Carcinoplatin is a platinum coordination compound that is used as a cancer chemotherapeutic agent. The primary mechanism of carcinoplatin is its ability to bind and cross-link DNA, leading to the formation of DNA adducts that can result in DNA double-strand breaks and eventual cell death. Carcinoplatin is approved for the treatment of various types of cancer, including ovarian, cervical, and testicular cancer.

**Comparative Efficacy**

In two prospectively randomized, controlled studies conducted by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, Clinical Trials, carcinoplatin in combination with cyclophosphamide every 28 days for six cycles was compared to cisplatin in combination with cyclophosphamide for the treatment of advanced ovarian carcinoma. The results showed that both treatments were equally effective in terms of clinical response rate, time to progression, and overall survival. However, the carcinoplatin regimen had a lower incidence of severe adverse events, particularly neurotoxicity and ototoxicity.

**Comparative Toxicity**

In patients with creatinine clearances below 60 mL/min the total body and renal clearances of carcinoplatin decrease as the creatinine clearance decreases. In patients with creatinine clearances of about 60 mL/min or greater, plasma levels of intact carcinoplatin decay in a biexponential manner with a half-life of 3 to 8 hours. The use of concomitant diuretics can increase the clearance of carcinoplatin, and therefore may be beneficial in patients with impaired renal function.

**Comparative Pharmacology**

Carcinoplatin is eliminated primarily by renal excretion. In patients with normal renal function, approximately 50% of an administered dose of carcinoplatin is excreted in the urine within 24 hours. In patients with impaired renal function, the half-life of carcinoplatin may be prolonged.

**Clinical Response in Measurable Disease Patients**

In patients with advanced ovarian carcinoma, the response rate to carcinoplatin in combination with cyclophosphamide was 34.6% (33/95) for the carcinoplatin arm and 18.3% (17/93) for the cisplatin arm. The median duration of response for the carcinoplatin arm was 10 months, compared to 6 months for the cisplatin arm. These results indicate that carcinoplatin has an advantage over cisplatin in terms of response rate and duration of response.

**Use in a Single Agent for Second-Line Treatment of Advanced Ovarian Cancer**

In a study of 110 patients with advanced ovarian cancer who had progressed on previous treatments, the response rate to carcinoplatin alone was 35% (38/110). The median duration of response was 7 months. These results suggest that carcinoplatin may be an effective treatment option for patients who have failed previous chemotherapy regimens.

**Other Side Effects**

Other side effects observed in patients treated with carcinoplatin include anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, myelosuppression, and neurotoxicity. The incidence and severity of these side effects can be minimized by careful monitoring of blood counts and liver function tests, and by adjusting the dose of carcinoplatin as necessary.
What should I avoid while taking carboplatin injection?

If you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant, or if you are breast feeding, let your doctor know right away, carboplatin injection may harm your developing fetus or breastfeeding baby. If you are a woman of childbearing age, you should take birth control to avoid getting pregnant while you are taking carboplatin injection.

You should avoid contact with adults and children who have infections, and tell your doctor if you have these symptoms of infection such as cough, fever, and/or diarrhea. Also, while you are being treated with carboplatin injection or after you stop treatment, feel sick or have a fever before getting any immunizations (vaccinations). Avoid contact with adults or children who have received oral polio vaccine since they can pass the polio virus to you.

What are the possible side effects of carboplatin injection?

Carboplatin injection may cause unwanted effects, particularly because carboplatin injection interferes with the growth of normal cells as well as cancer cells. For example, the occurrence of another cancer (secondary malignancy) has been associated with carboplatin injection treatment.

The most serious side effect of carboplatin injection are:

- Bleeding and reduced blood cells, including reduced red blood cells (anemia) and platelets (needed for proper blood clotting), which may be severe enough to require blood transfusion. You should tell your doctor right away if you notice any unusual bleeding or bruising, including black or red stools in the urine.
- Infection – carboplatin injection can temporarily lower the number of white blood cells in your blood, increasing the risk of infection.
- Nausea and vomiting – during and after treatment the doctor or nurse will observe you carefully for signs of allergic reaction.
- Kidney and liver problems.
- Loss of hearing or ringing in the ear.

Contact your doctor right away if you experience any of these effects, or notice effects that worry you or are unusual.

Of the serious side effects associated with carboplatin injection treatment, the most common are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, fatigue, and numbness.

This medicine was prescribed for your particular condition. It must be given under close medical supervision by a doctor trained in the use of drugs for the treatment of cancer.

This summary does not include everything there is to know about carboplatin injection. Medicine is sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in patient leaflets. If you have questions or concerns, or want more information about carboplatin injection, your physician and pharmacist have the complete information upon which your treatment is based. You may want to read it and discuss it with your doctor. Remember, no written summary can replace careful discussion with your doctor.

What are the effects of carboplatin injection treatment?

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What to do if you miss a dose of carboplatin injection?

This medication is usually given as an infusion lasting 15 minutes or longer. No pre- or post-treatment hydration or antiemetics are required.

What happens if I overdose on carboplatin injection?

Carboplatin injection is given under close medical supervision by a doctor trained in the use of drugs for the treatment of cancer. If you experience any of the following effects, contact your doctor immediately:

1. Nausea and vomiting
2. Severe vomiting
3. Diarrhea
4. Numbness or tingling of the hands or feet
5. Leukopenia
6. Thrombocytopenia
7. Anemia
8. Mucositis
9. Nephrosis
10. Ototoxicity
11. Anaphylaxis
12. Hyperglycemia
13. Hypocalcemia
14. Hyperkalemia
15. Hypomagnesemia
16. Hypokalemia
17. Hypophosphatemia
18. Hypomagnesemia
19. Hypocalcemia
20. Hypokalemia
21. Hypophosphatemia

If you experience any of these effects, contact your doctor immediately.

What should I do in case of emergency?

If you experience any of these effects, contact your doctor immediately.

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