



Treatment & medication

Dinutuximab Beta

Other names: Qarziba[®], CH 14.18.

What is it and how does it work?

Dinutuximab is an antibody. It binds to GD2, which is located on the surface of neuroblastoma cells. This sends a signal to the immune system to destroy the neuroblastoma cells. This is why Dinutuximab is sometimes also referred to as 'anti-GD2'.

- Low blood pressure
- Increased heart rate
- Swelling in the face (lips and around the eyes) and the lower limbs
- Weight gain
- Dilated pupils, abnormal reaction of the pupils
- Liver and/or kidney damage

When is it given?

In cases of stage IV neuroblastoma or high-risk neuroblastoma.

What does it look like and how is it given?

A clear liquid that is administered as an infusion into a vein (intravenous).

Short-term side effects (within 24 hours)

- Irritation of the neural pathways, resulting in tingling fingers and toes, jaw pain and reduced muscle strength in the lower legs and hands
- Allergic reaction: fever, shivering, low blood pressure
- Vomiting, diarrhea or constipation
- Inflamed mouth and lips
- Coughing
- Itching, skin rash

Long-term side effects

As of yet unknown.

Specifics

The first cycle will be given in the Máxima Center. During this cycle, your child will be attached to the monitor and its movement will be restricted. Your child will be given a morphine drip for the (joint) pain, possibly with other pain medication. Subsequent cycles can also be given at home.

This card lists the most common side effects and specifics of this medicine. If you want a complete list, please ask the doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.