Enhancing Methotrexate Pharmacotherapy in Children with Cancer

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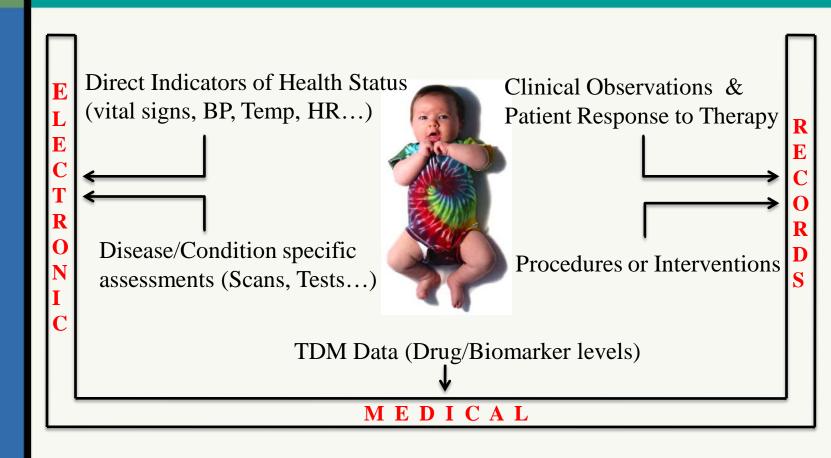


The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia®

A Decision Support System Integrating Real-time PK/PD Modeling and Simulation with Patient Medical Records

PAGE 2010 Berlin, Germany, June 9-11, 2010

What is the PKB?





Opportunities for PKB

Opportunities for:

- Disease progression
- Population analysis
- Meta analyses . . . correlation





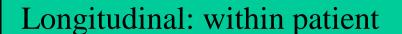














Data Mining: across patients



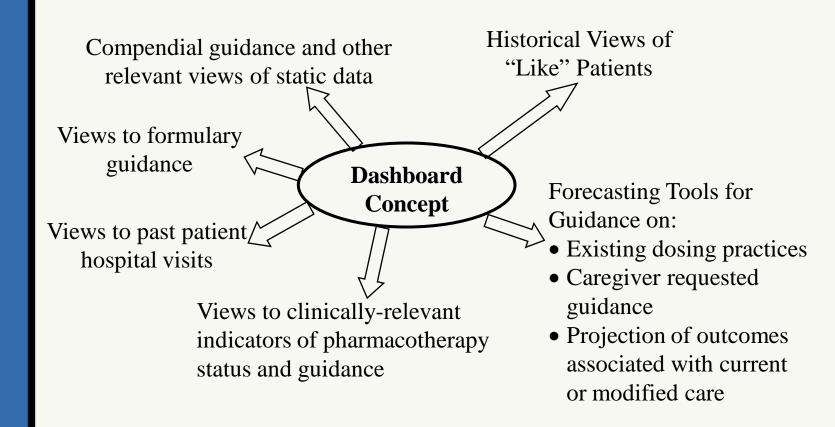








Dashboard Concept Functionality





Pediatric Knowledgebase Architecture

PKB Lite

Soap/HTTPS

Integration Layer EAI/ETL/JDBC

PKB

Database

(Oracle)

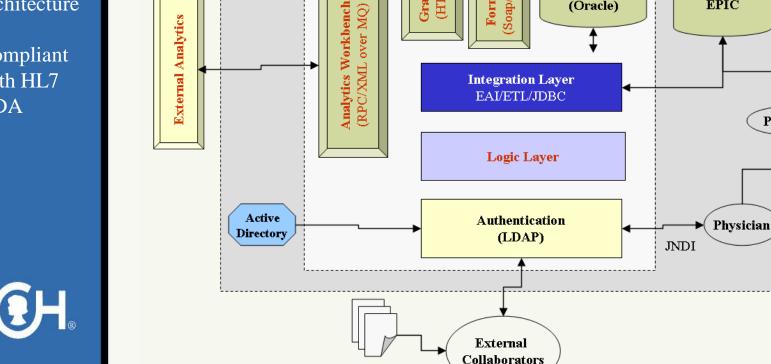
SCM

Patient

Labs

EPIC

- Serviceoriented architecture
- Compliant with HL7 CDA



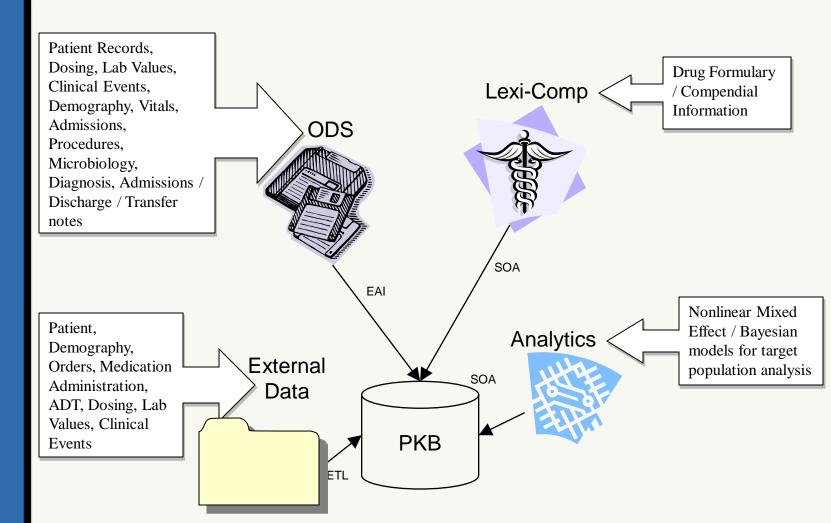
Data Files

CHOP Analytics



Pediatric Knowledgebase

Source Data / Integration Challenges





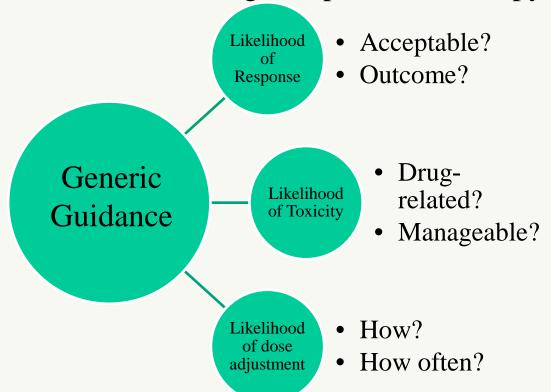
Fundamental Truisms About the Pediatric Caregiver

- The common practice in managing pharmacotherapy may not be the best practice
- The process of collecting EHR data may not ensure that relevant patient response(s) are being captured / assessed
- Even if you deliver exactly what the caregiver wants, there is no guarantee that they will use it.



The Patient Presents . . .

- Data collected to diagnose patient
- Value of information to guide pharmacotherapy?





The Ultimate Customer Who are we treating with MTX?

Abstracted from Electronic Medical Records . . .

Age: 16 Months

Sex: Male

Race: Asian

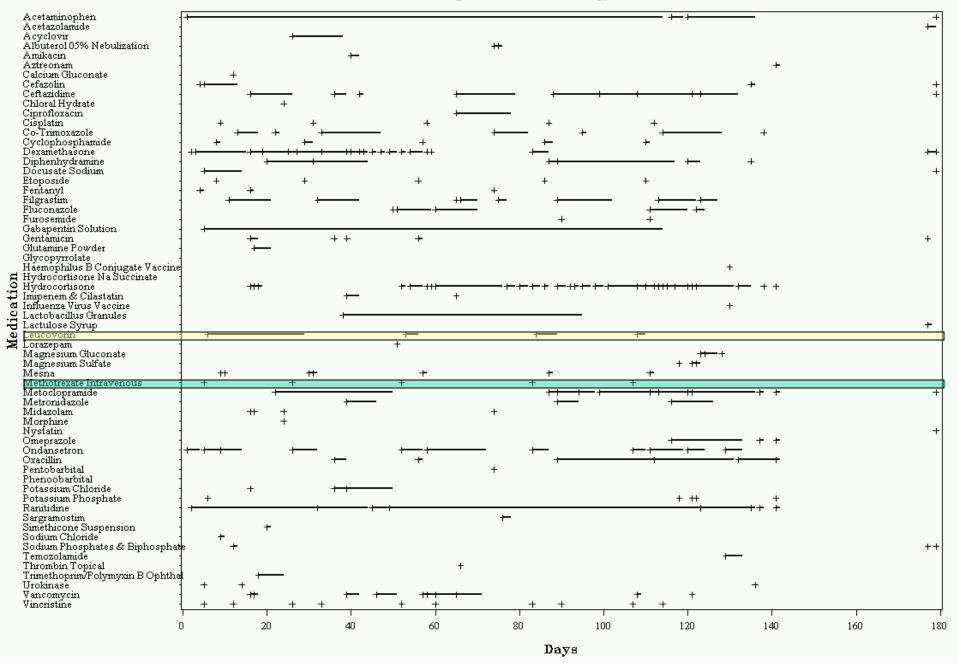
WT: 8.73 kg

HT: 76 cm

Diagnosis: Patient was diagnosed with Medulloblastoma with metastases to the spinal cord. Other complications include tumor, flaccid lower extremity diplegia, amblopia, hearing loss, and oral aversion.



Co-Medication in a Single Pediatric Oncology Patient



MTX

Administration

- Urine pH must be ≥ 7
- 25 mg/ml solution in Dextrose 5% in water (D5W)
- Maximum absolute dose: 20g

MTX TDM

- Begins 24 hours after the start of MTX infusion
- Results plotted on protocolspecific nomogram
- Continues daily until MTX level $\leq 0.1~\mu M$

MTX Cleared

- MTX level $\leq 0.1 \, \mu M$
- Patient can be discharged

Before Administration

0-24 Hours

24 Hours - Discharge

Prehydration

- 750 ml/m² of D5 0.22%
 NaCl with 40 mEq/L
 NaHCO₃ is given over 1 hour
- If urine pH < 7, 0.5 mEq/L NaHCO₃ is given over 30 minutes. Repeated if urine pH is < 7 after 1 hour

Continuing Hydration

- D5 0.22% NaCl with 40 mEq/L NaHCO3 at 100 ml/m²/hr
- Urine pH is measured every 8 hours. If pH < 7, 10 ml/kg hydration fluid is given over 30 minutes and pH measurements are taken
- Lasts until MTX level ≤ 0.1 μM

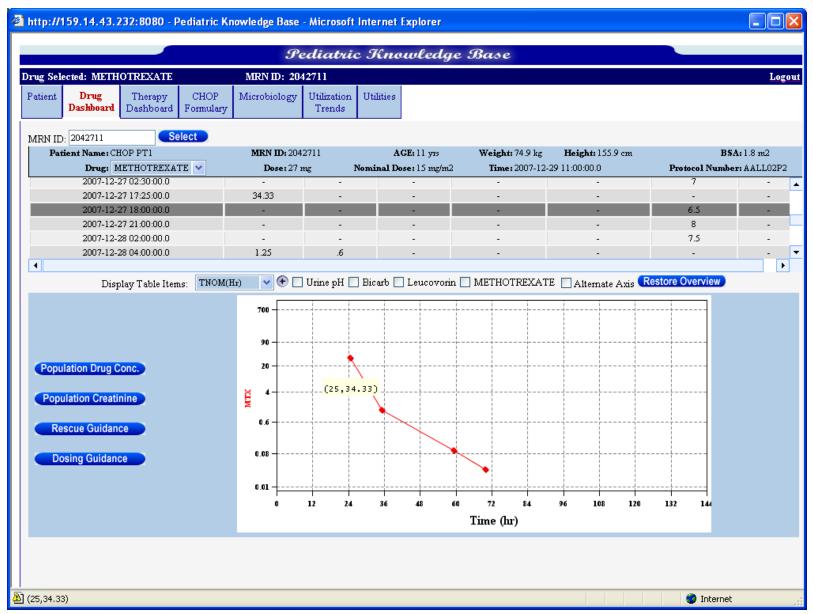
LVR

Administration

- LVR starts 24 42 hours after the start of MTX infusion as 15 mg/m² IVSS over 15 minutes, every 6 hours
- Dose can be modified based on protocol-specific nomogram because of excretion delay
- Lasts until MTX level ≤ 0.1 μM

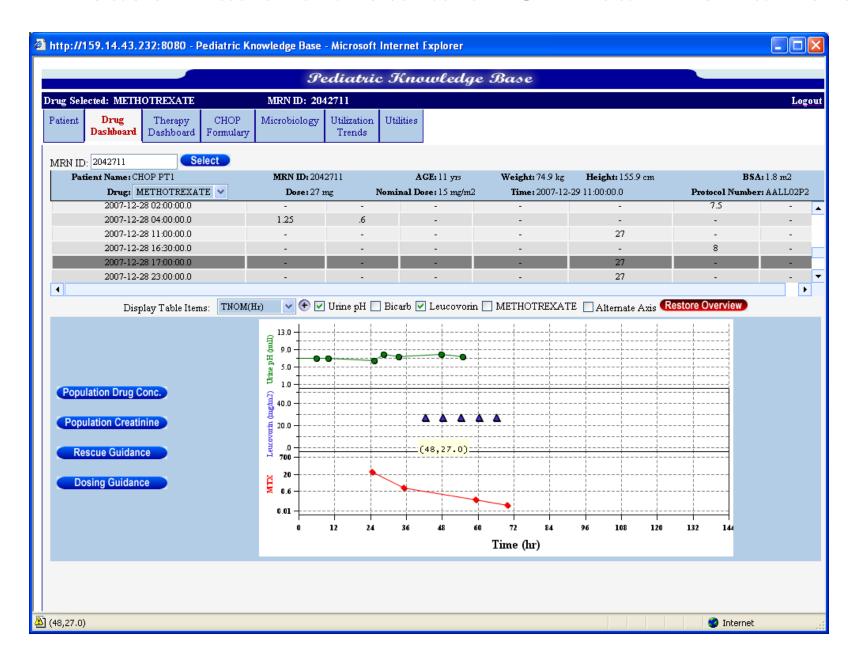


MTX Drug Exposure

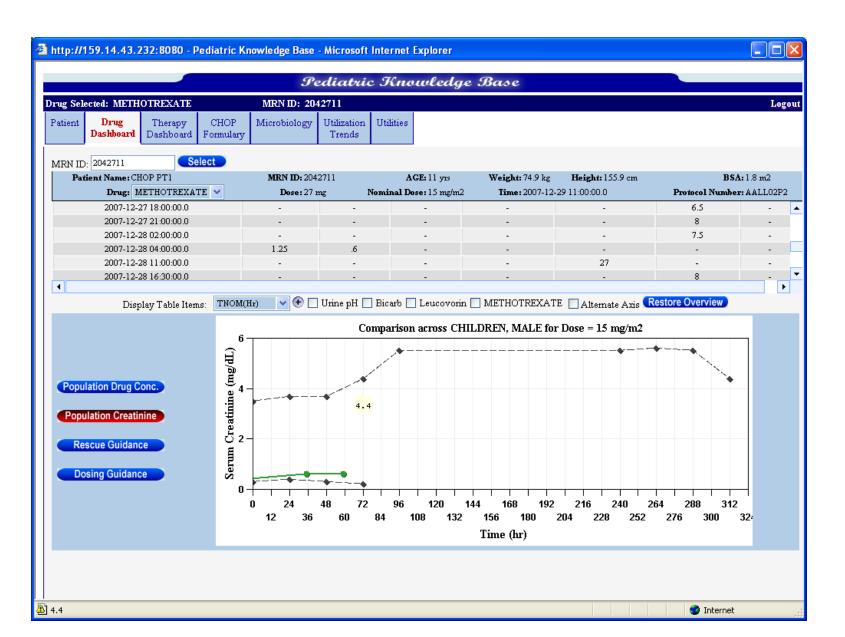


The rows highlight when you mouse over a concentration point

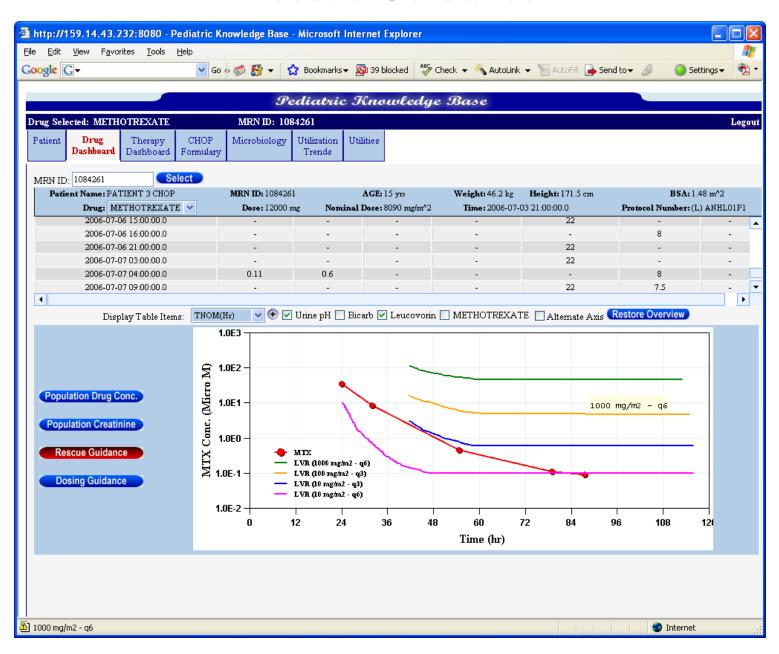
A Broader Patient View with Clinical Biomarkers



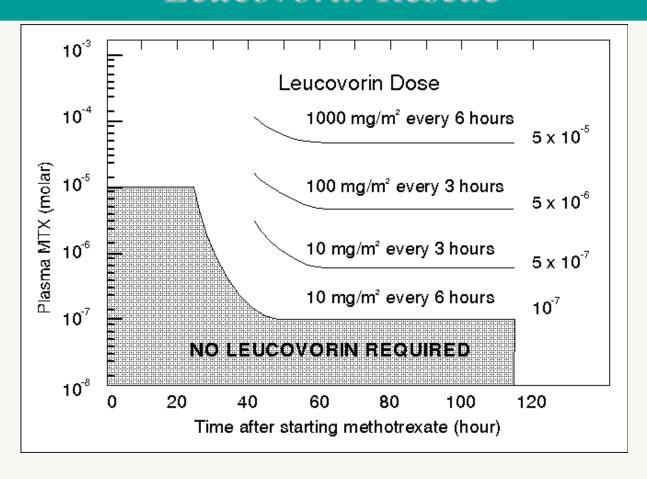
Views to Historical Controls



Rescue Guidance



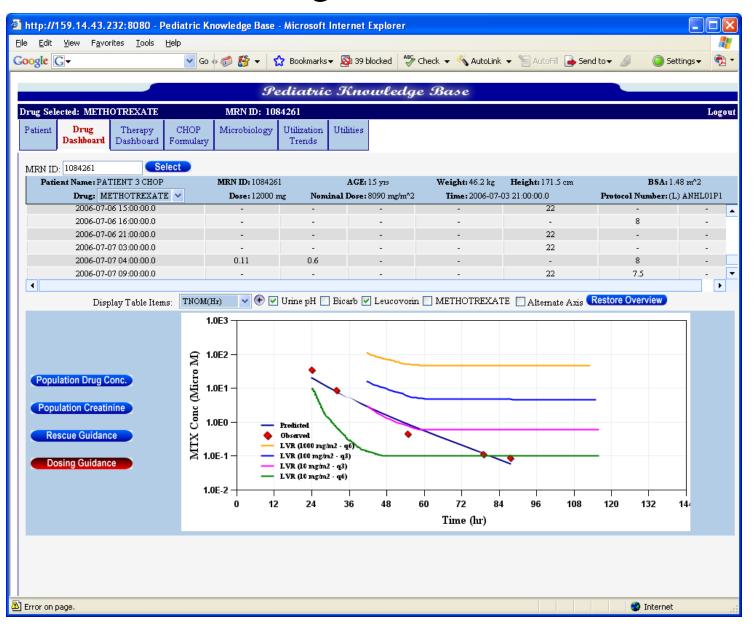
Therapeutic Window Leucovorin Rescue





Current procedure is to photocopy "master" nomogram for specific protocols and hand plot individual data

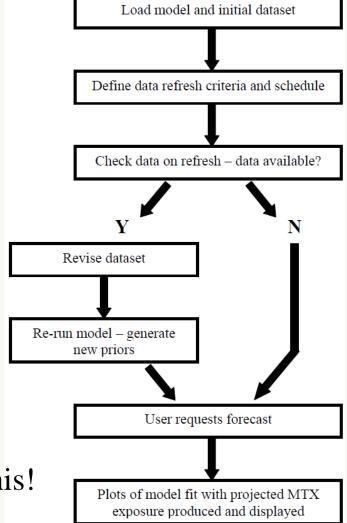
Dosing Guidance



Forecasting MTX Exposure

Model and Forecasting Routine

- Population-based PK model specified in NONMEM
- Bayesian forecasting (simulation) model for individualized MTX exposure prediction (also in NONMEM)





We could do a lot more than this!

Model Development Progression

Structural Model(s)

• Literature, drug-specific properties; data in adults, animals, etc

Population Model

• Targeted studies in specific patient populations

Patient Individualization Model(s)

• TDM data; observational studies; studies with linkages to outcomes, lifestyle and patient management

Forecasting Model(s)

• DSS interface; prospective evaluation; emphasis on prediction

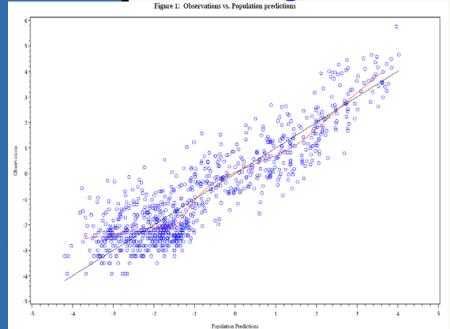
Operational Model

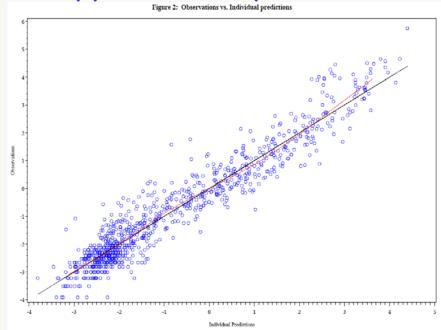
 Validation of performance under typical usage conditions: missing covariates; time and dose uncertainty; range checking considerations, etc



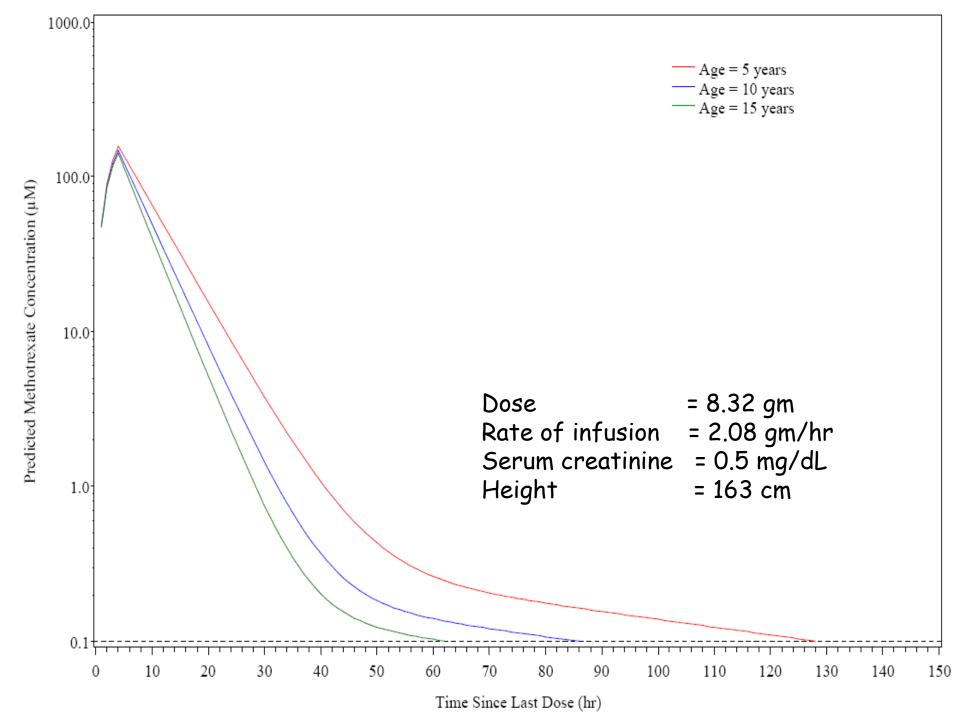
MTX - TDM Model

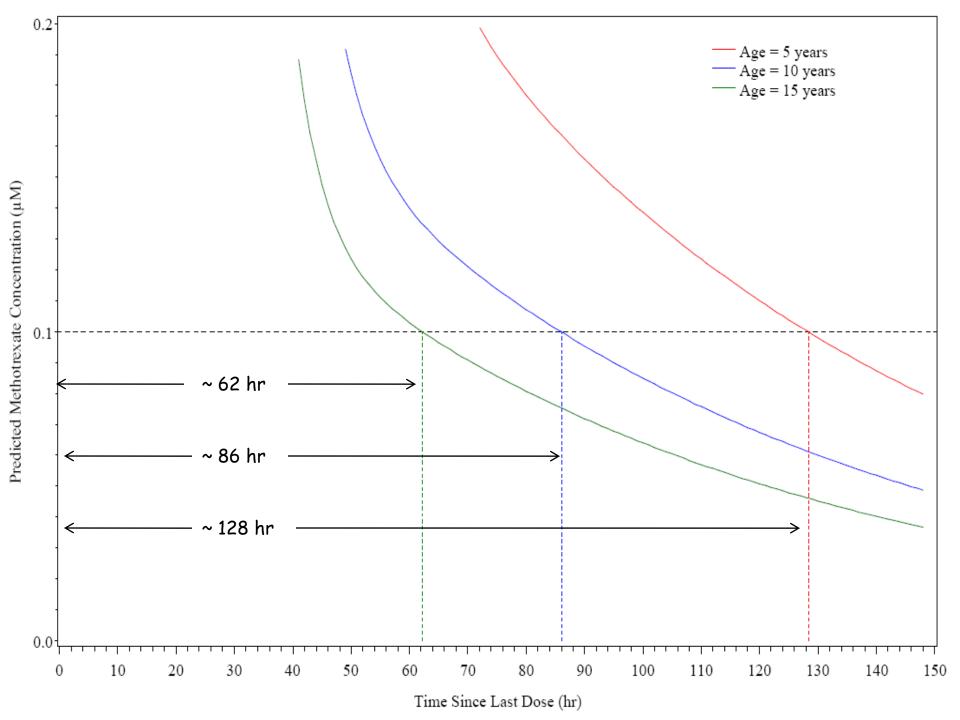
- Serum creatinine and age were significant predictors of CL, reducing the BSV of CL approximately 19.5%.
- Height was a significant predictor of Vc, reducing the BSV of Vc approximately 18.5%.

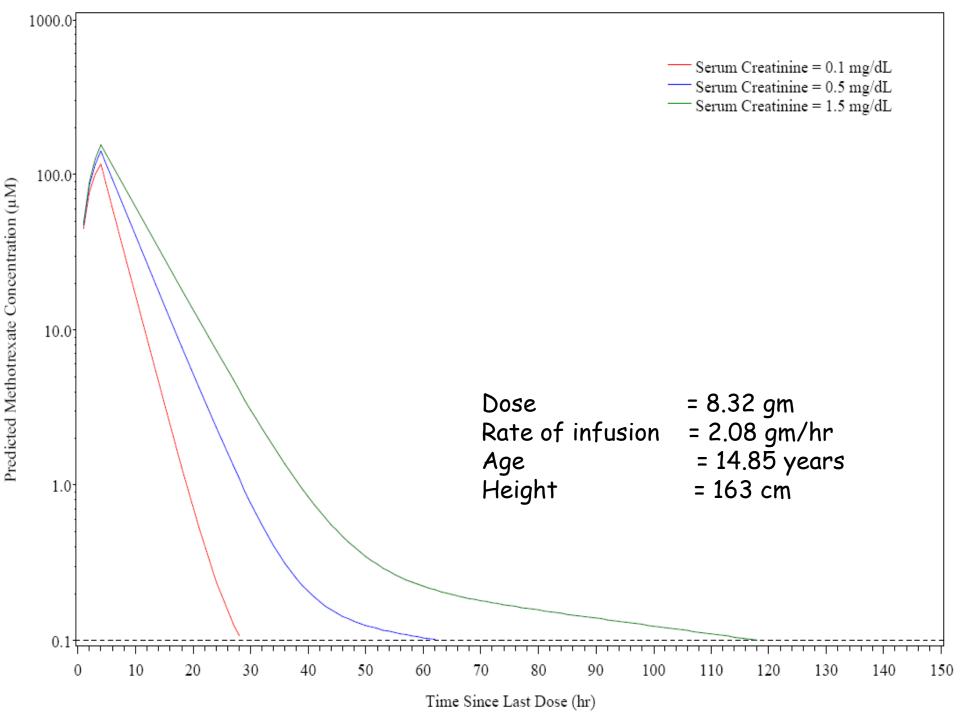


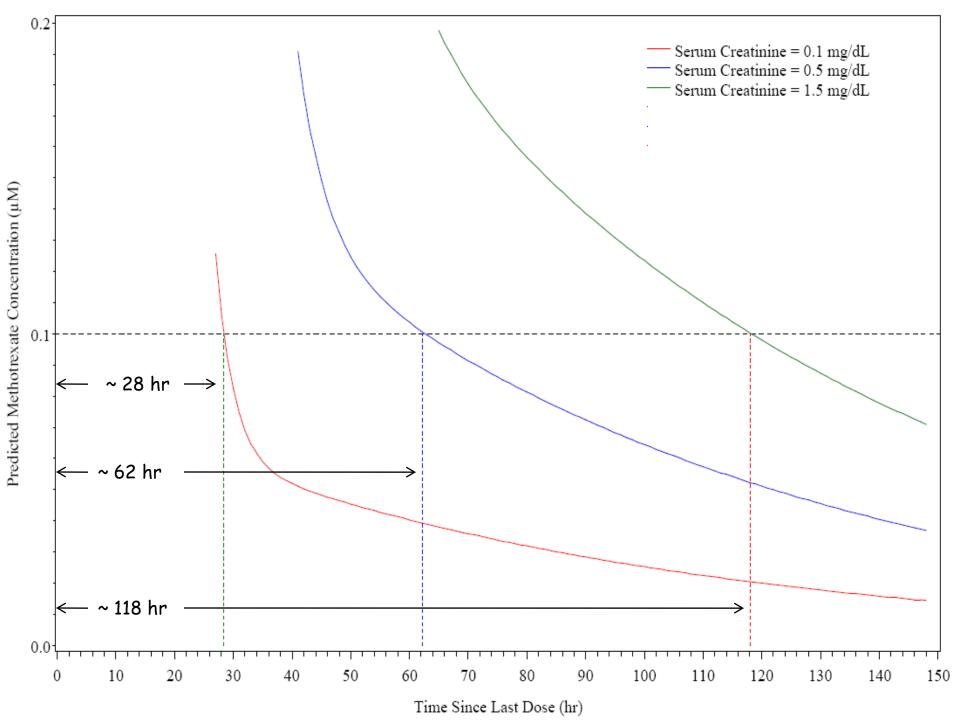


Parameter	Population Mean (%RSE)		BSV (%CV) (%RSE)	
	Base Model	Final Model	Base Model	Final Model
CL (L/hr)	6.96 (15.4)	8.17 (13.1)	35.6 (21.4)	28.7 (23.2)
Vc (L)	33.3 (20.3)	39.8 (17.7)	47.2 (23.4)	38.5 (29.8)
Q (L/hr)	0.123 (25)	0.126 (24.1)	-	-
Vp (L)	9.7 (28.9)	10.7 (27.8)	-	-
Power for SCr on CL	-	-0.279 (29.7)	-	-
Power for age on CL	-	0.331 (12.1)	-	-
Power for height on Vc	-	1.1 (13.3)	-	-
Residual variability	0.373 (12.7)	0.342 (10.4)	-	-







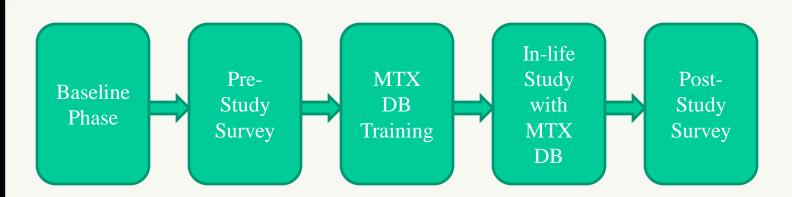


Methotrexate Pilot By Study Phase Evaluations

Not yet live with EHR data

Source data from SCM, EPIC and EDW (egate HL7 feed) into PKB data model





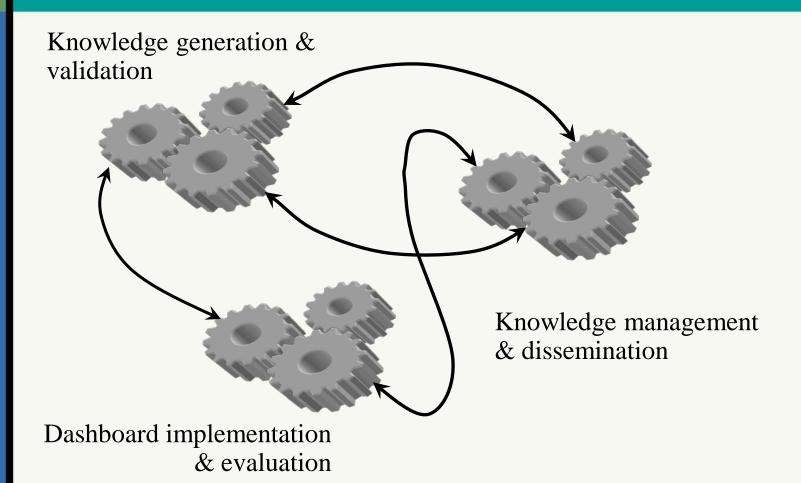
- MTX
 management
 assessment from
 historical controls
 - Indications and usage
 - Toxicity (frequency and severity
 - Dosing adjustments and patterns
 - ADR frequency and severity

- Pediatric caregiver assessment of MTX management in children with cancer
 - •% well-managed
 - % ADRs associated with dosing
 - •% avoidable toxicity
 - \bullet etc

- Hands-on user training and scenario testing
 - Mock patient scenarios
 - Function testing SOPs
- MTX management with access to MTX DB (duration of in-life TDB)
 - User tracking of DB functionality (function and duration recorded per session)
 - Objective metrics: LOS, # toxicities, #ADRs, adjustments recommended, etc
 - Subjective metrics: usability, patient outcomes

- Caregiver assessment with access to MTX DB
 - Value of MTX DB
 - \bullet % well-managed
 - •% ADRs associated with dosing
 - % avoidable toxicity
 - etc

Vision for PKB Interacting Life Cycles





The Vision for PKB

- An international consortium of pediatric centers of excellence that support and drive the development of the PKB
 - PKB-lite development for clinics, institutions without EMRs and small physician offices
 - Global connectivity that accommodates regional and global best practices with guidance options
 - Guidance for developing countries / institutions

