

Prevention and treatment of chemotherapy- and radiotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting—initial dose

By intravenous infusion

For Child 6 months–17 years (body surface area up to 1.3m²)

5 mg/m² for 1 dose then give orally, alternatively 150 micrograms/kg (max. per dose 8 mg), dose to be administered immediately before chemotherapy, then 150 micrograms/kg every 4 hours (max. per dose 8 mg) for 2 further doses then give orally; maximum 32 mg per day.

For Child 6 months–17 years (body surface area 1.3m² and above)

8 mg for 1 dose then give orally, alternatively 150 micrograms/kg (max. per dose 8 mg), dose to be administered immediately before chemotherapy, then 150 micrograms/kg every 4 hours (max. per dose 8 mg) for 2 further doses then give orally, intravenous infusion to be administered over at least 15 minutes; maximum 32 mg per day.

Prevention and treatment of chemotherapy- and radiotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting—(follow-on dose based on body surface area)

By mouth

For Child 6 months–17 years (body surface area up to 0.6m²)

2 mg every 12 hours for up to 5 days (dose can be started 12 hours after intravenous administration); maximum 32 mg per day.

For Child 6 months–17 years (body surface area 0.6–1.2m²)

4 mg every 12 hours for up to 5 days (dose can be started 12 hours after intravenous administration); maximum 32 mg per day.

For Child 6 months–17 years (body surface area 1.3m² and above)

8 mg every 12 hours for up to 5 days (dose can be started 12 hours after intravenous administration); maximum 32 mg per day.