

# Ganciclovir

## Newborn use only

2020

<b>Alert</b>	<b>High risk medicine. Cytotoxic agent.</b>
<b>Indication</b>	Treatment of severe or moderately severe, symptomatic congenital CMV Treatment of acute severe CMV disease.
<b>Action</b>	Synthetic nucleoside analogue of 2-deoxyguanosine that inhibits replication of herpes viruses such as cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus 1 and 2, herpes virus type 6, 7 and 8, Epstein-Barr virus, varicella zoster virus and hepatitis B virus.
<b>Drug type</b>	Antiviral
<b>Trade name</b>	Cymevene, Ganciclovir SXP
<b>Presentation</b>	500 mg ganciclovir sodium vial for reconstitution
<b>Dose</b>	6 mg/kg/dose 12 hourly.  Infants may be switched to oral valganciclovir if clinically stable and able to take oral medications. IV ganciclovir should generally not be used for more than 6 weeks. Please note, oral valganciclovir is the oral prodrug of ganciclovir and prescribed at a different dose.
<b>Dose adjustment</b>	
<b>Maximum dose</b>	
<b>Total cumulative dose</b>	
<b>Route</b>	IV
<b>Preparation</b>	<b>IV Provided by pharmacy</b> of the reconstituted/pre-diluted product. Final concentration should not be higher than 10 mg/mL. Cytotoxic agent so infusion should not be manipulated on the ward.
<b>Administration</b>	<b>IV</b>  <b>Follow full cytotoxic precautions as per local policy.</b>  IV infusion over 30 minutes preferably via central venous access.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Full blood count, particularly neutrophils, should be followed weekly for 6 weeks, then at week 8, then monthly for the duration of therapy.  IV site for phlebitis  Liver function tests monthly throughout therapy.  Renal function tests.
<b>Contraindications</b>	Hypersensitivity to ganciclovir, valganciclovir, aciclovir or valacyclovir.  Patients with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absolute neutrophil count below <math>0.5 \times 10^9/L</math> or</li> <li>• platelet count below <math>25 \times 10^9/L</math> unless thrombocytopenia is related to CMV disease, or</li> <li>• haemoglobin less than 80 g/L (8 g/dL).</li> </ul>
<b>Precautions</b>	Ganciclovir has both gonadal toxicity and carcinogenicity in animal models and its long-term safety after administration to young children is not established. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Drug interactions</b>	Convulsions have been reported in patients receiving ganciclovir and imipenem-cilastatin concurrently. Concurrent use of tacrolimus and ganciclovir increases nephrotoxicity.
<b>Adverse reactions</b>	Commonly causes neutropenia. If absolute neutrophil count (ANC) falls below $0.5 \times 10^9/L$ and if it is thought not to be due to CMV disease, withhold medication until ANC is above $0.75 \times 10^9/L$ then restart medication at half dose. If ANC falls below $0.5 \times 10^9/L$ again, consider discontinuing the medication.  Can also cause anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Discontinue medication if platelet count below $25 \times 10^9/L$ or haemoglobin less than 80 g/L occurs and is thought not to be due to CMV disease.
<b>Compatibility</b>	Fluids: Glucose 5%, sodium chloride 0.9%.  Must not be administered in conjunction with any other drugs.
<b>Incompatibility</b>	
<b>Stability</b>	Compounding centres that are licensed by the Australian Therapeutic Goods Administration to reconstitute and/or further dilute cytotoxic medicines and have validated aseptic procedures and regular monitoring of aseptic technique may apply a shelf life of 15 days at 2 to 8°C (refrigerate, do not freeze) to ganciclovir IV infusions reconstituted with water and further diluted with sodium chloride

	0.9% or glucose 5%. Please contact your Pharmacy Department for more information or refer to expiry date on the product.
<b>Storage</b>	Store vial below 30°C.  Pre-diluted solution: Store at 2 to 8°C or as instructed on product label by compounding facility.
<b>Excipients</b>	None.
<b>Special comments</b>	
<b>Evidence</b>	Refer to full version.
<b>Practice points</b>	Refer to full version.
<b>References</b>	Refer to full version.

<b>VERSION/NUMBER</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>Original 1.0</b>	<b>18/09/2017</b>
<b>Current 2.0</b>	<b>10/12/2020</b>
<b>REVIEW</b>	<b>10/12/2025</b>

**Authors Contribution**

<b>Original author/s</b>	Jing Xiao
<b>Evidence Review</b>	Timothy Schindler, David Osborn
<b>Expert review</b>	Pam Palasanthiran, Brendan McMullan, Alison Kesson, Tony Lai on behalf of Infectious Diseases Group
<b>Nursing Review</b>	Eszter Jozsa, Kirsty Minter
<b>Pharmacy Review</b>	Michelle Jenkins
<b>ANMF Group contributors</b>	Nilkant Phad, Bhavesh Mehta, John Sinn, Carmen Burman, Jessica Mehegan, Thao Tran, Helen Huynh, Wendy Huynh
<b>Final editing and review of the original</b>	Ian Whyte
<b>Electronic version</b>	Cindy Chen, Ian Callander
<b>Facilitator</b>	Srinivas Bolisetty