

Pseudomonas aeruginosa:
therapeutic options in
Cystic Fibrosis patients

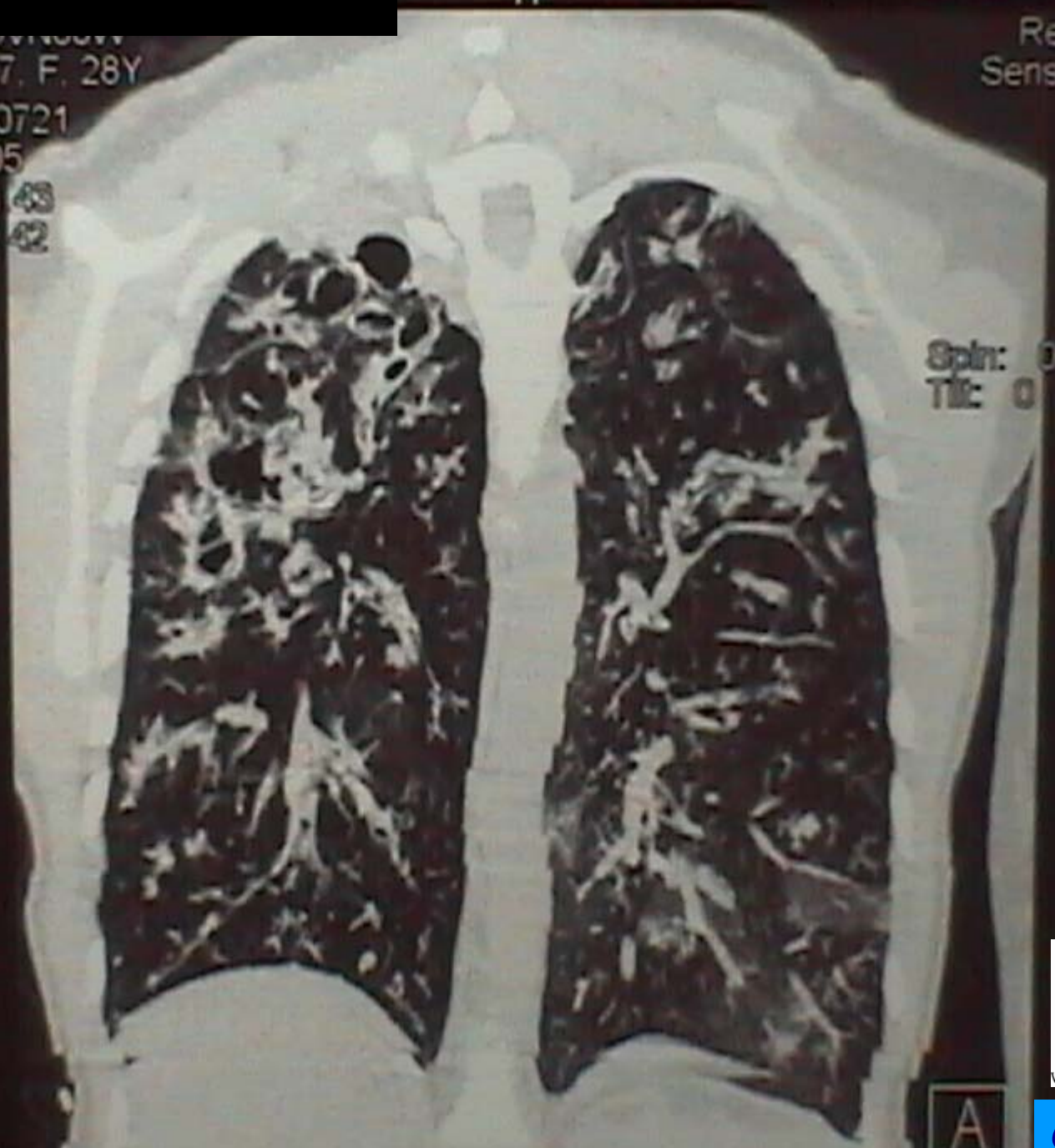
Anne Malfroot, MD, PhD

CF Clinic

AZ-VUB, Brussels

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AZ VUB
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Identifying Pulmonary Infection: obtaining respiratory tract specimens

sputum expectorating
patients >> 5 years



Identifying Pulmonary Infection: obtaining respiratory tract specimens

- < 5 years: non-sputum producers
 - (induced sputum after hypertonic saline inhalation : > 5 years)
 - oropharyngeal (OP) or “cough” swabs
 - bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)
 - ⇔ controversy

obtaining respiratory tract specimens: oropharyngeal (OP) swabs



-lung physiotherapy -> deep throat culture or suction

-OP swabs more accurate in CF

-false+ (ENT) => “over-treatment” =>

↑ resistance

-false- =>

-> use of serum *Pa* Ab

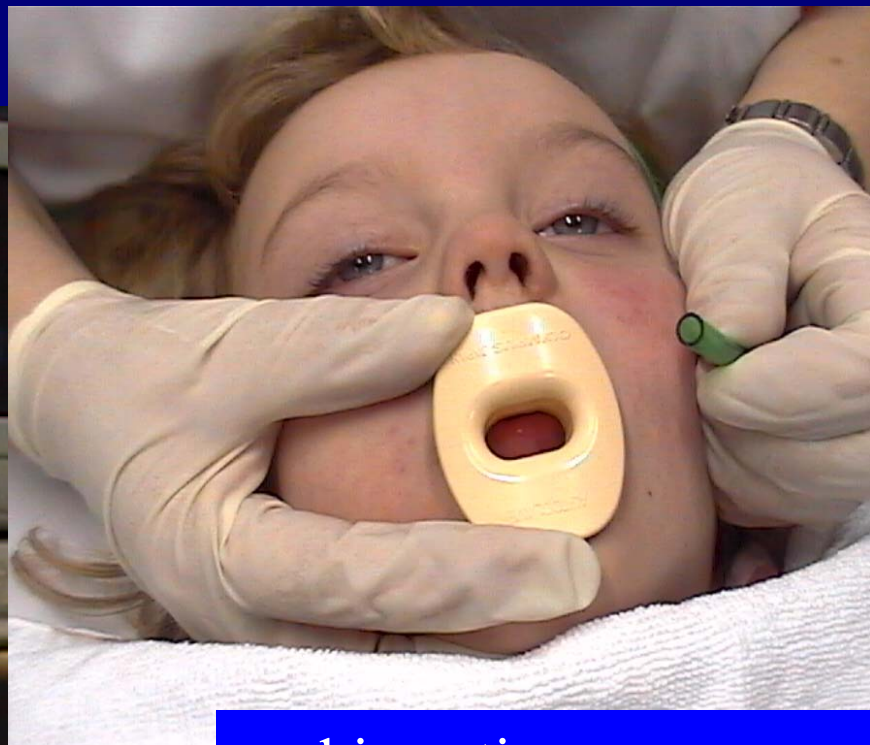


obtaining respiratory tract specimens: bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)

- advantages: golden standard for lower aw (Jung. ERJ 2002)
 - Burns (JID 2001): PA +: 18% (1y) -> 33% (3y)
 - therapeutic role



- disadvantages: invasive, sedation, limited use



oral insertion

Grigg. J Pediatr 1993



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Laboratory aspects: questions of the clinician

- Cultures 4x/y + at every clinical suspicion
- Relevance direct examination (gram staining ?)
- Relevance semi-quantitative cultures
- Culture frequency during therapy
 - Miller. J Clin Microbiol 2003
 - Döring. ERJ 2000
 - Lauwers. Az-VUB consensus 2004

Identifying Pulmonary Infection: obtaining respiratory tract specimens OP versus BAL in CF < 5 years

- OP: **high** specificity & negative predictive value <->
low sensitivity & positive predictive value
- BAL: golden standard -> if + OP for PA should be confirmed by BAL

(comparative studies: Armstrong Ped Pulm 1996, Ramsey Am Rev Respir Dis 1991, Wainwright Ped Pulm 2002)

Antibiotic strategies against *Pa*: goals

- aggressive treatment of initial isolation (non-mucoid)
- eradication (virtually impossible in mucoid strains and chronic infection state)
- reduction of *Pa* colony counts – temporal undetectability of *Pa* – temporal eradication
- maintain or improve pulmonary function in colonized/infected CF patients
- avoid chronic infection state with AB resistant strains
 - > pulmonary deterioration -> mortality
 - Döring. ERJ 2000

Antibiotic strategies against *Pa*: emergence of resistance

- remove selective AB pressure
- susceptible organisms (non-mucoid) will overgrow resistant forms at the end of treatment
- frequent changing from one antibiotic to another
- avoid prolonged monotherapy (<-> controverse: inhaled colistin)
- even resistant strains can lead to a treatment (repeated) response
 - Döring. ERJ 2000

Definitions

(adapted from Döring et al. ERJ 2000)

- 1. Resp *Pa* colonization: presence of *Pa* without inflammation
- 2. Chronic *Pa* colonization: presence of *Pa* 3x/6 months –1 m interval
- 3. Resp infection: inflammation, fever, serum Ab (even with – cultures)
- 4. Chron resp infection: 2 + 3

Definitions

(adapted from Döring et al. ERJ 2000)

- Maintenance antibiotic therapy: prolonged, continuous or intermittent antibiotic therapy, even in absence of acute exacerbation
- Prophylactic antibiotic therapy: before detection of *Pa* (to prevent colonization)
- Antibiotic therapy at first isolation of *Pa*
- Antibiotic therapy on demand: only at acute exacerbation
- Antibiotic therapy 4x/year

Therapeutic options: routes

- intravenous antibiotic therapy (Porta-Cath)
- oral antibiotic therapy
- nebulized antibiotic therapy
- home intravenous antibiotic therapy
- chronic oral azithromycin association (3d/w -> alginate mucoid *Pa*)



Classic IV therapy



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Porta-Cath

Duration IV treatment: 10d – 3 weeks or >>> (individualized)

AB choice combination according to sensitivity testing

Antibiotic treatment (doses in CF)

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AB	dose/kg BW per day	adult dose	max dose
amikacin	24mg/kg in 2x	id	* RI
tobramycin	10mg/kg in 2x	id	* RI
colimycin	75000U/kg in 3x	3x10 ⁶ U/d	6.10 ⁶ U/d
ciprofloxacin	IV: 20-30mg/kg in 3x OR: 30-40mg/kg in 2x	IV: 2-3x400mg OR: 2x750mg	2x1g
aztreonam	200mg/kg in 4x cont 100mg/kg	4x2g cont 16mg/kg-> 8g/24h	12g
ceftazidime	200mg/kg in 4x cont 100mg/kg	4x2g cont 15mg/kg-> 6g/24h	12g
meropenem	120mg/kg in 3x	3x2g	6g
temocillin	50mg/kg in 2x	2x2g	6g (>>Bm)
pip/tazobactam	300mg/kg in 3x	4x4g	24g

Intravenous treatment (toxicity of aminoglycosides)

- Non-oliguric RI, rise in serum creatinine
- Ototoxicity
- => individual tailoring doses (each course)
- => check-up renal, audiology (at least annual)
- Be aware of individualized pharmacokinetics !!!

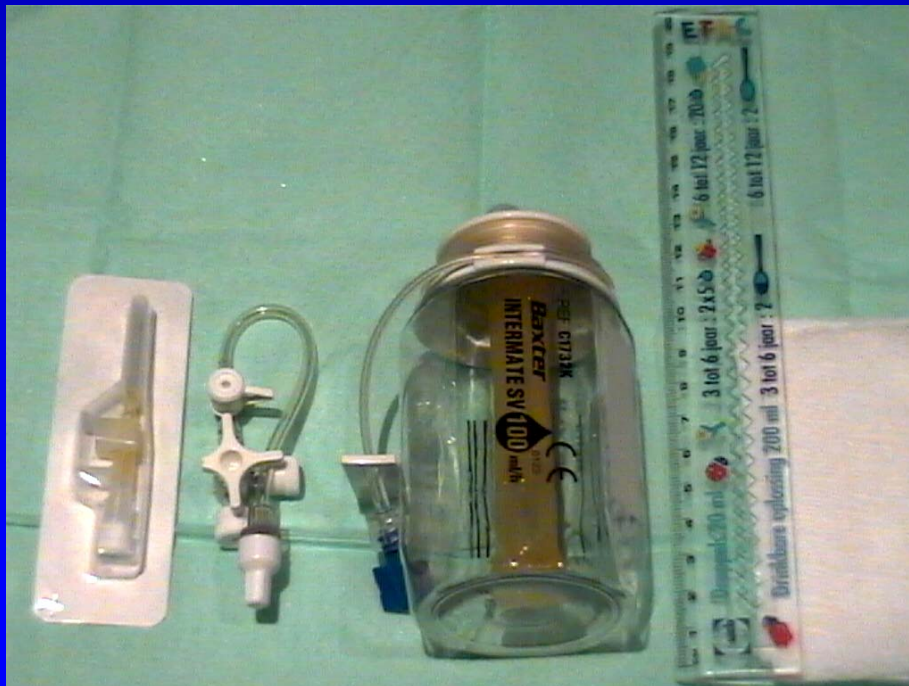
Intravenous treatment (ambulatory)

use of portable elastomeric pumps, battery –less, disposable

uses elastomeric pressure for continuous drug delivery

spec fill volumes (60-300ml) & spec delivery times (30min-7 days)

disadvantages: price!!!, 1 AB/ pump – no mixing of drugs



Intravenous treatment (ambulatory)

- possibility of continuing work / school
- increased patient comfort & convenience
- hospitalization costs avoided
- freeing-up of hospital beds
- avoid risk of hospital acquired cross-infection
- \Leftrightarrow too sick patients need hospitalization

Intravenous treatment (ambulatory-continuous)

- most experience with ceftazidime-monotherapy
- concerns:
 - stability at room °t (prolonged exposure in continuous treatment)
 - stability at 37°C less studied (↑ °t under clothes, warm weather, ...)
 - refrigeration may alter elastomeric characteristics (must be taken out 2h before administration)
 - solvens (no glucose – diabetes)

Intravenous treatment (ambulatory-continuous)

- Stability studies:
 - Ceftazidime (Tulkens. JAC 2003, Antimicrob.Agents Chemother.2002,-2001,Vinks. JAC 1997)
 - Several anti-*Pa* β -Lactams (Tulkens.Antimicrob.Agents Chemother.2002,Vinks. Rev Med Microbiol 1999)
- *Conclusions: ceftazidim, aztreonam, pip/taz most stable*

Nebulized antibiotic therapy



Nebulized treatment (ambulatory)

- at 1st isolation of *Pa*
- long-term
 - Tobramycin: 5-10 mg/kg
 - Amikacin: 15-30 mg/kg } doses not well established
 - Colimycin: 10⁶ to 2. 10⁶ U/aerosol 2 or 3x/day
 - TOBI® 300mg/ aerosol 2x/d -- 28d ON/28d OFF
 - > 6y, not licensed for eradication in young CF
- combination with 3 weeks oral courses (Cipro)
- stopped when IV administration

Nebulized treatment (ambulatory)

Many studies

aminoglycosides & colimycin

reduction in pulm exacerbation

no emergence of resisitance

no systemic toxicity (babies? high doses? long-term?)

Future: dry powder delivery devices

Local sides effects:

bronchoconstriction (hypertonic sol)



Antibiotic strategies against *Pa*: future studies

- AB dosages (IV-neb)
- Daily treatment ⇔ alternate monthly (neb)
- Neb mono ⇔ neb + oral courses
- IV mono ⇔ IV + neb high doses (exacerbation)
- Course frequency in chronic infection
- Treatment on demand ⇔ regular treatment (4x/y ???)
- Chronic oral azithromycin association
- Early intervention:
 - Before *Pa* isolation???
 - At 1st isolation => duration after eradication

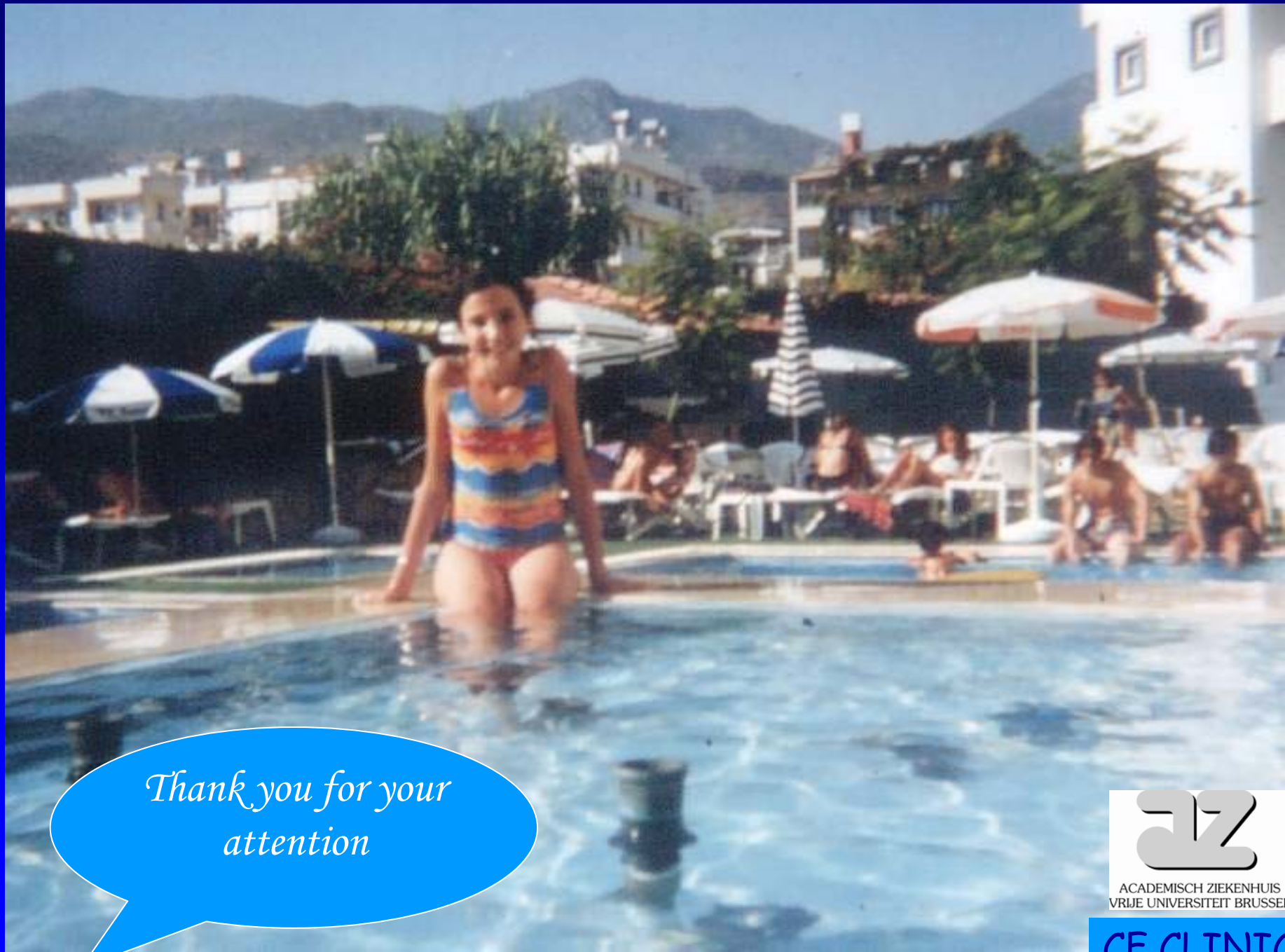
- Döring. ERJ 2000

NOT ONLY AB ARE NEEDED IN CF





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*Thank you for your
attention*

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