

Primary Care Prescribing Support Factsheet Prescribing and Supply of Relugolix (Orgovyx®)

Document control		
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	Committee	
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1. What is Relugolix (Orgovyx®)?

Relugolix (Orgovyx®) is a non-peptide GnRH receptor antagonist that competitively binds to GnRH receptors in the anterior pituitary gland preventing the secretion of luteinising hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). Consequently, the production of testosterone from the testes is reduced.

Clinical trial evidence suggest that relugolix is superior to other androgen deprivation therapy (e.g. leuprolide) at reducing testosterone to levels that stop cancer growth in the long term, and reduces the risk of serious cardiovascular events. An indirect treatment comparison suggests that relugolix works as well as other ADTs, but this is uncertain.

2. Indication: for treating hormone-sensitive prostate cancer in adults

3. Formulary and Pathway Group (FPG) approval

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NEL Formulary status		Amber, specialist initiated
Date approved		Oct 2024

4. National approval e.g. NICE

NICE TA995 has approved its use for treating hormone-sensitive prostate cancer in adults:

- with advanced hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
- alongside radiotherapy for high-risk localised or locally advanced hormone sensitive prostate cancer
- as neoadjuvant treatment before radiotherapy for high-risk localised or locally advanced hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.

For full information refer to Summary of Product Characteristics for relugolix (Orgovyx).

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5. Prescribing and Supply Information

Dose	120mg once daily		
Duration	Lifelong – unless switched by oncologist due to disease progression.		
Supply	Following specialist initiation, 1 month supply issued from hospital. Then, ongoing supply to be issued from GP on repeat prescription.		
Renal impairment	No dose adjustment in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment is required.		
Hepatic impairment	No dose adjustment in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment is required.		
Monitoring	All monitoring will be done by urology team via automated remote monitoring system (RMS). Patients will be reviewed in clinic every 4 months to check PSA, re-imaging (frequency will depend on patient and disease-specific state). No active monitoring required from GP.		
Criteria for referral back to Parent Team	 Progression to CKD stage 5 Incidental finding of QTc prolongation Initiation of antipsychotics or methadone due to risk of QTC prolongation. 		
	Subject to interactions with P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors and strong CYP3A4 inducers		
	Common P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors	Strong CYP3A4 inducers	
	Amiodarone	Carbamazepine	
	Azithromycin	Phenytoin	
latana (C)	Carvedilol	Rifampicin	
Interactions	Clarithromycin		
	Erythromycin		
	Ketoconazole (oral)		
	Itraconazole		
	Quinine		
	Ranolazine		
	Verapamil		
	This list is not exhaustive – please check the latest BNF and SPC for the		



most up-to-date information.
If no alternatives to the above drugs can be used please refer patient back to parent urology team.

6. Prescribing Support

Referrals and enquiries sent via email are to be answered within 5 working days of receipt.

Team	Email Address			
Barts Health				
Whipps Cross/Royal London Prostate Team	urology.prostate@nhs.net			
St Bartholemew's Oncology Team	bartshealth.guonccns@nhs.net			
Homerton				
CNS Team	huh-tr.urologyspecialistnurses.nhs.uk			
Secretaries	huh-tr.urologymedsec@nhs.net			
Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Hospitals				
Helen Killen, Urology Consultant	helen.killen@nhs.net			
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