



Febril Nötropenik Hastada Antifungal Yönetimi

Ömrüm Uzun



Mali Açıklamalar

- Aşağıdaki firmalardan danışmanlık, konuşmacı, araştırma projesi ve bilimsel toplantılara katılım destekleri
 - Astellas
 - Gilead
 - Merck
 - Pfizer



Akılcı Antimikrobiyal Yönetimi (=Antimicrobial Stewardship)



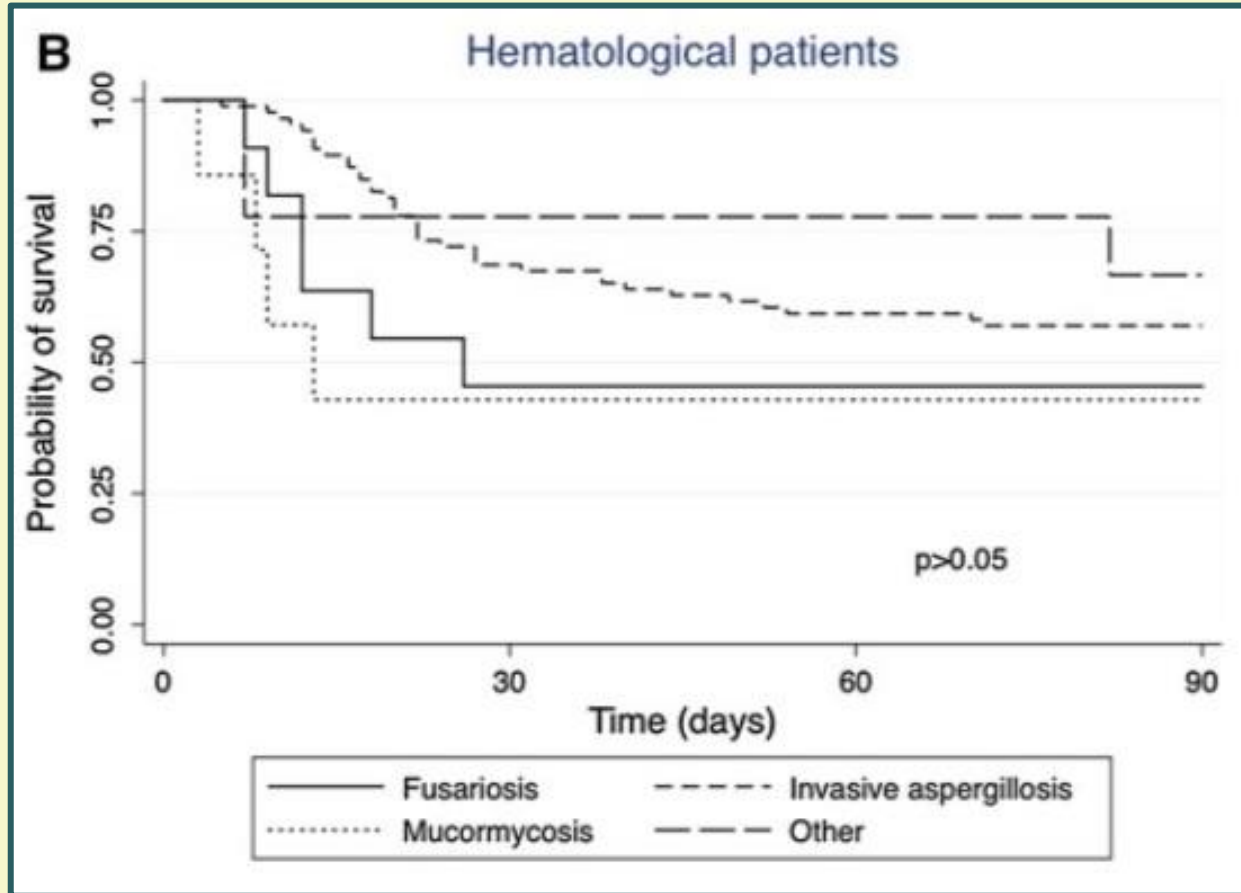
Antibiyotik Kullanımının Denetimi



- Gerekçe:
 - Gereksiz harcamaları ortadan kaldırmak.
 - Dirençli mikroorganizmaların seçilmesini azaltmak.



SIMIFF Çalışması: İtalyan Küf Mantarı İnfeksiyonları Kayıtları (2009-2011)





Antibiyotik Kullanımının Denetimi

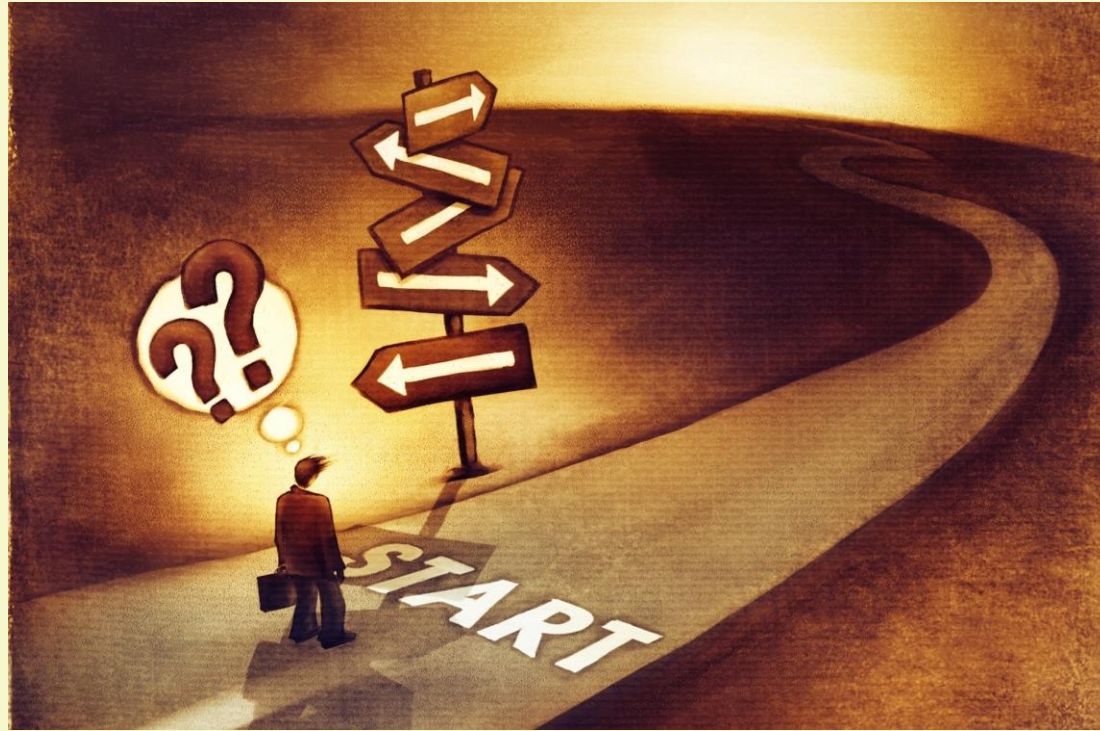


- Gerekçe:
 - Gereksiz harcamaları ortadan kaldırmak.
 - Dirençli mikroorganizmaların seçilmesini azaltmak.
 - Sağ kalımı artırmak.
 - Primer hastalığın tedavisinden önün vermemek.



Akılcı Antifungal Yönetimi



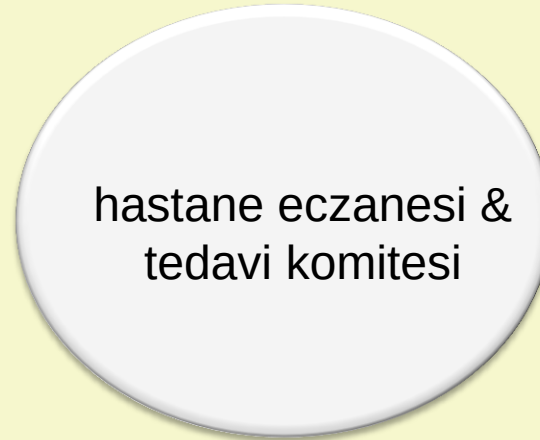
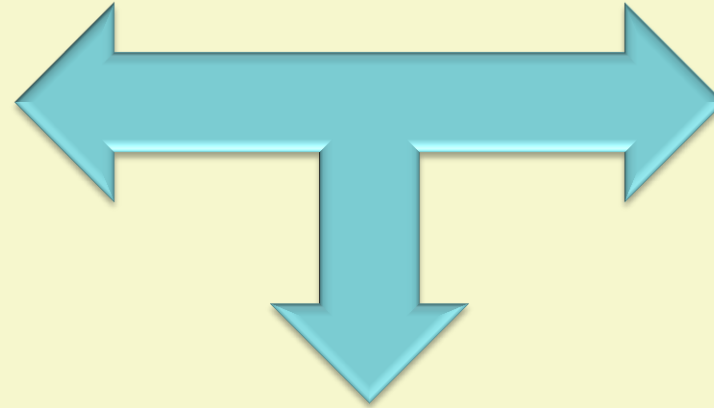


nötropenik hasta << non-
nötropenik hasta



Ekip







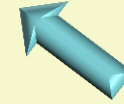
Stratejiler

İkna



- Müdahaleli ve geri bildirimli prospektif “audit”
- Formüler kısıtlaması ve belirli ilaçlar için önceden yetkilendirme gerekliliği

Güç

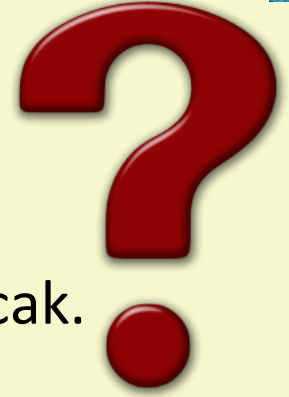


**Bu stratejiler birbirini
dışlamaz, birlikte
uygulanabilir**

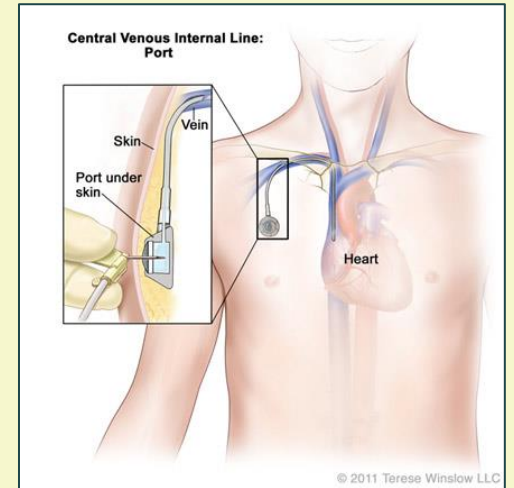
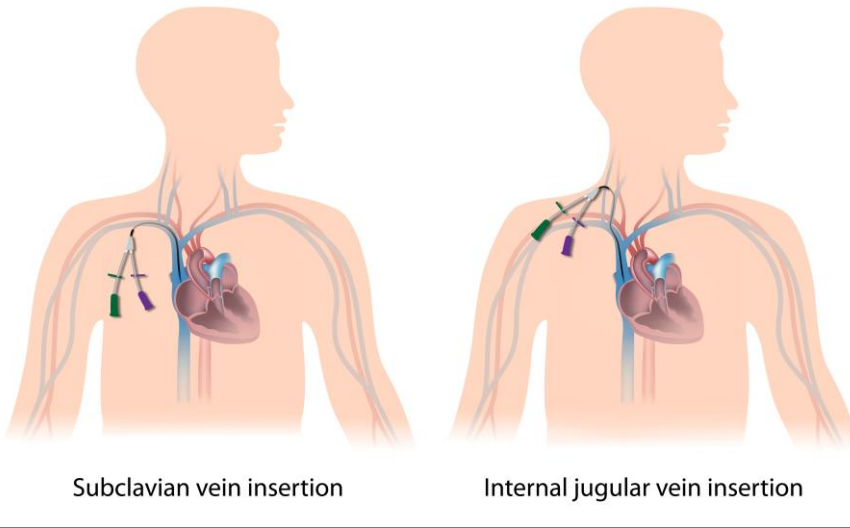


Olgu

- Otuz iki yaşında erkek hasta
- AML M3 tanısı nedeni ile kemoterapi başlanacak.

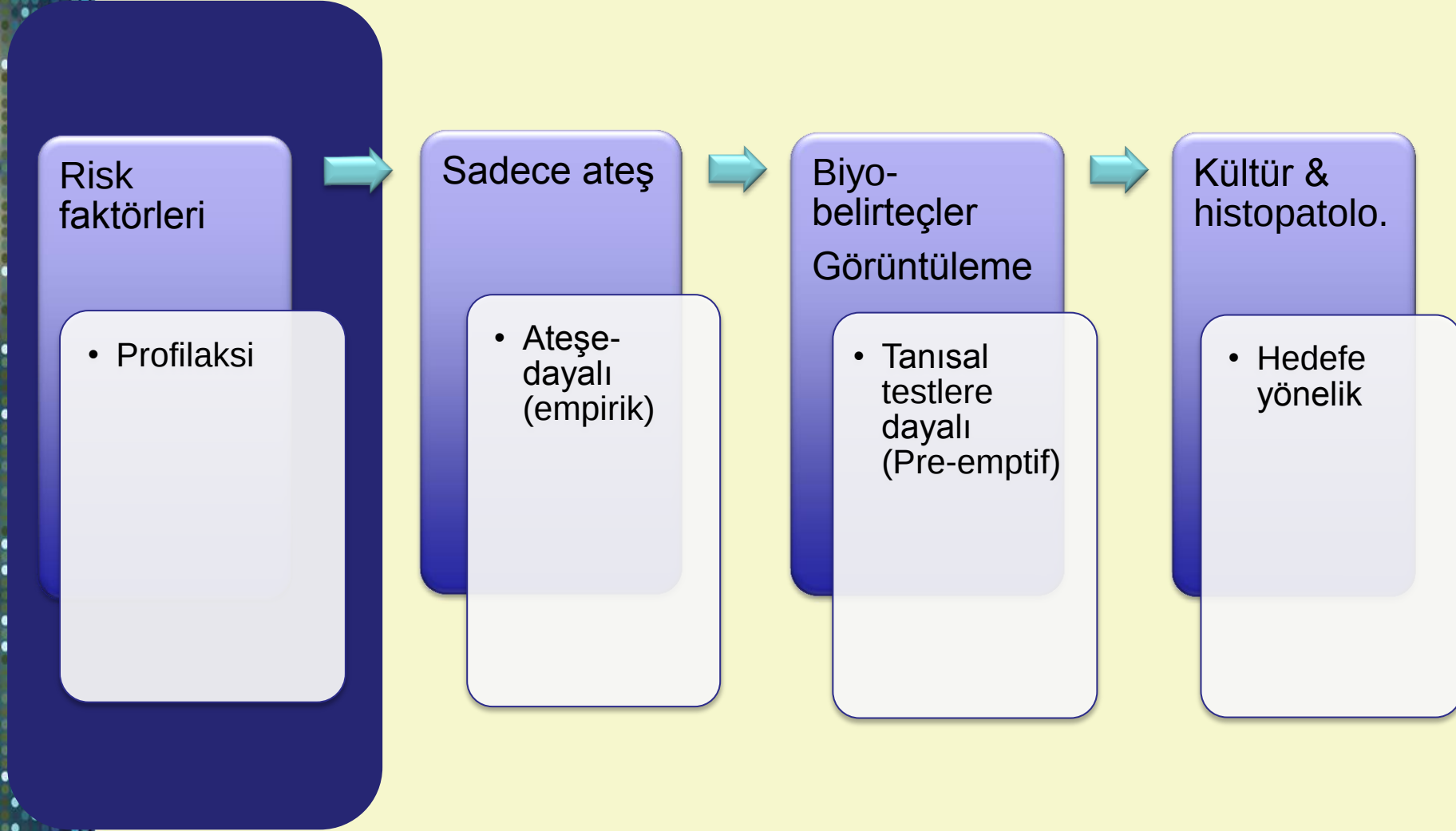


Central Venous Catheter





Tedavi Stratejileri



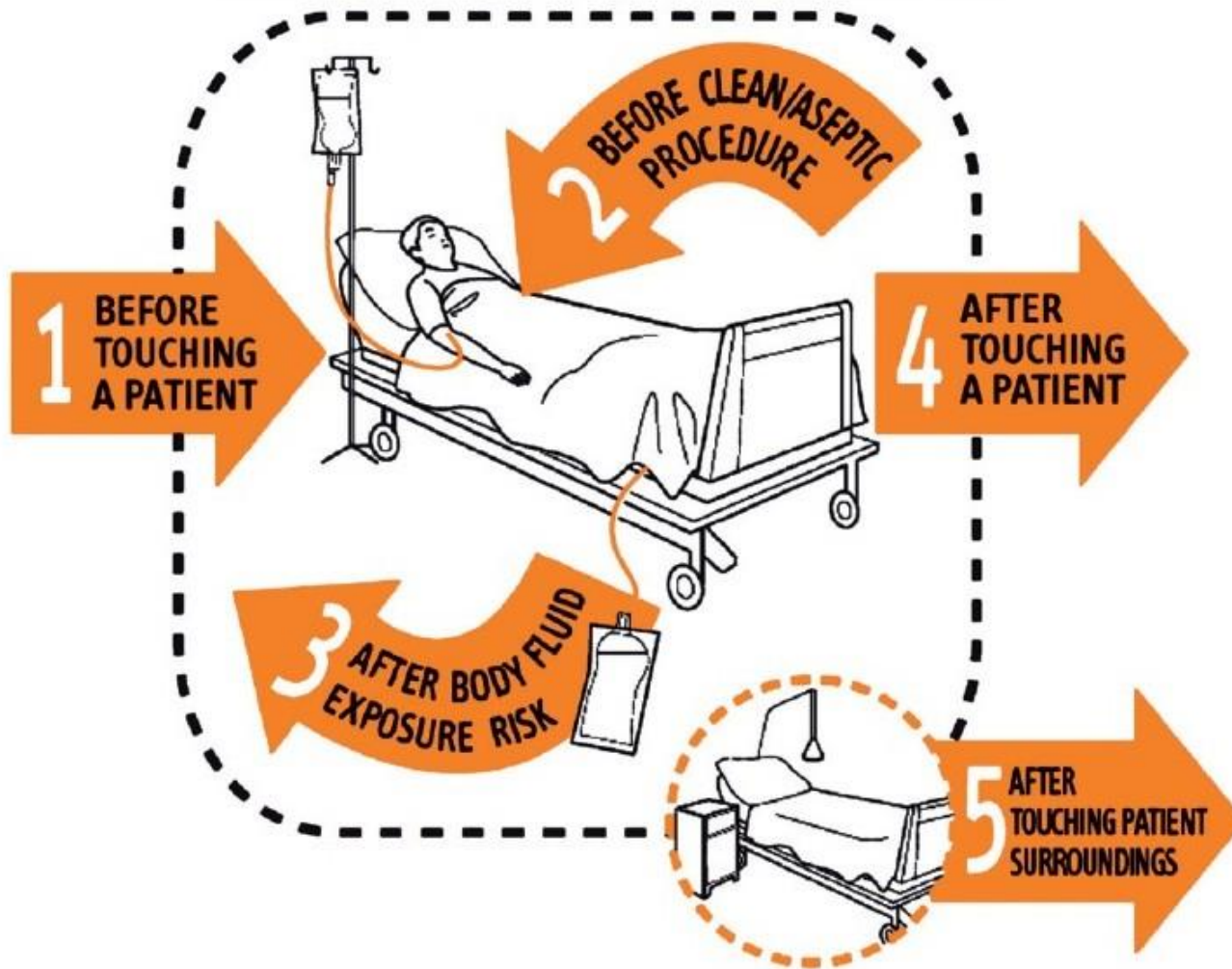


**PREVENTION
IS BETTER
THAN
CURE**

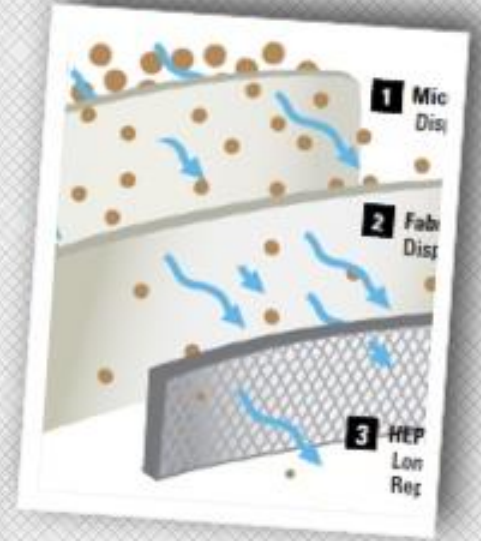




My 5 moments for HAND HYGIENE



Önlemler





Önlemler





Profilaktik Strateji Öncesi Sorular



- İhtiyaç var mı?
- İşe yarayan bir strateji var mı?
- Kısa vadede ve uzun vadede sakıncaları nedir?
- Maliyetini karşılayabilir miyiz?
- Bizim daha güvenli hissetmemizi sağlar mı?



Antifungal Profilaksi



- En belirgin yarar, IFH oranı %10-15
- <%5 ise minimal yarar.



1. Adım: Risk Değerlendirme

İFH Riski “Yüksek” olan Hasta Grupları





İFH Riski: AML ve AML-Benzeri KT Alan MDS Hastaları



- İleri yaş
- Genetik yatkınlık
- Yatış öncesi faktörler (performans durumu ≥ 2 , ev renovasyonu, tozlu ortamda çalışma, KOAH)
- Nötropeni – süresi ve derinliği
- Monositopeni
- Pürin analogu (fludarabin vb.)
- Demir aşırı yükü
- HEPA filtrasyon olmaması

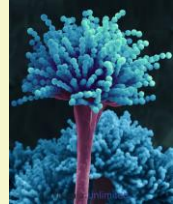


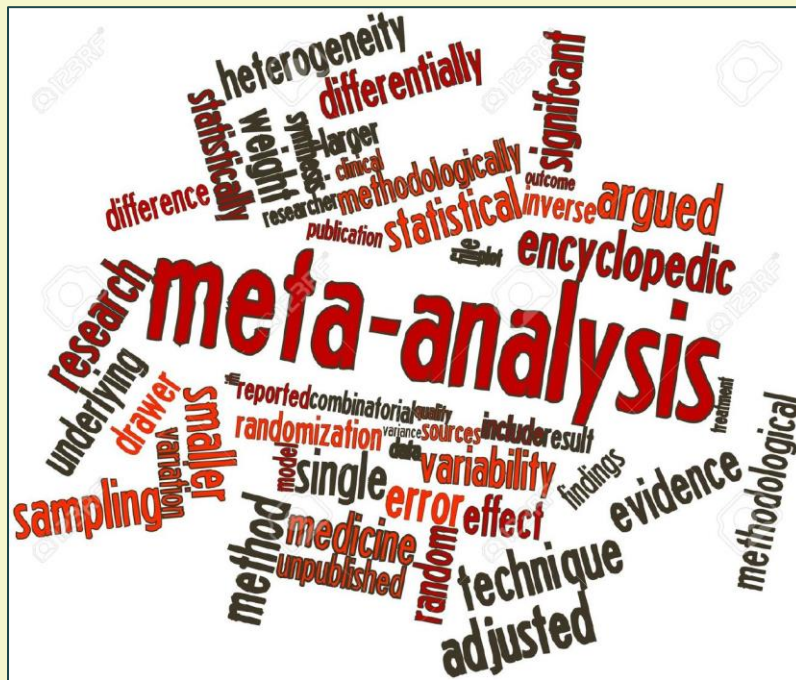
Allo-HSCT'de İFH Risk Faktörleri



Engrafman Sırasında Yüksek Risk	Engrafman Sonrası Yüksek Risk
Transplant sırasında aktif akut lösemi	Grade III-IV akut GVHH
Kord-kanı transplantı	Alternatif vericilerden transplantta veya steroid tedavisine yanıtız grade II akut GVHH
Diğer faktörler: Alternatif verici, erken CMV enfeksiyonu, akut GVHH	Sekonder nötropeni
Önceden İFH (sekonder profilaksi)	Diğer faktörler: alternatif verici, erken CMV enfeksiyonu, >1 hafta steroid tedavisi

Tek başına kronik GVHH diğer risk faktörleriyle birlikte değilse yüksek risk nedeni değildir.

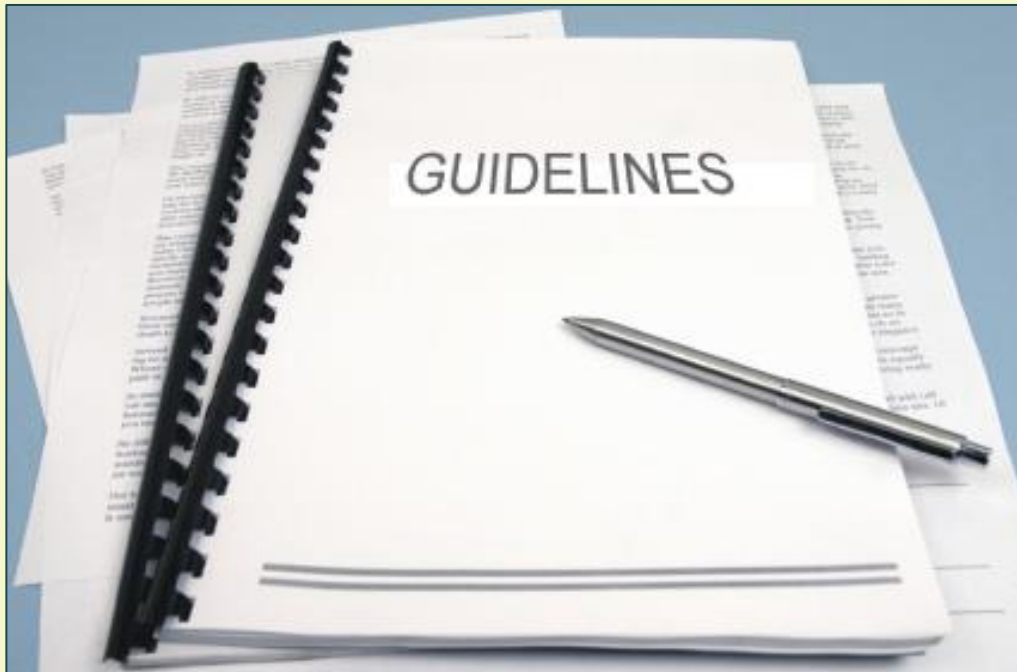




**Are You
Sufficiently
on Time with
Consensus
Reports?**



Clinical Practice Guidelines



Recommendations (2013)

Acute myeloid leukaemia patients undergoing intensive chemotherapy

<i>Antifungal drug</i>	<i>Grading</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Fluconazole (400 mg q24)	BI	Only recommended if the incidence of mould infections is low. Fluconazole may be part of an integrated care strategy together with a mould-directed diagnostic approach.
Itraconazole oral solution (2.5 mg/kg q12h.)	BI	Recommended if baseline incidence of mould infections is high. May be limited by drug interactions or patient tolerability. It is recommended to monitor serum drug concentrations.
Posaconazole (oral solution 200 mg q8h or tablet 300 mg q24h following a loading dose of 300 mg q12h on day 1)	A1	Recommended <u>if baseline incidence of mould infections is high</u> . Given the increased absorption of the tablet, it is likely that need for therapeutic drug monitoring will become restricted to specific populations (e.g. severe mucositis or GvHD).
Voriconazole (200 mg q12h)	BII	Recommended if baseline incidence of mould infections is high. It is recommended to monitor serum drug concentrations.

Azoles should not be used empirically in case of prior mould-active azole prophylaxis.

Recommendations (2013)

Acute leukaemia patients undergoing induction chemotherapy

<i>Antifungal drug</i>	<i>Grading</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Echinocandins IV	CII	Insufficient data on efficacy and tolerability
Amphotericin B liposomal IV	CII	Insufficient data on dose, frequency and duration as well as on efficacy and tolerability
Amphotericin B lipid associated IV	CII	Insufficient data on dose, frequency and duration as well as on efficacy and tolerability
Aerosolized liposomal amphotericin B	BI	Only when combined with oral fluconazole
Amphotericin B desoxycholate IV	All-against	
Aerosolized amphotericin B deoxycholate	AI-against	



Recommendations for allogeneic HSCT recipients (2013)

Antifungal prophylaxis*	Pre-engraftment Low risk for moulds	Pre-engraftment High risk for moulds	GvHD
Fluconazole	A-I	A-III - against	A-III against
Itraconazole	B-I	B-I	B-I
Voriconazole	B-I	B-I	B-I
Posaconazole OS/Tablet	B-II	B-II	A-I
Micafungin	B-I	C-I	C-II
Caspofungin /anidulafungin	No data	No data	No data
Liposomal Amphotericin B	C-II	C-II	C-II
Aerosolized amphotericin B plus fluconazole	C-III	B-II	No data



*For doses & need for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring: please refer to slides 21 and 22

Is this real life?

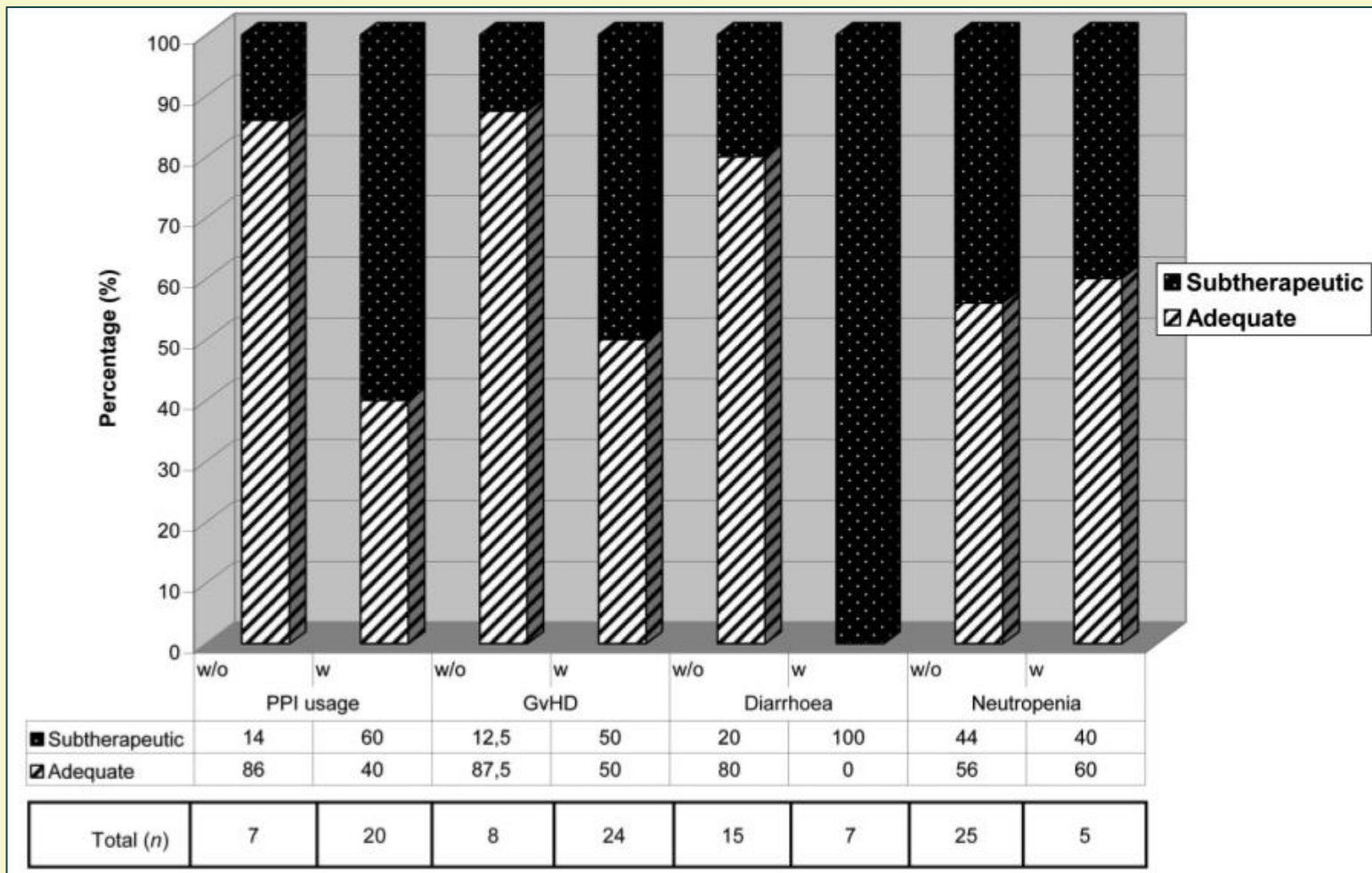
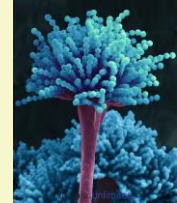


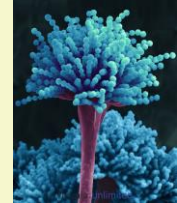


POS Profilaksisi Alan Hastalarda Pazarlama-sonrası TDM



- Hedef POS düzeyleri: 0.7 (0.5 mcg/ml)
- POS serum düzeyi ölçümleri: 7.-13. günler
- 19/21 (%90.5) hastada POS <0.7 mcg/mL, 16 hastada (%76.2) <0.5 mcg/mL)
- 3 hastada IFH, hepsinde POS <0.5 mcg/mL







Risk altındaki hasta

Lokal İFİ insidansı
Local epidemiyoloji
HEPA filtrasyon
Hasta ve sağlık ekibinin eğitimi
SVK bakımı

Profilaksi yok

Küf mantarlarına
etkisiz profilaksi

Küf mantarlarına
etkili profilaksi



Küf Mantarına Etkili Profilaksi



AVANTAJ

- IFH insidansında azalma
- Altta yatan hastalığın tedavisi
- Mortalitede azalma
- Daha iyi uyku

DEZAVANTAJ

- ilaç yan etkisi
- ilaç etkileşimleri
- ilaç maliyetinde artış
- Potansiyel direnç sorunu
- IFH saptanmasındaki güçlükler (GM testi)
- IFH tedavisinde sorunlar

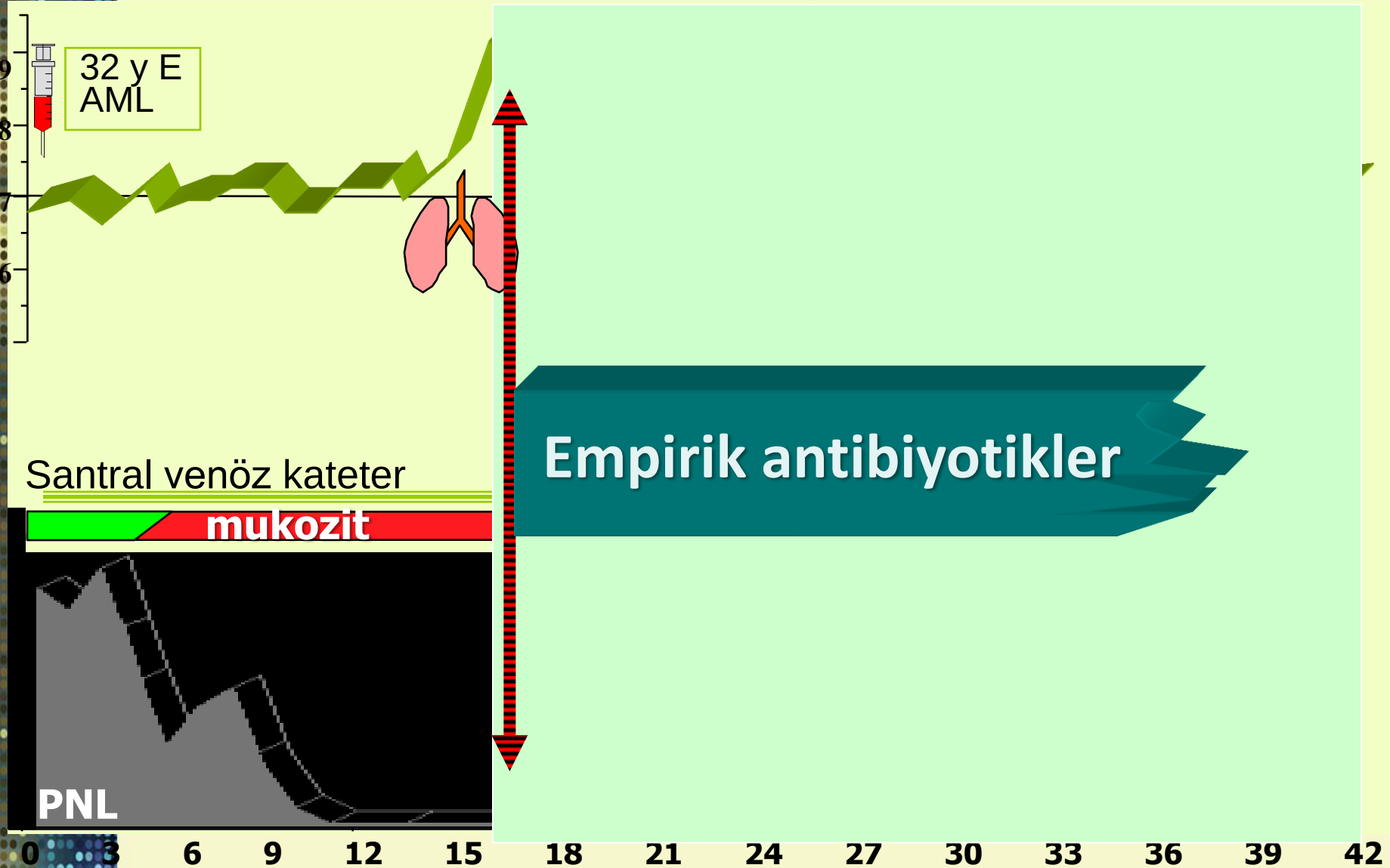


Antifungal Profilaksi



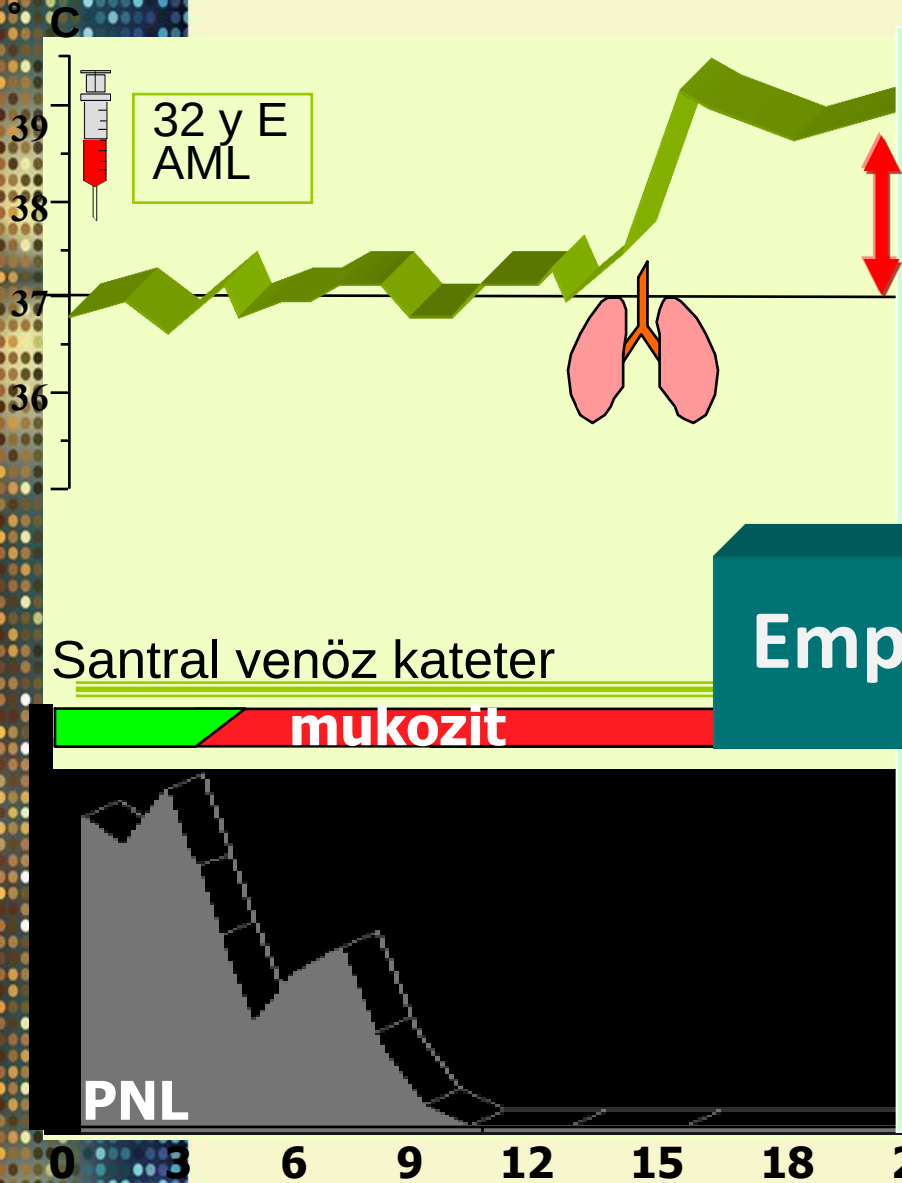


AML Hastasının Öyküsü





4 Gün Sonra

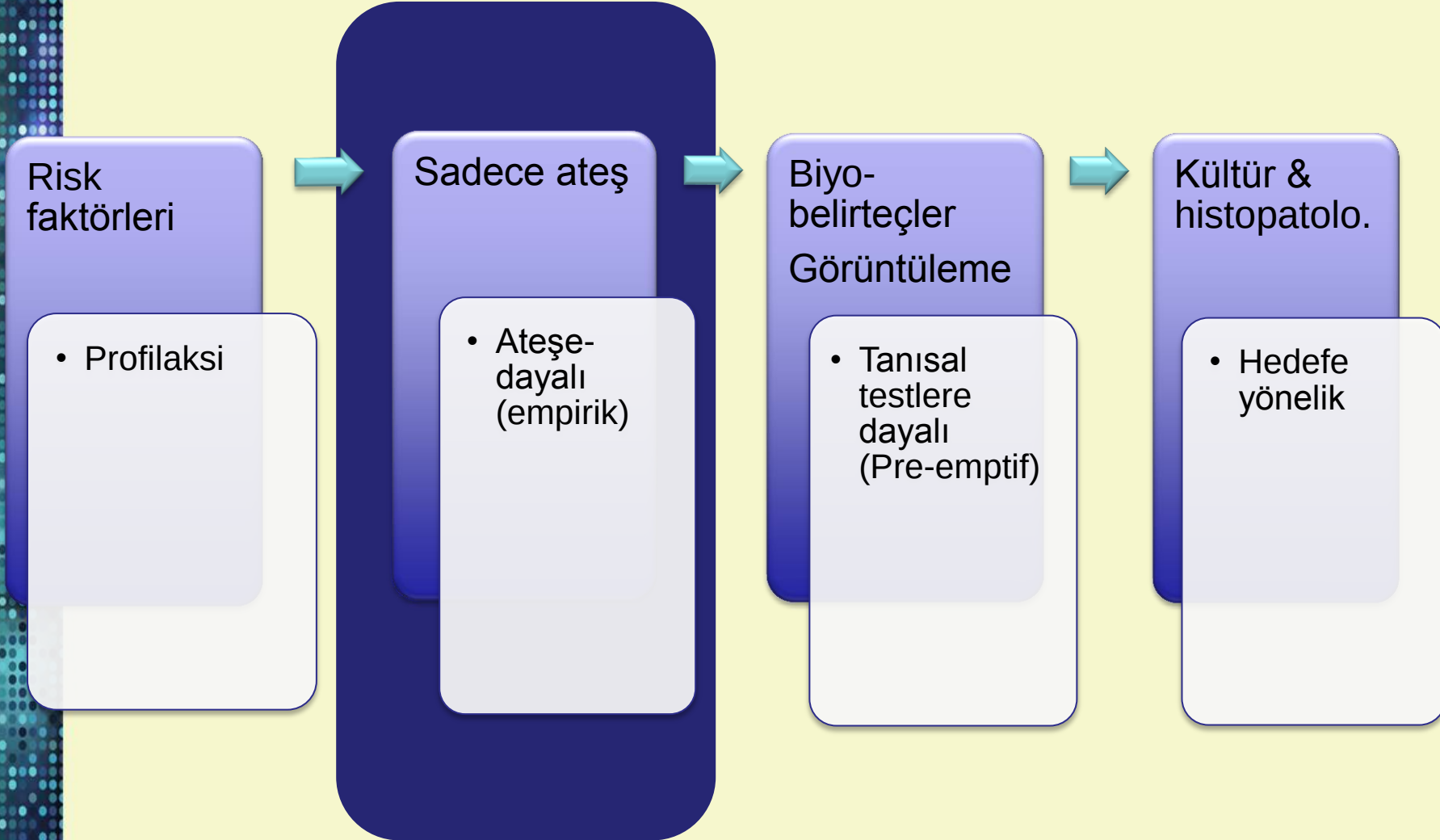


ATEŞ DEVAM EDİYOR!!

NE YAPMALI?

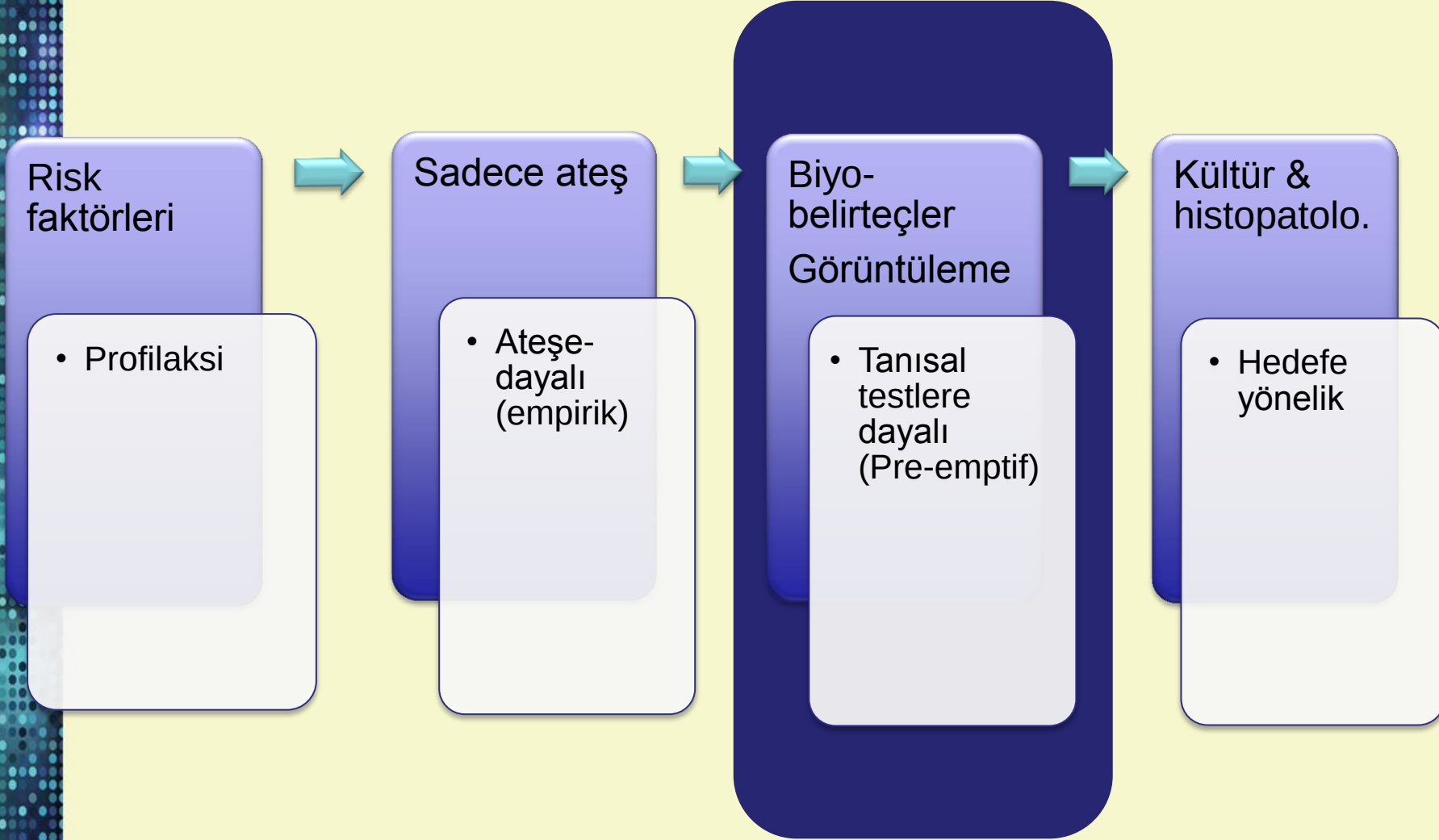


Tedavi Stratejileri



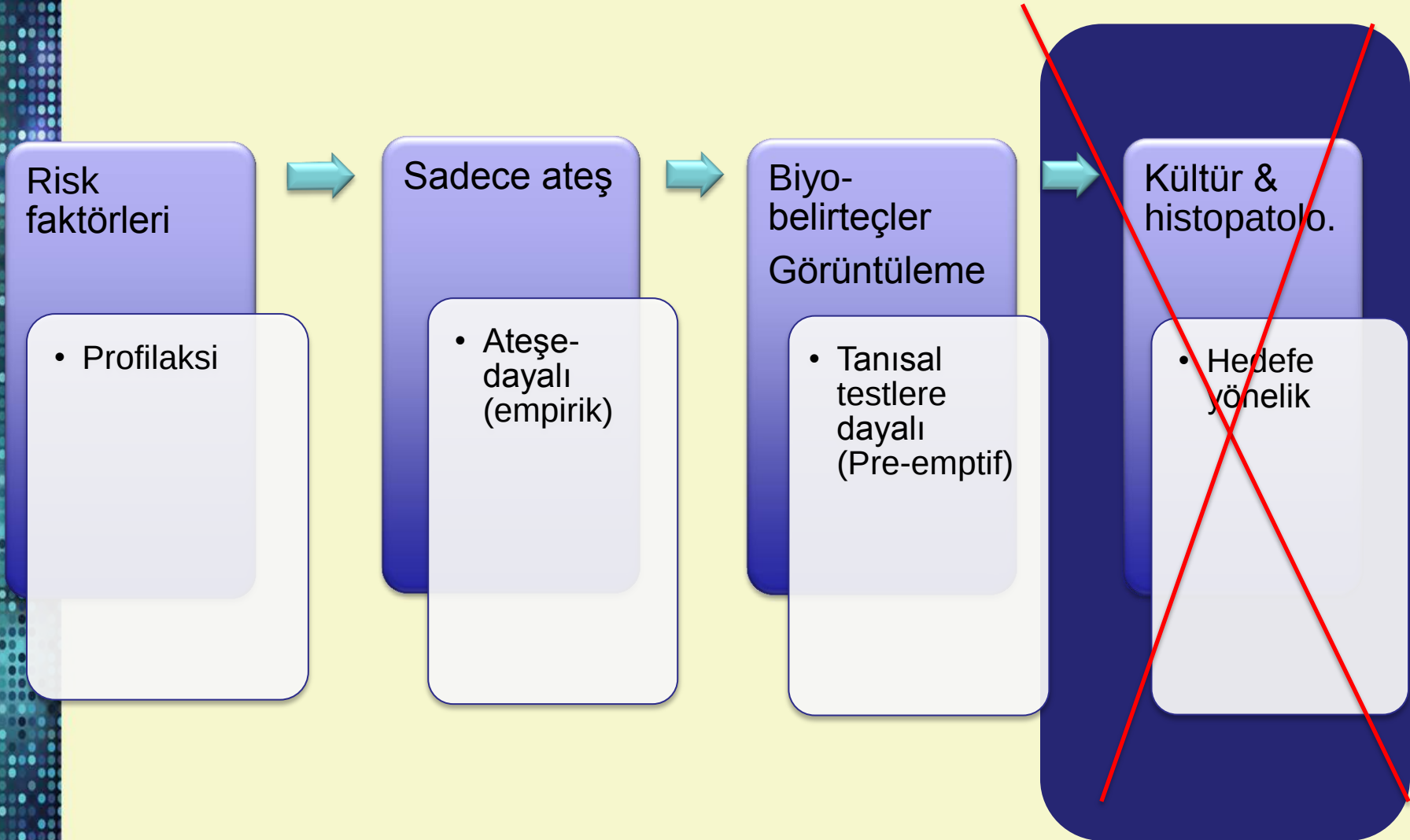


Tedavi Stratejileri





Tedavi Stratejileri





Empirik



Pre-
emptif





Empirik Antifungal Tedavi: Klinik Gerekçe



- Yüksek İFH insidansı.
 - Allojenik-HSCT (%5–30), akut lösemi (%5-15), otolog-HSCT ~ %4
- Antineoplastik tedaviye daha iyi yanıt ve yüksek sağkalım oranına karşılık artmış immunosupresyon
- Güç veya geç tanı.
- Enfeksiyon saptandığında yüksek mortalite ve morbidite.

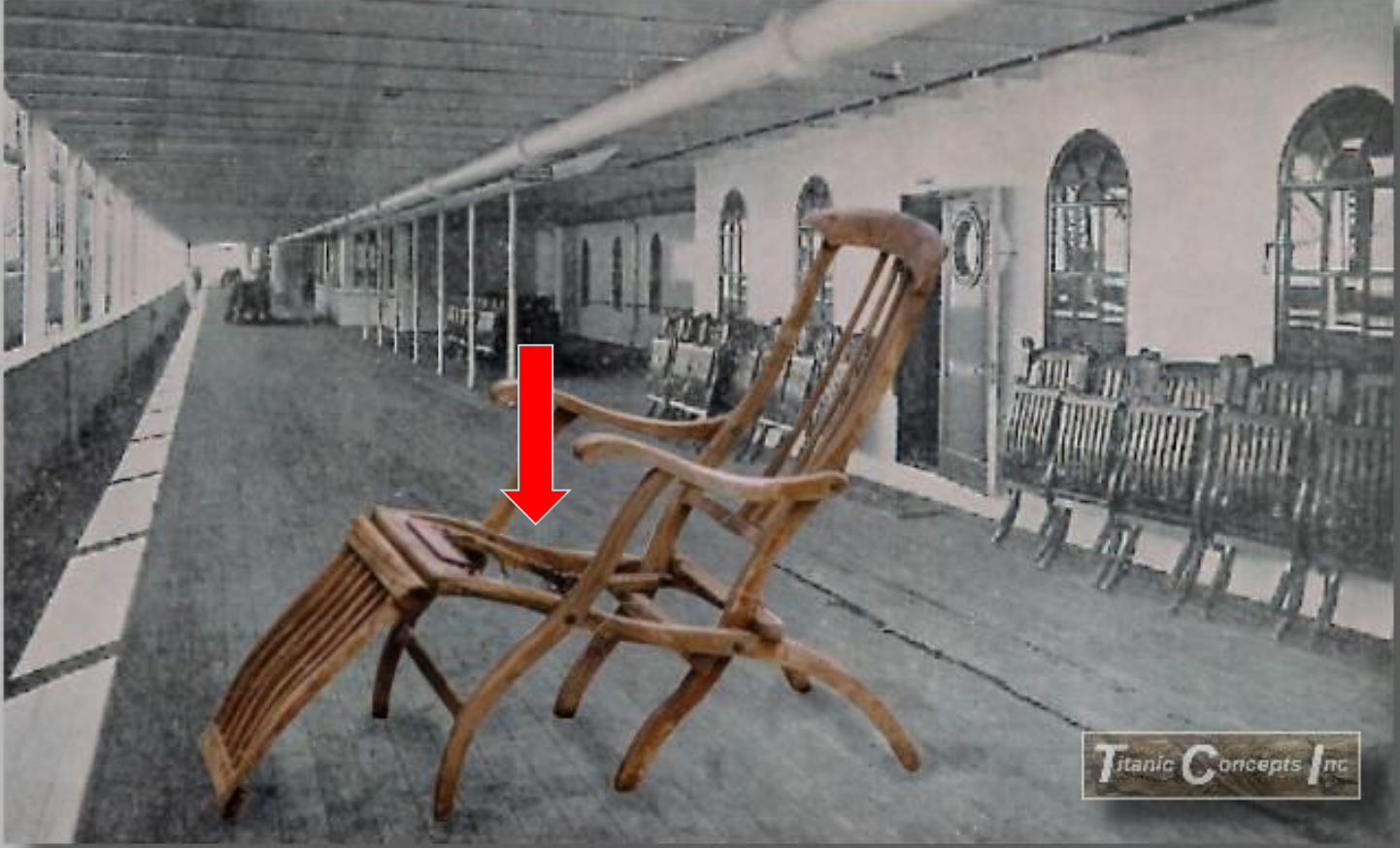


Empirik Tedavi (=Ateşe-Dayalı Yaklaşım)





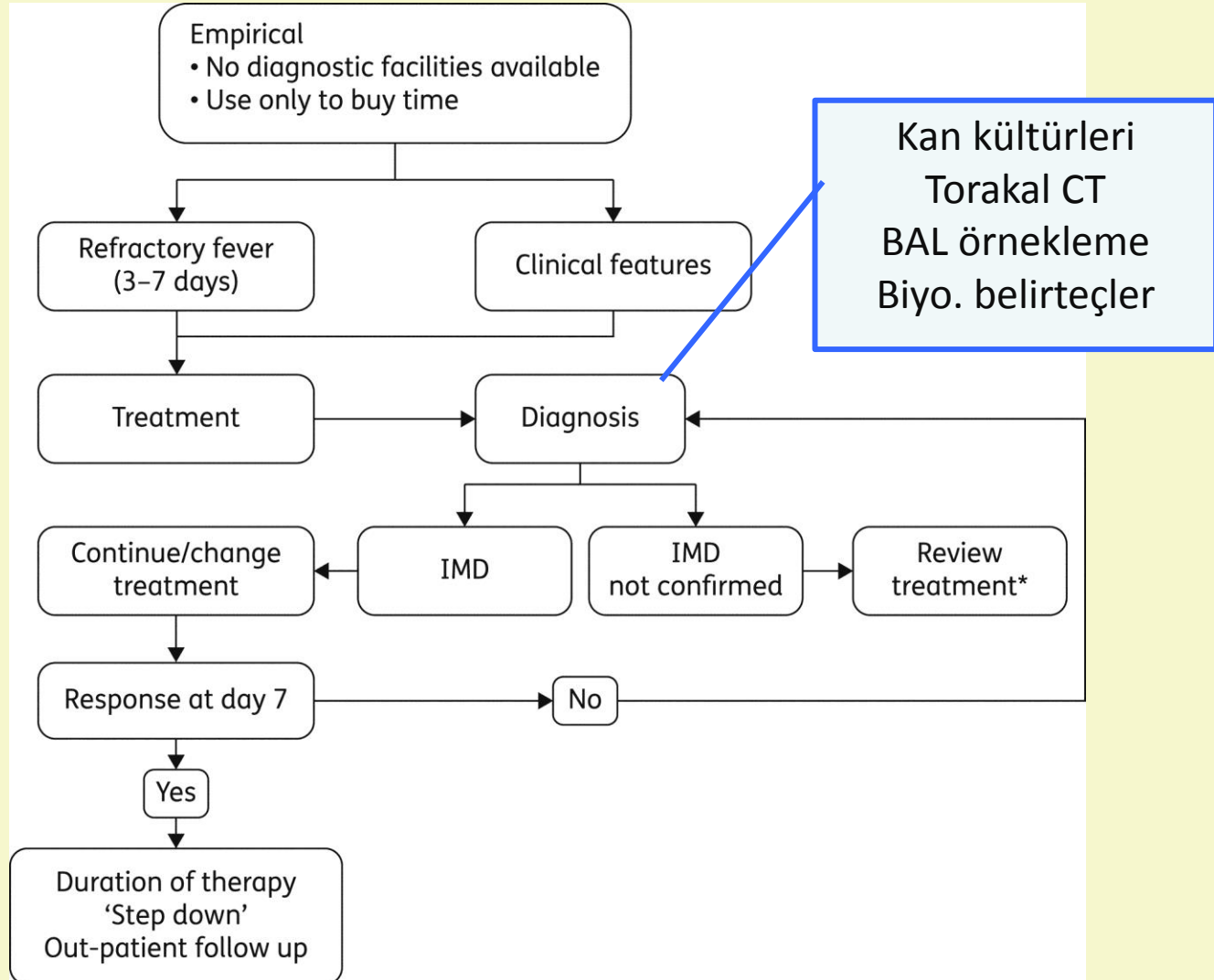
Empirik Tedavi Rasyoneli







Günümüzün Akılcı Empirik Yaklaşımı: “Zaman Kazanma”





~~pre-emptif~~

tanısal-testlere dayalı

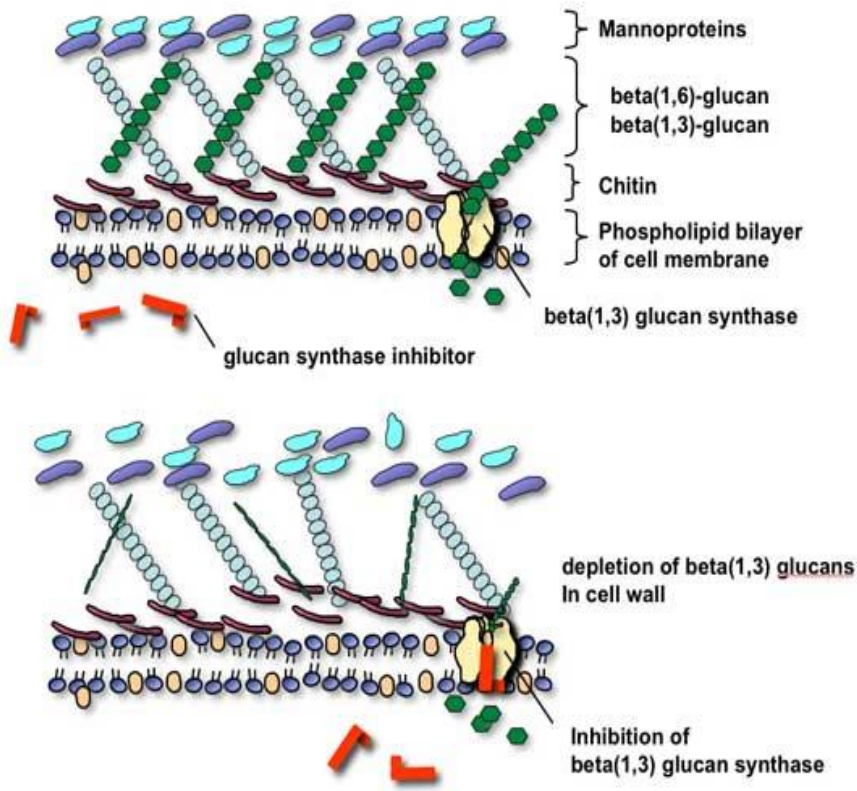


Galaktomannan Testi





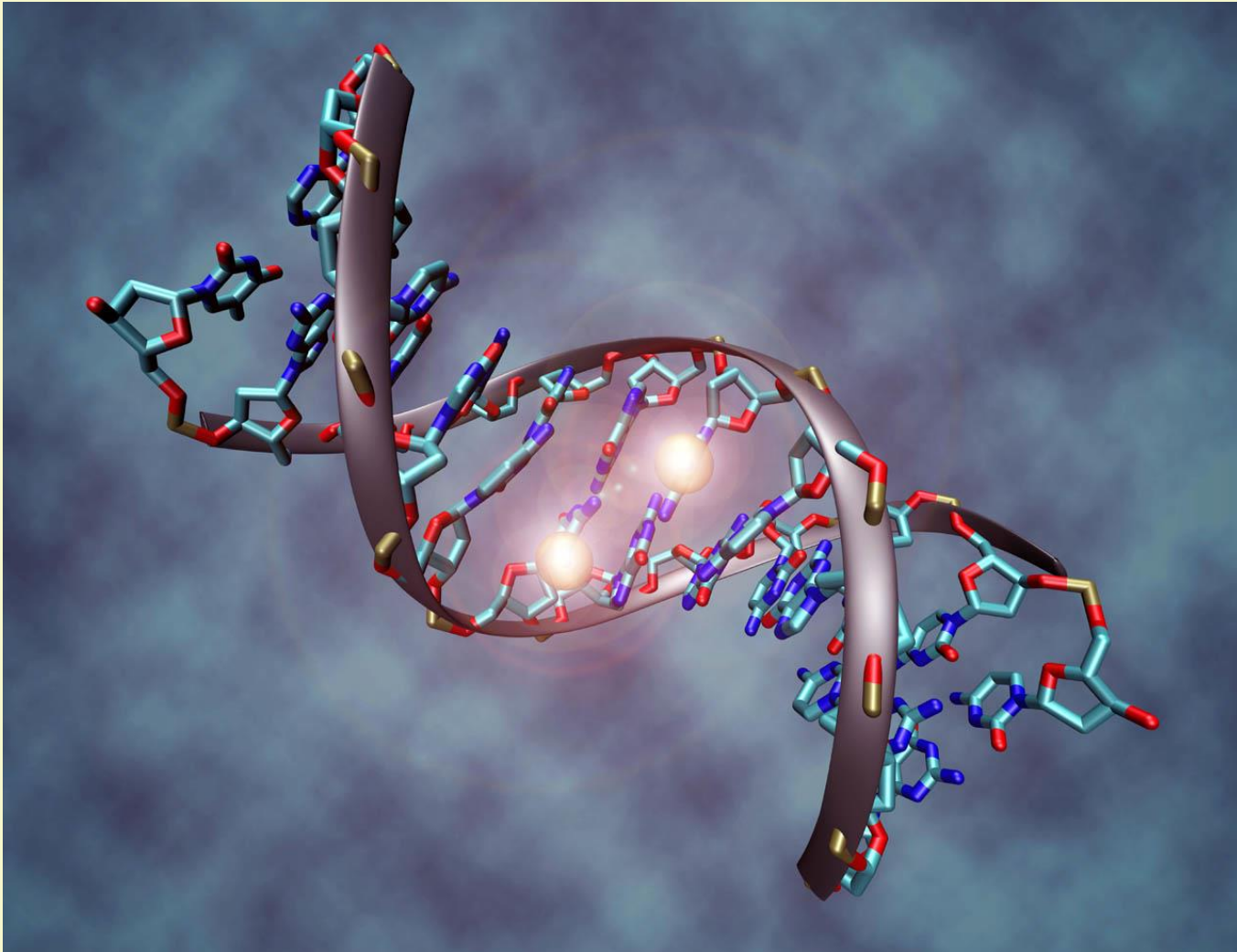
Beta-Glukan Testi



“Atnalı yengeç”



PCR





Görüntüleme İpuçları





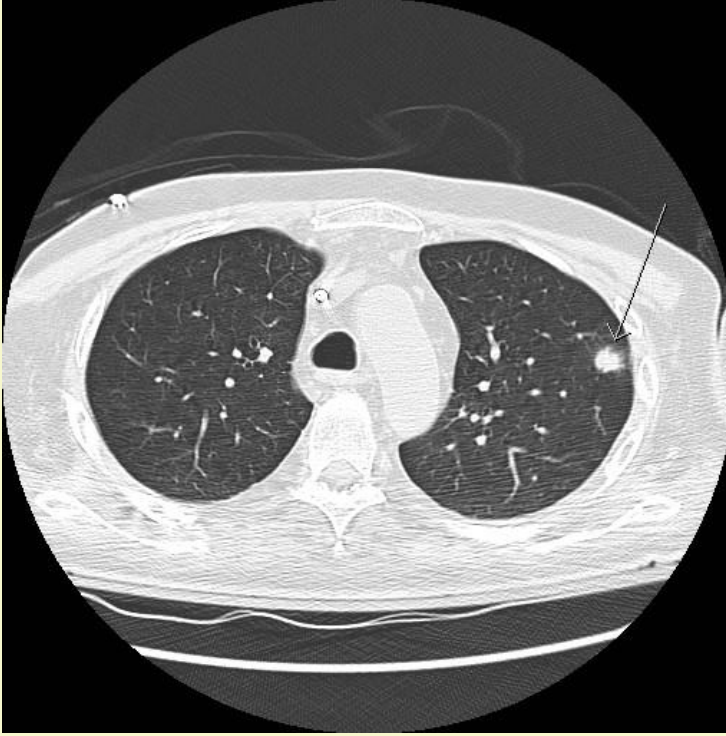
Erken Tedavi için Tanısal Testlerin Kullanımı



Table 1 Diagnostic methods in pre-emptive treatment

Reference	Country	Pre-emptive group criteria				
		Clinical	HRCT	GM/M	Microbiological	PCR
Non-comparative studies						
Maertens et al., 2005 [17]	Belgium		X	X	X	
Girmenia et al., 2010 [51]	Italy		X	X	X	
Posteraro et al., 2010 [56]	Italy			X		
Aguilar-Guisado et al., 2010 [74]	Spain	X	X		X	
Barnes et al., 2009 [79]	UK	X	X	X	X	X
Dignan et al., 2009 [82]	UK		X			
Randomised, comparative studies						
Cordonnier et al., 2009 [25]	France	X	X	X		
Hebart et al., 2009 [39]	Germany					X

GM galactomannan, *HRCT* high-resolution computed tomography, *M* mannan, *PCR* polymerase chain reaction, *UK* United Kingdom



Göğüs hastalıkları ile işbirliği



alınan örneğin tetkiki için “checklist”

GM İzlemine Dayalı Tedavi



88 hasta

117
episod

- 41 episodda (%35) empirik tedavi endikasyonu vardı, sadece 9'u tedavi edildi.
- Ek 10 IA olgusu (ateşsiz) saptandı ve tedavi edildi.
- Sadece 1 mukormikoz olgusu atlandı.
- 12. hafta sağ kalım: %63.

Klinik Verilere ve GM İzlemine Dayalı Tedavi



- Aşağıdakilerin herhangi birinin varlığında tedavi başlandı:
 - Pnömoni veya sinüzit
 - Mukozit
 - Septik şok
 - Deri lezyonları
 - SSS belirtileri
 - Dalak veya karaciğerde abseler
 - Periorbital inflamasyon
 - Diyare
 - *Aspergillus* sp. ile kolonizasyon
 - Serum GM pozitifliği (pozitif eşik değeri: ≥ 1.5)



Klinik Verilere ve GM İzlemine Dayalı Tedavi



- GM düzeyleri bütün hastalarda haftada 2 kez izlendi

293 hasta

4. Gün hala ateşli

empirik
150

Pre-emptif
143

AmB-deoksikolat

YANIT: %97.3

P = 0.31

YANIT: %95.1

Ateşle Tetiklenen Tanısal Tetkikler Sonrası Pre-emptif Tedavi

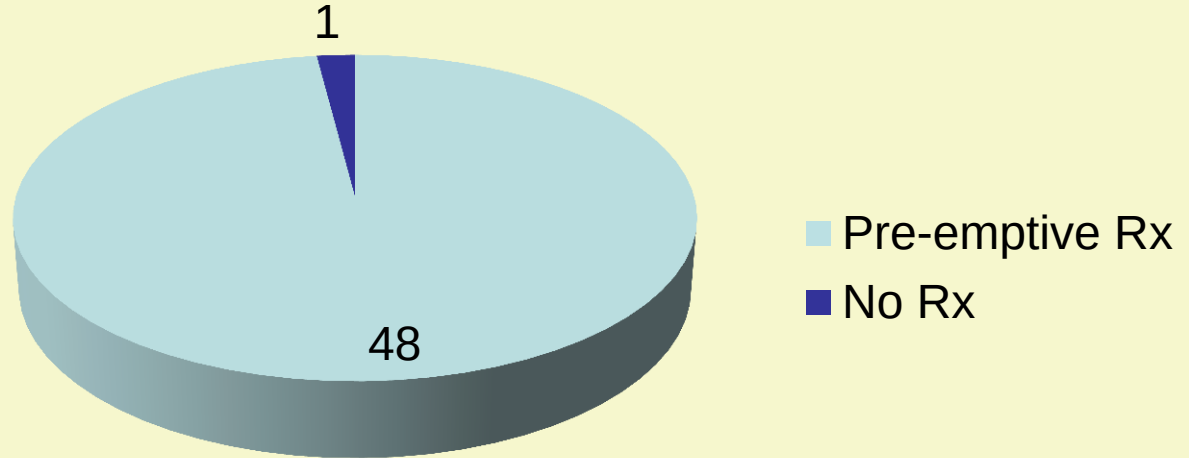


187 episod



49 IFH

AF treatment



- AF kullanımında %43 azalma
- 12. haftada %63 sağ kalım
- GM testi için episod başına 1.4 kan örneği



Empirik

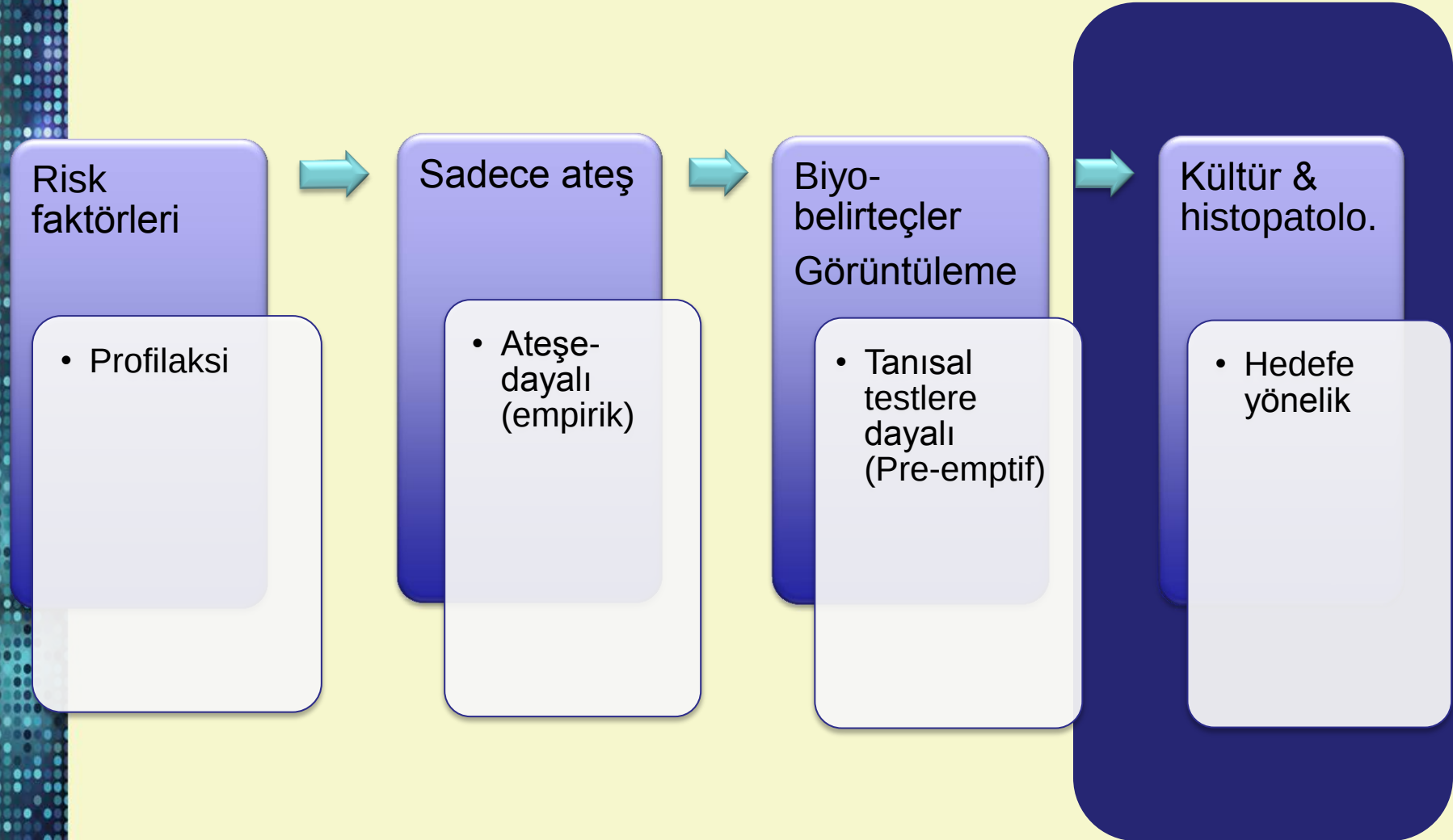


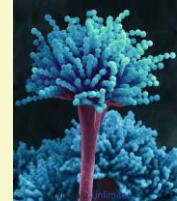
Pre-
emptif

- Eldeki tanı olanakları
- Deneyim
- Yerel İFH insidansı ve dağılımı
- Hastanın özellikleri



Tedavi Stratejileri





Kandidiyazis: Empirik Rx

Table 4: ECIL-6 recommendations for initial first-line treatment of candidemia

	Overall population	Hematological patients
Antifungal therapy		
- Micafungin ^a	A I	A II
- Anidulafungin	A I	A II ^b
- Caspofungin	A I	A II
- Liposomal amphotericin B	A I	A II
- Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II	B II
- Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	B II	B II
- Amphotericin B deoxycholate ^c	C I	C II
- Fluconazole ^{d,e}	A I	C III
- Voriconazole ^d	A I	B II
Catheter removal ^f	A II	B II

^a See warning box in European label; ^b Provisional grading; ^c Close monitoring for adverse event is required ; ^d Not in severely ill unstable patients; ^e Not in patients with previous azole exposure; ^f if the catheter cannot be removed, use of an echinocandin or a lipid formulation of amphotericin B is recommended.

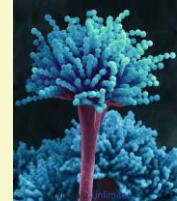


Kandidiyazis: Türe Göre Tedavi

Table 5: ECIL-6 recommendations for first-line treatment of candidemia after species identification

<i>Candida</i> species	Overall population		Hematological patients	
<i>C. albicans</i>	Echinocandins ^a	A I	<u>Echinocandins</u>	A II
	Fluconazole ^b	A I	Fluconazole	C III
	Liposomal amphotericin B	A I	Liposomal amphotericin B	B II
	Amphotericin B lipid complex	A II	Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II
	Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	A II	Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	B II
	Amphotericin B deoxycholate	C I	Amphotericin B deoxycholate	C II
<i>C. glabrata</i>	Echinocandins ^a	A I	<u>Echinocandins</u>	A II
	Liposomal amphotericin B	B I	Liposomal amphotericin B	B II
	Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II	Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II
	Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	B II	Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	B II
	Amphotericin B deoxycholate	C I	Amphotericin B deoxycholate	C II
<i>C. krusei</i>	Echinocandins ^a	A II	<u>Echinocandins^a</u>	A III
	Liposomal amphotericin B	B I	Liposomal amphotericin B	B II
	Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II	Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II
	Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	B II	Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	B II
	Amphotericin B deoxycholate	C I	Amphotericin B deoxycholate	C II
Oral stepdown	Voriconazole	B I	Voriconazole	C III
<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	Fluconazole	A II	<u>Fluconazole</u>	A III
	Echinocandins ^c	B II	<u>Echinocandins</u>	B III

^a same grading for anidulafungin, caspofungin, micafungin ; ^b not in severely ill patients; ^c if echinocandin-based regimen introduced before species identification and patient responding clinically and microbiologically (sterile blood cultures at 72h), continuing use of echinocandin might be considered



Aspergillosis: Primer Rx

Table 7: ECIL-6 recommendations for first-line treatment of invasive aspergillosis

	Grade	Comments
Voriconazole ^a	A I	Daily dose: 2x6 mg/kg on day 1 then 2x4 mg/kg (Initiation with oral therapy: C III)
Isavuconazole	A I	As effective as voriconazole and better tolerated
Liposomal amphotericin B	B I	Daily dose: 3 mg/kg
Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II	Daily dose: 5 mg/kg
Amphotericin B colloidal dispersion	C I	Not more effective than d-AmB but less nephrotoxic
Caspofungin	C II	
Itraconazole	C III	
Combination voriconazole ^a + anidulafungin	C I	
Other combinations	C III	
Recommendation against use		
Amphotericin B deoxycholate	A I	Less effective and more toxic

^aMonitoring of serum levels is indicated. In the absence of sufficient data for first line monotherapy, anidulafungin, micafungin and posaconazole have not been graded.

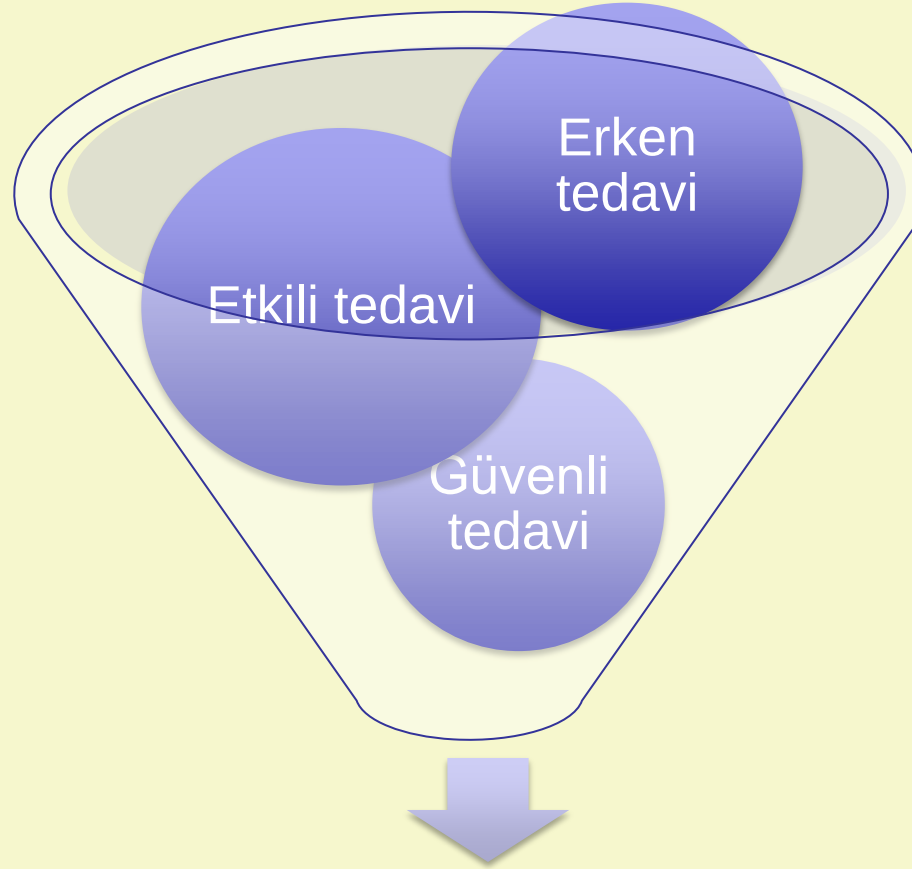


Aspergillosis: Kurtarma Rx

Table 8: ECIL-6 recommendations for salvage therapy of invasive aspergillosis

	Grade	Comments
Liposomal amphotericin B	B II	No data in voriconazole failure
Amphotericin B lipid complex	B II	No data in voriconazole failure
Caspofungin	B II	No data in voriconazole failure
Itraconazole	C III	Insufficient data
Posaconazole ^a	B II	No data in voriconazole failure
Voriconazole ^a	B II	If not used in 1 st line
Combination	B II	Various studies and conflicting results

^aMonitoring of serum levels is indicated, especially if posaconazole oral suspension is used.



BAŞARI



Masa başı

Klinik Çalışmalar

Kılavuzlar

Önde gelen merkezlerin pratiği

Lab. verileri

Patojenler

Direnç paternleri

Altyapı & yönetim verileri -1

risk altındaki hst

doktor ve hemşire

YBÜ desteği

Lab. & Rad. desteği

Inf. kontrol pratiği

Altyapı & yönetim verileri-2

Donanım & ilaçlar

Multidisipliner ekibin istekliliği



Teşekkürler...