CHAPTER 135 — REFERENCES

1. Griffin AM, Butow PN, Coates AS, et al. On the receiving end. V: Patient perceptions of the side effects of cancer chemotherapy in 1993. *Ann Oncol* 1996;7:189–195.
2. O'Brien BJ, Rusthoven J, Rocchi A, et al. Impact of chemotherapy-associated nausea and vomiting on patients' functional status and on costs: survey of five Canadian centers. *CMAJ* 1993;149:296–302.
3. Martin CG, Rubenstein EB, Elting LS, et al. Measuring chemotherapy-induced nausea and emesis. *Cancer* 2003;98:645–655.
4. O'Brien BJ, Rusthoven J, Rocchi A, et al. Impact of chemotherapy-associated nausea and vomiting on patients' functional status and on costs: survey of five Canadian centers. *CMAJ* 1993;149:296–302.
5. Roila F, Donati D, Tamberi S, et al. Delayed emesis: Incidence, pattern, prognostic factors and optimal treatment. *Support Care Cancer* 2002;10: 88–95.
6. Kris MG, Roila F, De Mulder PH, et al. Delayed emesis following anticancer chemotherapy. *Support Care Cancer* 1998;6:228–232.
7. Kris MG, Gralla RJ, Clark RA, et al. Incidence, course, and severity of delayed nausea and vomiting following the administration of high-dose cisplatin. *J Clin Oncol* 1985;3:1379–1384.
8. Morrow GR, Roscoe JA, Krishner JJ, et al. Anticipatory nausea and vomiting in the era of 5-HT_3 antiemetics. *Support Care Cancer* 1998;6:244–247.
9. Borison HL, Wang SC. Physiology and pharmacology of vomiting. *Pharmacol Rev* 1953;5:193–230.
10. Sanger GJ, Andrews PLR. Treatment of nausea and vomiting: gaps in our knowledge. *Auton Neurosci* 2006;129:3–16.
11. Carpenter DO, Briggs DB, Strominger N. Peptide-induced emesis in dogs. *Behav Brain Res* 1984;11:277–281.
12. Miller AD, Wilson VJ. "Vomiting Center" reanalyzed: an electrical stimulation study. *Brain Res* 1983;270:154–158.
13. Wang SC. Emetic and antiemetic drugs. In: Root WS, Hofmann FG, eds. *Physiological Pharmacology: A Comprehensive Treatise*. Vol. II. New York: Academic Press; 1965:255.
14. Leslie RA. Neuroactive substances in the dorsal vagal complex of the medulla oblongata: nucleus of the tractus solitarius, area postrema, and dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus. *Neurochem Int* 1985;7:191–211.
15. Hesketh PJ. Understanding the pathobiology of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. *Oncology (Williston Park)* 2004;18:9–14.
16. Fozard JR. Neuronal 5-HT receptors in the periphery. *Neuropharmacology* 1984;23:1473–1486.
17. Kilpatrick GJ, Jones BJ, Tyers MB. Binding of the 5-HT_3 ligand, (^{3}H) GR65630, to rat area postrema, vagus nerve and the brains of several species. *Eur J Pharmacol* 1989;159:157–164.
18. Pratt GD, Bowery NG. The 5-HT_3 receptor ligand, (^{3}H)-BRL 43694, binds to presynaptic sites in the nucleus tractus solitarius of the rat. *Neuropharmacology* 1989;28:1367–1376.
19. Andrews PLR, Judd JA. The role of tachykinins and the tachykinin NK_1 receptor in nausea and emesis. In: Holzer P, ed. *Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology*. New York, Berlin: Springer; 2004:359.
20. Quartara L, Maggi CA. The tachykinin NK_1 receptor. Part II: distribution and pathophysiological roles. *Neuropeptides* 1998;32:1–49.
21. Bountra C, Bunce K, Dale T, et al. Antiemetic profile of a non-peptide neurokinin NK_1 receptor antagonist, CP-99,994 in ferrets. *Eur J Pharamacol* 1993;249:R3–R4.
22. Tattersall FD, Rycroft W, Hargreaves RJ, et al. The tachykinin NK_1 receptor antagonist CP-99,994 attenuates cisplatin induced emesis in the ferret. *Eur J Pharamacol* 1993;250:R5–R6.
23. Tattersall FD, Rycroft W, Francis B, et al. Tachykinin NK_1 receptor antagonists act centrally to inhibit emesis induced by the chemotherapeutic agent cisplatin in ferrets. *Neuropharmacology* 1996;35:1121–1129.
24. Tramer MR, Carroll D, Campbell FA. Cannabinoids for control of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting: quantitative systematic review. *BMJ* 2001;7:16–21.
25. Naylor RJ, Rudd JA. Mechanisms of chemotherapy/radiotherapy-induced emesis in animal models. *Oncology* 1996;53:8–17.
26. Hesketh PJ, Van Bells S, Aapro M, et al. Differential involvement of neurotransmitters through the time course of cisplatin-induced emesis as revealed by therapy with specific receptor antagonists. *Eur J Cancer* 2003;39: 1074–1080.
27. Endo T, Minami M, Hirafuji M, et al. Neurochemistry and neuropharmacology of emesis-the role of serotonin. *Toxicology* 2000;16:189–201.
28. Hesketh PJ, Plagge P, Bryson JC. Single-dose ondansetron for prevention of acute cisplatin-induced emesis: analysis of efficacy and prognostic factors. In: Bianchi AL, Grelot L, Miller AD, et al. eds. *Mechanisms and Control of Emesis*. London: John Libbey; 1992:25.
29. du Bois A, Meerpohl HG, Vach W, et al. Course, patterns, and risk-factors for chemotherapy-induced emesis in cisplatin-pretreated patients: a study with ondansetron. *Eur J Cancer* 1992;28:450–457.
30. Osoba D, Zee B, Pater J, et al. Determinants of postchemotherapy nausea and vomiting in patients with cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1997;15:116–123.
31. Hesketh P, Navari R, Grote T, et al. Double-blind, randomized comparison of the antiemetic efficacy of intravenous dolasetron mesylate and intravenous ondansetron in the prevention of acute cisplatin-induced emesis in patients with cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1996;14:2242–2249.
32. Pollera CF, Giannarelli D. Prognostic factors influencing cisplatin-induced emesis. *Cancer* 1989;64:1117–1122.
33. de Witt R, Herrstedt J, Rapoport B, et al. Addition of the oral NK_1 antagonist aprepitant to standard antiemetics provides protection against nausea and vomiting during multiple cycles of cisplatin-based chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:4105–4111.
34. Kaiser R, Sezer O, Papies A, et al. Patient-tailored antiemetic treatment with 5-hydroxytryptamine type 3 receptor antagonists according to cytochrome P-450 2D6 genotypes. *J Clin Oncol* 2002;20:2805–2811.
35. Tremblay P, Kaiser R, Sezer O, et al. Variations in the 5-hydroxytryptamine type 3B receptor gene as predictors of the efficacy of antiemetic treatment in cancer patients. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:2147–2155.
36. Hesketh PJ, Kris MG, Grunberg SM, et al. Proposal for classifying the acute emetogenicity of cancer chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 1997;15:103–109.
37. Basch E, Prestrud AA, Hesketh PJ, et al. Antiemetics: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline update. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29: 4189–1498.
38. Roila F, Herrstedt J, Aapro M, et al. Guideline update for MASCC and ESMO in the prevention of chemotherapy- and radiotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: results of the Perugia consensus conference. *Ann Oncol* 2010;21: v232–v243.
39. Grunberg SM, Osoba D, Hesketh PJ, et al. Evaluation of new antiemetic agents and definition of antineoplastic agent emetogenicity—an update. *Support Care Cancer* 2005;13:80–84.
40. Bonneterre J, Chevallier B, Metz R, et al. A randomized double-blind comparison of ondansetron and metoclopramide in the prophylaxis of emesis induced by cyclophosphamide, fluorouracil, and doxorubicin or epirubicin chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 1990;8:1063–1069.
41. del Giglio A, Soares HP, Caparroz C, et al. Granisetron is equivalent to ondansetron for prophylaxis of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. *Cancer* 2000;89:2301–2308.
42. Perez EA, Hesketh P, Sandbach J, et al. Comparison of single-dose oral granisetron versus intravenous ondansetron in the prevention of nausea and vomiting induced by moderately emetogenic chemotherapy: a multicenter, double-blind, randomized parallel study. *J Clin Oncol* 1998;16:754–760.
43. Eisenberg P, Figueroa-Vadillo J, Zamora R, et al. Improved prevention of moderately emetogenic chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting with palonosetron, a pharmacologically novel 5-HT3 receptor antagonist: results of a phase III, single-dose trial versus dolasetron. *Cancer* 2003;98:2473–2482.
44. Gralla R, Lichinitser M, Van Der Vegt S, et al. Palonosetron improves prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting following moderately emetogenic chemotherapy: results of a double-blind randomized phase III trial comparing single doses of palonosetron with ondansetron. *Ann Oncol* 2003;14:1570–1577.
45. Aapro MS, Grunberg SM, Manikhas GM, et al. A phase III double-blind, randomized trial of palonosetron compared with ondansetron in preventing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting following highly emetogenic chemotherapy. *Ann Oncol* 2006;17:1441–1449.
46. Saito M, Aogi K, Sekine I, et al. Palonosetron plus dexamethasone versus granisetron plus dexamethasone for prevention of nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy: a double-blind, double dummy, randomized, comparative phase III trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2009;10:115–124.
47. Boccia R, Grunberg S, Franco-Gonzales E. Efficacy of oral palonosetron compared to intravenous palonosetron for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting associated with moderately emetogenic chemotherapy: a phase 3 trial. *Support Care Cancer* 2013;21:1453–1460.
48. Ioannidis JPA, Hesketh PJ, Lau J. Contribution of dexamethasone to control of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: a meta-analysis of randomized evidence. *J Clin Oncol* 2000;18:3409–3422.
49. Italian Group for Antiemetic Research. Double-blind, dose-finding study of four intravenous doses of dexamethasone in the prevention of cisplatin-induced acute emesis. *J Clin Oncol* 1998;16:2937–2942.
50. Italian Group for Antiemetic Research. Randomized, double-blind, dose-finding study of dexamethasone in preventing acute emesis induced by anthracyclines, carboplatin, or cyclophosphamide. *J Clin Oncol* 2004;22: 725–729.
51. Hesketh PJ, Grunberg SM, Gralla RJ, et al. The oral neurokinin-1 antagonists aprepitant for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: a multinational, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in patients receiving high-dose cisplatin—the Aprepitant Protocol 052 Study Group. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:4112–4119.
52. Poli-Bigelli S, Rodrigues-Pereira J, Carides AD, et al. Addition of the neurokinin 1 receptor antagonist aprepitant to standard antiemetic therapy improves control of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting. *Cancer* 2003;97:3090–3098.
53. de Wit R, Herrstedt J, Rapoport B, et al. Addition of the oral NK_1 antagonist aprepitant to standard antiemetics provides protection against nausea and vomiting during multiple cycles of cisplatin-based chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21:4105–4111.

54. Warr DG, Hesketh PJ, Gralla RJ, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of aprepitant for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with breast cancer after moderately emetogenic chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2005;23:2822–2830.
55. Rapoport BL, Jordan K, Boice JA, et al. Aprepitant for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting associated with a broad range of moderately emetogenic chemotherapy and tumor types: a randomized, double blind study. *Support Care Cancer* 2010;18:423–431.
56. Hesketh PJ, Wright O, Rosati G, et al. Single-dose intravenous casopitant in combination with ondansetron and dexamethasone for the prevention of oxaliplatin-induced nausea and vomiting: a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, active-controlled, two arm, parallel group study. *Support Care Cancer* 2012;20:1471–1478.
57. Grunberg S, Chua D, Maru A, et al. Single dose fosaprepitant for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting associated with cisplatin therapy: randomized, double-blind study protocol—EASE. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:1495–1501.
58. McCrea JB, Majumdar AK, Goldberg MR, et al. Effects of the neurokinin 1 receptor antagonist aprepitant on the pharmacokinetics of dexamethasone and methylprednisolone. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2003;74:17–24.
59. Hesketh P, Rossi G, Rizzi G, et al. Efficacy of NEPA, a novel combination of netupitant (NETU) and palonosetron (PALO), for prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) following highly emetogenic chemotherapy (HEC). *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:Abstr 9512.
60. Aapro MS, Rossi G, Rizzi G, et al. Phase III study of NEPA, a fixed-dose combination of netupitant (NETU) and palonosetron (PALO), versus PALO for prevention of chemotherapy-induced Nausea and vomiting (CINV) following moderately emetogenic chemotherapy (MEC). *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31: LBA9514.
61. Navari RM, Gray SE, Kerr AC. Olanzapine versus aprepitant for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: a randomized phase III trial. *J Support Oncol* 2011;9:188–195.
62. Boccia RV, Gordan LN, Clark G, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of transdermal granisetron for the control of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting associated with moderately and highly emetogenic multi-day chemotherapy: a randomized, double-blind, phase III trial. *Support Care Cancer* 2011;19:1609–1617.
63. Einhorn LH, Rapoport B, Koeller J, et al. Antiemetic therapy for multiple-day chemotherapy and high-dose chemotherapy with stem cell transplant: review and consensus statement. *Support Care Cancer* 2005;13: 112–116.
64. Stiff PJ, Fox-Geiman MP, Kiley K, et al. Prevention of nausea and vomiting associated with stem cell transplant: results of a prospective, randomized trial of aprepitant used with highly emetogenic preparative regimens. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant* 2013;19:49–55.e1.
65. Razavi D, Delvaux N, Farvacques C, et al. Prevention of adjustment disorders and anticipatory nausea secondary to adjuvant chemotherapy: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study assessing the usefulness of alprazolam. *J Clin Oncol* 1993;11:1384–1390.
66. de Wit R, de Boer AC, vd Linden GHM, et al. Effective cross-over to granisetron after failure to ondansetron, a randomized double blind study in patients failing ondansetron plus dexamethasone during the first 24 hours following highly emetogenic chemotherapy. *Br J Cancer* 2001;85: 1099–1101.
67. Navari RM, Nagy CK, Gray SE. The use of olanzapine versus metoclopramide for the treatment of breakthrough chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients receiving highly emetic chemotherapy. *Support Care Cancer* 2013;21:1655–1663.