PK/PD modeling : Clinical Implications

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with many things borrowed from

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http://www.isap.org

The problems ...

1. Infections are (most often) treated with the same dosing regimen irrespective of the absolute susceptibility of the micro-organism ...

Table 20-7. Dosing Regimens of Cephalosporins in Adults and Children

	Adults		Children
Cephalosporin	***Usual Dose***	***Severe Disease***	***Usual Dose***
First Generation			
Cefazolin	0.5-1 g q8-12h	2 g q6-8h	12.5-33 mg/kg q6-8h
Cephalothin	0.5-1 g q6h	2 g q4-6h	20-25 mg/kg q6h
Cephapirin	0.5-1 g q6h	2 g q4-6h	10-20 mg/kg q6h

The problems ...

2. Clinicians tend to ask only (and clinical microbiologists to provide only) "S – I – R" answers based on accepted beakpoints …

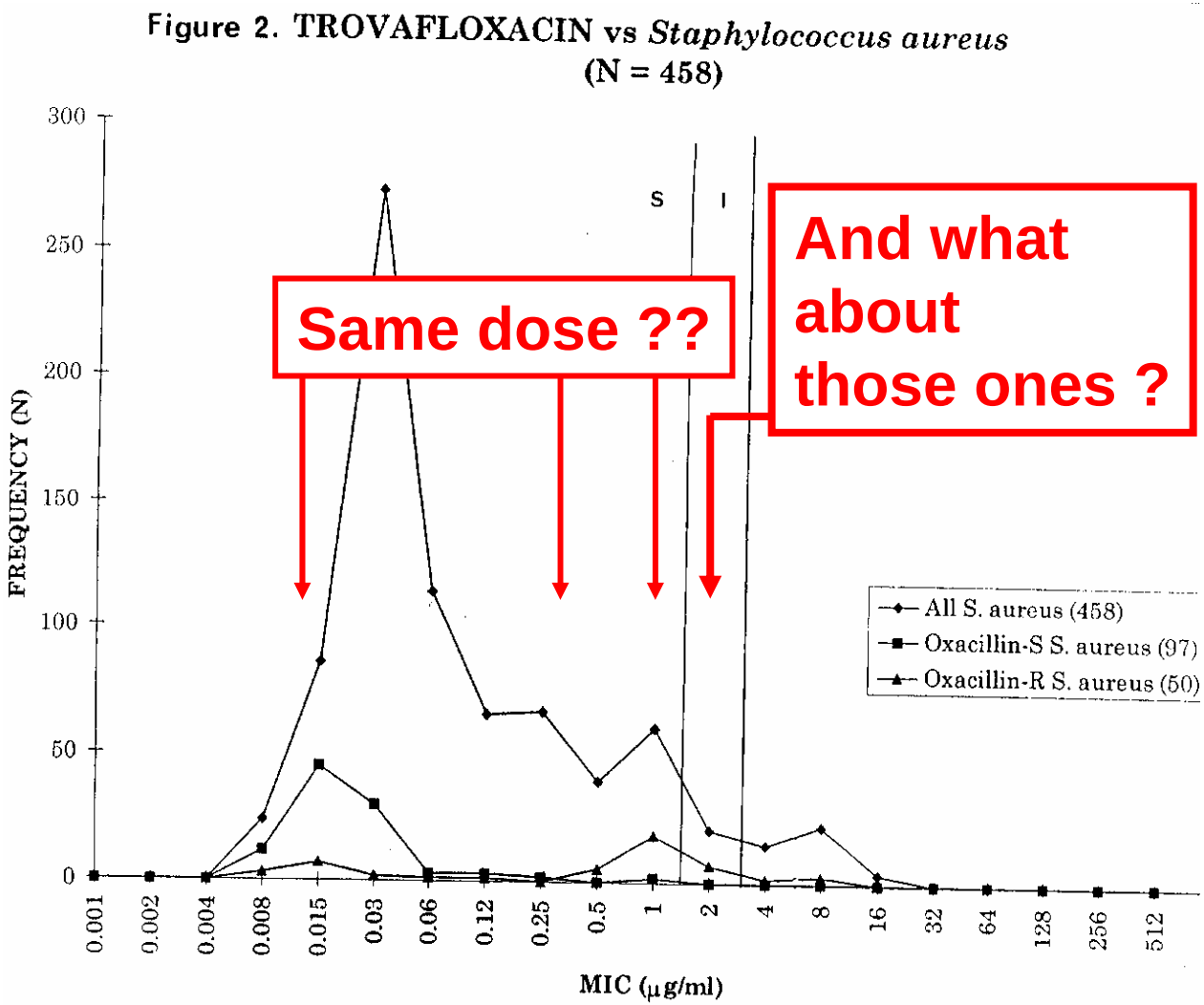
afssaps – Version 1 - Juin 2002

CEFTAZIDIME

Les concentrations critiques séparent les souches sensibles des souches de sensibilité intermédiaire et ces dernières, des résistantes :

S ≤ 4 mg/l et R > 32 mg/l

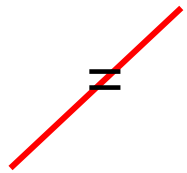
The problem as seen from a question of the FDA...



Breakpoints tend to set up quantic limits in what is fundamentally a **continuous** distribution ...

So, you need to know the ennemy ...

MIC = .016 mg/L Susceptible



MIC = 2.0 mg/L Susceptible ?

Which parameter are you going to use in <u>your</u> hospital ?

- AUC_{24h} / MIC
- C_{max} / MIC
- Time above MIC

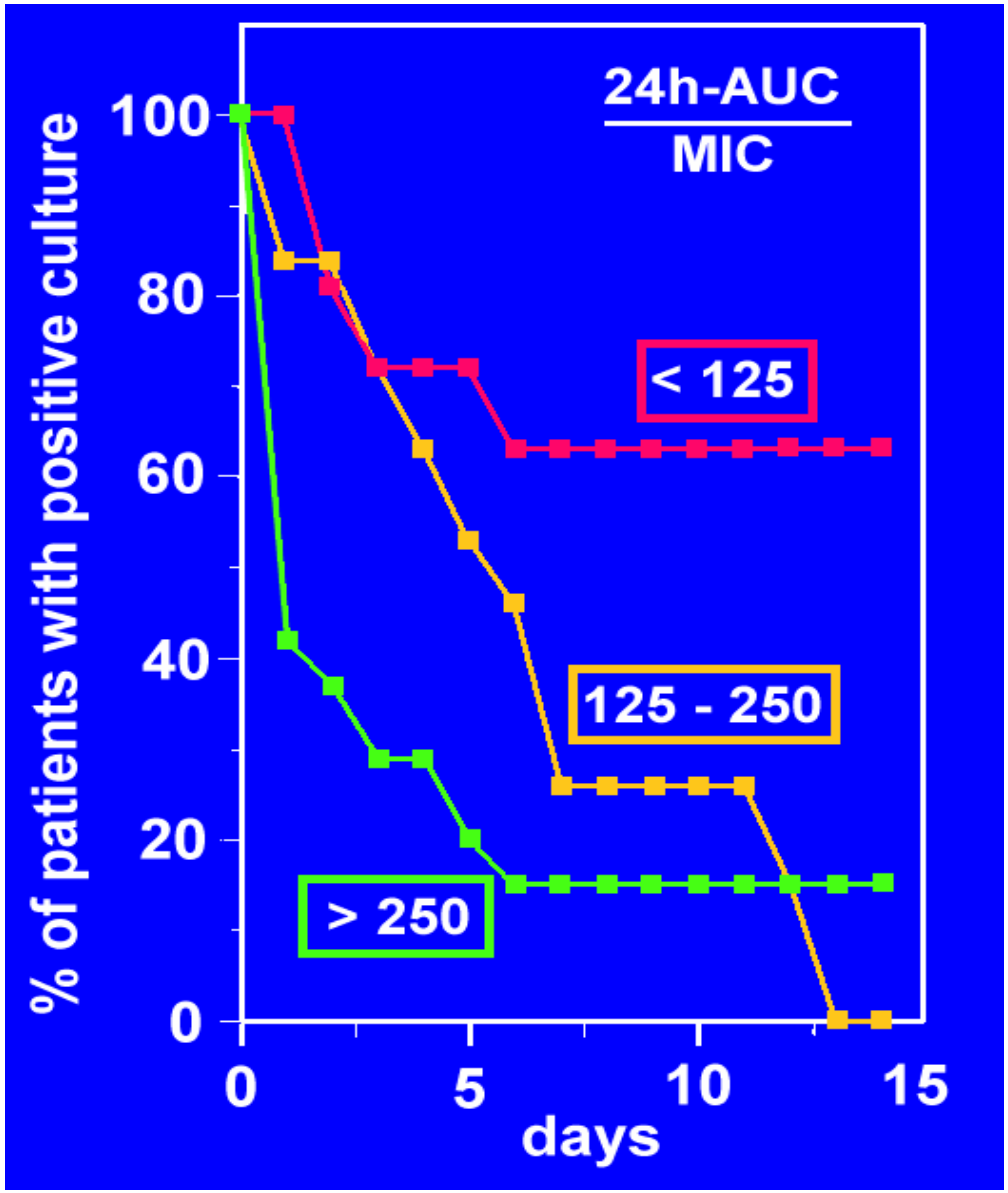
how much and for all ?

Exercice with

- **the fluoroquinolones**
- **the β-lactams**

The saga of the AUC / MIC vs C_{max} / MIC ratio for fluoroquinolones ...

AUC / MIC
is
the parameter ...



Forrest et al., AAC, 1993

AUC/MIC_{24h} =125 : a magical number??

125 was the limit below which failure rates became unacceptable because of either

- a large MIC
- or a too low dosage
  (AUC is proportional to the dosage)

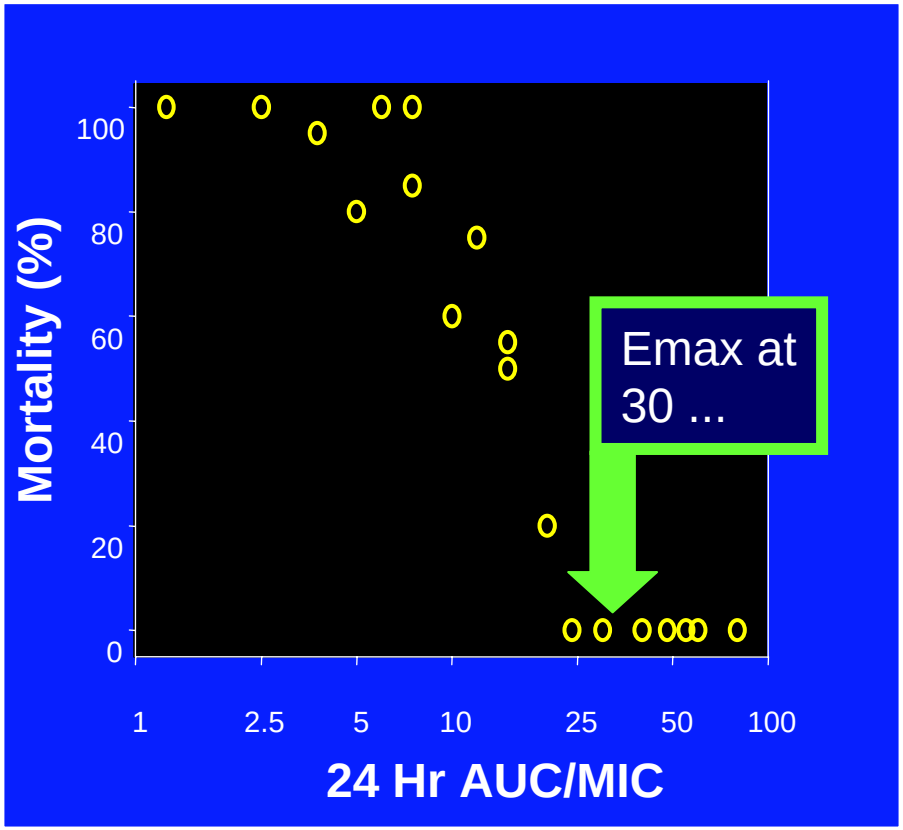
1st Example :
You want to control antibiotic dosing at the level of the patient

- Patient 60 yr, pneumonia and suspected bacteraemia/sepsis
- Ixacin 400 mg IV q8h ➔ AUC = 30
- Gram negative rod, E-test MIC=0.01 mg/L
- 30/0.01 ➔3000 !
- You can quietly adjust dose to 100 mg/day

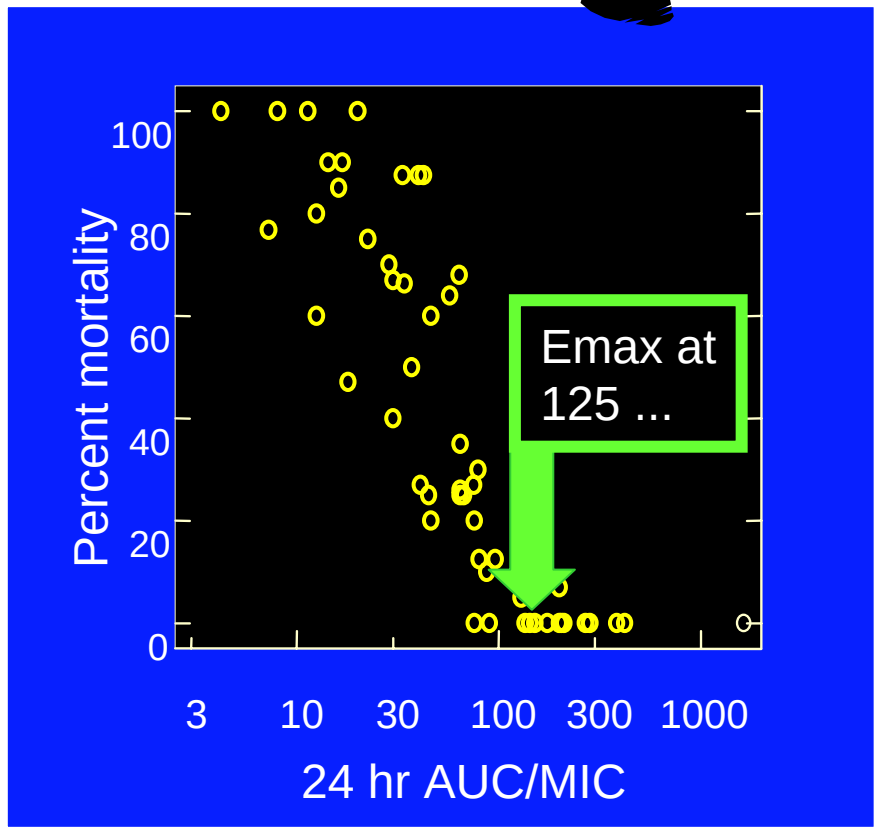
Mouton & Vinks, PW 134:816

Is 125 good for all ??

The saga of *S. pneumoniae* ...



non-neutropenic



neutropenic

Conditions That Predispose to Pneumococcal Infection

Defective antibody formation

PrimaryCongenital agammaglobulinemia

Common variable (acquired) hypogammaglobulinemia

Selective IgG subclass deficiency

SecondaryMultiple myeloma

Chronic lymphocytic leukemiaLymphoma

HIV infection

Defective complement (primary or secondary)

Decreased or absent C1, C2, C3, C4

Insufficient numbers of PMNs

PrimaryCyclic neutropenia

SecondaryDrug-induced neutropenia

Aplastic anemia

Poorly functioning PMNs

Alcoholism

Cirrhosis of the liver

Browse Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases

Conditions That Predispose to Pneumococcal Infection

Glucocorticosteroid treatment

Renal insufficiency?

Poorly avid receptors for FCγII (R131 allele)

Defective clearance of pneumococcal bacteremia

PrimaryCongenital asplenia, hyposplenia

SecondarySplenectomy

Sickle cell disease (autosplenectomy)

Multifactorial

Infancy and aging

Malnutrition

Diabetes mellitus

Prior respiratory infection

Influenza

Cigarette smoking

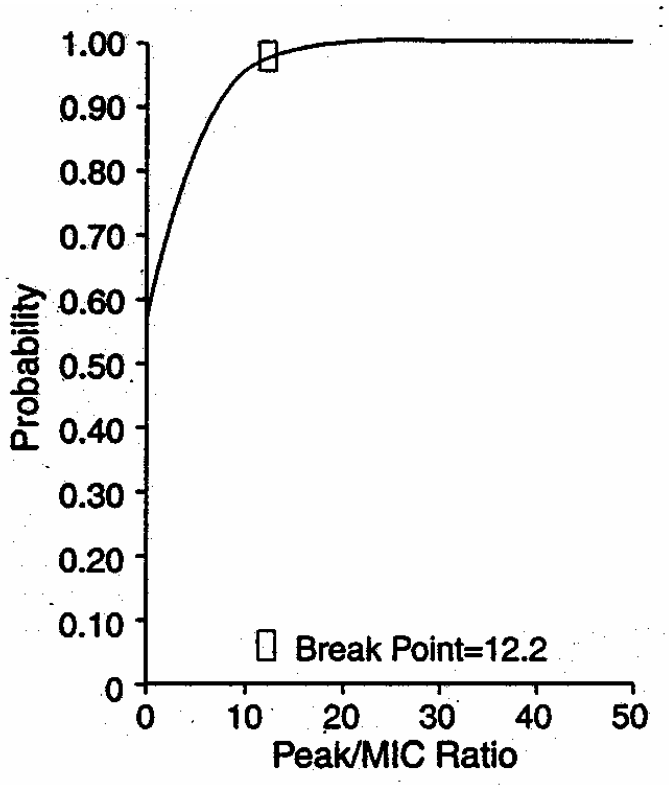
Asthma

COPD

Browse Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases

Quinolones : to peak or not to peak ?

- Three studies have shown AUC/MIC predictive for outcome
- One prospective study showed Peak/MIC to be more predictive



Modelling studies show that :

- **Survival linked to Peak/MIC when ratio > 10/1**
- **Survival linked to AUC/MIC when ratio < 10/1**
- **the risk of resistance is minimized if the peak/MIC > 10**

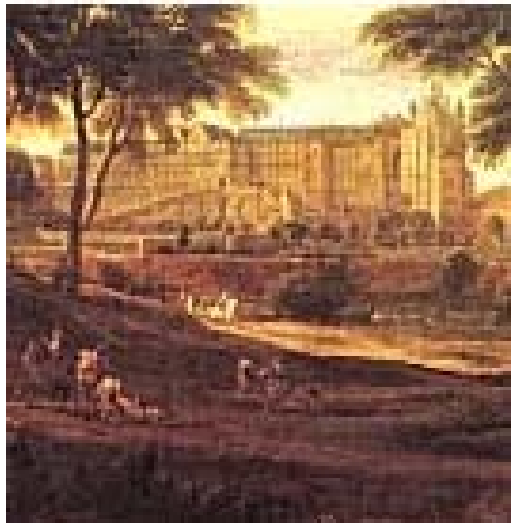
So, let us accept values with some degree of precaution

If you follow Drusano and wish prevent resistance

➔ peak / MIC > 10

If you believe your patient is not a healthy mouse …

➔ AUC_{24h} / MIC > 100



Breakpoint issues ...

Drug	Dosage (mg/24h)	PK/PD limits of sensitivity(mg/L) AUC/MIC* (24h)	peak / MIC**	NCCLS Bkpts
norfloxacin	800	**0.1**	**0.2**	**< 4**
ciprofloxacin	500	**0.1**	**0.2**	**< 1**
ofloxacin	400	**0.2-0.4**	**0.3 - 0.4**	**< 2**
levofloxacin	500	**0.4**	**0.4 - 0.5**	**< 2**
gatifloxacin	400	**0.3**	**0.4**	**< 2**
moxifloxacin	400	**0.4**	**0.4**	**< 2**

Based on US prescrib. inf. (adult of 60 kg) of NOROXIN®, CIPRO®, FLOXIN®, LEVAQUIN®, TEQUIN® and AVELOX®

* AUC/MIC = 125

** peak / MIC = 10

A proposal for PK/PD based-breakpoints for fluoroquinolones...

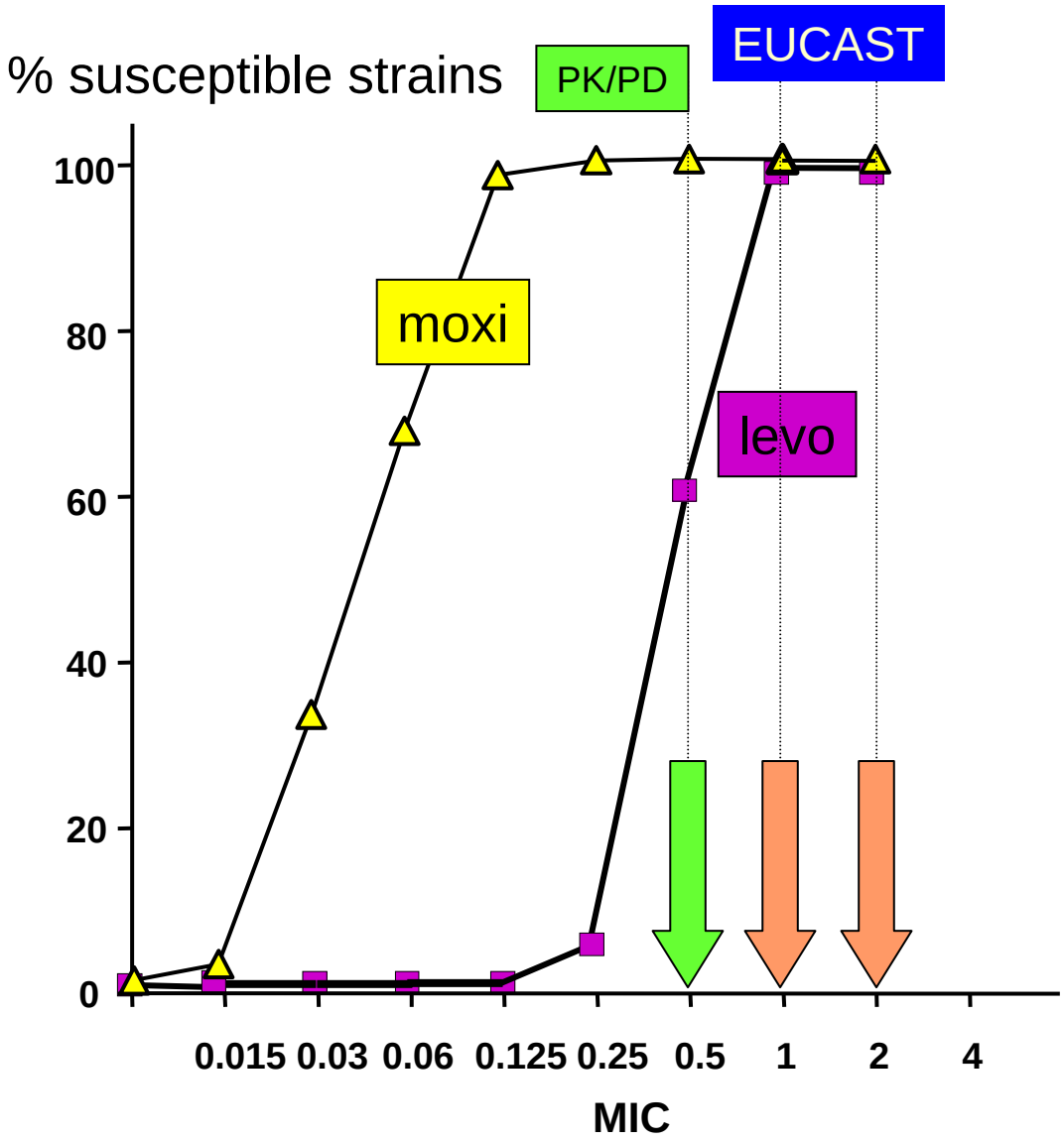
Drug	Typical daily dosage[a]	Typical PK values		Proposed PK/PD upper limit of sensitivity (μg/ml) for	
		C_{max} in mg/L total/free (dose)	$AUC_{24\ h}$ (mg × h/L) total/free	Efficacy[b]	Prevention of resistance[c]
Norfloxacin	800 mg	1.4/1.1 (400 mg PO)	14/11	0.1–0.4	0.1
Ciprofloxacin	1000 mg	2.5/1.75 (500 mg PO)	24/18	0.2–0.8	0.2
Ofloxacin	400 mg	4/3 (400 mg PO)	40/30	0.3–0.9	0.4
Levofloxacin	500 mg	4/2.8 (500 mg PO)	40/28	0.3–0.9	0.3
Moxifloxacin	400 mg	3.1/1.8 (400 mg PO)	35/21	0.2–0.7	0.2

Van Bambeke F, Michot JM, Van Eldere J, Tulkens PM.
Quinolones in 2005: an update. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2005 Apr;11(4):256-80. PMID: 15760423

2d example:
you want to control antibiotic dosing at the level of the hospital

- You have two Ixacins: L-xacin and M-xacin
- They have essentially the same pharmacokinetics and tolerance
- Which one will you recommend in YOUR set-up for CAP ?

Application to pneumococci in Belgium



Levofloxacin 500 mg 1x/d

- AUC [(mg/l)xh] 47
- peak [mg/l] 5

➔ MIC_{max} < 0.5

➔ EUCAST bkpt: 1-2 *

the S/I-breakpoint from 1.0 to 2.0 avoids dividing the wild type MIC distribution. The breakpoint of 2 relates to high dose (750-1,000 mg) therapy.

Moxifloxacin 400 mg 1x/d

- AUC [(mg/l)xh] 48
- peak [mg/l] 4.5

➔ MIC_{max} < 0.5

➔ EUCAST bkpt: 1

MIC data: J. Verhaegen et al., ECCMID 2003

Is France like Belgium ?

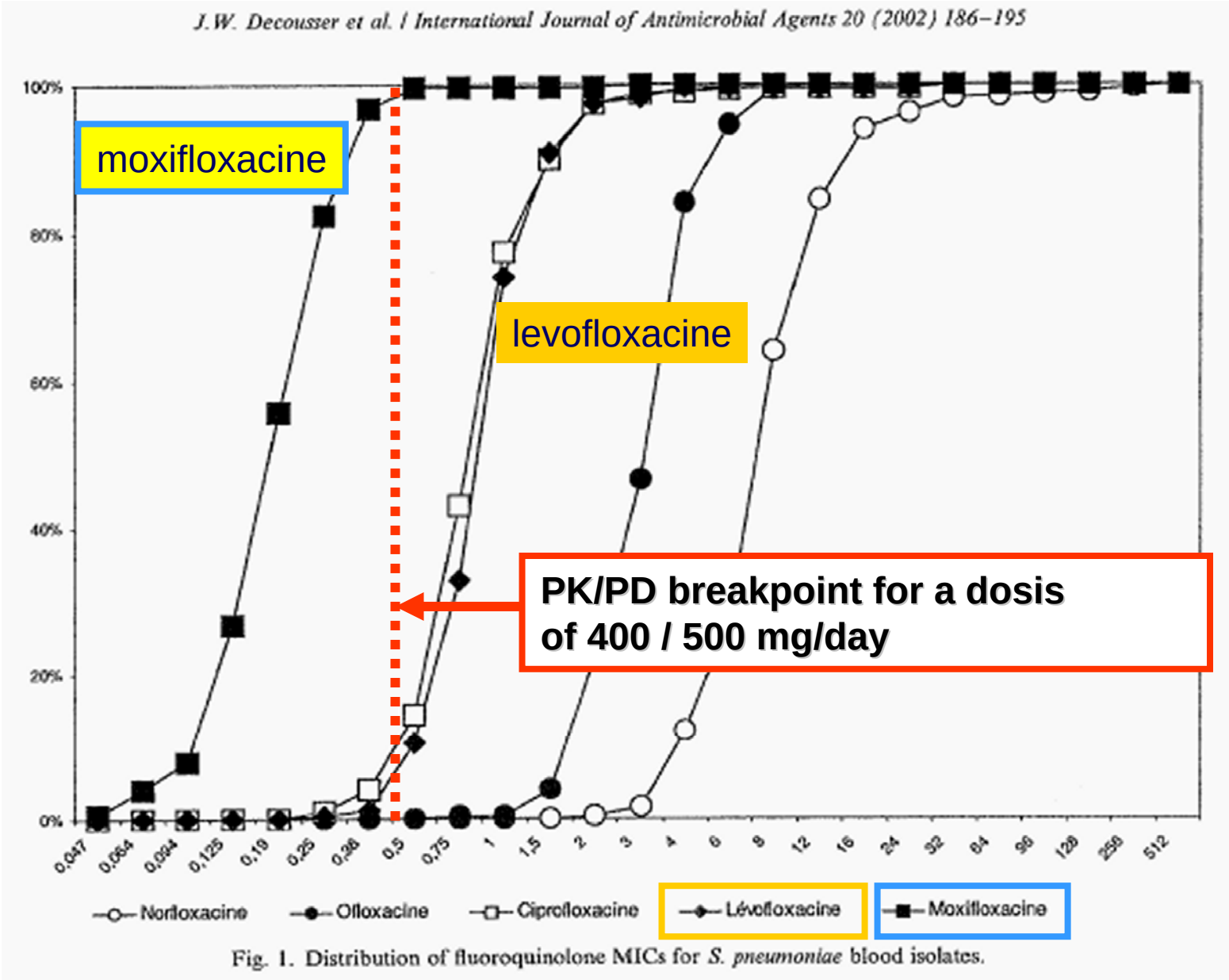
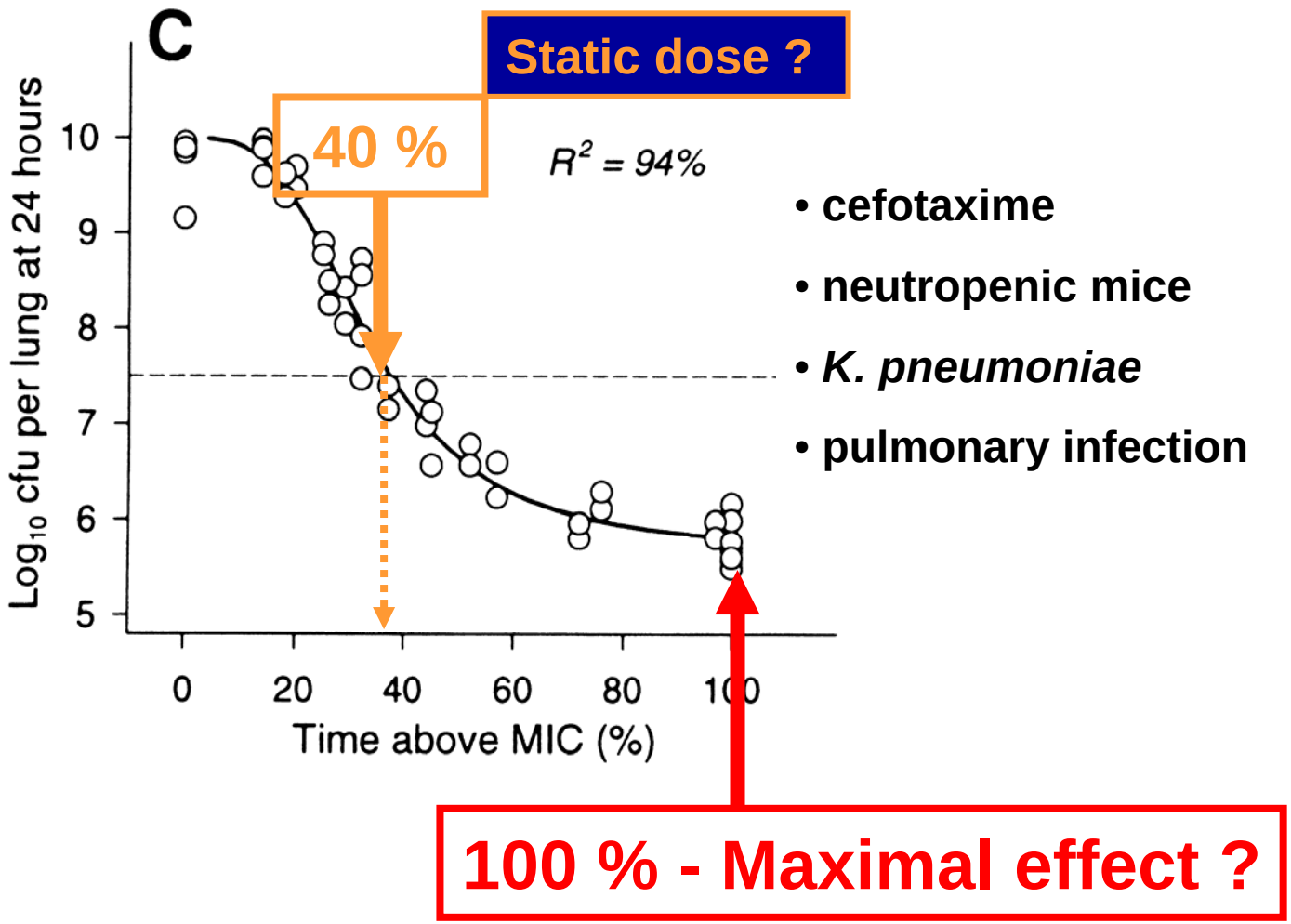


Fig. 1. Distribution of fluoroquinolone MICs for *S. pneumoniae* blood isolates.

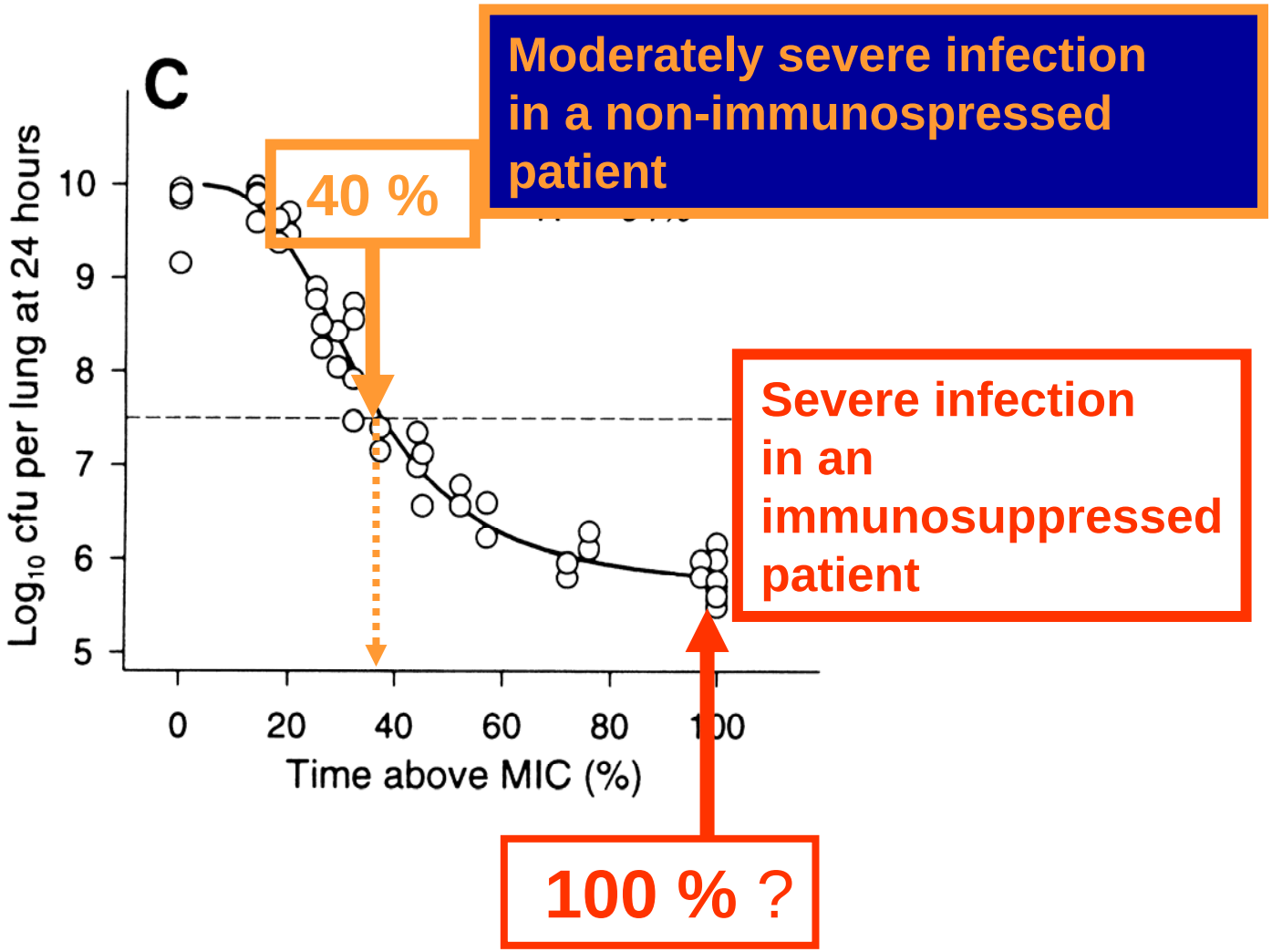
β-lactams : T > MIC …
but how much, how long, etc... ??

- Static dose vs maximum effect ?
- Free fractions of the drug (*Fu*) ?
- The same for all micro-organisms ?
- The same for all beta-lactams ?
- The same for all infections ?
- Variance of PK in population ?
- Value in combination therapy ?

How much time above MIC ?



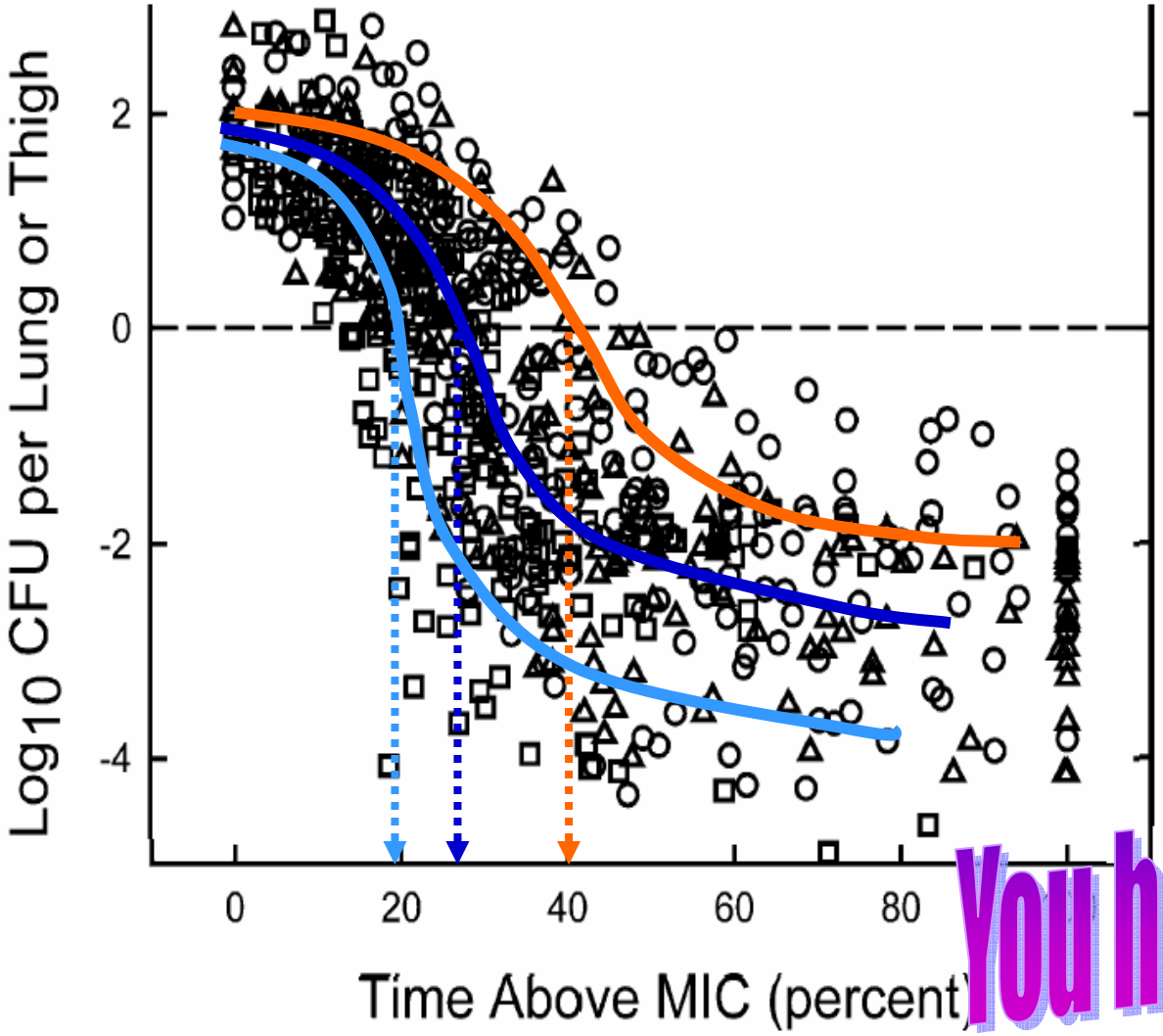
Here is a proposal ...



The same for all microorganims ?

T> MIC for static effect

Drug	Enterobacteriaceae	*S. pneumoniae*
Ceftriaxone (free)	38 (34-42)	39 (37-41)
Cefotaxime	38 (36-40)	38 (36-40)
Ceftazidime	36 (27-42)	39 (35-42)
Cefpirome	35 (29-40)	37 (33-39)
MK-0826	32 (20-39)	
Meropenem	22 (18-28)	
Imipenem	24 (17-28)	
Linezolid		40 (33-59)



The same for all β-lactams ?

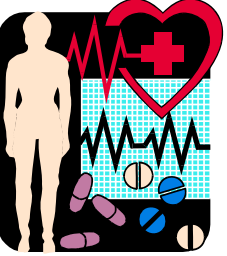
You have seen this...

Fig. 7. Relationship between the change in $\log_{10}$ CFU per thigh or lung for various pathogens following 24 h of therapy with different doses of penicillins (△), cephalosporins (○), and carbapenems (□).

Andes & Craig Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents 2002, 19: 261-268

How do you adjust the dose for Time > MIC ?

- "out of the package insert" PK data
- Monte-Carlo simulations and target attainment approaches



Typical pharmacokinetics of an IV β-lactam

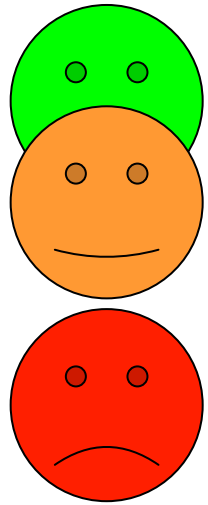
time (hours)	serum concentration for 0.5 g	1 g	2 g
2	25	50	100
4	12.5	25	50
6	6	12	25
8	3	6	12
10	1.5	3	6
12	0.75	1.5	3

* Single administration unique; half-life 2h ; V_d = 0.2 l/kg

Typical pharmacokinetics of an IV β-lactam

time (hours)	serum concentration for 0.5 g	1 g	2 g
2	25		
4	12.5	25	50
6	6	12	25
8	3	6	12
10	1.5	3	6
12	0.75	1.5	3

Where would you like to be ?



* Single administration unique; half-life 2h ; V_d = 0.2 l/kg

Simple optimisation of IV β-lactams for "difficult" organisms

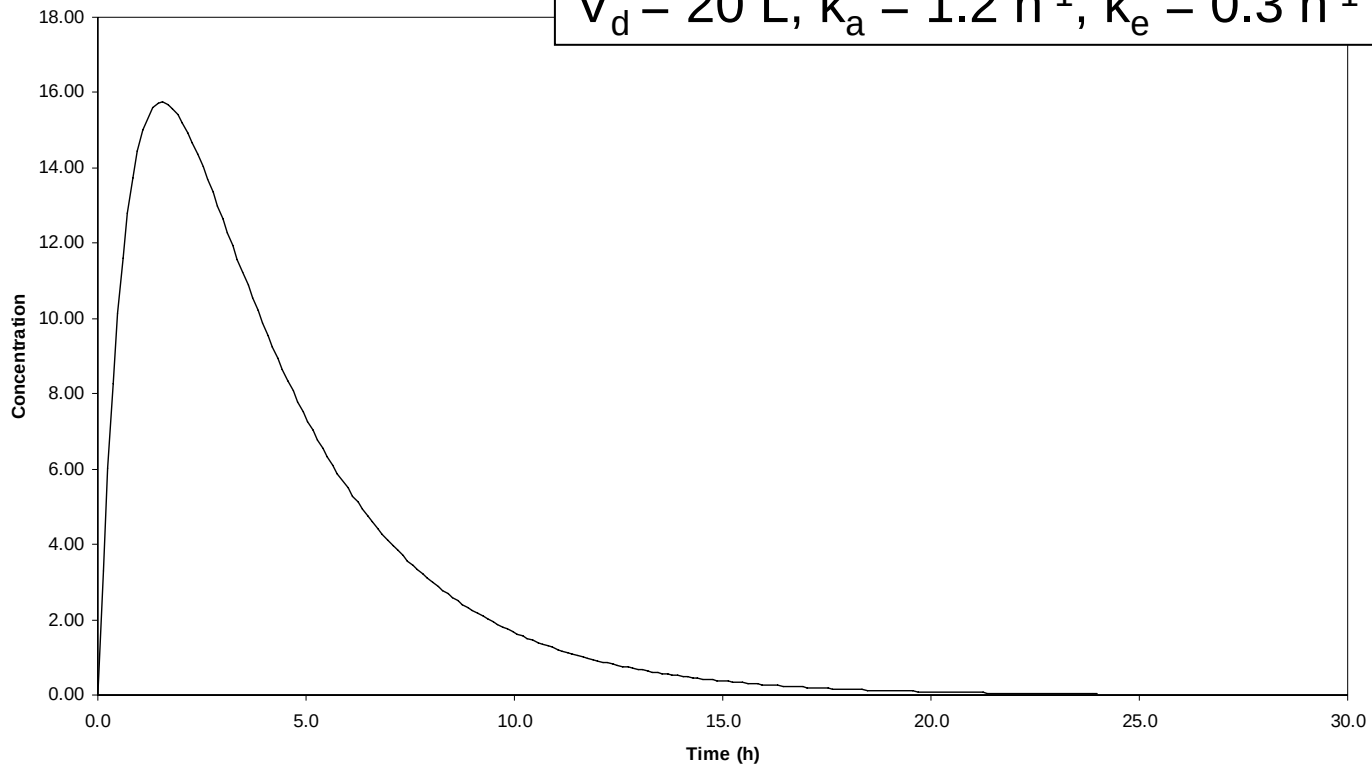
- 2 g every 12 h → **T > MIC = 100 % if MIC ≤ 3 mg/L !**
- 2 g every 8 h → **T > MIC = 100 % if MIC ≤ 12 mg/L**

More frequent administrations is the best way to increase the activity of β-lactams in difficult-to-treat infections...

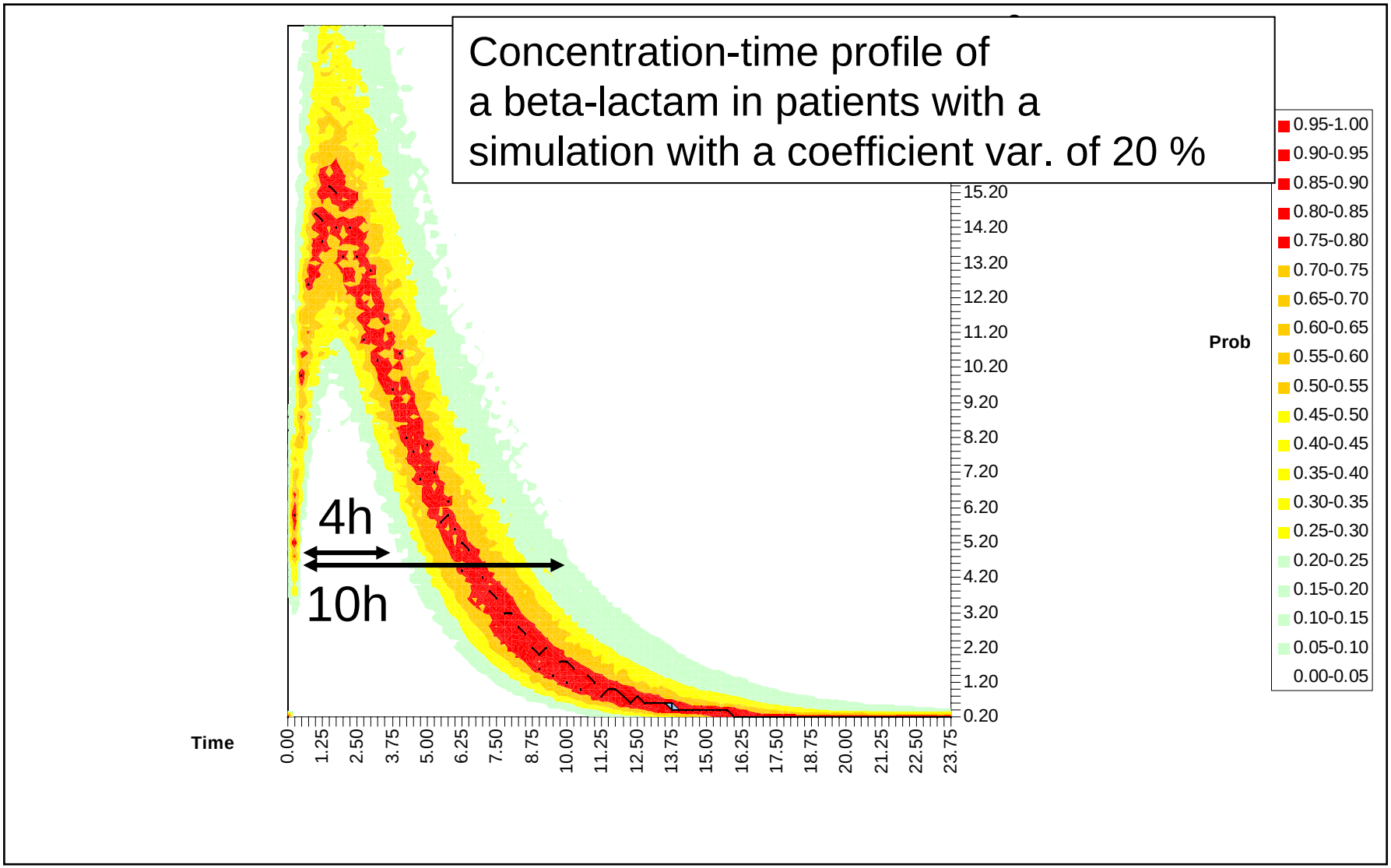
→ **PK / PD breakpoint for IV β-lactams : MIC < 8 µg/ml**

But there are variation of PK in individuals...

Concentration-time profile of a beta-lactam in volunteers
V_d = 20 L, k_a = 1.2 h^{-1}, k_e = 0.3 h^{-1}



Variation of PK in individuals...

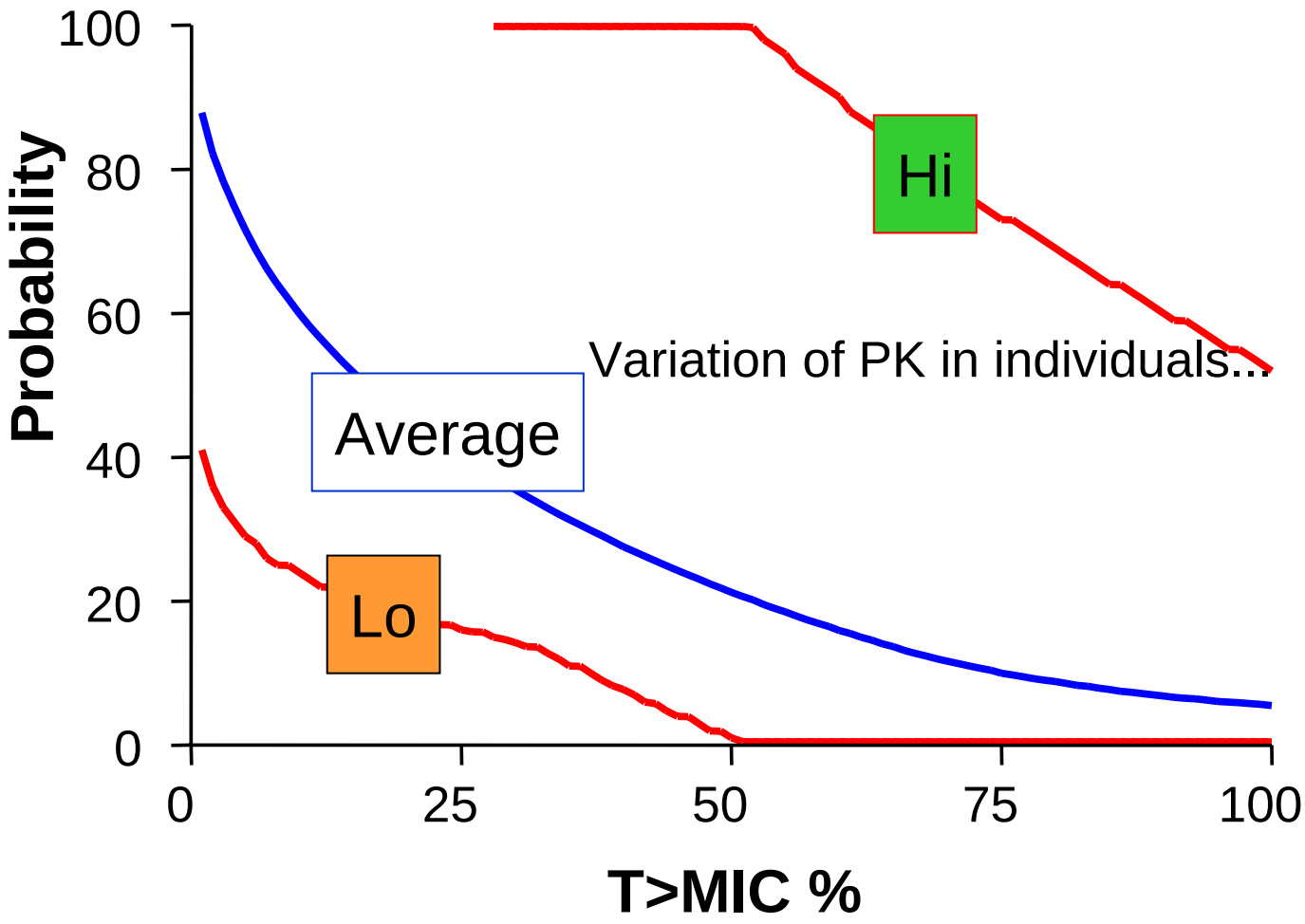


Mouton, Int J Antimicrob Agents, april 2002

Monte Carlo Simulations in pk/pd

- Have estimates of PK parameter values and a measure of their dispersion (usually SD)
- Simulate PK curves
- use MIC distribution values in the the target population
- calculate a probability of attaining the desired target
- examine if this is feasible in clinical practice…

Example: target Attainment Rates of piperacillin



The response to piperacillin may be largely unpredictable

EUCAST

Collaboration between EUCAST and the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI; formerly NCCLS) about penicillins, cephalosporins and carbapenems

Ongoing …

- EUCAST Cephalosporin breakpoints for *Enterobacteriaceae* are now S≤1 - R≥8
  (will be posted on EUCAST web site soon) …

- Carbapenems and Monobactams may follow …

Target Concentration :
continuous infusion

- Maximum effect time-kill at 4 x MIC
- Maximum effect in vitro model 4 x MIC (Mouton et al 1994)
- Effect in endocarditis model 4 x MIC (Xiong et al 1994)
- Effect in pneumonia model dependent on severity of infection (Roosendaal et al 1985, 1986)

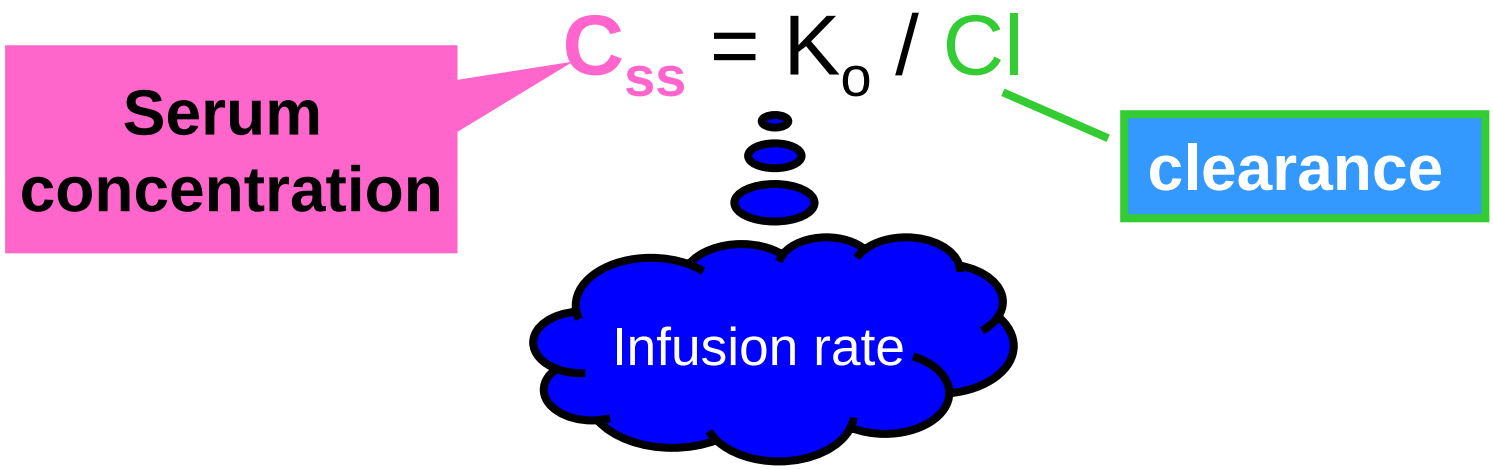
Continuous Infusion

Pharmacokinetic Considerations

- Protein binding
- Linear relationship between clearance and dose
- Linear relationship between protein binding and dose
- Third compartment effects (CNS)

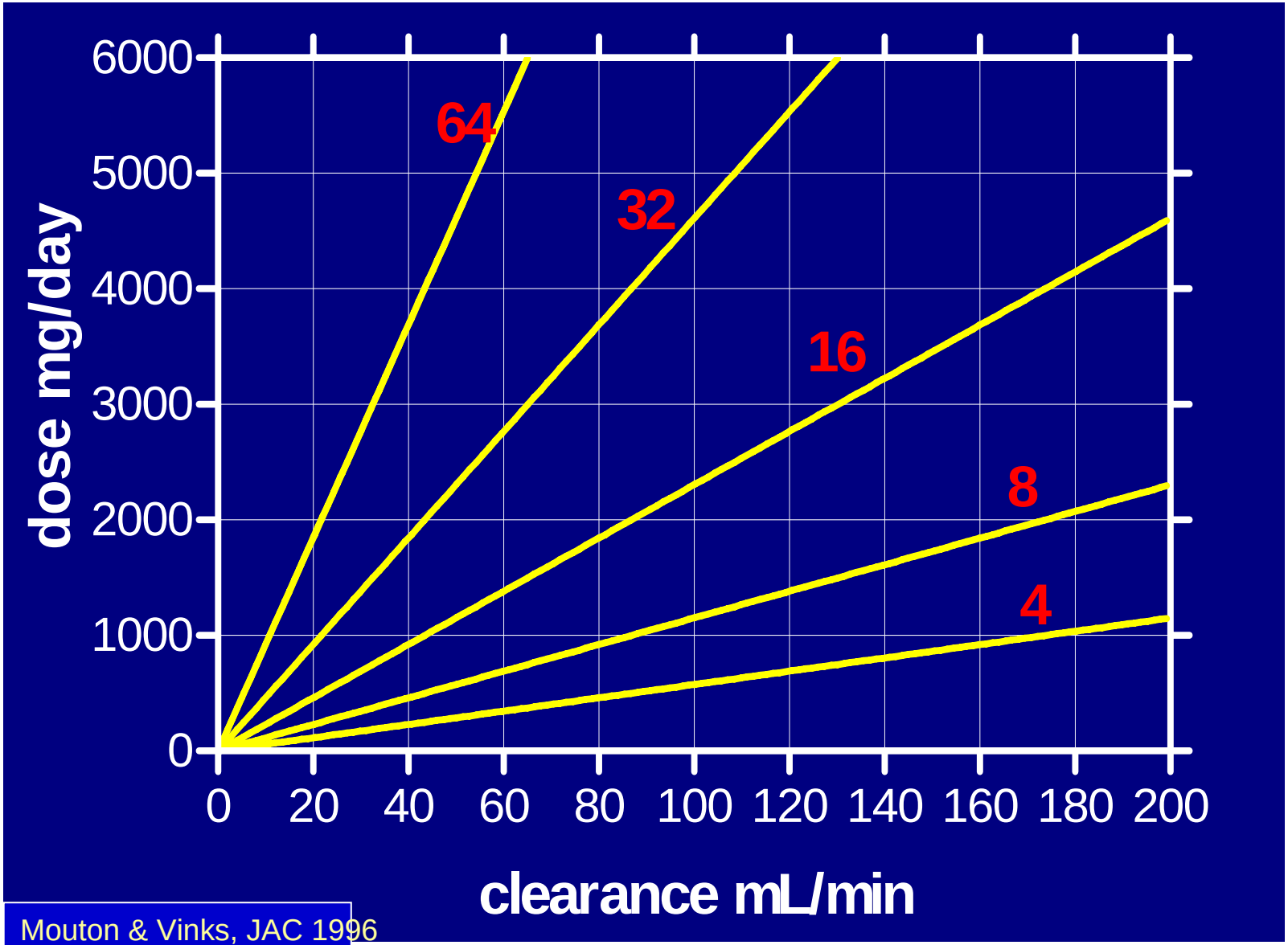
Dose Calculations for continuous infusion

- Total Clearance estimate
- Elimination rate constant



- Volume of distribution for the initial loading dose (loading dose = C_{target} / Vd)

Normogram Continuous Infusion (rate of infusion)



Example Target Controlled Dosing for Cefticostix

- Patient 60 yr, UTI and suspected bacteraemia/sepsis
- Cefticostix 1 g IV q8h
- Gram negative rod, E-test MIC=0.12 mg/L
- Adjust dose to 30 mg/day CI based on patient clearance

Mouton & Vinks, PW 134:816

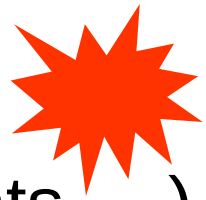
Cost comparisons :
vs 4 g by continuous infusion (CI) vs 2 g q8h (CA)
for 51 patients in an European ICU for empiric therapy

criteria	C.I.	C.A.
mean duration of treatment	7.8	7
total amount of ceftzidime used (g)	703.2	945
mean amount per patient (g)	27.05	39.37
total ceftazidime expenses (euros)	16,208.76	21,797.23
mean ceftazidime expense per patient (euros)	643.41	908.21
mean difference per patient (euros)	**264.81**	

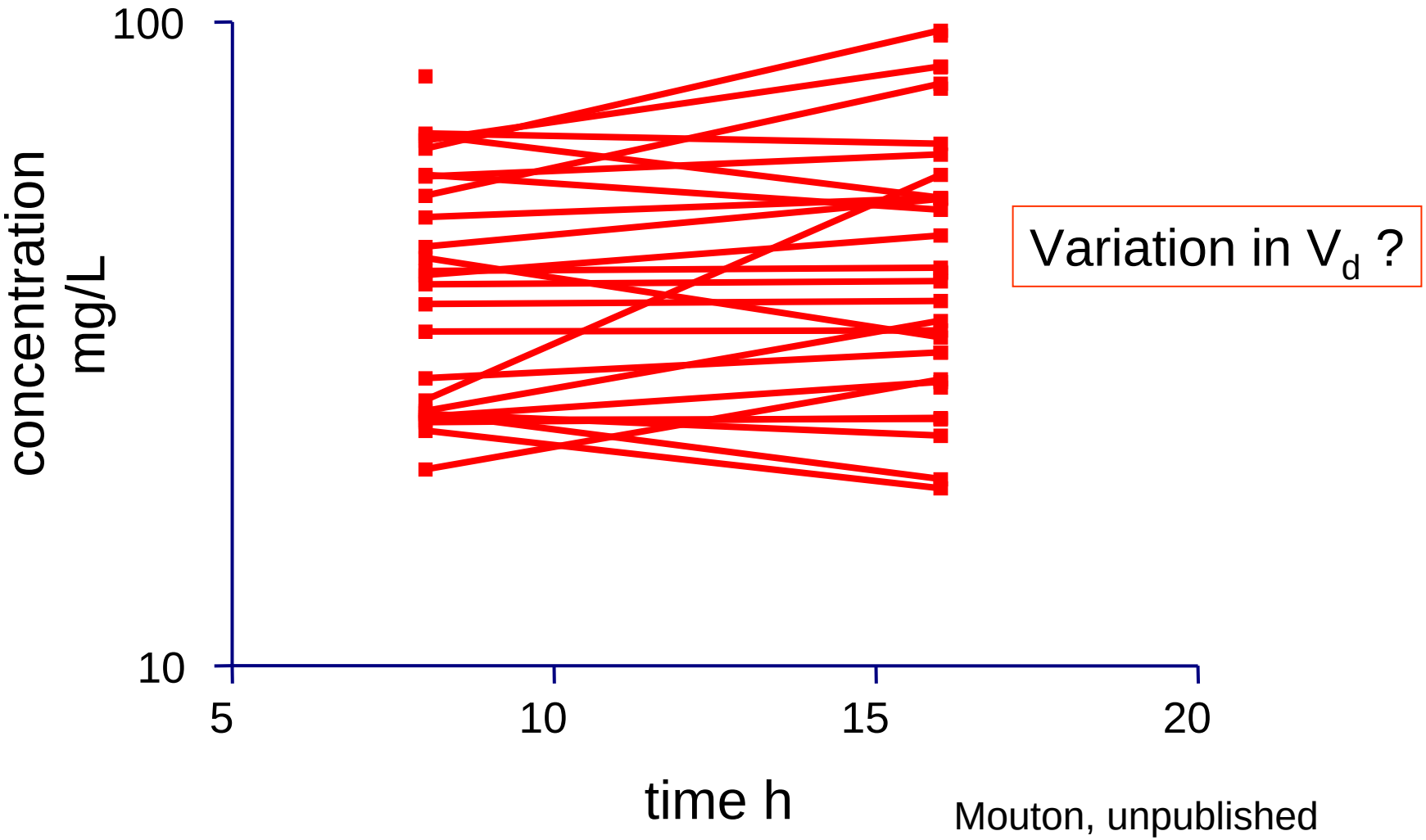
Laterre et al., ICAAC 2002

Problems with continuous infusion ...

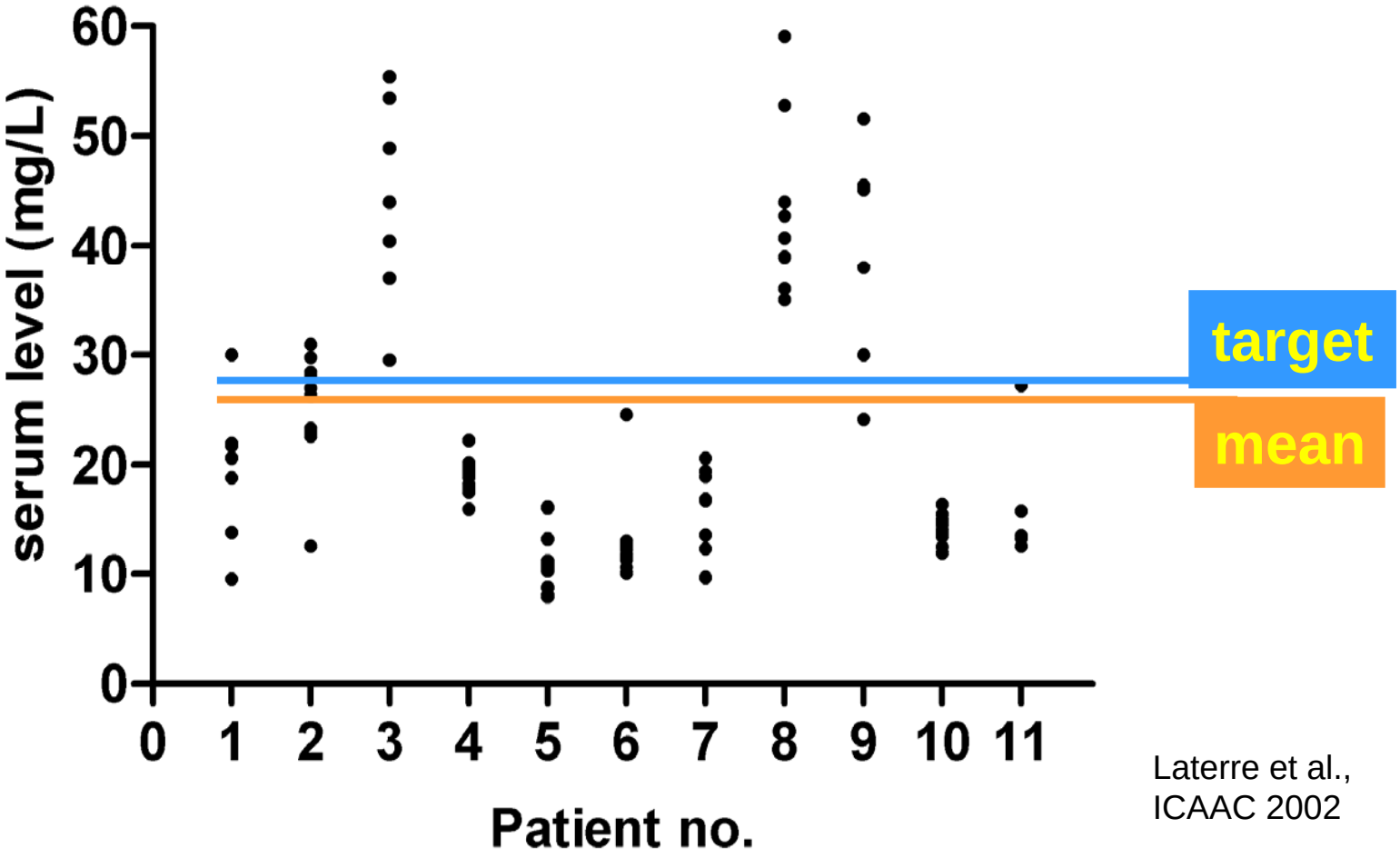
- Clearance estimates
- Variations in clearance (ICU)
- Volume of distribution (ICU, burned patients, ...)
- Non-linear clearance
- drug instability



Ceftazidime concentrations (ICU patients)

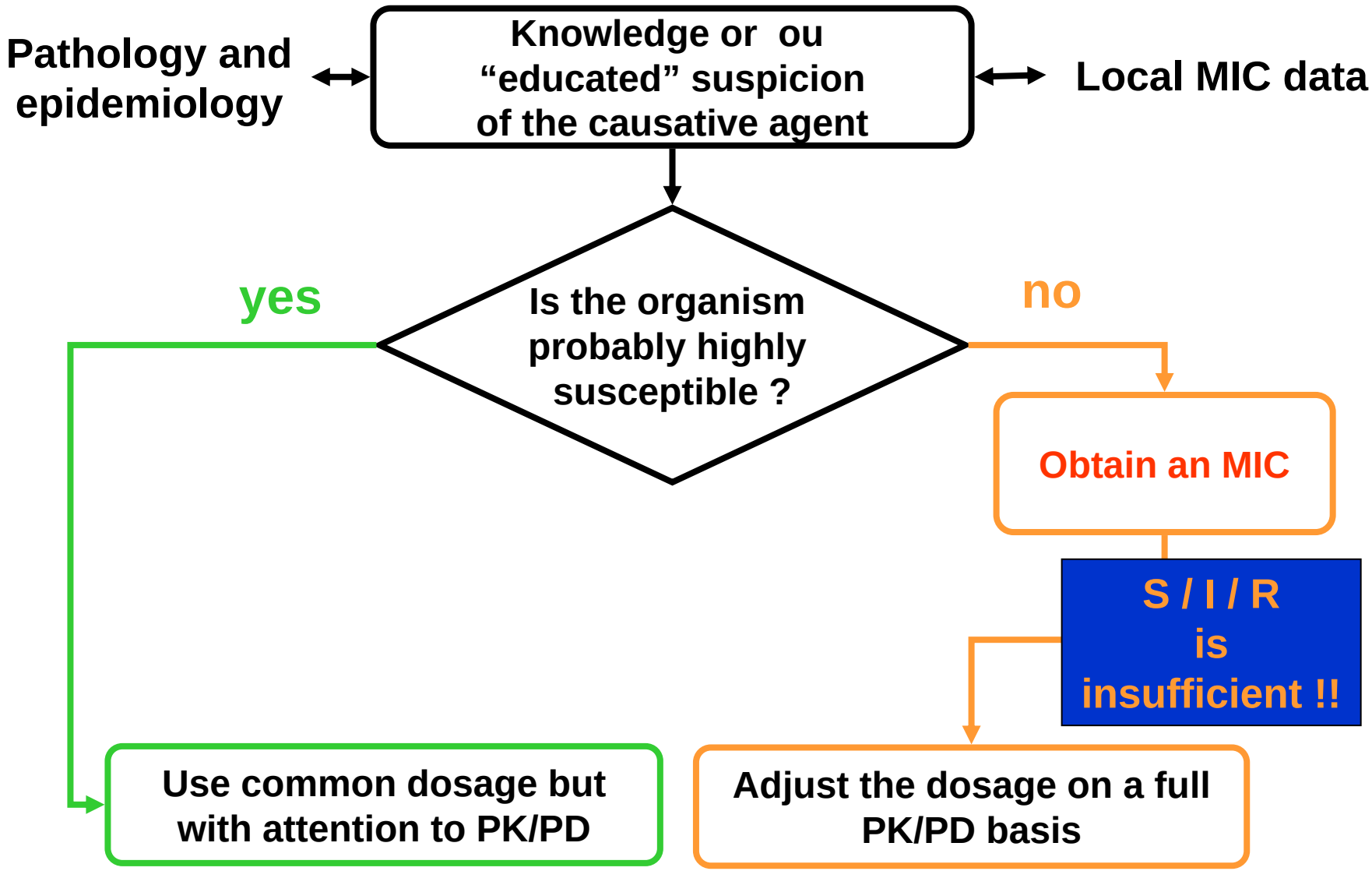


Ceftazidime concentrations in ICU patients (successive determinations) during continuous infusion (4 g/day)

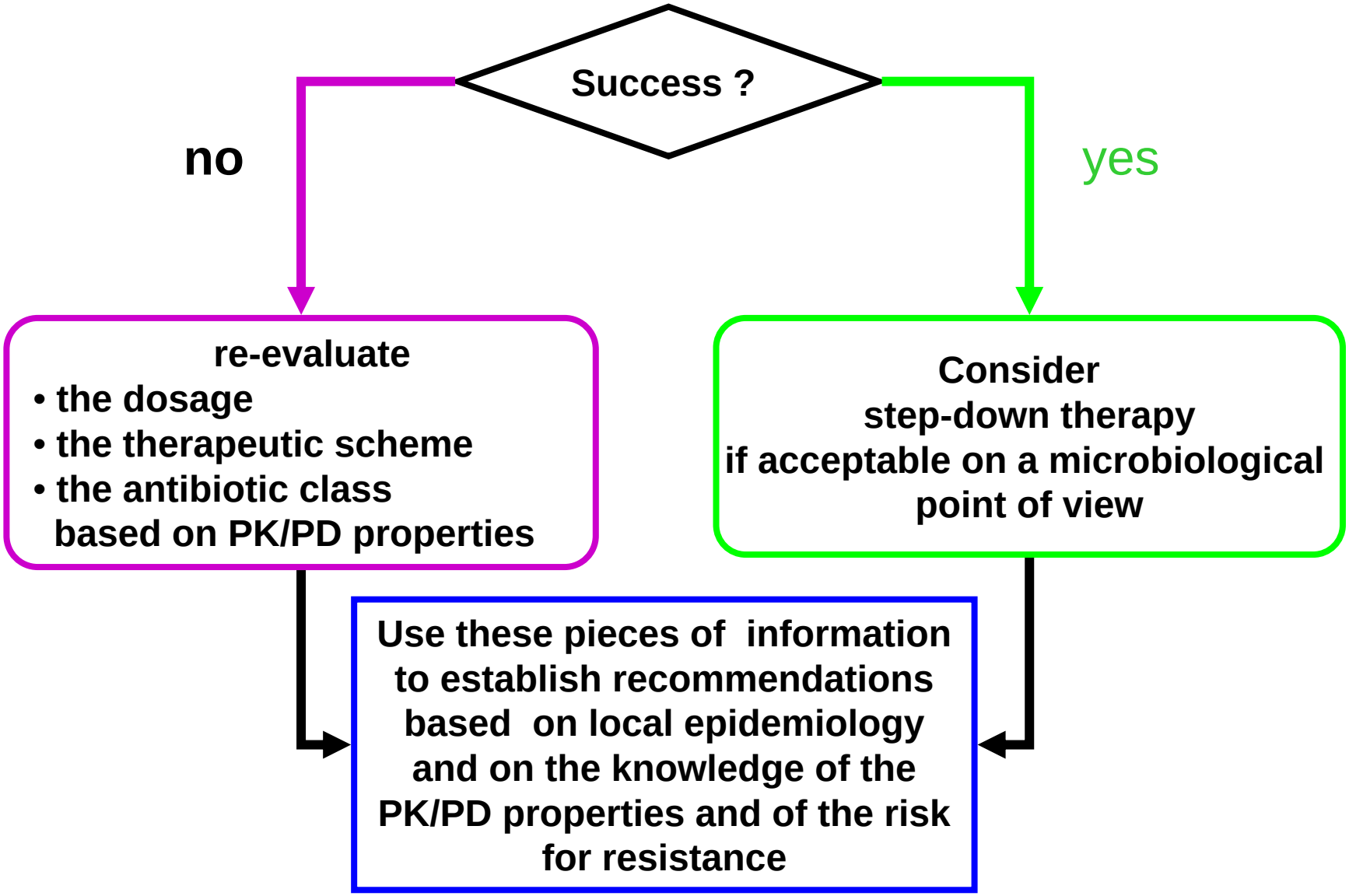


Laterre et al., ICAAC 2002

A clinical algorithm ...



A clinical algorithm (follow.) ...



Conclusions … or what do you need with fluoroquinolones, β- lactams, for "difficult to treat patients" etc… ?

- Obtain MIC distributions in YOUR clinical environment

- On this basis, construct normograms to examine which doses (AUC *, peak *) and/or frequency of administration (time *) are necessary for the MIC you are interested in ...

- Examine whether this is feasible for YOUR patients… <u>with the drug you want to use</u>

* get these informations from your pharmacist and/or the Industry, or see in the next presentation ...