

to determine background interference in the detection of anti-rasburicase immunoglobulin. If the samples were positive for anti-rasburicase antibodies on day 29, then further blood samples were collected from the patient at 6 months ( $\pm 2$  weeks) and every 6 months ( $\pm 2$  weeks) thereafter until the sample was negative. Samples that were antibody positive were analyzed for inhibition of rasburicase uricolytic activity. Anti-*S. cerevisiae* protein (SCP) antibodies were also assessed by ELISA at baseline.

## 2.6 Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetic assay was performed in 10 patients (weight  $\geq 10$  kg) in each dose group at the following 10 timepoints: Day 1, before rasburicase administration (within 10 min of the start of administration), at the end of the first administration (within 10 min following completion of administration), 4 and 8 h ( $\pm 10$  min) after the start of administration; day 2, before rasburicase administration (within 10 min of the start of administration); and day 5, before rasburicase administration (within 10 min of the start of administration), at the end of administration, 4, 8, and 24 h ( $\pm 10$  min) after the last administration. A total sample of 10 mL from each patient was immediately centrifuged at  $<4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and then frozen until assay. Frozen samples were sent to the laboratories (SBI-BIO, Paris, France), where they were assayed concomitantly.

The following pharmacokinetic parameters were determined: area under the rasburicase plasma concentration-time curve from 0 to 24 h ( $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$ ) on days 1 and 5; minimum rasburicase plasma concentration observed before treatment administration during repeated dosing ( $C_{\min}$ ) on days 1 and 5; plasma concentration of rasburicase at the end of infusion ( $C_{\text{eoi}}$ ) on days 1 and 5; terminal half-life ( $t_{1/2z}$ ) on day 5; and accumulation ratio for  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$  (defined as the ratio of day 5 to day 1 for  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$ ). Rasburicase plasma concentrations were determined by ELISA.

## 2.7 Statistical analysis

All patients who received at least one dose of rasburicase were evaluated for efficacy and safety. The RR, with 95% exact binomial confidence intervals (CIs), was calculated as the number of responding patients divided by the number of evaluable patients multiplied by 100. Patients who failed to complete days 1–5 of treatment, for reasons other than hyperuricemia, were considered as nonevaluable for RR. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize uric acid concentrations, and change from baseline and the rate of plasma uric acid concentration decline over time.

For the purposes of the statistical analysis, the study had a planned sample size of 30 patients, i.e. 15 in each dose group (0.15 and 0.20 mg/kg). Assuming that the true RR would be 95% in each dose group, the probability of at least one failure among 15 patients treated with each dose of rasburicase would be 79%, with an expected lower 95% CI of 71%. Based on a sample size of 15 patients per dose group, it could therefore be concluded with 95% confidence that the true RR would be at least 71%.

Pharmacokinetic parameters for rasburicase were determined using WinNonlin Professional Edition software (version 3.3 Pharsight Corp, Mountain View, CA, USA) using a noncompartmental method. To assess drug accumulation from day 1 to day 5, the parameters  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$  were analyzed using the linear mixed-effects model:

$$\text{Log (parameter)} = \text{dose} + \text{day} + \text{dose} \times \text{day} \\ + \text{patient (dose)} + \text{error}$$

Fixed-effect terms included dose (0.15 and 0.20 mg/kg), day (1 and 5), and the interaction term dose by day. The random-effect term was patient within dose. The model was estimated using generalized least squares (GLS) with restricted maximum likelihood (REML) estimates of random effects, using SAS<sup>®</sup> PROC MIXED.

The 95% CIs for the variance estimates were computed using the simple chi-squared method for within-patient variance, the Modified Large Sample procedure for between-patient variance, and the Graybill–Wang procedure for the total-patient variance [15].

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Patients

Between June 2005 and April 2006, 31 patients were enrolled and 30 patients were subsequently randomized and treated (rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg,  $n = 15$ ; rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg,  $n = 15$ ). One enrolled patient was not randomized to treatment because of an ineligible ALT level. This patient was excluded from the efficacy and safety analyses.

Patient baseline characteristics were similar between the rasburicase dose groups (Table 1). The median age was 8.8 years, and over half of the patients (53.3%) were aged between 6 and 12 years. Overall median weight was 30.8 kg, and one patient weighed  $<10$  kg. Most patients had an ECOG performance status of 0 (40%) or 1 (40%). A total of 43.3% of patients were hyperuricemic, and 73.3% of patients had acute leukemia. All patients were classified as high risk for TLS in accordance with the inclusion criteria (i.e. had a newly diagnosed hematologic malignancy with hyperuricemia or a high tumor burden).

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of randomized patients

	Rasburicase		Total ( <i>n</i> = 30)
	0.15 mg/kg ( <i>n</i> = 15)	0.20 mg/kg ( <i>n</i> = 15)	
Age (years)			
Median	11	7	9
Range	1–17	0–16	0–17
Age group, <i>n</i> (%)			
<2 years	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	2 (6.7)
2–5 years	2 (13.3)	4 (26.7)	6 (20.0)
6–12 years	7 (46.7)	9 (60.0)	16 (53.3)
13–17 years	5 (33.3)	1 (6.7)	6 (20.0)
Male/female, <i>n</i> (%)	9/6 (60.0/40.0)	10/5 (66.7/33.3)	19/11 (63.3/36.7)
Weight (kg)			
Median	44.7	25.5	30.8
Range	10.2–70.3	5.7–49.7	5.7–70.3
ECOG performance status, <i>n</i> (%)			
0	7 (46.7)	5 (33.3)	12 (40.0)
1	5 (33.3)	7 (46.7)	12 (40.0)
2	0 (0.0)	3 (20.0)	3 (10.0)
3	3 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (10.0)
Hyperuricemic, <i>n</i> (%) <sup>a</sup>			
Yes	8 (53.3)	5 (33.3)	13 (43.3)
No	7 (46.7)	10 (66.7)	17 (56.7)
Diagnosis, <i>n</i> (%)			
Malignant lymphoma	6 (40.0)	2 (13.3)	8 (26.7)
Acute leukemia	9 (60.0)	13 (86.7)	22 (73.3)

ECOG Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

<sup>a</sup> Defined as uric acid >7.5 mg/dL in patients ≥13 years or uric acid >6.5 mg/dL in patients <13 years at baseline

### 3.2 Administration of rasburicase

Twenty-nine of 30 patients completed days 1–5 of treatment; one patient in the rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg group withdrew from the study on day 1 after the first administration of rasburicase due to the lack of WBC count at baseline. Another patient (0.15 mg/kg group) completed 5 days of treatment but withdrew from the study on day 8 to avoid life-threatening complications due to three concomitant grade 4 AEs (cerebral hemorrhage, brain edema, and brain herniation). Fifteen patients in the 0.15 mg/kg group and 14 patients in the 0.20 mg/kg group were therefore evaluable for response.

### 3.3 Efficacy

The overall RR for all patients was 96.6% (95% CI 82.2–99.9%) (Table 2). The RR was slightly higher in the rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg group than in the 0.15 mg/kg group (100% [95% CI 76.8–100.0%] vs. 93.3% [95% CI 68.1–99.8%]).

RRs for patients with hyperuricemia at baseline were 87.5 and 100.0% in the rasburicase 0.15 and 0.20 mg/kg groups, respectively (Table 2).

Mean plasma uric acid concentrations by dose of rasburicase over time are presented in Fig. 1. Rasburicase produced a rapid decrease in plasma uric acid concentrations in both dose groups. Uric acid levels remained low throughout treatment in all patients except one non-responder in the 0.15 mg/kg group. Uric acid levels declined rapidly within 4 h of the first rasburicase dose in both dose groups and remained low up to 120 h after the first administration of rasburicase (Fig. 1). Mean plasma uric acid concentrations were reduced by 84.8% (95% CI 76.7–92.9%) and 92.9% (95% CI 88.7–97.0%) compared with baseline at 4 h after the first rasburicase administration for the 0.15 and 0.20 mg/kg groups, respectively. Reductions in the level of plasma uric acid were similar between the two groups at 24 h after the last administration of rasburicase on day 6 (approximately 88%).

### 3.4 Safety

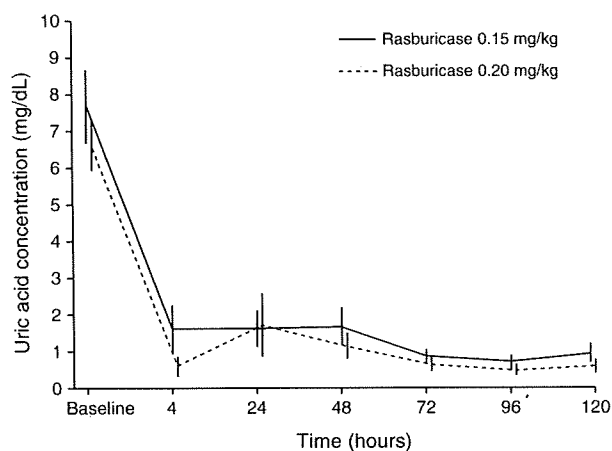
Owing to the severity of the underlying disease, all patients experienced at least one grade 3/4 AE, regardless of rasburicase treatment. The most common grade 3/4 AEs were leukopenia (86.7% of patients), neutropenia (83.3%), lymphocytopenia (80.0%), and increased ALT levels

**Table 2** Summary of efficacy

	Rasburicase dose		Total
	0.15 mg/kg	0.20 mg/kg	
Number of evaluable patients	15	14	29
Responders, <i>n</i> (%) [95% CI]	14 (93.3) [68.1–99.8%]	14 (100) [76.8–100%]	28 (96.6) [82.2–99.9%]
Hyperuricemic			
Evaluable patients, <i>n</i>	8	5	13
Responders, <i>n</i> (%)	7 (87.5)	5 (100)	12 (92.3)
Nonhyperuricemic			
Evaluable patients, <i>n</i>	7	9	16
Responders, <i>n</i> (%)	7 (100)	9 (100)	16 (100)
Inhibitory rate (%) <sup>a</sup>			
Evaluable patients, <i>n</i>	15	14	29
Mean [95% CI]	84.8 [76.7–92.9]	92.9 [88.7–97.0]	88.7 [84.1–93.3]

CI confidence interval

<sup>a</sup> Measured on day 1, 4 h after administration of rasburicase. The rate of uric acid inhibition (%) was calculated as follows: (plasma uric acid concentration at baseline – plasma uric acid concentration at each timepoint) divided by (plasma uric acid concentration at baseline) multiplied by 100



**Fig. 1** Mean plasma uric acid concentration by dose over time. Patients aged <18 years with newly diagnosed hematologic malignancies with hyperuricemia, or newly diagnosed hematologic malignancies presenting with a high tumor burden regardless of uric acid level, were randomly allocated (based on stratification by weight [ $<10$  or  $\geq 10$  kg]) to receive rasburicase (SR29142) administered at either 0.15 or 0.20 mg/kg/day for 5 days, followed by chemotherapy starting from 4 to 24 h after the first infusion of rasburicase

(70.0%). All of these AEs occurred with a similar frequency in both dose groups, with the exception of neutropenia (rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg, 93.3%; rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg, 73.3%). The majority of AEs reported during the study period were judged by the investigators to be related to the underlying malignancies and/or chemotherapy. There was no difference in the safety profiles of rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg/day for 5 days and rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg/day for 5 days.

The three grade 4 AEs (cerebral hemorrhage, brain edema, and brain herniation) experienced by one patient in the rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg group who withdrew from the study on day 8, were judged by the investigators to be

unrelated to rasburicase treatment. The patient died after withdrawal from the study. No other deaths were reported during the study.

Drug-related AEs occurred in six patients ( $n = 4$  in the rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg group;  $n = 2$  in the 0.20 mg/kg group). One patient in the rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg group experienced grade 3/4 hemolysis; the patient did not have G6PD deficiency. The risk of rasburicase-induced hemolysis, possibly leading to hemolytic anemia and methemoglobinemia, is greater in patients with G6PD deficiency because of the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide [13]. However, rare cases of rasburicase-induced methemoglobinemia have been reported in patients without G6PD deficiency [12, 16]. Two rasburicase-related AEs occurred after the administration of rasburicase but before the start of chemotherapy (grade 1/2 hypersensitivity in the rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg group and grade 3/4 anemia in the rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg group).

Hypersensitivity reactions (all grades) were reported in 8 patients (53.3%) in the 0.15 mg/kg group and 12 patients (80.0%) in the 0.20 mg/kg group. Grade 3/4 events were only reported in two patients in the 0.15 mg/kg group: one patient completely recovered from the hypersensitivity reaction by day 6, although the other patient experienced persistent drug hypersensitivity until day 32. However, these grade 3/4 hypersensitivity reactions were judged to be unrelated to rasburicase. Only two AEs (hypersensitivity [grade 1/2] and hemoglobin decreased [grade 1/2]), observed before chemotherapy, were considered to be related to rasburicase. Anti-rasburicase antibodies or anti-SCP antibodies were not observed in any patients with hypersensitivity reactions.

A slight decrease in serum creatinine levels from baseline was observed. The mean values ( $\pm$ standard deviation) of serum creatinine were 52.3  $\mu\text{mol}$  ( $\pm 22.6$ ) at baseline, 43.6  $\mu\text{mol}$  ( $\pm 16.3$ ) on day 3, and 33.5  $\mu\text{mol}$  ( $\pm 11.5$ ) on

day 36 for the 0.15 mg/kg rasburicase group; and 44.4  $\mu\text{mol}$  ( $\pm 19.1$ ) at baseline, 36.7  $\mu\text{mol}$  ( $\pm 11.8$ ) on day 3, and 27.1  $\mu\text{mol}$  ( $\pm 7.1$ ) on day 36 for the 0.20 mg/kg group. No clinically significant changes were observed for the other renal function parameters (potassium, phosphorous, and calcium) during the study period.

### 3.5 Antibodies

Anti-SCP antibodies were detected in one patient before administration of rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg. Anti-rasburicase antibodies were detected in another patient in this group on day 29 and the patient tested negative for antibodies 6 months after the first administration. Neither patient experienced a hypersensitivity reaction during the study.

### 3.6 Pharmacokinetics

Blood samples to determine plasma concentrations of rasburicase were collected from 20 patients, 10 in each dose group. One patient in the 0.20 mg/kg dose group was excluded due to only two samples having been collected on day 1 of the study. Therefore, 19 patients were evaluable for  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  on day 1 and  $C_{\text{min}}$ ,  $C_{\text{eoi}}$ ,  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$ , and  $t_{1/2z}$  on day 5.

The pharmacokinetic profile of rasburicase is summarized in Table 3. Increase in exposure to rasburicase over days 1–5, as measured by  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$ , was dose proportional. For the 1.33-fold increase in dose from 0.15 to 0.20 mg/kg,  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  increased 1.13-fold and 1.30-fold on days 1 and 5, respectively, while  $C_{\text{eoi}}$  increased 1.21-fold and 1.23-fold on days 1 and 5, respectively.

Rasburicase accumulated slightly on day 5, as assessed by  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$ . The accumulation ratios of  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$  (defined as the ratio of day 5 to day 1 for  $\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  and  $C_{\text{eoi}}$ ) were 1.13 (95% CI 1.02–1.25) and 1.17 (95% CI 1.09–1.27), respectively, indicating slight accumulation. Mean  $t_{1/2z}$  was comparable for both dose groups.

## 4 Discussion

The data from this study show that administration of rasburicase 0.15 or 0.20 mg/kg before the start of chemotherapy is well tolerated in Japanese pediatric patients with acute leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. A rapid reduction in plasma uric acid levels to  $\leq 7.5$  mg/dL in patients  $\geq 13$  years or  $\leq 6.5$  mg/dL in patients  $< 13$  years within 48 h after the start of the first rasburicase administration occurred and lasted until 24 h after the last rasburicase administration on day 5 in 28 of 29 patients (96.6%). Moreover, 12 of 13 patients with hyperuricemia at baseline responded to treatment. A high overall RR of 96.6% was observed, indicating the efficacy of rasburicase for both the prophylaxis and treatment of hyperuricemia in pediatric patients receiving chemotherapy.

Notably, all evaluable patients in the rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg group achieved a response and only one evaluable patient in the 0.15 mg/kg group did not respond. In addition, there was a greater reduction in plasma uric acid concentrations from baseline at 4 h with the higher dose of rasburicase (92.9 vs. 84.8%), further demonstrating the greater efficacy of the rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg dose.

These findings add further credence to the results of the randomized US study conducted by Goldman et al. [12],

**Table 3** Pharmacokinetic parameters after once-daily intravenous administration of rasburicase over 30 min (5-day treatment)

Rasburicase dose group (mg/kg)	Day 1		Day 5			
	$\text{AUC}_{0-24}$ (ng h/mL)	$C_{\text{eoi}}$ (ng/mL)	$\text{AUC}_{0-24}$ (ng h/mL)	$C_{\text{eoi}}$ (ng/mL)	$t_{1/2z}$ (h)	$C_{\text{min}}$ (ng/mL)
0.15						
<i>n</i>	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mean (SD)	28,200 (7,270)	2,160 (512)	29,700 (6,460)	2,490 (373)	11.6 (5.0)	536 (218)
CV (%)	26	24	22	15	43	41
0.20 <sup>a</sup>						
<i>n</i>	9 <sup>a</sup>	10	9 <sup>a</sup>	9 <sup>a</sup>	9 <sup>a</sup>	9 <sup>a</sup>
Mean (SD)	31,500 (4,540)	2,580 (432)	38,100 (5,640)	3,050 (383)	11.2 (3.1)	780 (335)
CV (%)	14	17	15	13	27	43

<sup>a</sup> One patient in the rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg dose group had only two pharmacokinetic samples taken on day 1 because the patient withdrew from the study due to a low white blood cell count on day 1 after the first administration of rasburicase

$\text{AUC}_{0-24}$  area under the rasburicase plasma concentration–time curve from 0 to 24 h,  $C_{\text{eoi}}$  plasma concentration of rasburicase at the end of infusion,  $C_{\text{min}}$  minimum rasburicase plasma concentration, CV coefficients of variation, GM geometric mean, SD standard deviation,  $t_{1/2z}$ , terminal half-life

which demonstrated more rapid control of uric acid and a lower plasma uric acid concentration during the first 96 h of therapy with rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg/day compared with 5–7 days of treatment with allopurinol in pediatric patients with high risk for TLS. In addition, several single-arm studies conducted in Europe, North America, Australia, and Asia have evaluated the 0.20 mg/kg dose of rasburicase for up to 7 days in pediatric and adult patients with high risk for TLS [17–21]. In line with our findings and those of Goldman et al. [12], these studies also reported numerically greater response rates (based on normalization of uric acid concentration) of 97–100% with rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg.

This is the first report to comprehensively assess rasburicase-related AEs occurring before the start of chemotherapy in pediatric patients. The majority of AEs reported during the treatment period were judged to be related to the underlying malignancies or chemotherapy by the investigators, with a low incidence of rasburicase-related AEs. Only two rasburicase-related AEs, including one hypersensitivity reaction, were observed before the start of chemotherapy in the rasburicase 0.15 mg/kg group. Most rasburicase-related AEs observed after the start of chemotherapy had a similar profile to those related to the underlying malignancies or chemotherapy. Patients who receive chemotherapy for hematologic malignancies are often exposed to risk of renal dysfunction. In the present study, renal parameters such as serum creatinine were not aggravated until completion of chemotherapy, suggesting that rasburicase might preserve renal function during induction chemotherapy.

Interestingly, new guidelines regarding the management of patients at risk of developing TLS and its prevention have recently been published [22]. Prevention strategies, including hydration and prophylactic rasburicase in high-risk patients, hydration plus allopurinol or rasburicase for intermediate-risk patients, and close monitoring for low-risk patients, are advised [22]. In addition, the guidelines advise aggressive hydration and diuresis plus allopurinol or rasburicase for hyperuricemia as primary management of established TLS.

An observational study has shown that treatment with rasburicase according to this new guideline is effective in preventing and controlling hyperuricemia and TLS in children with hematologic malignancies [23]. The study reported that the duration of rasburicase treatment should be tailored to the duration and intensity of tumor cell lysis in the patient by closely monitoring clinical chemistry. The superiority of rasburicase in comparison with allopurinol for the prophylaxis and treatment of hyperuricemia in children with leukemia and lymphoma has been demonstrated [24]. Rasburicase, administered at a dose of 0.20 mg/kg for 5 consecutive days, resulted in a rapid and significant decrease in uric acid levels after 4 h [24], in line

with the findings reported in the current study. Rasburicase was also a more potent and more rapid uricolytic agent than allopurinol.

As rasburicase is a recombinant protein, antibodies can be produced against this agent. However, the clinical implication of such anti-rasburicase antibodies is unknown. In this trial, anti-rasburicase antibody production was reported in one patient on day 29, however, this patient did not experience a hypersensitivity reaction during the study. None of the patients had any anti-rasburicase antibodies on day 8. In previous studies in which rasburicase was administered to patients with cancer, although a small number of patients were shown to have anti-rasburicase antibodies, production of the antibody was not associated with the clinical status of the patients or the occurrence of AEs, including hypersensitivity reactions [25]. Goldman et al. [12] reported no cases of rasburicase antibody production in the US pediatric study using rasburicase 0.20 mg/kg, whereas Pui et al. [26] reported antibody production in 17 of 121 children and young adults treated with rasburicase 0.15 or 0.20 mg/kg. Other studies evaluating rasburicase did not assess rasburicase antibody production [18–21]. The production of anti-SCP antibody was also reported in one patient before the first administration of rasburicase. In this patient, a hypersensitivity reaction was not experienced during this study. This suggests that there was no correlation between the presence of anti-rasburicase or anti-SCP antibodies and the occurrence of hypersensitivity reactions in this study. However, because of the limited number of patients with antibody production in the current study, further studies are required in order to confirm this finding.

The pharmacokinetic data obtained in this study support the premise of dose proportionality of rasburicase, with only slight drug accumulation during 5 days of treatment. These data are consistent with the known pharmacokinetic profile of rasburicase in Western populations [26], suggesting that there is no ethnic variation in terms of the pharmacokinetic profile of rasburicase. Based on the results presented here, a daily rasburicase dose of 0.20 mg/kg might be recommended, particularly for patients who are more seriously ill and at high risk of developing TLS. However, as only a small sample size was studied in the present study and no comparator or placebo arm was included for comparison, further studies are needed to confirm the optimal dose of rasburicase for patients in different risk categories.

In conclusion, this study provides further evidence that rasburicase is highly effective in the control of hyperuricemia, a component of TLS, in pediatric patients undergoing chemotherapy for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma or acute leukemia. The study also demonstrates that rasburicase is safe and well tolerated when administered before the start of chemotherapy in this group of patients.

**Acknowledgments** We thank the following additional investigators: Shoichi Koizumi, M.D., Ph.D. (Department of Pediatrics, Kanazawa University Hospital); Akira Ohara, M.D. (Department of Blood Transfusion, Toho University Omori Medical Center); Yoshihiro Komada, M.D., Ph.D. (Institute of Molecular and Experimental Medicine, Mie University Hospital); Takashi Kaneko, M.D. (Department of Hematology/Oncology, Tokyo Metropolitan Kiyose Children's Hospital). Members of the Efficacy and Safety Evaluation Committee: Fumio Bessho, M.D. (Kyorin University Hospital); Shuki Mizutani, M.D. (Tokyo Medical and Dental University Hospital); Hideo Mugishima, M.D. (Nihon University Itabashi Hospital). Other participating institutions: Nippon Medical School Hospital; National Center for Child Health and Development; Tohoku University Hospital, Saga Medical School Hospital; Shizuoka Children's Hospital; National Hospital Organization Hokkaido Cancer Center; Hiroshima University Hospital. Editorial support provided by sanofi-aventis.

## References

- Ronco C, Inguaggiato P, Bordonia V, De Cal M, Bonello M, Andrikos E, et al. Rasburicase therapy in acute hyperuricemia and renal dysfunction. *Contrib Nephrol.* 2005;147:115–23.
- Jones DP, Stapleton FB, Kalwinsky D, McKay CP, Kellie SJ, Pui CH. Renal dysfunction and hyperuricemia at presentation and relapse of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Med Pediatr Oncol.* 1990;18:283–6.
- Arrambide K, Toto RD. Tumor lysis syndrome. *Semin Nephrol.* 1993;13:273–80.
- Davidson MB, Thakkar S, Hix JK, Bhandarkar ND, Wong A, Schreiber MJ. Pathophysiology, clinical consequences, and treatment of tumor lysis syndrome. *Am J Med.* 2004;116:546–54.
- Cohen LF, Balow JE, Magrath IT, Poplack DG, Ziegler JL. Acute tumor lysis syndrome. A review of 37 patients with Burkitt's lymphoma. *Am J Med.* 1980;68:486–91.
- Stapleton FB, Strother DR, Roy S, Wyatt RJ, McKay CP, Murphy SB. Acute renal failure at onset of therapy for advanced stage Burkitt lymphoma and B cell acute lymphoblastic lymphoma. *Pediatrics.* 1988;82:863–9.
- Bowman WP, Shuster JJ, Cook B, Griffin T, Behm F, Pullen J, et al. Improved survival for children with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and stage IV small noncleaved-cell lymphoma: a pediatric oncology group study. *J Clin Oncol.* 1996;14:1252–61.
- Cheson BD, Dutcher BS. Managing malignancy-associated hyperuricemia with rasburicase. *J Support Oncol.* 2005;3:117–24.
- Sood AR, Burry LD, Cheng DK. Clarifying the role of rasburicase in tumor lysis syndrome. *Pharmacotherapy.* 2007;27:111–21.
- Legoux R, Delpech B, Dumont X, Guillemot J-C, Ramond P, Shire D, et al. Cloning and expression in *Escherichia coli* of the gene encoding *Aspergillus flavus* urate oxidase. *J Biol Chem.* 1992;267:8565–70.
- Oldfield V, Perry CM. Spotlight on rasburicase in anticancer therapy-induced hyperuricemia. *BioDrugs.* 2006;20:197–9.
- Goldman SC, Holcenberg JS, Finklestein JZ, Hutchinson R, Kreissman S, Johnson FL, et al. A randomized comparison between rasburicase and allopurinol in children with lymphoma or leukemia at high risk for tumor lysis. *Blood.* 2001;97:2998–3003.
- Bessmertny O, Robitaille LM, Cairo MS. Rasburicase: a new approach for preventing and/or treating tumor lysis syndrome. *Curr Pharm Des.* 2005;11:4177–85.
- Ishizawa K, Ogura M, Hamaguchi M, Hotta T, Ohnishi K, Sasaki T, et al. Safety and efficacy of rasburicase (SR29142) in a Japanese phase II study. *Cancer Sci.* 2008 Dec 14. [Epub ahead of print].
- Graybill FA, Wang C. Confidence intervals on nonnegative linear combinations of variances. *J Am Stat Assoc.* 1980;75:869–73.
- Kizer N, Martinez E, Powell M. Report of two cases of rasburicase-induced methemoglobinemia. *Leuk Lymphoma.* 2006;47:2648–50.
- Pui CH, Jeha S, Irwin D, Camitta B. Recombinant urate oxidase (rasburicase) in the prevention and treatment of malignancy-associated hyperuricemia in pediatric and adult patients: results of a compassionate-use trial. *Leukemia.* 2001;15:1505–9.
- Bosly A, Sonet A, Pinkerton CR, McCowage G, Bron D, Sanz MA, et al. Rasburicase (recombinant urate oxidase) for the management of hyperuricemia in patients with cancer: report of an international compassionate use study. *Cancer.* 2003;98:1048–54.
- Jeha S, Kantarjian H, Irwin D, Shen V, Shenoy S, Blaney S, et al. Efficacy and safety of rasburicase, a recombinant urate oxidase (Elitek™), in the management of malignancy-associated hyperuricemia in pediatric and adult patients: final results of a multicenter compassionate use trial. *Leukemia.* 2005;19:34–8.
- Shin HY, Kang HJ, Park ES, Choi HS, Ahn HS, Kim SY, et al. Recombinant urate oxidase (rasburicase) for the treatment of hyperuricemia in pediatric patients with hematologic malignancies: results of a compassionate prospective multicenter study in Korea. *Pediatr Blood Cancer.* 2006;46:439–45.
- Wang L-Y, Shih LY, Chang H, Jou ST, Lin KH, Yeh TC, et al. Recombinant urate oxidase (rasburicase) for the prevention and treatment of tumor lysis syndrome in patients with hematologic malignancies. *Acta Haematol.* 2006;115:35–8.
- Coiffier B, Altman A, Pui CH, Younes A, Cairo MS. Guidelines for the management of pediatric and adult tumor lysis syndrome: an evidence-based review. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008;26:2767–78.
- Bertrand Y, Mechinaud F, Brethon B, Mialou V, Auvrignon A, Nelken B, et al. for SFCE (Société Française de Lutte contre les Cancers et Leucémies de l'Enfant et de l'Adolescent) recommendations for the management of tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) with rasburicase: an observational survey. *J Pediatr Hematol Oncol.* 2008;30:267–71.
- Rényi I, Bárdi E, Udvardi E, Kovács G, Bartyik K, Kajtár P, et al. Prevention and treatment of hyperuricemia with rasburicase in children with leukemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Pathol Oncol Res.* 2007;13:57–62.
- Pui CH. Rasburicase: a potent uricolytic agent. *Expert Opin Pharmacother.* 2002;3:433–42.
- Pui CH, Mahmoud HH, Wiley JM, Woods GM, Leverger G, Camitta B, et al. Recombinant urate oxidase for the prophylaxis or treatment of hyperuricemia in patients with leukemia or lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2001;19:697–704.

