

**REDINGTON-FAIRVIEW
GENERAL HOSPITAL**
(207) 474-5121 / WWW.RFGH.NET

dob phone #

RiTUXimab Infusion – Page 2

INFUSION and Monitoring

Dilution: Dilute in 250mls of sodium chloride 0.9%. Adjust volume as needed to insure final concentration between 1 to 4 mg/ml

Monitoring:

- Check and document blood pressure, heart rate, and respirations before infusion, every 15 minutes x 2, every 30 minutes for duration of infusion, at end of infusion. Observe for 30 minutes after infusion complete. If patient unable to report symptoms of infusion related reaction, monitor vital signs as above, every 15 minutes for the duration of the infusion.
- Check SaO₂ before infusion and prn.

Infusion: *Initial infusion* at 50 **mg**/hour. If no hypersensitivity or infusion events, increase by 50 **mg**/hour every 30 minutes to maximum rate of 400 **mg** per hour.

- If initial infusion is well tolerated, **second infusion** may start at 100 **mg**/hour and increase in 100 **mg**/hour increments every 30 minutes, to a maximum rate of 400 **mg**/hour..
- If increased rate tolerated for 2nd infusion, **subsequent infusions** may be started at 200 **mL** /hour and increased to 400 **mL**/ hour after 30 minutes.
- If more than 8 weeks have elapsed between doses, treat as initial infusion and start at 50 **mgs**/ hour.
See back of form for common infusion reactions and management

Infusion Reactions

SEVERE:

- RiTUXimab has caused severe infusion reactions. The most severe manifestations and sequelae include pulmonary infiltrates, acute respiratory distress syndrome, MI, ventricular fibrillation, and cardiogenic shock..
 - Most occurred within the first 30 to 120 minutes of the first infusion
 - The following factors are associated with increased risk: female gender, pulmonary infiltrates, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia or mantle cell lymphoma.
- ➔ If any of these signs and symptoms of a severe infusion reaction occurs- **hypotension, chest pain, angioedema, hypoxia, or bronchospasm**, interrupt the RiTUXimab infusion and contact the physician or hospitalist.
- For hives** – Administer Diphenhydramine 25-50mg IV
- For symptoms of anaphylaxis** – Administer Epinephrine 0.3mg SQ x1 and hydrocortisone 100mg IV
- If patient hypotensive**, increase rate of sodium chloride 0.9% to wide open.
- If oxygen saturations dropping**, administer oxygen at 2 liters via nasal cannula or non-rebreather mask.

Other treatments may be indicated and ordered by the physician, including, IV fluids, vasopressors, bronchodilators, diphenhydramine, and acetaminophen.

In most cases, the infusion can be resumed at a 50% reduction in rate (eg, from 100 mg/hour to 50 mg/hour) when symptoms have completely resolved.

MILD TO MODERATE: Fever and chills are very common.

Other common infusion reactions include: nausea, pruritus, asthenia, headache, throat irritation, rhinitis, urticaria, rash, vomiting, myalgia, dizziness. If these occur, stop infusion. Resume at half previous rate when symptoms resolve.