

RASBURICASE

Indication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment and prophylaxis of acute hyperuricaemia in neonates with haematological malignancy at risk of rapid tumour lysis^{1,2}
INTRAVENOUS	Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vial: 1.5 mg (powder and 1 mL solvent)
	Dosage (prophylaxis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.2 mg/kg/day IV once daily for up to 5 days¹
	Dosage (treatment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.2 mg/kg/day IV once daily for up to 5 days or duration based on clinical response¹
	Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the 1 mL of supplied diluent to the 1.5 mg vial³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not shake.³ Mix by swirling gently³ Concentration now equal to 1.5 mg/mL Draw up the prescribed dose volume and make up to 50 mL total volume with 0.9% sodium chloride³
	Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime the infusion line and administer via a dedicated IV line¹ IV infusion via syringe driver pump over 30 minutes³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not filter^{1,3} On completion, disconnect syringe and infusion line (flush not required) If no dedicated IV line, flush with 15 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride before and after infusion¹
Special considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prescribe and administer under guidance from QCH Oncology⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For prophylaxis: a single-dose may be adequate (follow-up with close physical and laboratory monitoring)^{4,5} Administration beyond 5 days or 1 course of chemotherapy treatment is not recommended (treatment or prophylaxis)¹ Administer at least 4 hours before starting first chemotherapy cycle in high-risk patients⁶ Follow QCH guided protocol (a maximum dose may apply)⁴ Contraindications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G6PD deficiency¹ History of haemolytic reactions to rasburicase, or other cellular metabolic disorders known to cause haemolytic anaemia (to prevent haemolytic anaemia induced by hydrogen peroxide)¹ History of methemoglobinemia reactions to rasburicase¹ Antibodies may form but significance is unknown; with repeated exposure, may be an increased risk of hypersensitivity reactions⁷ (not approved for multiple treatment courses) Do not use concurrently with allopurinol¹
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FBC, liver and renal function⁵ at SMO discretion Clinical signs of jaundice¹ Pre-treatment screening for G6PD deficiency^{1,5} For onset of allergic type effects, especially skin allergic reactions, bronchospasm, hypotension including anaphylaxis¹ Vital signs: baseline, then 10 minutely during administration
Compatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium chloride 0.9%³ Via Y-site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information³
Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glucose solutions³ Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information³
Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information⁸
Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store at 2 to 8 °C⁸. Do not freeze⁸



Side effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypersensitivity and allergic reactions including rash, urticaria, rhinitis, bronchospasm, hypotension and anaphylaxis reported¹ • Blood pathology: hypophosphatemia¹, increased alanine aminotransferase with haematological or solid tumour malignancy treated with anti-cancer therapy¹ and rarely haemolysis¹ or methemoglobinemia¹ • Circulatory: peripheral oedema¹ • Digestive: constipation¹, diarrhea¹, vomiting¹ • Musculo-skeletal: involuntary muscle contractions⁹ • Nervous: fever⁹, seizures⁹
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recombinant urate-oxidase enzyme produced by a genetically modified <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> strain¹ • Uric acid is the final step in the catabolic pathway of purines¹ • Catalyses oxidation of uric acid into the inactive and soluble metabolite allantoin, which is excreted by the kidney. On elimination of allantoin, a high concentration of hydrogen peroxide is produced (refer to contraindications)¹ • Results in rapid and safe resolution of hyperuricemia allowing for maintenance of kidney function⁵
Abbreviations	G6PD: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, FBC: full blood count, IV: intravenous, QCH: Queensland Children's Hospital, SMO most senior medical officer
Keywords	rasburicase, tumour lysis syndrome, antihyperuricaemic, fasturtec, TLS, hyperuricaemia, haematological malignancy

The Queensland Clinical Guideline *Neonatal Medicines* is integral to and should be read in conjunction with this monograph. Refer to the disclaimer. Destroy all printed copies of this monograph after use.

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Document history

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