

115: NK1 Receptor Antagonist & Olanzapine Given as Part of a 4-Drug Regimen with High Emetic Risk Chemotherapy



What is this measure?

- High emetic risk chemotherapy is defined as greater than 90% frequency of emesis (vomiting) from chemotherapy in the absence of effective preventative measures
- **Goals of this measure include:**
 - Increasing the use of guideline-concordant prescribing of antiemetic therapy
 - Increasing the use of olanzapine
 - Reduce unplanned medical care or hospitalization
- **4-Drug Antiemetic Regimen For High Emetic Risk Chemotherapy:**
 - Neurokinin-1 Receptor Antagonists (NK1RA)
 - Corticosteroids
 - 5HT3 Receptor Antagonists
 - Olanzapine
- **Resources:**
 - ASCO Guidelines: <https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.20.01296>
 - NCCN Guidelines: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28687576/>

Why is this measure important?

- Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is a feared side effects of cancer treatment
- If not adequately controlled, CINV can add to patients' morbidity, cost of therapy, and impair the patient's quality of life
- Appropriate use of antiemetics in patients receiving high emetic risk chemotherapy improves symptoms, decreases unscheduled medical care, and reduces the risk of unplanned hospitalization

What is included in this measure?

- Determine if patient received chemotherapy
 - Chemotherapy administered, date of chemotherapy start, patient received IV chemotherapy during cycle 1 of initial chemotherapy treatment (yes/no), start date of IV chemotherapy during cycle 1 of initial treatment
- Determine emetic risk of chemotherapy received
- Determine what antiemetics were administered including dates of administration

Where can abstractors find this information?

- Medication Administration Record (MAR)
- Chemotherapy Flowsheet
- Medication List or Pharmacy Records
- Abstractors may use the search option in some EMRs

