Ifosfamide

Essential medicine status ✓

Section: 8. Immunomodulators and antineoplastics > 8.2. Antineoplastics and supportive medicines > 8.2.1. Cytotoxic medicines

EMLc | ATC codes: L01AA06

Indication	Burkitt lymphoma including Burkitt leukaemia ICD11 code: 2A85.6
INN	Ifosfamide
Medicine type	Chemical agent
List type	Complementary
Formulations	**Parenteral > General injections > IV:** 500 mg in vial powder for injection ; 1 g in vial powder for injection ; 2 g in vial powder for injection
EML status history	First added in 2021 (TRS 1035)
Sex	All
Age	Also recommended for children
Therapeutic alternatives	The recommendation is for this specific medicine
Patent information	Patents have expired in most jurisdictions Read more about patents.
Tags	Cancer
Wikipedia	Ifosfamide
DrugBank	Ifosfamide

Expert Committee recommendation

The Expert Committee noted that the incidence of paediatric tumours has been steadily increasing over the past decades with the largest increases reported in youngest children. The Expert Committee recommended the extension of the current listings on the complementary list of the EMLc of the medicines outlined in the following table for the indications specified. Noting that these paediatric cancers also affect older children and adolescents, the Committee also recommended extending the listings for these medicines on the EML. Medicine: (Indication(s)) Carboplatin: (Nephroblastoma, ovarian and testicular germ cell tumours) Cyclophosphamide: (Nephroblastoma) Dactinomycin: (Ewing sarcoma) Dexamethasone: (Burkitt lymphoma) Etoposide: (Acute myeloid leukaemia, nephroblastoma, osteosarcoma) Hydrocortisone: (Burkitt lymphoma) Ifosfamide: (Burkitt lymphoma, nephroblastoma) Imatinib: (Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia) Irinotecan: (Nephroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma) Methotrexate: (Burkitt lymphoma) Methylprednisolone: (Burkitt lymphoma) The Committee noted that administration of intravenous cyclophosphamide or ifosfamide required the use of the accompanying medicine mesna to prevent haemorrhagic cystitis commonly associated with these treatments. The Committee therefore also recommended the extension of the current listing for mesna on the EML and EMLc to include the indications of nephroblastoma and Burkitt lymphoma.

Background

The proposed medicines are all included on the EMLc for other cancer indications.

Public health relevance

Cancer is a leading cause of death in children globally; the most common cancer types in children are leukaemias, lymphomas and central nervous system tumours (1). Childhood cancers generally cannot be prevented or screened for, so improving outcomes for children with cancer relies on early and accurate diagnosis and access to effective treatments. In 2018, WHO launched the Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer, to provide leadership and technical assistance to Member States to build

and sustain high-quality childhood cancer programmes. The goal of this initiative is to achieve at least 60% survival for all children with cancer globally by 2030 (2).

Benefits

Cancer in children and adolescents is almost exclusively treated according to national and international treatment protocols. This is the case for first treatment and relapsed and refractory disease. Treatment regimens are devised by clinical experts from relevant tumour groups and are further developments of previous regimens. Often these treatment protocols consist of the standard arm that has proven to be effective based on previous experimental trials. All medicines proposed in this application are part of international treatment regimens and are considered the standard of care. Acute myeloid leukaemia – etoposide Etoposide is included in multiple trial regimens as standard therapy for children with acute myeloid leukaemia, including the AML-BFM 2012 (3), NOPHO-DBH AML 2012 (4) and ML DS 2006 (5) trials. Nephroblastoma – carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, ifosfamide, irinotecan Carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, ifosfamide and irinotecan are included as chemotherapy interventions along with dactinomycin, doxorubicin, melphalan and vincristine in the SIOP 2001/GPOH (6) and Umbrella SIOP-RTSG 2016 (7) trial regimens for nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour). Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – imatinib Imatinib is included in the ALLTogether trial regimen for children and young adults with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (8) and the EsPhALL trial regimen for children with Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (9). Ewing sarcoma – dactinomycin Dactinomycin is included in many trial regimens for Ewing sarcoma, including EICESS-92 (10), Euro-Ewing 2012 (11,12) and Euro-Ewing 99 (13,14) trials. Ovarian and testicular germ cell tumours – carboplatin Carboplatin is included in the MAKEI-V regimen for malignant extracranial germ cell tumours (15), and is recommended in chemotherapy regimens for extracranial germ cell tumours in children and adolescents in guidelines issued by the Children’s Cancer and Leukaemia Group in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (16). Burkitt lymphoma – dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, ifosfamide, methylprednisolone, methotrexate Dexamethasone, ifosfamide and methotrexate are included in the LBL 2018 regimen for Burkitt lymphoma (17). Hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone and methotrexate are included in the Inter-B-NHL Ritux 2010 regimen (18,19). Osteosarcoma – etoposide Etoposide is included in the French OS2006 regimen for osteosarcoma (20,21). Rhabdomyosarcoma – irinotecan Irinotecan is included in the EpSSG FaR-RMS (22) and the VIT-0910 regimens for frontline or relapsed or refractory rhabdomyosarcoma (23,24).

Harms

Chemotherapy is associated with serious adverse events in the acute setting and also in the long term in cancer survivors; it therefore requires close monitoring (25–27). All proposed medicines in this application are already included on the EMLc. Their safety profiles are well known as a result of long-standing experience with their use.

Cost / cost effectiveness

Not reported in the application.

WHO guidelines

WHO guidelines for the treatment of paediatric cancer are not available. Burkitt lymphoma and nephroblastoma are among the six tracer cancers in the WHO Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer.

Availability

The proposed medicines are already included on the EMLc and are available in branded and generic forms.

Other considerations

The EML Cancer Medicines Working Group advised that it supported expansion of the listings on the EMLc for the proposed cancer medicines for the proposed new indications. These medicines are all used in standard, multimodal chemotherapy protocols for the proposed indications. Expanding the EMLc indications for these medicines would support the goals of WHO Global Paediatric Cancer initiative and contribute towards the achievement of the best possible cancer care for children. The Working Group acknowledged that the availability of clinical evidence in the paediatric context was limited but considered that obtaining the usual level of evidence required for EML listings was unlikely. In this case, efficacy and safety could be accepted based on extrapolation of the well known benefits and harms from use of these medicines in adults, for other indications in children and as part of standard cancer care in children.

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