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DETAILED DRUG INFORMATION OF ADO TRASTUZUMAB EMTANSINE AND ITS THERAPEUTIC USES.

[1]Akansha Pandit, [1]Honey Desai, [1]Vedant Sheth, [1]Dhaval Chauhan, [2]S P Srinivas Nayak.

[1]Department of Pharmacy practice, Maliba pharmacy college, UKA tarsadia university, bardoli,Gujarat, India,394620
[1]Department of Pharmacy Practice, Parul Institute of Pharmacy and Research. Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India, 391760
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy Practice, Parul Institute of Pharmacy and Research. Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India, 391760.

ABSTRACT:

Ado trastuzumab emtansine, a medication used to treat breast cancer that is HER2-positive, is discussed in great detail in this review article. Ado-trastuzumab emtansine, sometimes referred to as T-DM1, is an amalgamation of the cytotoxic DM1 medication and the anti-HER2 medicine trastuzumab. This medication works by delivering DM1 to cancer cells via attaching on the HER 2 receptor on cancer cells. Cell cycle interruption and death of cells (apoptosis) are the results of this. It has been demonstrated that ado-trastuzumab emtansine is successful in treating HER 2-positive, early-stage breast cancer. But it can also result in negative side effects like discomfort, exhaustion, and even heart damage. This medication is administered intravenously and is metabolised in the liver. It has a half-life of roughly 70 hours and is eliminated through the urine and stool.Ado trastuzumab emtansine may interact with other medications and may require dose adjustment. In general, this is a good way to treat HER2-positive breast cancer.

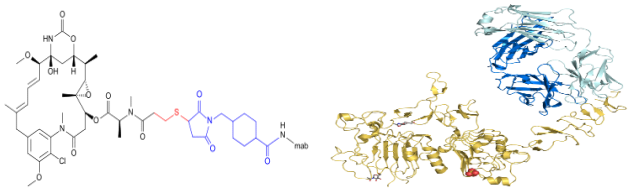
Keywords: T-DM1, HER2-positive breast cancer, targeted treatment, combination therapy,clinical evidence,trastuzumab-emtansine.

- **INTRODUCTION:**

For the management of HER 2-positive metastatic breast cancer, either alone or in conjunction with chemotherapy, trastuzumab is the first anti-HER2 medication that has been approved [1]. Breast cancer that is HER2-positive is treated with the antibody-drug combination (ADC) ado trastuzumab emtasine (T-DM1) [2]. It combines the cytotoxic medication DM1 with the monoclonal antibody trastuzumab. On the surface of certain breast cancer cells, the HERS2 protein is bound by trastuzumzb. Trastuzumab attaches to cancer cells releasing DM1 intracellularly, which kills the cancer cells [3].

1. Mechanism of action

On the surface of cancer cells, the humanised monoclonal antibody trastuzumab interacts to the HER2 receptor. DM1 is a cytotoxic agent that inhibits microtubule formation, which is essential for cell division. While binding to HER2, trastuzumab delivers DM1 to cancer cells where it is internalized and lysed. Apoptosis (programmed cell death) occurs in cells after the release of DM1.[4].

S.NO	BASIC INFORMATION OF THE DRUG	
1	**Structure**	
2	**Type**	Whole antibody
3	**Source**	Humanized (from mouse)
4	**Formula**	C6470H10012N1726O2013S42
5	**Molar mass**	145531.86 g·mol−1
6	**Pregnancy category**	Category D
7	**Routes of Administration**	Intravenous, subcutaneous
8	**Drug category**	Antineoplastic agent

2. Pharmacokinetics:

After intravenous administration, ada-trastuzumab emtansine is distributed to all main organs, including the liver, kidneys, and spleen. It is processed by the liver and eliminated in the urine and faeces.[5,6] As an intravenous infusion, ada-trastuzumab emtansine is administered. The drug is completely absorbed thirty minutes after infusion.Ada-trastuzumab emtansine is distributed throughout the body, including the liver, kidneys, and spleen. The distribution volume is approximately 1.3 L/kg.The liver is responsible for the metabolism of ado-trastuzumab emtansine. The main metabolism include DM1 and the cut-off form of trastuzumab. Cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 are responsible for metabolism in the liver. Ada-trastuzumab emtansine is eliminated through the urine and faeces. The half-life of elimination is approximately 70 hours.

3. Adverse drug reactions:

Sr No.	ADR	Mechanism	Clinical Significance
1	Thrombocytopenia	Microtubule disruption	May lead to bleeding complications
2	Hepatotoxicity	Metabolism in liver	Monitor liver function regularly
3	Cardiotoxicity	Inhibition of HER2	Assess cardiac function during therapy

4	Nausea/Vomiting	Patients may experience nausea or vomiting as a side effect of trastuzumab.	Manage with antiemetics
5	Fatigue	Trastuzumab may lead to increased weakness.	Manage with rest and supportive care
6	Muscle/joint pain	Ado-trastuzumab emtansine can cause musculoskeletal pain and joint discomfort in some patients.	Provide pain relief if necessary
7	Headache	Patients may experience headaches as a side effect of trastuzumab.	Manage with analgesics
8	Peripheral neuropathy	Trastuzumab emtansine can cause peripheral neuropathy resulting in sensory and motor disturbances.	Monitor and manage as needed
9	Skin rash	Skin rash and itching have been reported in patients receiving the medication.	May require topical treatments
10	Fever	Patients may develop fever as a consequence of ado trastuzumab emtansine.	Monitor and treat as necessary

4. Interactions:

Ada-trastuzumab emtansine can interact with other drugs, including chemotherapy drugs, immunosuppressants, and hormonal therapy drugs. [9]

Sr no.	Drug- drug interactions	Drug-food interactions
1	Anthracyclines	Grapefruits
2	HER2 inhibitors	Soy products
3	Live vaccines	Alcohol
4	Anticoagulants	St John's wort
5	Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors Eg:azoles, clarithromycin, alazanavir.	N/A
6	Others Strong CYP3A4 inducers	N/A

5. Indications:

Ada-trastuzumab emtansine is indicated for the treatment of patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer and who have previously taken trastuzumab and taxanes. [10].It is also suitable for the treatment of patients with HER2-positive, early breast cancer after surgery.

6. Dosage Forms & Strengths: Injection, (lyophilized powder for reconstitution)

- 100mg per vial
- 160mg per vial
- 20mg per mL following reconstitution

Early breast cancer

- Indicate for patients with remaining invasive disease (EBC) following a single drug aduvant of neoadjuvant taxane and trastuzumab. 3.6 mg/kg IV q 3 Weeks [9]
- Do not administer at doses >3.6 mg/kg
- Unless there is a recurrence or insufficient toxicity, continue treatment for the full 14 cycles.

Metastatic breast cancer

- The patients has been treated previously with trastuzumab and taxane alone or in combination, as monotherapy, for metastatic breast cancer (MBC), 6 month after additional therapy has been completed.
- 3.6 mg/kg IV q 3 Weeks
- Do not administer at doses >3.6 mg/kg

Dosage Modifications

- Dose reduction for adverse events.
- Do not re-escalate dose after reduction is made
- The first dose was reduced by 3mg/kg, and the second dose can reduced by 2.4 mg/kg.

Storage: Refrigerate vails at 2ºC to 8ºC (36ºF to 46ºF). Do not shake or freeze.

7. Clinical evidence

Trial	Treatment	PFS (median)	OS (median)
EMILIA	T-DM1	9.6 months	34.1 months
TH3RESA	T-DM1	9.6 months	34.1 months
KATHERINE	T-DM1	60.9 months	48.9 months

Individuals with HER2-positive breast cancer cells were included in all studies. The EMILIA [11] and TH3RESA [1213] tests included breast cancer cells persons, while the KATHERINE [14] test featured very early breast cancer cells individuals.The PFS column gives the average period from the start of therapy to the growth of cancer cells. The OS line shows the average time from the start of therapy to death from any cause T-DM1 shown a significant improvement in PFS compared to the other treatment groups in all three tests.T-DM1 also demonstrated a pattern for improved OS in the EMILIA and TH3RESA tests but not in the KATHERINE test.T-DM1 appears to be an effective therapy for advanced and early-stage HER2-positive breast cancer cells, according to the findings of these studies.

8. Combination drug with ado-trastuzumab emtansine

A monoclonal immune antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) called ada-trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) is recommended for the treatment of breast cancer cells that are HER2-positive. It is a first-in-class ADC that

includes targeted delivery of T-DM1, prescription antibiotics, hormone therapy, pain medication, and more.It can be made use of in mix with various other anti-cancer medicines for instance a few of the mixes examined with T-DM1 are:

- Capecitabine: An antibiotic utilized to deal with HER2 favorable breast cancer cells.[16]
- Pertuzumab: A monoclonal antibody that obstructs HER2 receptor binding to various other healthy proteins. [17]
- Lapatinib: A little particle tyrosine kinase prevention that targets the HER2 receptor. [18]

In some individuals with HER2-positive breast cancer, combinations with T-DM1 has been shown to be significantly more effective than T-DM1 alone.For instance, studies have actually shown that persons with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer cells who received T-DM1 + capecitabine had a significantly longer overall life (PFS) than those who did not (16.4 mm versus 11.1 mm).

However, treatment with T-DM1 also increases the risk of side effects. Patients who take T-DM1 along with capecitabine, for instance, are more prone to develop negative effects such fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and hair loss. Before choosing a course of treatment, it is crucial to examine the advantages and disadvantages of the T-DM1 combination therapy with your doctor.

CONCLUSION:

For the treatment of HER 2-positive breast cancer, ado-trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) has been modified.The medication as a significant anticancer effect due to the selectivity of trastuzumab and the cytotoxicity of DM1. It increases the survival rate in both the early and late stages of the disease.However, Ado-trastuzumab emtansine can cause liver damage and cause fatigue and nausea. Taking drugspharmacokinetic studies show the breakdown and elimination of the drug. After ado-trastuzumab emtansine is broken down by the liver, it is excreted mainly in the urine and faeces. Consider screening for interactions, particularly those affecting CYP3A4, to avoid complications. The combination of ado-trastuzumab emtansine may increase efficacy in some cases.Additional side effects of the combination should be considered. Ado-trastuzumab emtansine is a successful treatment for breast cancer that is HER2-positive. By using cytotoxic medications designed specifically for cancer cells, it offers patients hope.

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