, et al. Dose-dense weekly chemotherapy in advanced ovarian cancer: An updated meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*. 2018;125:30-4.
30. Qu CP, Sun GX, Yang SQ, et al. Toxicities of different first-line chemotherapy regimens in the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer: a network meta-analysis. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2017;96(2):e5797.

31. Vasey PA, Jayson GC, Gordon A, et al. Phase III randomized trial of docetaxel-carboplatin versus paclitaxel-carboplatin as first-line chemotherapy for ovarian carcinoma. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2004;96(22):1682-91.
32. Gordon AN, Fleagle JT, Guthrie D, et al. Recurrent epithelial ovarian carcinoma: a randomized phase III study of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin versus topotecan. *J Clin Oncol.* 2001;19(14):3312-22.
33. Gordon AN, Tonda M, Sun S, et al. Long-term survival advantage for women treated with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin compared with topotecan in a phase 3 randomized study of recurrent and refractory epithelial ovarian cancer. *Gynecol Oncol.* 2004;95(1):1-8.
34. Gore M, Oza A, Rustin G, et al. A randomised trial of oral versus intravenous topotecan in patients with relapsed epithelial ovarian cancer. *Eur J Cancer.* 2002;38(1):57-63.
35. Meier W, du Bois A, Reuss A, et al. Topotecan versus treosulfan, an alkylating agent, in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer and relapse within 12 months following 1st-line platinum/paclitaxel chemotherapy. A prospectively randomized phase III trial by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynaekologische Onkologie Ovarian Cancer Study Group (AGO-OVAR). *Gynecol Oncol.* 2009;114(2):199-205.
36. Sehouli J, Stengel D, Oskay-Oezcelik G, et al. Nonplatinum topotecan combinations versus topotecan alone for recurrent ovarian cancer: results of a phase III study of the North-Eastern German Society of Gynecological Oncology Ovarian Cancer Study Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008;26(19):3176-82.
37. Chiorean EG, Cheung WY, Giordano G, et al. Real-world comparative effectiveness of nab-paclitaxel plus gemcitabine versus FOLFIRINOX in advanced pancreatic cancer: a systematic review. *Ther Adv Med Oncol.* 2019;11(eCollection 2019):1-17.
38. Conroy T, Desseigne F, Ychou M, et al. FOLFIRINOX versus gemcitabine for metastatic pancreatic cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;364(19):1817-25.
39. Suker M, Beumer BR, Sadot E, et al. FOLFIRINOX for locally advanced pancreatic cancer: a systematic review and patient-level meta-analysis. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016;17(6):801-10.
40. Thibodeau S, Voutsadakis IA. FOLFIRINOX chemotherapy in metastatic pancreatic cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of retrospective and phase II studies. *J Clin Med.* 2018;7(1):1-11.
41. Tong H, Fan Z, Liu B, et al. The benefits of modified FOLFIRINOX for advanced pancreatic cancer and its induced adverse events: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sci.* 2018;8(Article Number 8666):pp. 8.

Other References Reviewed

- Aapro MS, Bohlius J, Cameron DA, et al. 2010 update of EORTC guidelines for the use of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor to reduce the incidence of chemotherapy-induced febrile neutropenia in adult patients with lymphoproliferative disorders and solid tumours. *Eur J Cancer.* 2011;47(1):8-32.
- Abe T, Takeda K, Ohe Y, et al. Randomized phase III trial comparing weekly docetaxel plus cisplatin versus docetaxel monotherapy every 3 weeks in elderly patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: the intergroup trial JCOG0803/WJOG4307L. *J Clin Oncol.* 2015;33(6):575-81.
- Abu-Rustum NR, Lee S, Massad LS. Topotecan for recurrent cervical cancer after platinum-based therapy. *Int J Gynecol Cancer.* 2000;10(4):285-8.
- Ahn JS, Ahn YC, Kim JH, et al. Multinational randomized phase III trial with or without consolidation chemotherapy using docetaxel and cisplatin after concurrent chemoradiation in inoperable stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: KCSG-LU05-04. *J Clin Oncol.* 2015;33(24):2660-6.
- Alba E, Martin M, Ramos M, et al. Multicenter randomized trial comparing sequential with concomitant administration of doxorubicin and docetaxel as first-line treatment of metastatic breast cancer: a Spanish Breast Cancer Research Group (GEICAM-9903) phase III study. *J Clin Oncol.* 2004;22(13):2587-93.
- Al-Mansouri L, Gurney H. Clinical concepts for cabazitaxel in the management of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology.* 2019;15(6):288-95.
- Antonarakis ES, Tagawa ST, Galletti G, et al. Randomized, noncomparative, phase II trial of early switch from docetaxel to cabazitaxel or vice versa, with integrated biomarker analysis, in men with chemotherapy-naïve, metastatic, castration-resistant prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017;35(28):3181-8.
- Aoki Y, Sato T, Tsuneki I, et al. Docetaxel in combination with carboplatin for chemo-naïve patients with epithelial ovarian cancer. *Int J Gynecol Cancer.* 2002;12(6):704-9.
- Aribi M, Mesli N, Remla N, et al. Gemcitabine and treatment of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in relapsed or refractory elderly patients: a prospective randomized trial in Algeria. *J Cancer Res Ther.* 2010;6(1):41-6.
- Armoiry X, Tsertsvadze A, Connock M, et al. Comparative efficacy and safety of licensed treatments for previously treated non-small cell lung cancer: A systematic review and network meta-analysis. *PLoS One.* 2018;13 (e0199575).
- Arriagada R, Bergman B, Dunant A, et al. Cisplatin-based adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2004;350(4):351-60.

- Bachelot T, Ciruelos E, Schneeweiss A, et al. Preliminary safety and efficacy of first-line pertuzumab combined with trastuzumab and taxane therapy for HER2-positive locally recurrent or metastatic breast cancer (PERUSE). *Ann Oncol*. 2019;30(5):766-73.
- Bahl A, Masson S, Malik Z, et al. Final quality of life and safety data for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer treated with cabazitaxel in the UK Early Access Programme (EAP) (NCT01254279). *BJU Int*. 2015;116(6):880-7.
- Bajorin DF, Sarosdy MF, Pfister DG, et al. Randomized trial of etoposide and cisplatin versus etoposide and carboplatin in patients with good-risk germ cell tumors: a multiinstitutional study. *J Clin Oncol*. 1993;11(4):598-606.
- Basch E, Loblaw DA, Oliver TK, et al. Systemic therapy in men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: American Society Of Clinical Oncology and Cancer Care Ontario clinical practice guideline: evidence-based series #3-15 version 2 (requires updating). 2014 [reviewed 2021 Mar]. Toronto, Ontario: Cancer Care Ontario. [148 p.]. Available from: <https://www.cancercareontario.ca/en/guidelines-advice/types-of-cancer/431>.
- Baselga J, Cortes J, Kim SB, et al. Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab plus docetaxel for metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;366(2):109-19.
- Bayo J, Avino V, Toscano F, et al. Toxicity of docetaxel, carboplatin, and trastuzumab combination as adjuvant or neo-adjuvant treatment for Her2 positive breast cancer patients and impact of colony-stimulating factor prophylaxis. *Breast J*. 2018;24(4):462-7.
- Bazhenova L, Ismaila N, Abu Rous F, et al. Therapy for stage IV non-small cell lung cancer with driver alterations: ASCO living guideline, version 2024.2. *J Clin Oncol*. 2024;42(36):e72-e86.
- Beer TM, Hotte SJ, Saad F, et al. Custirsen (OGX-011) combined with cabazitaxel and prednisone versus cabazitaxel and prednisone alone in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer previously treated with docetaxel (AFFINITY): a randomised, open-label, international, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017;18(11):1532-42.
- Bennouna J, Havel L, Krzakowski M, et al. Oral vinorelbine plus cisplatin as first-line chemotherapy in nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: final results of an International randomized phase II study (NAVotrial 01). *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2014;15(4):258-65.
- Berghmans T, Lafitte JJ, Scherpereel A, et al. An ELCWP phase III trial comparing ifosfamide and cisplatin regimens in advanced NSCLC. *Anticancer Res*. 2013;33(12):5477-82.
- Beslija S, Obralic N, Basic H, et al. Randomized trial of sequence vs. combination of capecitabine (X) and docetaxel (T): XT vs. T followed by X after progression as first-line therapy for patients (pts) with metastatic breast cancer (MBC). *J Clin Oncol*. 2006;24(18 Suppl):abstract 571.
- Blay JY, Leahy MG, Nguyen BB, et al. Randomised phase III trial of trabectedin versus doxorubicin-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy in translocation-related sarcomas. *Eur J Cancer*. 2014;50(6):1137-47.
- Boku N, Yamamoto S, Fukuda H, et al. Fluorouracil versus combination of irinotecan plus cisplatin versus S-1 in metastatic gastric cancer: a randomised phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2009;10(11):1063-9.
- Bonnetterre J, Roche H, Monnier A, et al. Docetaxel vs 5-fluorouracil plus vinorelbine in metastatic breast cancer after anthracycline therapy failure. *Br J Cancer*. 2002;87(11):1210-5.
- Bookman MA, Blessing JA, Hanjani P, et al. Topotecan in squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix: a phase II study of the Gynecologic Oncology Group. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2000;77(3):446-9.
- Borghaei H, Paz-Ares L, Horn L, et al. Nivolumab versus docetaxel in advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(17):1627-39.
- Bracarda S, Gernone A, Gasparro D, et al. Real-world cabazitaxel safety: the Italian early-access program in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. *Future Oncol*. 2014;10(6):975-83.
- Brahmer J, Reckamp KL, Baas P, et al. Nivolumab versus docetaxel in advanced squamous-cell non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;373(2):123-35.
- Burris HA, 3rd. Single-agent docetaxel (Taxotere) in randomized phase III trials. *Seminars in Oncology*. 1999;26(3 Suppl 9):1-6.
- Burtneess B, Harrington KJ, Greil R, et al. Pembrolizumab alone or with chemotherapy versus cetuximab with chemotherapy for recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (KEYNOTE-048): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. *Lancet*. 2019;394(10212):1915-28.
- Castellano D, Anton Aparicio LM, Esteban E, et al. Cabazitaxel for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: safety data from the Spanish expanded access program. *Expert Opinion on Drug Safety*. 2014;13(9):1165-73.
- Chan S, Friedrichs K, Noel D, et al. Prospective randomized trial of docetaxel versus doxorubicin in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 1999;17(8):2341-54.
- Chen YM, Perng RP, Shih JF, et al. A randomized phase II study of docetaxel or vinorelbine in combination with cisplatin against inoperable, chemo-naïve non-small-cell lung cancer in Taiwan. *Lung Cancer*. 2007;56(3):363-9.
- Chen Z, Luo Q, Zhou Z, et al. Endostar in combination with postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy prolongs the disease free survival of stage IIIA NSCLC patients with high VEGF expression. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(45):79703-11.
- Chow LWC, Biganzoli L, Leo AD, et al. Toxicity profile differences of adjuvant docetaxel/cyclophosphamide (TC) between Asian and Caucasian breast cancer patients. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology*. 2017;13(6):372-8.

- Ciruelos E, Garcia-Saenz JA, Gavila J, et al. Safety profile of trastuzumab deruxtecan in advanced breast cancer: expert opinion on adverse event management. *Clin Transl Oncol*. 2024;26(7):1539-48.
- Clamp AR, McNeish I, Dean A, et al. ICON8: a GCIG phase III randomised trial evaluating weekly dose-dense chemotherapy integration in firstline epithelial ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal carcinoma (EOC) treatment: results of primary progression free survival (PFS) analysis. *Ann Oncol*. 2017;28(Suppl 5):627.
- Clavel M, Vermorken JB, Cognetti F, et al. Randomized comparison of cisplatin, methotrexate, bleomycin and vincristine (CABO) versus cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (CF) versus cisplatin (C) in recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. A phase III study of the EORTC Head and Neck Cancer Cooperative Group. *Ann Oncol*. 1994;5(6):521-6.
- Colosia A, Njue A, Trask PC, et al. Clinical efficacy and safety in relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: a systematic literature review. *Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk*. 2014;14(5):343-55.e6.
- Cornford P, Tilki D, van den Bergh RCN, et al. EAU-EANM-ESTRO-ESUR-ISUP-SIOG guidelines on prostate cancer. 2024 [limited update Apr 2024]. Arnhem (NL): EAU Guidelines Office. [239 p.]. Available from: <https://uroweb.org/guidelines/prostate-cancer>.
- Coronel J, Cetina L, Candelaria M, et al. Weekly topotecan as second- or third-line treatment in patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer. *Med Oncol*. 2009;26(2):210-4.
- Creemers GJ, Bolis G, Gore M, et al. Topotecan, an active drug in the second-line treatment of epithelial ovarian cancer: results of a large European phase II study. *J Clin Oncol*. 1996;14(12):3056-61.
- Crump M, Baetz T, Couban S, et al. Gemcitabine, dexamethasone, and cisplatin in patients with recurrent or refractory aggressive histology B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma: a phase II study by the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group (NCIC-CTG). *Cancer*. 2004;101(8):1835-42.
- Crump M, Kuruvilla J, Couban S, et al. Randomized comparison of gemcitabine, dexamethasone, and cisplatin versus dexamethasone, cytarabine, and cisplatin chemotherapy before autologous stem-cell transplantation for relapsed and refractory aggressive lymphomas: NCIC-CTG LY.12. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(31):3490-6.
- Cruz AB, Jr., Thames EA, Jr., Aust JB, et al. Combination chemotherapy for soft-tissue sarcomas: a phase III study. *Journal of Surgical Oncology*. 1979;11(4):313-23.
- Culine S, Kerbrat P, Kramar A, et al. Refining the optimal chemotherapy regimen for good-risk metastatic nonseminomatous germ-cell tumors: a randomized trial of the Genito-Urinary Group of the French Federation of Cancer Centers (GETUG T93BP). *Ann Oncol*. 2007;18(5):917-24.
- Culine S, Kramar A, Theodore C, et al. Randomized trial comparing bleomycin/etoposide/cisplatin with alternating cisplatin/cyclophosphamide/doxorubicin and vinblastine/bleomycin regimens of chemotherapy for patients with intermediate- and poor-risk metastatic nonseminomatous germ cell tumors: Genito-Urinary Group of the French Federation of Cancer Centers Trial T93MP. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008;26(3):421-7.
- de Bono JS, Oudard S, Ozguroglu M, et al. Prednisone plus cabazitaxel or mitoxantrone for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer progressing after docetaxel treatment: a randomised open-label trial. *Lancet*. 2010;376(9747):1147-54.
- de Mello RA, Geros S, Alves MP, et al. Cetuximab plus platinum-based chemotherapy in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: a retrospective study in a single comprehensive European cancer institution. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(2):e86697.
- de Wit R, de Bono J, Sternberg CN, et al. Cabazitaxel versus abiraterone or enzalutamide in metastatic prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;381(26):2506-18.
- de Wit R, Roberts JT, Wilkinson PM, et al. Equivalence of three or four cycles of bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin chemotherapy and of a 3- or 5-day schedule in good-prognosis germ cell cancer: a randomized study of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Genitourinary Tract Cancer Cooperative Group and the Medical Research Council. *J Clin Oncol*. 2001;19(6):1629-40.
- de Wit R, Skoneczna I, Daugaard G, et al. Randomized phase III study comparing paclitaxel-bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin (BEP) to standard BEP in intermediate-prognosis germ-cell cancer: intergroup study EORTC 30983. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012;30(8):792-9.
- de Wit R, Stoter G, Kaye SB, et al. Importance of bleomycin in combination chemotherapy for good-prognosis testicular nonseminoma: a randomized study of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Genitourinary Tract Cancer Cooperative Group. *J Clin Oncol*. 1997;15(5):1837-43.
- de Wit R, Stoter G, Sleijfer DT, et al. Four cycles of BEP versus an alternating regime of PVB and BEP in patients with poor-prognosis metastatic testicular non-seminoma; a randomised study of the EORTC Genitourinary Tract Cancer Cooperative Group. *Br J Cancer*. 1995;71(6):1311-4.
- de Wit R, Stoter G, Sleijfer DT, et al. Four cycles of BEP vs four cycles of VIP in patients with intermediate-prognosis metastatic testicular non-seminoma: a randomized study of the EORTC Genitourinary Tract Cancer Cooperative Group. *European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer*. 1998;78(6):828-32.
- Douillard JY, Gervais R, Dabouis G, et al. Sequential two-line strategy for stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer: docetaxel-cisplatin versus vinorelbine-cisplatin followed by cross-over to single-agent docetaxel or vinorelbine at progression: final results of a randomised phase II study. *Ann Oncol*. 2005;16(1):81-9.

- Douillard JY, Rosell R, De Lena M, et al. Adjuvant vinorelbine plus cisplatin versus observation in patients with completely resected stage IB-IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer (Adjuvant Navelbine International Trialist Association [ANITA]): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2006;7(9):719-27.
- Dranitsaris G, Yu B, King J, et al. Nab-paclitaxel, docetaxel, or solvent-based paclitaxel in metastatic breast cancer: a cost-utility analysis from a Chinese health care perspective. *ClinicoEcon.* 2015;7:249-56.
- Edmonson JH, Ryan LM, Blum RH, et al. Randomized comparison of doxorubicin alone versus ifosfamide plus doxorubicin or mitomycin, doxorubicin, and cisplatin against advanced soft tissue sarcomas. *J Clin Oncol.* 1993;11(7):1269-75.
- Einhorn LH, Williams SD, Loehrer PJ, et al. Evaluation of optimal duration of chemotherapy in favorable-prognosis disseminated germ cell tumors: a Southeastern Cancer Study Group protocol. *J Clin Oncol.* 1989;7(3):387-91.
- Eisenberger M, Hardy-Bessard AC, Kim CS, et al. Phase III study comparing a reduced dose of cabazitaxel (20 mg/m²) and the currently approved dose (25 mg/m²) in postdocetaxel patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer-PROSELICA. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017;35(28):3198-206.
- Enzinger PC, Burtness BA, Niedzwiecki D, et al. CALGB 80403 (Alliance)/E1206: a randomized phase II study of three chemotherapy regimens plus cetuximab in metastatic esophageal and gastroesophageal junction cancers. *J Clin Oncol.* 2016;34(23):2736-42.
- Fehrenbacher L, Spira A, Ballinger M, et al. Atezolizumab versus docetaxel for patients with previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer (POPLAR): a multicentre, open-label, phase 2 randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2016;387(10030):1837-46.
- Feldman DR, Bosl GJ, Sheinfeld J, et al. Medical treatment of advanced testicular cancer. *JAMA.* 2008;299(6):672-84.
- Fidias PM, Dakhil SR, Lyss AP, et al. Phase III study of immediate compared with delayed docetaxel after front-line therapy with gemcitabine plus carboplatin in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009;27(4):591-8.
- Fiorica JV, Blessing JA, Punecky LV, et al. A phase II evaluation of weekly topotecan as a single agent second line therapy in persistent or recurrent carcinoma of the cervix: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *Gynecol Oncol.* 2009;115(2):285-9.
- Fizazi K, Pagliaro L, Laplanche A, et al. Personalised chemotherapy based on tumour marker decline in poor prognosis germ-cell tumours (GETUG 13): a phase 3, multicentre, randomised trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2014;15(13):1442-50.
- Forastiere AA, Metch B, Schuller DE, et al. Randomized comparison of cisplatin plus fluorouracil and carboplatin plus fluorouracil versus methotrexate in advanced squamous-cell carcinoma of the head and neck: a Southwest Oncology Group study. *J Clin Oncol.* 1992;10(8):1245-51.
- Fossa SD, Kaye SB, Mead GM, et al. Filgrastim during combination chemotherapy of patients with poor-prognosis metastatic germ cell malignancy. *J Clin Oncol.* 1998;16(2):716-24.
- Fossella F, Pereira JR, von Pawel J, et al. Randomized, multinational, phase III study of docetaxel plus platinum combinations versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: the TAX 326 study group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2003;21(16):3016-24.
- Fossella FV, DeVore R, Kerr RN, et al. Randomized phase III trial of docetaxel versus vinorelbine or ifosfamide in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with platinum-containing chemotherapy regimens. The TAX 320 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Study Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2000;18(12):2354-62.
- Francis J, Coakley N, Elit L, et al. Systemic therapy for recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer: guideline 4-3 version 4. 2017 [assessed 2021 Nov]. Toronto, Ontario: Cancer Care Ontario. [72 p.]. Available from: <https://www.cancercareontario.ca/en/guidelines-advice/types-of-cancer/37871>.
- Garassino MC, Martelli O, Broggin M, et al. Erlotinib versus docetaxel as second-line treatment of patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer and wild-type EGFR tumours (TAILOR): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2013;14(10):981-8.
- Garcia-del-Muro X, Maroto P, Guma J, et al. Chemotherapy as an alternative to radiotherapy in the treatment of stage IIA and IIB testicular seminoma: a Spanish Germ Cell Cancer Group study. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008;26(33):5416-21.
- Garon EB, Aerts J, Kim JS, et al. Safety of pemetrexed plus platinum in combination with pembrolizumab for metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer: a post hoc analysis of KEYNOTE-189. *Lung Cancer.* 2021;155:53-60.
- Garon EB, Ciuleanu TE, Arrieta O, et al. Ramucirumab plus docetaxel versus placebo plus docetaxel for second-line treatment of stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based therapy (REVEL): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet.* 2014;384(9944):665-73.
- Gebbia V, Lorusso V, Galetta D, et al. First-line cisplatin with docetaxel or vinorelbine in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a quality of life directed phase II randomized trial of Gruppo Oncologico Italia Meridionale. *Lung Cancer.* 2010;69(2):218-24.
- Gennigens C, Jerusalem G, Lapaille L, et al. Recurrent or primary metastatic cervical cancer: current and future treatments. *ESMO open.* 2022;7(5):100579.
- Georgoulas V, Ardavanis A, Agelidou A, et al. Docetaxel versus docetaxel plus cisplatin as front-line treatment of patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomized, multicenter phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2004;22(13):2602-9.
- Gibson MK, Li Y, Murphy B, et al. Randomized phase III evaluation of cisplatin plus fluorouracil versus cisplatin plus paclitaxel in advanced head and neck cancer (E1395): an intergroup trial of the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2005;23(15):3562-7.

- Gilbar P, McPherson I, Sorour N, et al. High incidence of febrile neutropenia following adjuvant breast chemotherapy with docetaxel, carboplatin and trastuzumab. *Breast Cancer Manag.* 2014;3(4):327-33.
- Gilbar P, McPherson I, Sorour N, et al. High incidence of febrile neutropenia seen following adjuvant chemotherapy with docetaxel plus cyclophosphamide for early breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Management.* 2014;3(1):9-11.
- Gopal AK, Press OW, Shustov AR, et al. Efficacy and safety of gemcitabine, carboplatin, dexamethasone, and rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory lymphoma: a prospective multi-center phase II study by the Puget Sound Oncology Consortium. *Leuk Lymphoma.* 2010;51(8):1523-9.
- Gore M, ten Bokkel Huinink W, Carmichael J, et al. Clinical evidence for topotecan-paclitaxel non--cross-resistance in ovarian cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2001;19(7):1893-900.
- Gradishar WJ, Krasnojon D, Cheporov S, et al. Significantly longer progression-free survival with nab-paclitaxel compared with docetaxel as first-line therapy for metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009;27(22):3611-9.
- Guo Y, Shi M, Yang A, et al. Platinum-based chemotherapy plus cetuximab first-line for Asian patients with recurrent and/or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck: results of an open-label, single-arm, multicenter trial. *Head Neck.* 2015;37(8):1081-7.
- Gupta AA, Yao X, Verma S, et al. Systematic chemotherapy for inoperable, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic uterine leiomyosarcoma: a systematic review. *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol).* 2013;25(6):346-55.
- Hafez R, Hussein S, Ismail M. Definitive salvage chemotherapy for the treatment of refractory/relapsed non-Hodgkin lymphoma, a single center experience. *Alexandria J Medicine.* 2018;54(4):679-83.
- Hamilton EP, Topping DL, Peppercorn JM, et al. Clinical impact of febrile neutropenia (FN) increase among patients receiving adjuvant docetaxel/cyclophosphamide (TC) chemotherapy compared to TC plus pegfilgrastim for breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013;31(Suppl 15):abstract 1076.
- Hanna N, Shepherd FA, Fossella FV, et al. Randomized phase III trial of pemetrexed versus docetaxel in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2004;22(9):1589-97.
- Harvey V, Mouridsen H, Semiglazov V, et al. Phase III trial comparing three doses of docetaxel for second-line treatment of advanced breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006;24(31):4963-70.
- Hazelden LA, Newman MJ, Shuey S, et al. Evaluation of the head and neck cancer patient population and the incidence of hospitalization at an academic medical center. *J Oncol Pharm Pract.* 2019;25(2):333-8.
- He X, Wang J, Li Y. Efficacy and safety of docetaxel for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of phase III randomized controlled trials. *Onco Targets Ther.* 2015;8:2023-31.
- Heidenreich A, Bracarda S, Mason M, et al. Safety of cabazitaxel in senior adults with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: results of the European compassionate-use programme. *Eur J Cancer.* 2014;50(6):1090-9.
- Heidenreich A, Scholz HJ, Rogenhofer S, et al. Cabazitaxel plus prednisone for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer progressing after docetaxel: results from the German compassionate-use programme. *Eur Urol.* 2013;63(6):977-82.
- Herbst RS, Baas P, Kim DW, et al. Pembrolizumab versus docetaxel for previously treated, PD-L1-positive, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-010): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2016;387(10027):1540-50.
- Higuchi K, Tanabe S, Shimada K, et al. Biweekly irinotecan plus cisplatin versus irinotecan alone as second-line treatment for advanced gastric cancer: a randomised phase III trial (TCOG GI-0801/BIRIP trial). *Eur J Cancer.* 2014;50(8):1437-45.
- Hirano H, Kato K. Systemic treatment of advanced esophageal squamous cell carcinoma: chemotherapy, molecular-targeting therapy and immunotherapy. *Jpn J Clin Oncol.* 2019;49(5):412-20.
- Hosein PJ, Macintyre J, Kawamura C, et al. A retrospective study of neoadjuvant FOLFIRINOX in unresectable or borderline-resectable locally advanced pancreatic adenocarcinoma. *BMC Cancer.* 2012;12(Article number 199):1-7.
- Hoskins P, Eisenhauer E, Beare S, et al. Randomized phase II study of two schedules of topotecan in previously treated patients with ovarian cancer: a National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group study. *J Clin Oncol.* 1998;16(6):2233-7.
- Hou Y, Wang HQ, Ba Y. Rituximab, gemcitabine, cisplatin, and dexamethasone in patients with refractory or relapsed aggressive B-cell lymphoma. *Med Oncol.* 2012;29(4):2409-16.
- Hsu C, Shen YC, Cheng CC, et al. Geographic difference in safety and efficacy of systemic chemotherapy for advanced gastric or gastroesophagealcarcinoma: a meta-analysis and meta-regression. *Gastric Cancer.* 2012;15(3):265-80.
- Huddart RA, Gabe R, Cafferty FH, et al. A randomised phase 2 trial of intensive induction chemotherapy (CBOP/BEP) and standard BEP in poor-prognosis germ cell tumours (MRC TE23, CRUK 05/014, ISRCTN 53643604). *Eur Urol.* 2015;67(3):534-43.
- Hurvitz SA, Martin M, Jung KH, et al. Neoadjuvant trastuzumab emtansine and pertuzumab in human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer: three-year outcomes from the phase III KRISTINE study. *J Clin Oncol.* 2019;37(25):2206-16.
- Hurvitz SA, Martin M, Symmans WF, et al. Neoadjuvant trastuzumab, pertuzumab, and chemotherapy versus trastuzumab emtansine plus pertuzumab in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer (KRISTINE): a randomised, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2018;19(1):115-26.
- Ilson DH. Phase II trial of weekly irinotecan/cisplatin in advanced esophageal cancer. *Oncology* 2004;18(14 Suppl 14):22-5.

- Ilson DH, Saltz L, Enzinger P, et al. Phase II trial of weekly irinotecan plus cisplatin in advanced esophageal cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 1999;17(10):3270-5.
- Ishikawa M, Shibata T, Kataoka T, et al. Final analysis of a randomized phase II/III trial of conventional paclitaxel and carboplatin with or without bevacizumab versus dose-dense paclitaxel and carboplatin with or without bevacizumab, in stage IVB, recurrent, or persistent cervical carcinoma (JCOG1311). *Int J Gynecol Cancer*. 2023;33(5):692-700.
- Jain MD, Morin RD, Prica A, et al. Obinutuzumab plus gemcitabine, dexamethasone and cisplatin (O-GDP) as salvage chemotherapy prior to autologous stem cell transplant in aggressive B cell lymphoma. *Blood*. 2018;132(Suppl 1):4610.
- Jaiyesimi IA, Leighl NB, Ismaila N, et al. Therapy for stage IV non-small cell lung cancer without driver alterations: ASCO living guideline, version 2023.3. *J Clin Oncol*. 2024;42(11):e23-e43.
- Janne PA, Shaw AT, Pereira JR, et al. Selumetinib plus docetaxel for KRAS-mutant advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomised, multicentre, placebo-controlled, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2013;14(1):38-47.
- Janne PA, van den Heuvel MM, Barlesi F, et al. Selumetinib plus docetaxel compared with docetaxel alone and progression-free survival in patients with KRAS-mutant advanced non-small cell lung cancer: the SELECT-1 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2017;317(18):1844-53.
- Jones S, Holmes FA, O'Shaughnessy J, et al. Docetaxel with cyclophosphamide is associated with an overall survival benefit compared with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide: 7-year follow-up of US Oncology Research Trial 9735. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(8):1177-83.
- Jones SE, Colleae R, Paul D, et al. Adjuvant docetaxel and cyclophosphamide plus trastuzumab in patients with HER2-amplified early stage breast cancer: a single-group, open-label, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2013;14(11):1121-8.
- Jones SE, Erban J, Overmoyer B, et al. Randomized phase III study of docetaxel compared with paclitaxel in metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(24):5542-51.
- Judson I, Verweij J, Gelderblom H, et al. Doxorubicin alone versus intensified doxorubicin plus ifosfamide for first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma: a randomised controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2014;15(4):415-23.
- Katsumata N. Docetaxel: an alternative taxane in ovarian cancer. *Br J Cancer*. 2003;89 (Suppl 3):S9-S15.
- Kaye SB, Mead GM, Fossa S, et al. Intensive induction-sequential chemotherapy with BOP/VIP-B compared with treatment with BEP/EP for poor-prognosis metastatic nonseminomatous germ cell tumor: a Randomized Medical Research Council/European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer study. *J Clin Oncol*. 1998;16(2):692-701.
- Kim M, Keam B, Kim TM, et al. Phase II study of irinotecan and cisplatin combination chemotherapy in metastatic, unresectable esophageal cancer. *Cancer Res Treat*. 2017;49(2):416-22.
- Kimmel J, Michaud L, Koenig K. Primary growth factor prophylaxis in breast cancer patients receiving TCHP. *J Oncol Pharm Pract*. 2019;25 (3 Suppl):abstract CR018.
- Kitagawa R, Katsumata N, Shibata T, et al. Paclitaxel plus carboplatin versus paclitaxel plus cisplatin in metastatic or recurrent cervical cancer: the open-label randomized phase III trial JCOG0505. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(19):2129-35.
- Koroleva I, Wojtukiewicz M, Zaluski J, et al. Preliminary results of a phase II randomized trial of Taxotere (T) and doxorubicin (A) given in combination or sequentially as first line chemotherapy (CT) for metastatic breast cancer (MBC). *J Clin Oncol*. 2001;20(Part 1 of 2):abstract 117.
- Kosaka Y, Rai Y, Masuda N, et al. Phase III placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized trial of pegfilgrastim to reduce the risk of febrile neutropenia in breast cancer patients receiving docetaxel/cyclophosphamide chemotherapy. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015;23(4):1137-43.
- Kosmidis PA, Samantas E, Fountzilas G, et al. Cisplatin/etoposide versus carboplatin/etoposide chemotherapy and irradiation in small cell lung cancer: a randomized phase III study. Hellenic Cooperative Oncology Group for Lung Cancer Trials. *Seminars in Oncology*. 1994;21(3 Suppl 6):23-30.
- Kreuter M, Vansteenkiste J, Fischer JR, et al. Randomized phase 2 trial on refinement of early-stage NSCLC adjuvant chemotherapy with cisplatin and pemetrexed versus cisplatin and vinorelbine: the TREAT study. *Ann Oncol*. 2013;24(4):986-92.
- Kubota K, Sakai H, Katakami N, et al. A randomized phase III trial of oral S-1 plus cisplatin versus docetaxel plus cisplatin in Japanese patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: TCOG0701 CATS trial. *Ann Oncol*. 2015;26(7):1401-8.
- Kuruvilla J, Crump M, Villa D, et al. Canadian Cancer Trials Group (CCTG) LY.17: a randomized phase II study evaluating novel salvage therapy pre-autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) in relapsed/refractory diffuse large B cell lymphoma (RR-DLBCL) - outcome of ibrutinib + R-GDP. *Hematol Oncol*. 2017;35 (S2):88.
- Kurzeder C, Bover I, Marme F, et al. Double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized phase iii trial evaluating pertuzumab combined with chemotherapy for low tumor human epidermal growth factor receptor 3 mRNA-expressing platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (PENLOPE). *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;34(21):2516-25.
- Ladwa R, Kalas T, Pathmanathan S, et al. Maintaining dose intensity of adjuvant chemotherapy in older patients with breast cancer. *Clin Breast Cancer*. 2018;18(5):e1181-e7.
- Lakhanpal R, Stuart-Harris R, Chan A, et al. Docetaxel and cyclophosphamide as adjuvant chemotherapy for early breast cancer: primary prophylaxis with G-CSF is required. *Breast Cancer Management*. 2013;2(5):367-74.

- Lee DH, Kim HT, Han JY, et al. A phase II trial of modified weekly irinotecan and cisplatin for chemotherapy-naïve patients with metastatic or recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*. 2008;61(1):83-8.
- Li A, Wei ZJ, Ding H, et al. Docetaxel versus docetaxel plus cisplatin for non-small-cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(34):57365-78.
- Long HJ, 3rd, Bundy BN, Grendys EC, Jr., et al. Randomized phase III trial of cisplatin with or without topotecan in carcinoma of the uterine cervix: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(21):4626-33.
- Lorigan P, Verweij J, Papai Z, et al. Phase III trial of two investigational schedules of ifosfamide compared with standard-dose doxorubicin in advanced or metastatic soft tissue sarcoma: a European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Soft Tissue and Bone Sarcoma Group Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007;25(21):3144-50.
- Lorusso D, Mainenti S, Pietragalla A, et al. Phase II study on weekly bolus topotecan in advanced or recurrent cervical cancer. *Oncology*. 2011;80(5-6):390-4.
- Mackey JR, Ramos-Vazquez M, Lipatov O, et al. Primary results of ROSE/TRIO-12, a randomized placebo-controlled phase III trial evaluating the addition of ramucirumab to first-line docetaxel chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(2):141-8.
- Malik Z, Heidenreich A, Bracarda S, et al. Real-world experience with cabazitaxel in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: a final, pooled analysis of the compassionate use programme and early access programme. *Oncotarget*. 2019;10(41):4161-8.
- Markman M, Kennedy A, Webster K, et al. Combination chemotherapy with carboplatin and docetaxel in the treatment of cancers of the ovary and fallopian tube and primary carcinoma of the peritoneum. *J Clin Oncol*. 2001;19(7):1901-5.
- Marty M, Cognetti F, Maraninchi D, et al. Randomized phase II trial of the efficacy and safety of trastuzumab combined with docetaxel in patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer administered as first-line treatment: the M77001 study group. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(19):4265-74.
- Mauri D, Kamposioras K, Tsali L, et al. Overall survival benefit for weekly vs. three-weekly taxanes regimens in advanced breast cancer: a meta-analysis. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2010;36(1):69-74.
- Mavroudis D, Malamos N, Papakotoulas P, et al. Abstract P3-09-01: a multicenter randomized study comparing the dose dense G-CSF-supported sequential administration of FEC followed by docetaxel versus docetaxel plus cyclophosphamide as adjuvant chemotherapy in women with HER2-negative, axillary lymph node-positive breast. *Cancer Research*. 2015;75(9 Suppl):P3-09-1.
- Monk BJ, Sill MW, McMeekin DS, et al. Phase III trial of four cisplatin-containing doublet combinations in stage IVB, recurrent, or persistent cervical carcinoma: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27(28):4649-55.
- Moore DH, Blessing JA, McQuellon RP, et al. Phase III study of cisplatin with or without paclitaxel in stage IVB, recurrent, or persistent squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2004;22(15):3113-9.
- Mori T, Hosokawa K, Kinoshita Y, et al. A pilot study of docetaxel-carboplatin versus paclitaxel-carboplatin in Japanese patients with epithelial ovarian cancer. *Int J Clin Oncol*. 2007;12(3):205-11.
- Mottet N, Cornford P, van den Bergh RCN, et al. EAU-EANM-ESTRO-ESUR-ISUP-SIOG guidelines on prostate cancer. 2023 [limited update Mar 2023]. Arnhem (NL): EAU Guidelines Office. [234 p.]. Available from: <https://uroweb.org/guidelines/prostate-cancer>.
- Motzer RJ, Sheinfeld J, Mazumdar M, et al. Etoposide and cisplatin adjuvant therapy for patients with pathologic stage II germ cell tumors. *J Clin Oncol*. 1995;13(11):2700-4.
- Muderspach LI, Blessing JA, Levenback C, et al. A phase II study of topotecan in patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2001;81(2):213-5.
- Muss HB, Bundy B, DiSaia PJ, et al. Treatment of recurrent or advanced uterine sarcoma. A randomized trial of doxorubicin versus doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide (a phase III trial of the Gynecologic Oncology Group). *Cancer*. 1985;55(8):1648-53.
- Nabholz JM, Senn HJ, Bezwoda WR, et al. Prospective randomized trial of docetaxel versus mitomycin plus vinblastine in patients with metastatic breast cancer progressing despite previous anthracycline-containing chemotherapy. 304 Study Group. *J Clin Oncol*. 1999;17(5):1413-24.
- Nichols CR, Catalano PJ, Crawford ED, et al. Randomized comparison of cisplatin and etoposide and either bleomycin or ifosfamide in treatment of advanced disseminated germ cell tumors: an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, Southwest Oncology Group, and Cancer and Leukemia Group B Study. *J Clin Oncol*. 1998;16(4):1287-93.
- Nichols CR, Williams SD, Loehrer PJ, et al. Randomized study of cisplatin dose intensity in poor-risk germ cell tumors: a Southeastern Cancer Study Group and Southwest Oncology Group protocol. *J Clin Oncol*. 1991;9(7):1163-72.
- Nielsen OS, Dombernowsky P, Mouridsen H, et al. High-dose epirubicin is not an alternative to standard-dose doxorubicin in the treatment of advanced soft tissue sarcomas. a study of the EORTC soft tissue and bone sarcoma group. *Br J Cancer*. 1998;78(12):1634-9.
- Nishikawa K, Fujitani K, Inagaki H, et al. Randomised phase III trial of second-line irinotecan plus cisplatin versus irinotecan alone in patients with advanced gastric cancer refractory to S-1 monotherapy: TRICS trial. *Eur J Cancer*. 2015;51(7):808-16.
- Noda K, Sasaki H, Yamamoto T, et al. Phase II trial of topotecan for cervical cancer of the uterus. *J Clin Oncol*. 1996;15(Program/proceedings: American Society of Clinical Oncology):abstract 754.

- Nokihara H, Lu S, Mok TSK, et al. Randomized controlled trial of S-1 versus docetaxel in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy (East Asia S-1 Trial in Lung Cancer). *Ann Oncol.* 2017;28(11):2698-706.
- Ohe Y, Ohashi Y, Kubota K, et al. Randomized phase III study of cisplatin plus irinotecan versus carboplatin plus paclitaxel, cisplatin plus gemcitabine, and cisplatin plus vinorelbine for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: four-arm cooperative study in Japan. *Ann Oncol.* 2007;18(2):317-23.
- Oldenburg J, Berney DM, Bokemeyer C, et al. Testicular seminoma and non-seminoma: ESMO-EURACAN clinical practice guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2022;33(4):362-75.
- O'Shaughnessy J, Miles D, Vukelja S, et al. Superior survival with capecitabine plus docetaxel combination therapy in anthracycline-pretreated patients with advanced breast cancer: phase III trial results. *J Clin Oncol.* 2002;20(12):2812-23.
- Oudard S, Fizazi K, Sengelov L, et al. Cabazitaxel versus docetaxel as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: a randomized phase III trial-FIRSTANA. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017;35(28):3189-97.
- Ouyang X, Shi M, Jie F, et al. Phase III study of dulanermin (recombinant human tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand/Apo2 ligand) combined with vinorelbine and cisplatin in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *Invest New Drugs.* 2018;36(2):315-22.
- Parente P, Ng S, Parnis F, et al. Cabazitaxel in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: safety and quality of life data from the Australian early access program. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology.* 2017;13(6):391-9.
- Park CK, Oh IJ, Kim KS, et al. Randomized phase III study of docetaxel plus cisplatin versus pemetrexed plus cisplatin as first-line treatment of nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: a TRAIL trial. *Clin Lung Cancer.* 2017;18(4):e289-e96.
- Patel K, Diergaarde B, Brufsky A, et al. Incidence of febrile neutropenia with use of docetaxel plus cyclophosphamide (TC) for breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017;35(Suppl 15):abstract e12073.
- Pervaiz N, Colterjohn N, Farrokhyar F, et al. A systematic meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials of adjuvant chemotherapy for localized resectable soft-tissue sarcoma. *Cancer.* 2008;113(3):573-81.
- Petrelli F, Barni S. Anti-EGFR-targeting agents in recurrent or metastatic head and neck carcinoma: a meta-analysis. *Head Neck.* 2012;34(11):1657-64.
- Pillai RN, Fennell DA, Kovcin V, et al. Randomized phase III study of ganetespib, a heat shock protein 90 inhibitor, with docetaxel versus docetaxel in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (GALAXY-2). *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38(6):613-22.
- Pozzo C, Barone C, Szanto J, et al. Irinotecan in combination with 5-fluorouracil and folinic acid or with cisplatin in patients with advanced gastric or esophageal-gastric junction adenocarcinoma: results of a randomized phase II study. *Ann Oncol.* 2004;15(12):1773-81.
- Pujade-Lauraine E, Hilpert F, Weber B, et al. Bevacizumab combined with chemotherapy for platinum-resistant recurrent ovarian cancer: The AURELIA open-label randomized phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2014;32(13):1302-8.
- Pujol JL, Breton JL, Gervais R, et al. Gemcitabine-docetaxel versus cisplatin-vinorelbine in advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III study addressing the case for cisplatin. *Ann Oncol.* 2005;16(4):602-10.
- Qi WX, Shen Z, Lin F, et al. Paclitaxel-based versus docetaxel-based regimens in metastatic breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2013;29(2):117-25.
- Ramalingam SS, Perol M, Reck M, et al. Efficacy and safety of ramucirumab with docetaxel versus placebo with docetaxel as second-line treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a subgroup analysis according to patient age in the REVEL trial. *Clin Lung Cancer.* 2018;19(3):270-9.
- Ramzi M, Rezvani A, Dehghani M. GDP versus ESHAP regimen in relapsed and/or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma: a comparison study. *Int.* 2015;9(1):10-4.
- Reck M, Kaiser R, Mellemaard A, et al. Docetaxel plus nintedanib versus docetaxel plus placebo in patients with previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer (LUME-Lung 1): a phase 3, double-blind, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2014;15(2):143-55.
- Resnick MJ, Lacchetti C, Bergman J, et al. Prostate cancer survivorship care guideline: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline endorsement. *J Clin Oncol.* 2015;33(9):1078-85.
- Reyners AK, de Munck L, Erdkamp FL, et al. A randomized phase II study investigating the addition of the specific COX-2 inhibitor celecoxib to docetaxel plus carboplatin as first-line chemotherapy for stage IC to IV epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal carcinomas: the DoCaCel study. *Ann Oncol.* 2012;23(11):2896-902.
- Rimawi MF, Cecchini RS, Rastogi P, et al. A phase III trial evaluating pCR in patients with HR+, HER2-positive breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant docetaxel, carboplatin trastuzumab, and pertuzumab (TCHP) +/-estrogen deprivation: NRG Oncology/NSABP B52. *Cancer Res.* 2017;77(4 Suppl):abstract S3-06.
- Rittmeyer A, Barlesi F, Waterkamp D, et al. Atezolizumab versus docetaxel in patients with previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer (OAK): a phase 3, open-label, multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2017;389(10066):255-65.
- Rivera E, Mejia JA, Arun BK, et al. Phase 3 study comparing the use of docetaxel on an every-3-week versus weekly schedule in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer. *Cancer.* 2008;112(7):1455-61.

- Rocque G, Onitilo A, Engel J, et al. Adjuvant therapy for HER2+ breast cancer: practice, perception, and toxicity. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2012;131(2):713-21.
- Rose PG, Blessing JA, Gershenson DM, et al. Paclitaxel and cisplatin as first-line therapy in recurrent or advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *J Clin Oncol*. 1999;17(9):2676-80.
- Rouyer M, Oudard S, Joly F, et al. Overall and progression-free survival with cabazitaxel in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer in routine clinical practice: the FUJI cohort. *Br J Cancer*. 2019;121:1001-8.
- Ryan CW, Merimsky O, Agulnik M, et al. PICASSO III: a phase III, placebo-controlled study of doxorubicin with or without palifosfamide in patients with metastatic soft tissue sarcoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;34(32):3898-905.
- Saad F, Winkvist E, Hubay S, et al. Efficacy, quality of life, and safety of cabazitaxel in Canadian metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer patients treated or not with prior abiraterone. *Can Urol Assoc J*. 2016;10(3-4):102-9.
- Salles GA, Pettengell R, Cordoba R, et al. Treatment of aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma beyond frontline therapy in patients not eligible for stem cell transplantation: a structured review. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2019;60(7):1610-25.
- Santoro A, Tursz T, Mouridsen H, et al. Doxorubicin versus CYVADIC versus doxorubicin plus ifosfamide in first-line treatment of advanced soft tissue sarcomas: a randomized study of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Soft Tissue and Bone Sarcoma Group. *J Clin Oncol*. 1995;13(7):1537-45.
- Sarcoma Meta-analysis Collaboration. Adjuvant chemotherapy for localised resectable soft-tissue sarcoma of adults: meta-analysis of individual data. *Lancet*. 1997;350(9092):1647-54.
- Saxman SB, Finch D, Gonin R, et al. Long-term follow-up of a phase III study of three versus four cycles of bleomycin, etoposide, and cisplatin in favorable-prognosis germ-cell tumors: the Indian University experience. *J Clin Oncol*. 1998;16(2):702-6.
- Schiller JH, Harrington D, Belani CP, et al. Comparison of four chemotherapy regimens for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2002;346(2):92-8.
- Schneeweiss A, Chia S, Hickish T, et al. Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab in combination with standard neoadjuvant anthracycline-containing and anthracycline-free chemotherapy regimens in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer: a randomized phase II cardiac safety study (TRYPHAEANA). *Ann Oncol*. 2013;24(9):2278-84.
- Seddon B, Strauss SJ, Whelan J, et al. Gemcitabine and docetaxel versus doxorubicin as first-line treatment in previously untreated advanced unresectable or metastatic soft-tissue sarcomas (GeDDiS): a randomised controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017;18(10):1397-410.
- Sehouli J, Stengel D, Harter P, et al. Topotecan weekly versus conventional 5-day schedule in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer: a randomized multicenter phase II trial of the North-Eastern German Society of Gynecological Oncology Ovarian Cancer Study Group. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011;29(2):242-8.
- Shelley MD, Burgon K, Mason MD. Treatment of testicular germ-cell cancer: a Cochrane evidence-based systematic review. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2002;28(5):237-53.
- Shen G, Bian G, Yu H, et al. Comparison between cisplatin plus vinorelbine and cisplatin plus docetaxel in the treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Mol Clin Oncol*. 2014;2(1):146-50.
- Shukuya T, Yamanaka T, Seto T, et al. Nedaplatin plus docetaxel versus cisplatin plus docetaxel for advanced or relapsed squamous cell carcinoma of the lung (WJOG5208L): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2015;16(16):1630-8.
- Singh N, Jaiyesimi IA, Ismaila N, et al. Therapy for stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer without driver alterations: ASCO living guideline, version 2023.1. *J Clin Oncol*. 2023;41(15):e51-e62.
- Singh N, Jaiyesimi IA, Ismaila N, et al. Therapy for stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer with driver alterations: ASCO living guideline, version 2023.1. *J Clin Oncol*. 2023;41(15):e42-e50.
- Sjöström J, Blomqvist C, Mouridsen H, et al. Docetaxel compared with sequential methotrexate and 5-fluorouracil in patients with advanced breast cancer after anthracycline failure: a randomised phase III study with crossover on progression by the Scandinavian Breast Group. *Eur J Cancer*. 1999;35(8):1194-201.
- Socinski MA, Jotte RM, Cappuzzo F, et al. Atezolizumab for first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(24):2288-301.
- Sohal DPS, Kennedy EB, Cinar P, et al. Metastatic pancreatic cancer: ASCO guideline update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2020;38(27):3217-30.
- Soria JC, Fulop A, Maciel C, et al. SELECT-2: a phase II, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study to assess the efficacy of selumetinib plus docetaxel as a second-line treatment of patients with advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2017;28(12):3028-36.
- Strauss HG, Henze A, Teichmann A, et al. Phase II trial of docetaxel and carboplatin in recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian, peritoneal and tubal cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2007;104(3):612-6.
- Su Q, Sun Z, Zhang C, et al. PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies efficacy and safety versus docetaxel monotherapy in advanced NSCLC patients after first-line treatment option: systems assessment. *Oncotarget*. 2017;8(35):59677-89.

- Sugawara S, Nakagawa K, Yamamoto N, et al. Japanese subgroup analysis of a phase III study of S-1 versus docetaxel in non-small cell lung cancer patients after platinum-based treatment: EAST-LC. *Int J Clin Oncol*. 2019;24(5):485-93.
- Sugiyama T, Mizuno M, Aoki Y, et al. A single-arm study evaluating bevacizumab, cisplatin, and paclitaxel followed by single-agent bevacizumab in Japanese patients with advanced cervical cancer. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2017;47(1):39-46.
- Suzuki K, Matsubara N, Kazama H, et al. Safety and efficacy of cabazitaxel in 660 patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer in real-world settings: results of a Japanese post-marketing surveillance study. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2019;49(12):1157-116.
- Swain SM, Im YH, Im SA, et al. Safety profile of pertuzumab with trastuzumab and docetaxel in patients from Asia with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer: results from the phase III trial CLEOPATRA. *Oncologist*. 2014;19(7):693-701.
- Swisher EM, Mutch DG, Rader JS, et al. Topotecan in platinum- and paclitaxel-resistant ovarian cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 1997;66(3):480-6.
- Tabernero J, Climent MA, Lluch A, et al. A multicentre, randomised phase II study of weekly or 3-weekly docetaxel in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2004;15(9):1358-65.
- Tan EH, Rolski J, Grodzki T, et al. Global Lung Oncology Branch trial 3 (GLOB3): final results of a randomised multinational phase III study alternating oral and I.V. vinorelbine plus cisplatin versus docetaxel plus cisplatin as first-line treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Oncol*. 2009;20(7):1249-56.
- Tanaka K, Kawano M, Iwasaki T, et al. A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials that compare standard doxorubicin with other first-line chemotherapies for advanced/metastatic soft tissue sarcomas. *PLoS One*. 2019;14(1):e0210671.
- Tap WD, Papai Z, Van Tine BA, et al. Doxorubicin plus evofosfamide versus doxorubicin alone in locally advanced, unresectable or metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma (TH CR-406/SARC021): an international, multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017;18(8):1089-103.
- ten Bokkel Huinink W, Gore M, Carmichael J, et al. Topotecan versus paclitaxel for the treatment of recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 1997;15(6):2183-93.
- Ter Veer E, Haj Mohammad N, van Valkenhoef G, et al. Second- and third-line systemic therapy in patients with advanced esophagogastric cancer: a systematic review of the literature. *Cancer Metastasis Rev*. 2016;35(3):439-56.
- Ter Veer E, Haj Mohammad N, van Valkenhoef G, et al. The efficacy and safety of first-line chemotherapy in advanced esophagogastric cancer: a network meta-analysis. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2016;108(10):[13 p.].
- Tewari KS, Sill MW, Long HJ, 3rd, et al. Improved survival with bevacizumab in advanced cervical cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;370(8):734-43.
- Tomova A, Bartsch R, Brodowicz T, et al. Concomitant docetaxel plus gemcitabine versus sequential docetaxel followed by gemcitabine in anthracycline-pretreated metastatic or locally recurrent inoperable breast cancer patients: a prospective multicentre trial of the Central European Cooperative Oncology Group (CECOG). *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2010;119(1):169-76.
- Toner GC, Stockler MR, Boyer MJ, et al. Comparison of two standard chemotherapy regimens for good-prognosis germ-cell tumours: a randomised trial. Australian and New Zealand Germ Cell Trial Group. *Lancet*. 2001;357(9258):739-45.
- Tsuboi M, Kenmotsu H, Yamanaka T, et al. JIPANG study: Randomized phase III study of pemetrexed/cisplatin (PEM/Cis) versus vinorelbine /cisplatin (VNR/Cis) for completely resected p-stage II-IIIa non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (Ns-NSCLC): outcomes based on EGFR mutation status. *Ann Oncol*. 2019;30(Suppl 5):abstract 1440PD.
- Tsukada H, Yokoyama A, Goto K, et al. Randomized controlled trial comparing docetaxel-cisplatin combination with weekly docetaxel alone in elderly patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG) 0207. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2015;45(1):88-95.
- U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA). JEVTANA® (cabazitaxel) injection, for intravenous use 2010 [revised 2023 July]. Available from: <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/fda/fdaDrugXsl.cfm?setid=de3d9c26-572b-4ea4-9b2d-dd58a2b3e8fa&type=display>.
- Valero V, Forbes J, Pegram MD, et al. Multicenter phase III randomized trial comparing docetaxel and trastuzumab with docetaxel, carboplatin, and trastuzumab as first-line chemotherapy for patients with HER2-gene-amplified metastatic breast cancer (BCIRG 007 study): two highly active therapeutic regimens. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011;29(2):149-56.
- Vermorken JB, Mesia R, Rivera F, et al. Platinum-based chemotherapy plus cetuximab in head and neck cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2008;359(11):1116-27.
- Vermorken JB, Stohlmacher-Williams J, Davidenko I, et al. Cisplatin and fluorouracil with or without panitumumab in patients with recurrent or metastatic squamous-cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SPECTRUM): an open-label phase 3 randomised trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2013;14(8):697-710.
- von Minckwitz G, Procter M, de Azambuja E, et al. Adjuvant pertuzumab and trastuzumab in early HER2-positive breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377(2):122-31.
- Wagner AD, Syn NL, Moehler M, et al. Chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer (review). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2017(8):article no. CD004064.

- Wailoo A, Sutton A, Morgan A. The risk of febrile neutropenia in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer treated with docetaxel: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Cancer*. 2009;100(3):436-41.
- Wakelee HA, Dahlberg SE, Keller SM, et al. Adjuvant chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab in patients with resected non-small-cell lung cancer (E1505): an open-label, multicentre, randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2017;18(12):1610-23.
- Wang Y, Herrstedt J, Havsteen H, et al. A multicenter, non-randomized, phase II study of docetaxel and carboplatin administered every 3 weeks as second line chemotherapy in patients with first relapse of platinum sensitive epithelial ovarian, peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer. *BMC Cancer*. 2014;14(937):1-7.
- Winton T, Livingston R, Johnson D, et al. Vinorelbine plus cisplatin vs. observation in resected non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2005;352(25):2589-97.
- Wissing MD, van Oort IM, Gerritsen WR, et al. Cabazitaxel in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: results of a compassionate use program in the Netherlands. *Clin Genitourin Cancer*. 2013;11(3):238-50.e1.
- Xiao H, Mazumdar M, Bajorin DF, et al. Long-term follow-up of patients with good-risk germ cell tumors treated with etoposide and cisplatin. *J Clin Oncol*. 1997;15(7):2553-8.
- Yamamoto D, Sato N, Rai Y, et al. Efficacy and safety of low-dose capecitabine plus docetaxel versus single-agent docetaxel in patients with anthracycline-pretreated HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer: results from the randomized phase III JO21095 trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2017;161(3):473-82.
- Yang Y, Chang J, Huang C, et al. A randomised, multicentre open-label phase II study to evaluate the efficacy, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of oral vinorelbine plus cisplatin versus intravenous vinorelbine plus cisplatin in Chinese patients with chemotherapy-naïve unresectable or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Dis*. 2019;11(8):3347-59.
- Yoshino T, Hasegawa Y, Takahashi S, et al. Platinum-based chemotherapy plus cetuximab for the first-line treatment of Japanese patients with recurrent and/or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck: results of a phase II trial. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2013;43(5):524-31.
- Zhong WZ, Wang Q, Mao WM, et al. Gefitinib versus vinorelbine plus cisplatin as adjuvant treatment for stage II-IIIa (N1-N2) EGFR-mutant NSCLC (ADJUVANT/CTONG1104): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018;19(1):139-48.
- Zhou C, Huang Y, Wang D, et al. A randomized multicenter phase III study of single administration of mecapegfilgrastim (HHPG-19K), a pegfilgrastim biosimilar, for prophylaxis of chemotherapy-induced neutropenia in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2016;17(2):119-27.

Codes

The following code list is not meant to be all-inclusive. Authorization requirements will vary by health plan. Please consult the applicable health plan for guidance on specific procedure codes.

Specific CPT codes for services should be used when available. Nonspecific or not otherwise classified codes may be subject to additional documentation requirements and review.

CPT

CPT® (Current Procedural Terminology) is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). CPT® five digit codes, nomenclature and other data are copyright by the American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved. AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. AMA assumes no liability for the data contained herein or not contained herein.

96377	Application of on-body injector (includes cannula insertion) for timed subcutaneous injection [Neulasta OnPro injector]
-------	---

HCPCS

J1442	Injection, filgrastim (G-CSF), excludes biosimilars, 1 microgram [Neupogen]
J1447	Injection, tbo-filgrastim, 1 microgram [Granix]
J2505	Injection, pegfilgrastim, 6 mg [Neulasta]
J2820	Injection, sargramostim (GM-CSF), 50 mcg [Leukine, Prokine]
Q5101	Injection, filgrastim-sndz, biosimilar, (Zarxio), 1 microgram
Q5108	Injection, pegfilgrastim-jmdb, biosimilar, (Fulphila), 0.5 mg
Q5110	Injection, filgrastim-aafi, biosimilar, (Nivestym), 1 microgram
Q5111	Injection, pegfilgrastim-cbqv, biosimilar, (Udenyca), 0.5 mg
Q5120	Injection, pegfilgrastim-bmez, biosimilar, (ziextenzo), 0.5 mg
Q5122	Injection, pegfilgrastim-apgf, biosimilar, (nyvepria), 0.5 mg

ICD-10 Diagnosis

All diagnoses

History

Status	Review Date	Effective Date	Action
Revised	04/21/2025	11/15/2025	Independent Multispecialty Physician Panel (IMPP) review. Changes made to the following sections: Breast cancer, Cervical cancer, Head and neck cancer, Non-small cell lung cancer, Small cell lung cancer, Ovarian cancer, Pancreatic cancer. and Soft tissue sarcoma.
Revised	10/23/2023	02/01/2024	IMPP review. Changes made to the following sections: Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Gastroesophageal Cancer, and Non-small cell lung cancer. Added required language to General Clinical Guideline per new Medicare regulations.
Created	02/03/2020	07/01/2021	IMPP review. Original effective date.