

Upper Borough Walls
Bath, BA1 1RL
T 01225 465941
info@rnhrd.nhs.uk
www.rnhrd.nhs.uk

DMARD MONITORING GUIDELINES –Reviewed 23.01.15

**RNHRD GP TELEPHONE ADVICE LINE (from 11.00am to 1.00 pm daily):
07747 630875**

The current **BSR DMARD and Denosumab Monitoring Guidelines** are now available via the following link: <http://www.rnhrd.nhs.uk/our-services/for-clinicians>

Ciclosporin

A. Indications: (Licensed) RA, psoriasis and atopic dermatitis

B. Dose: Grade of evidence: C

(1) RA starting dose: 2.5 mg/kg/day in two divided doses for 6 weeks and then may be increased at 2–4 weeks intervals by 25mg until clinically effective or the maximum dose of 4 mg/kg/day is reached [1–3].

Maintenance dose: Often effective between 2.5–3.2 mg/kg/day. Adjust to patient's tolerance and benefit. Constantly evaluate response and toxicity before increasing to the maximum dose.

Maximum dose: 4 mg/kg/day [1–3].

(2) Psoriasis and atopic dermatitis (BAD) starting dose: 2.5–5 mg/kg/day depending on disease severity and then treated according to response;

Maximum dose: 5 mg/kg/day.

C. Route of administration: Oral

D. Time to response: 3 months; If no clinical response at maximum tolerated dose for 3 months, then withdraw the treatment [3, 4].

E. Cautions: Grade of evidence: A & C

(1) Pregnancy and lactation [5, 6].

(2) Grapefruit including grapefruit juice must be avoided for 1 h before or after taking ciclosporin tablets as bioavailability is increased [2].

(3) Malignancy such as lymphomas, etc [4, 6].

F. Contraindications: Grade of evidence: C

- (1) Uncontrolled hypertension [1, 4, 6–8].
- (2) Renal and liver failure (in patients with RA) [6].
- (3) Severe electrolyte imbalance i.e. hyperkalemia [1, 2].
- (4) Suspected systemic infection or sepsis [6].

G. Notable drug interaction (refer to BNF and SPC)

- (1) Diclofenac: Reduce the dose of diclofenac by 50% [1–3]
- (2) Colchicine: To be avoided [1, 2].
- (3) Simvastatin: maximum dose 10 mg/day [6].
- (4) Nifedipine: use with caution [6].
- (5) Digoxin: May increase the serum levels of digoxin [6].
- (6) St. John's Wort: decreases ciclosporin activity [6].
- (7) Potassium sparing diuretics.

H. Monitoring schedule: Grade of evidence: C

	BSR and BAD
(a) Pre-treatment assessment	FBC including differential white cell count, U&E, creatinine: (check twice, 2 weeks apart, to obtain a mean value for creatinine), LFT, fasting lipids, creatinine clearance prior to starting the drug. Blood pressure: to be \leq 140/90 before treatment on two measurements 2 weeks apart [8]. If greater than this, treat hypertension before starting ciclosporin. In patients with psoriatic arthritis: assess whether patient has received PUVA before commencing ciclosporin. If total dose exceeds 1000J discuss with dermatologists.
(b) Monitoring	FBC & LFT: once a month until dose and trend stable for 3 months, and then 3-monthly. Serum electrolytes including potassium and creatinine every 2 weeks until dose and trend stable for 3 months and then monthly. Watch when NSAID is added, particularly diclofenac. Chest fasting lipids periodically [3]. Blood pressure (BP): check BP each time patient attends monitoring clinic and maintain \leq 140/90.

I. Actions to be taken: Grade of evidence: C

Creatinine rises >30% from baseline	Repeat in 1 week and if still >30% above baseline withhold until discussed with the specialist team.
Potassium rises to above the reference range	Withhold until discussed with the specialist team.
Platelets <150 x 10⁹/l	Withhold until discussed with the specialist team.
'Significant' rise in fasting lipids	Withhold until discussed with the specialist team.
High BP: \geq 140/90 on two consecutive readings 2 weeks apart	Treat blood pressure before stopping the ciclosporin (note interactions with several anti-hypertensives). If BP cannot be controlled, stop ciclosporin and obtain BP control before restarting ciclosporin. Discuss with the specialist team.
AST, ALT or alkaline phosphatase more than 2x upper limit of reference range	Withhold until discussed with the specialist team. Check any other reason such as alcohol, drug interaction including over the counter medication.
Abnormal bruising	Check FBC immediately and withhold until discussed with the specialist team.

AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase.

J. Immunization:

- (1) Patients receiving ciclosporin must not receive immunization with live vaccines. Inactivated polio is available although suboptimal response may be seen.
- (2) Annual flu vaccination is recommended.
- (3) In patients receiving ciclosporin exposed to chickenpox or shingles, passive immunization should be carried out using VZIG.

References

Ciclosporin

- 1 British Society for Rheumatology. National Guidelines for the monitoring of second line drugs, 2000. www.rheumatology.org.uk/
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- 3 Summary of Product Characteristics from Novartis as makers of Neoral, (in respect of Rheumatoid Disease). Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Ltd, Surrey, UK. <http://emc.medicines.org.uk/emc/assets/c/html/DisplayDoc.asp?DocumentID=1307> (17 October 2007, date last accessed).

4 Neoral Label information <http://www.fda.gov/cder/foi/label/2002/50715s10s14lbl.pdf>
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5 Dijkmans BA. Safety aspects of ciclosporin in rheumatoid arthritis. *Drugs* 1995;50(suppl. 1):41–7.

6 Adverse Drug Reactions Information Service, Yellow Card Data, 2004.

7 Flipo RM, Cortet B, Duquesne B, Delacambre B. Cyclosporin-A in refractory rheumatoid arthritis. *Rev Med Interne* 1994;15:166–73.

8 Hypertension: management of hypertension in adults in primary care, 2006. <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG34/guidance/pdf/English> (15th February 2008, date last accessed).