



Balancing efficacy and reduction in renal function to optimize gentamicin dosing in children with cancer

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Childhood cancer

Every year,

Every week,

175,000
children

are diagnosed with
cancer worldwide.

950
children

are diagnosed with
cancer in Australia.

1800
children

die from cancer
worldwide.

3
children

die from cancer
in Australia.

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/child-health/health/#mortality>
<https://www.stbaldricks.orgAIHW>

1. Introduction

2. Aims

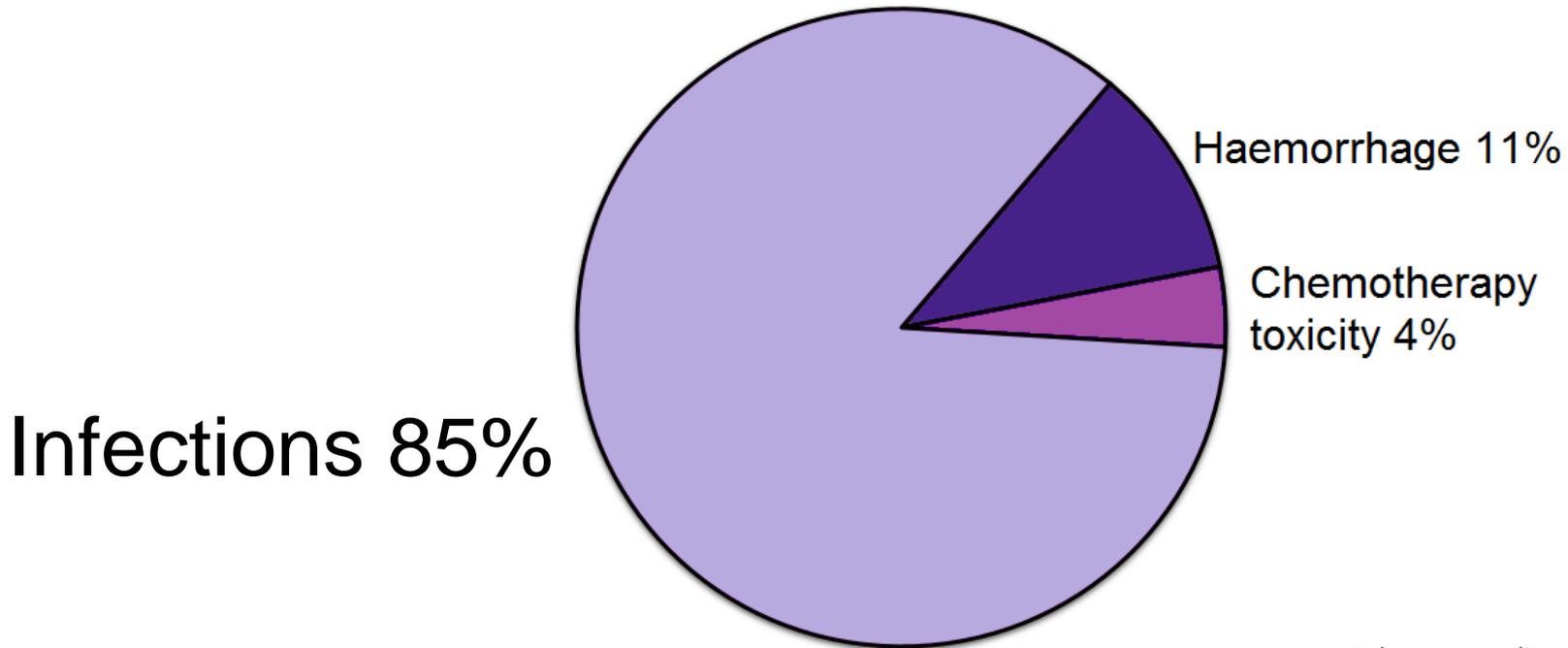
3. Methods

4. Results

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Childhood cancer and gentamicin

Causes of death in patients with ALL during therapy



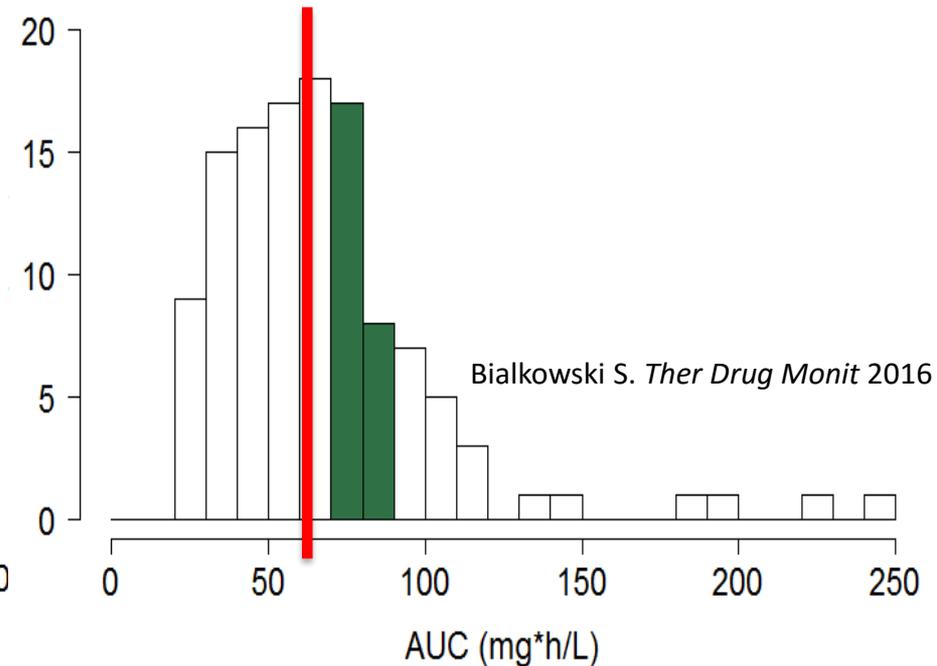
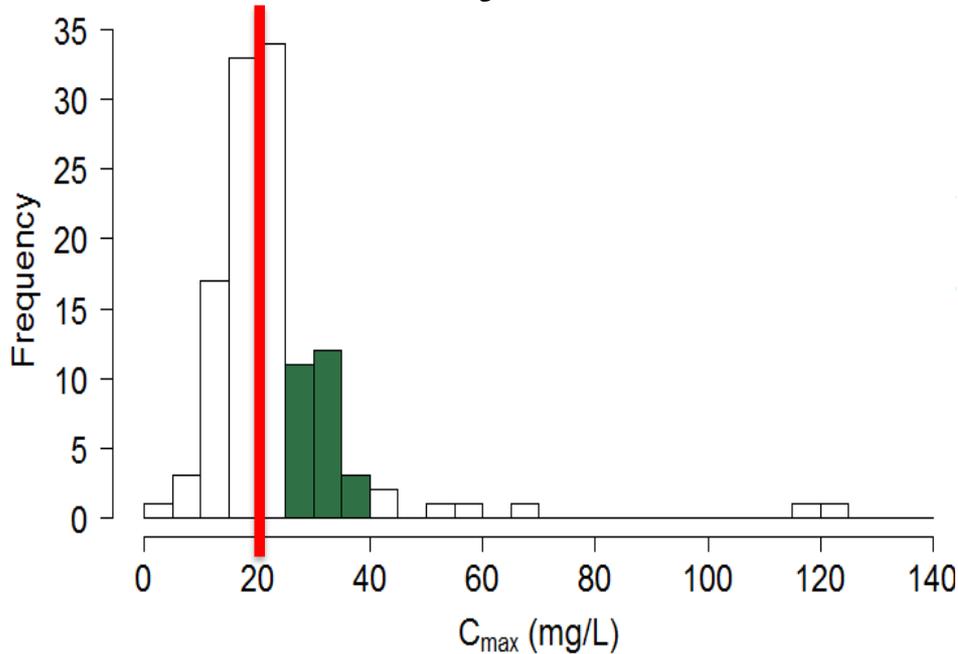
Salstrom. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2015
Asim. *JPMA* 2011

Current dosing and clinical exposure targets for gentamicin

- Current initial dose recommendation:
 - Patients < 10 years: 7.5 mg/kg/24 hours
 - Patients \geq 10 years: 6 mg/kg/24 hours
- Current exposure institution guideline targets:
 - C_{\max} of 25 – 40 mg/L
 - AUC_{24} of 70 – 90 mg*h/L

Difficulties in dosing gentamicin in paediatric oncology patients

54% of patients do not achieve exposure targets, even after several dose adjustment



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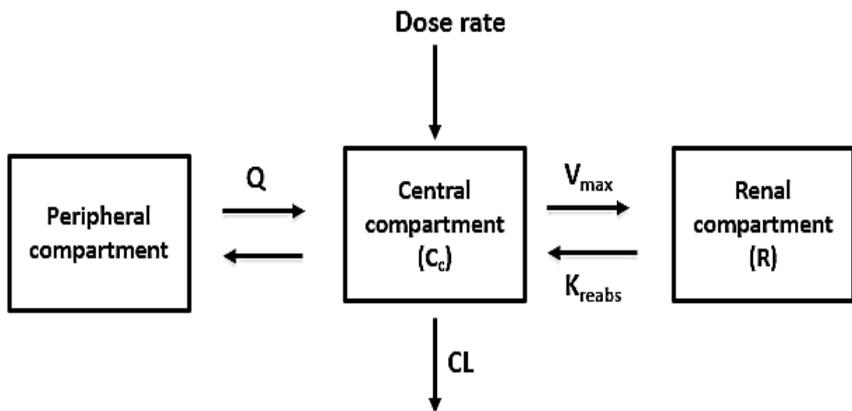
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Population PK model and renal compartment



Exposure targets for efficacy

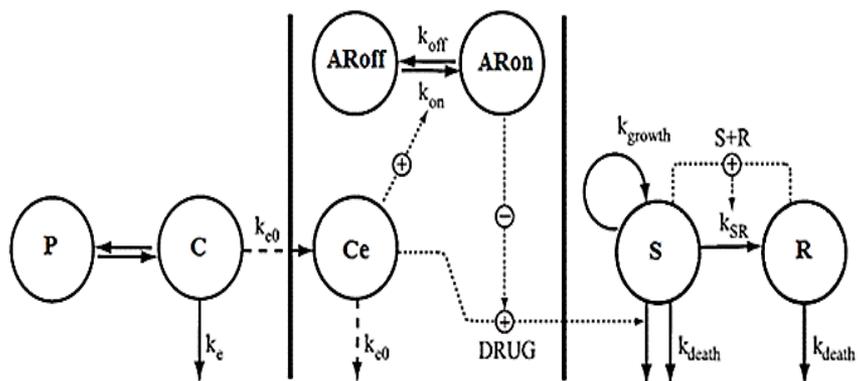
$$C_{\max}/MIC = 10$$

$$AUC_{24}/MIC = 100$$

Reduction in renal function

Gentamicin renal accumulation

Semi-mechanistic PD model to explore bacterial killing over time



Initial dose

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Patient demographics

Patient characteristics	Values (n=475) Mean (95% CI)
Total body weight (kg)	25.6 (24.0 – 27.3)
Fat-free mass (kg)	19.4 (18.3 – 20.5)
Post-natal age (years)	6.47 (6.38 – 6.56)
Post-menstrual age (weeks)	376.4 (355.2 – 397.6)
GFR _{mat} (mL/min)	40.8 (39.1 – 42.6)

GFR_{mat}: maturation of glomerular filtration rate calculated using equation developed by Rhodin et al.

Rhodin *Pediatr nephrol* 2009

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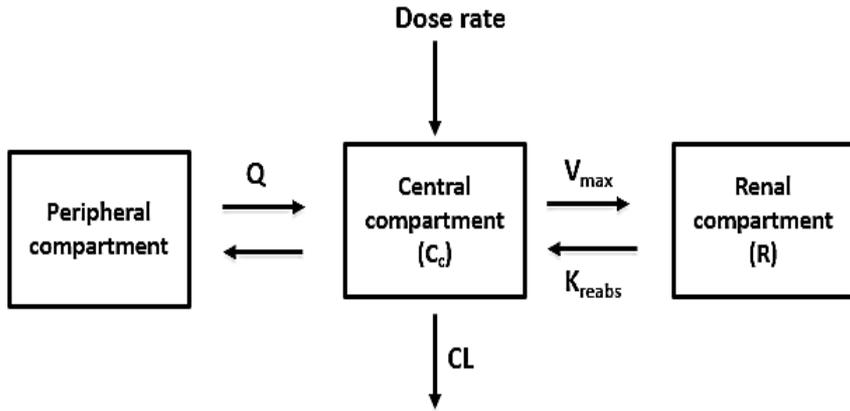
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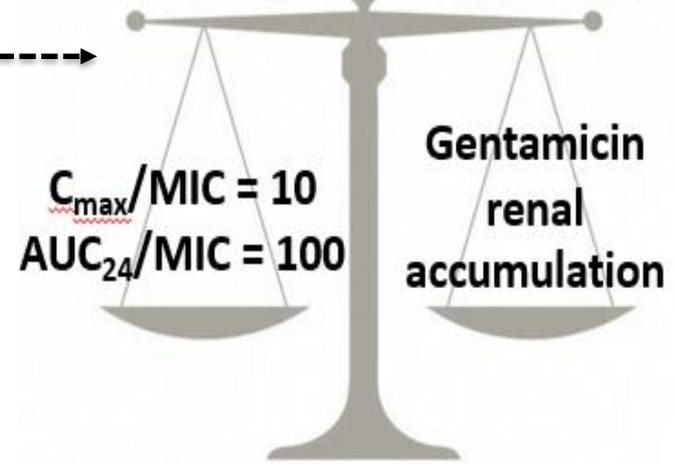
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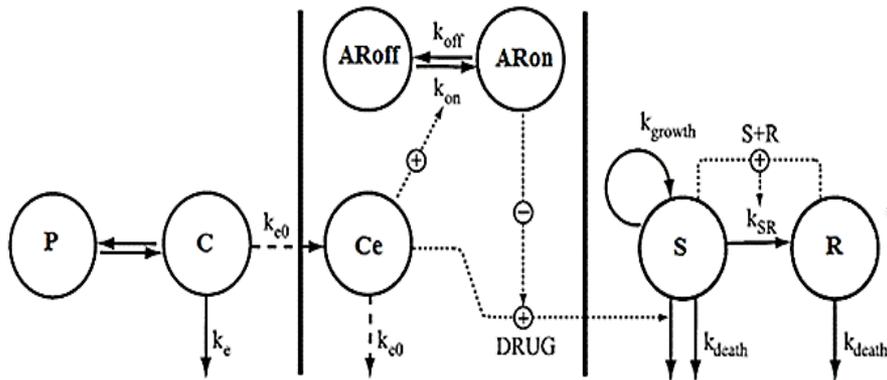
Population PK model and renal compartment



Exposure targets for efficacy Reduction in renal function



Semi-mechanistic PD model to explore bacterial killing over time



Initial dose

efficacy targets were equally weighted



Exposure targets for efficacy

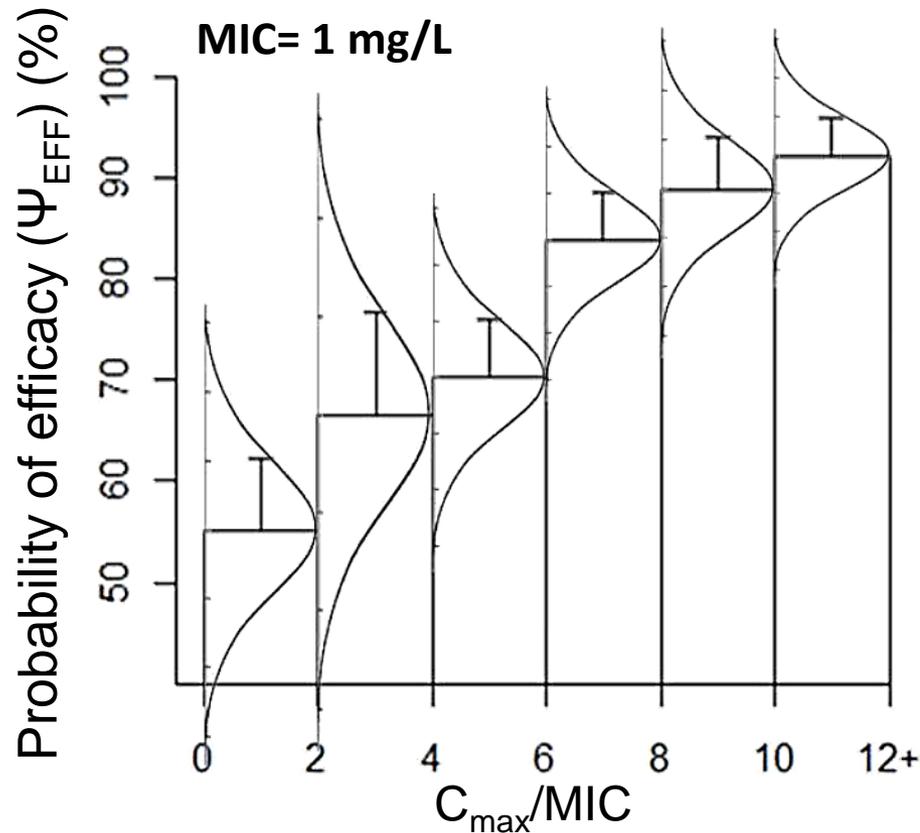


Figure from Moore et al. and adapted by Standing et al.

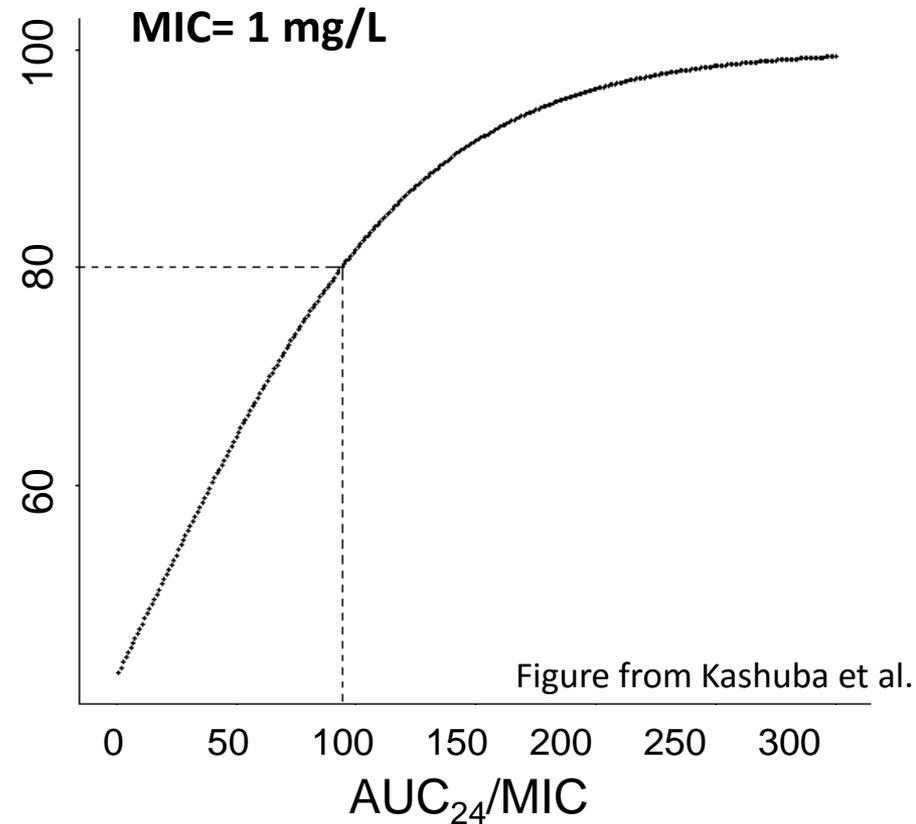


Figure from Kashuba et al.

Standing In PAGE meeting Athens 2011

Moore *J infect Dis* 1987

Kashuba *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1999

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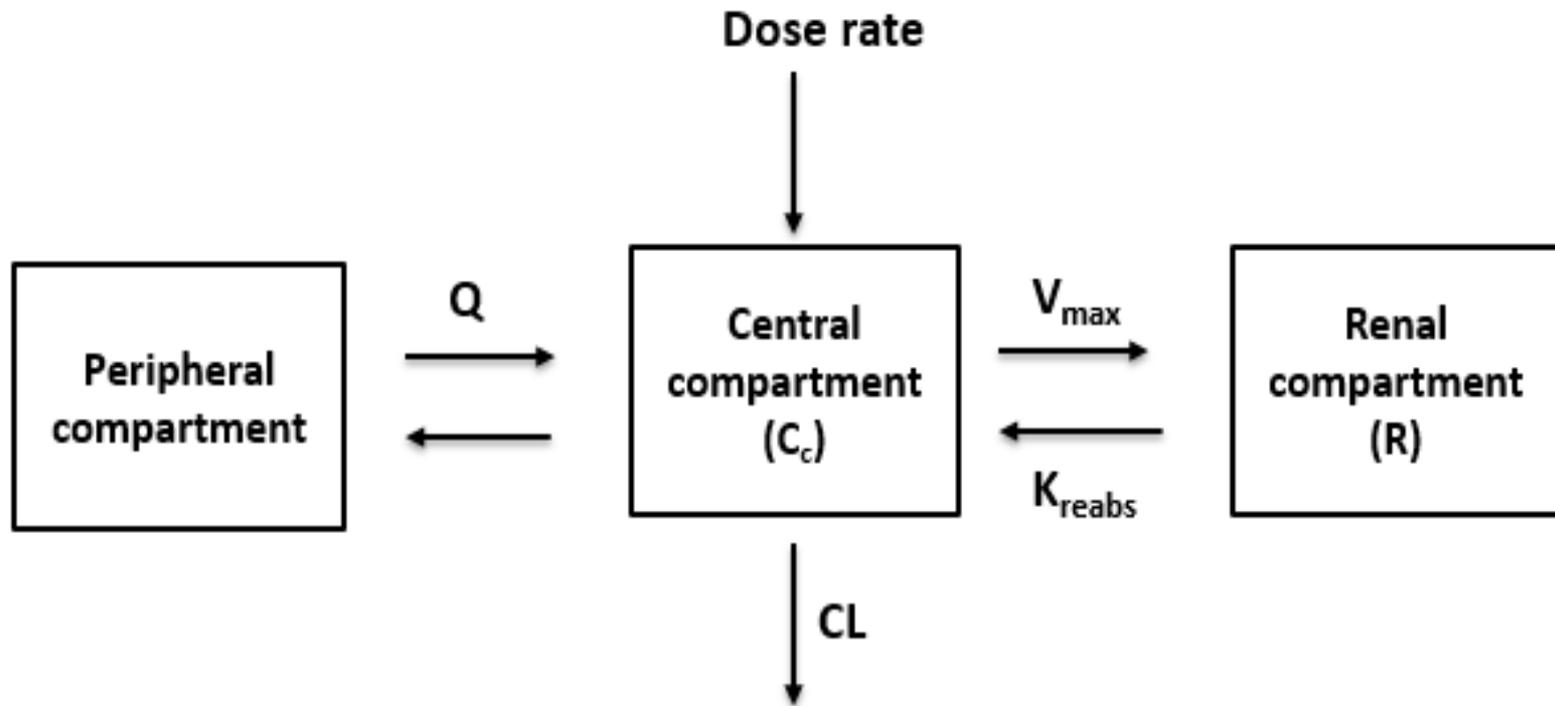
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Gentamicin accumulation in the renal cortex



Llanos-Paez *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2017
Rougier *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2003

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Gentamicin accumulation in the renal cortex

$$A_R(t) = -K_{\text{reabs}} \times A_R + V_{\text{max}} \times \frac{C_c}{K_m + C_c}$$

Renal
compartment
(R)

Llanos-Paez *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2017
Rougier *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2003

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Effect of gentamicin renal accumulation

$$A_R(t) = -K_{reabs} \times A_R + V_{max} \times \frac{C_c}{K_m + C_c}$$

$$\text{If } A_R \text{ (mg)} < 42.5 \text{ mg } E_{GFR}(t) = 0$$

$$\text{If } A_R \text{ (mg)} > 42.5 \text{ mg } E_{GFR}(t) = E_{max} \times \frac{A_R^\gamma}{A_{R50}^\gamma + A_R^\gamma}$$

Renal
compartment
(R)

Llanos-Paez *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2017
Rougier *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2003

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Reduction in renal function

$$\text{GFR}_{\text{new}}(\text{mL}/\text{min}) = \text{GFR}_0 - (\text{GFR}_{\text{max}} \times \frac{E_{\text{GFR}}^{\delta}}{E_{\text{GFR50}}^{\delta} + E_{\text{GFR}}^{\delta}})$$

Relative reduction in renal function

$$\text{Relative change in GFR (r}\Delta\text{GFR)} = \frac{(\text{GFR}_0 - \text{GFR}_{\text{new}})}{\text{GFR}_0}$$

Rougier *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2003

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Initial dose

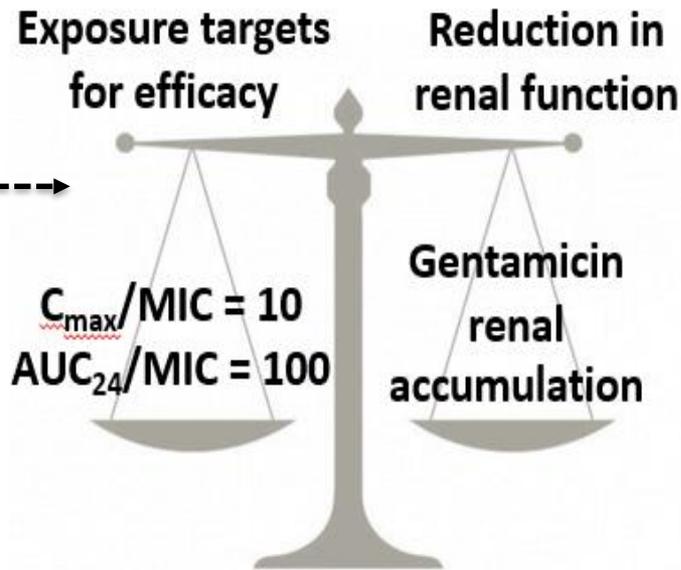
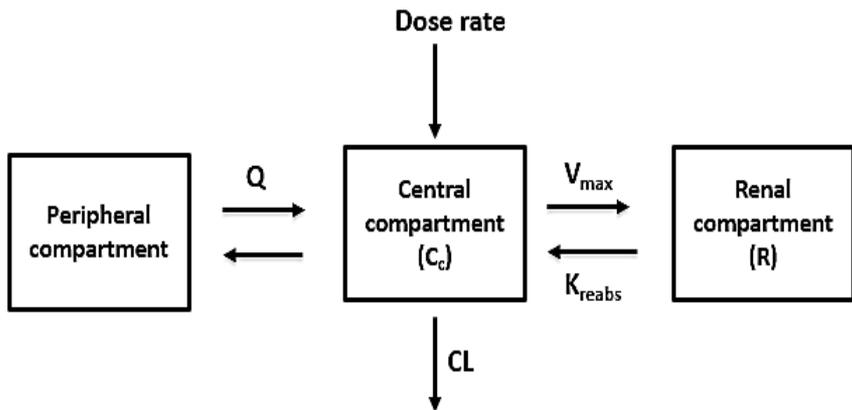
Estimation of an optimal initial gentamicin dose **for different microorganism's MICs** using a logit function in NONMEM[®]

$$\text{logit}(\Psi_{\text{EFF}}) = \log(\Psi_{\text{EFF}}) - \log(1 - \Psi_{\text{EFF}})$$

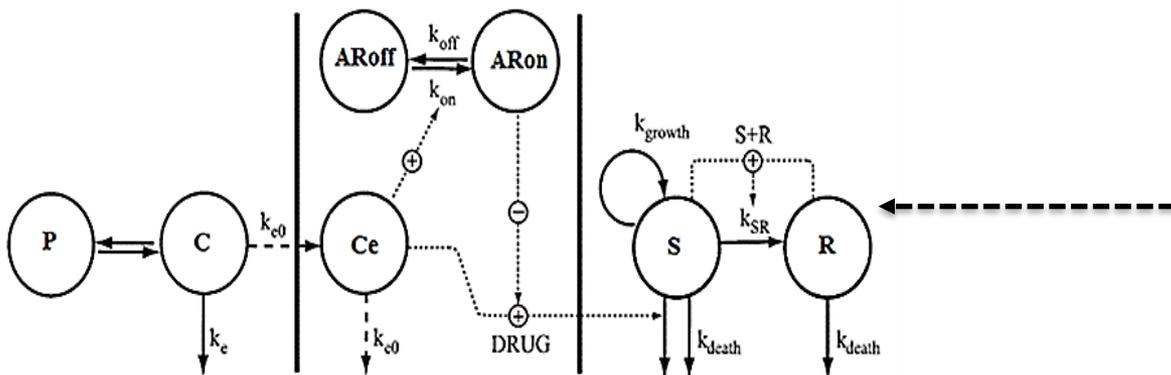
$$\text{logit}(r\Delta\text{GFR}) = \log(r\Delta\text{GFR}) - \log(1 - r\Delta\text{GFR})$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathbf{x}, \theta) = \text{logit}(\Psi_{\text{EFF}}(\mathbf{x}, \theta)) - \text{logit}(r\Delta\text{GFR}(\mathbf{x}, \theta))$$

Population PK model and renal compartment



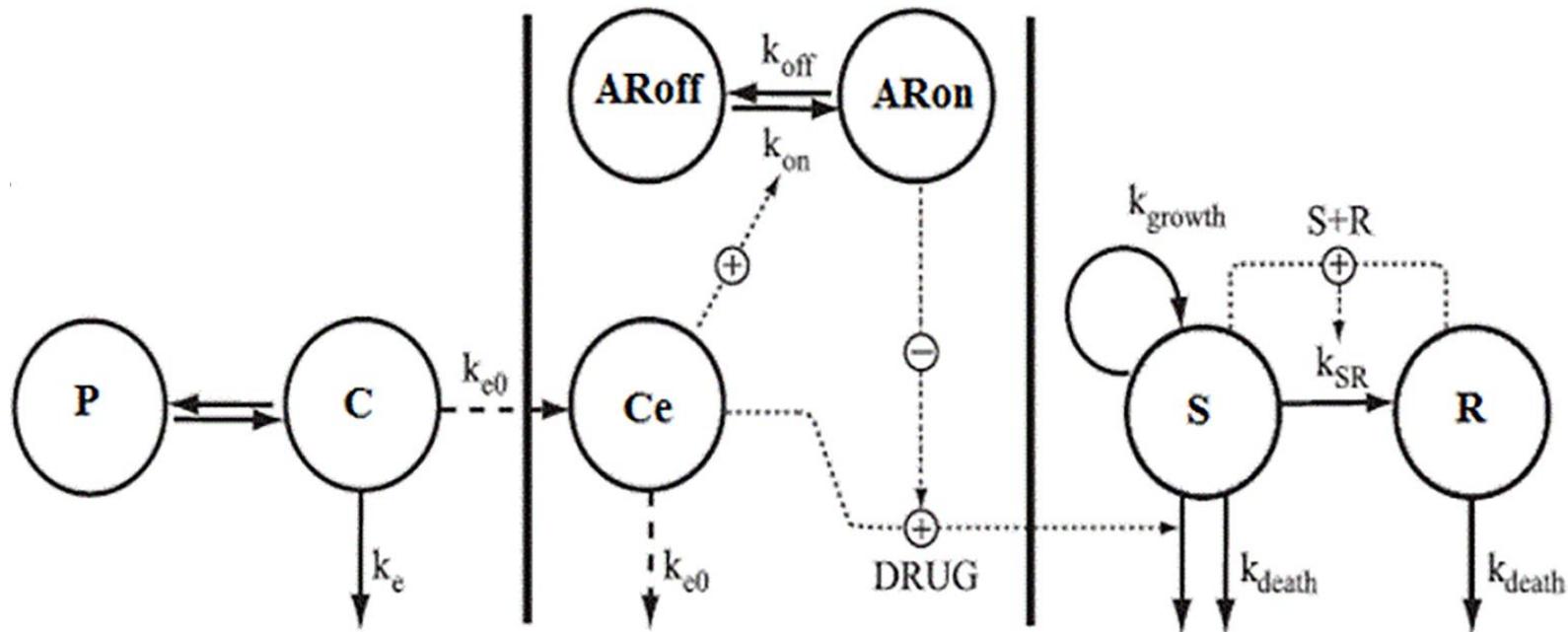
Semi-mechanistic PD model to explore bacterial killing over time



Initial dose



Semi-mechanistic PD model to explore bacterial killing over time



Mohamed *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2012

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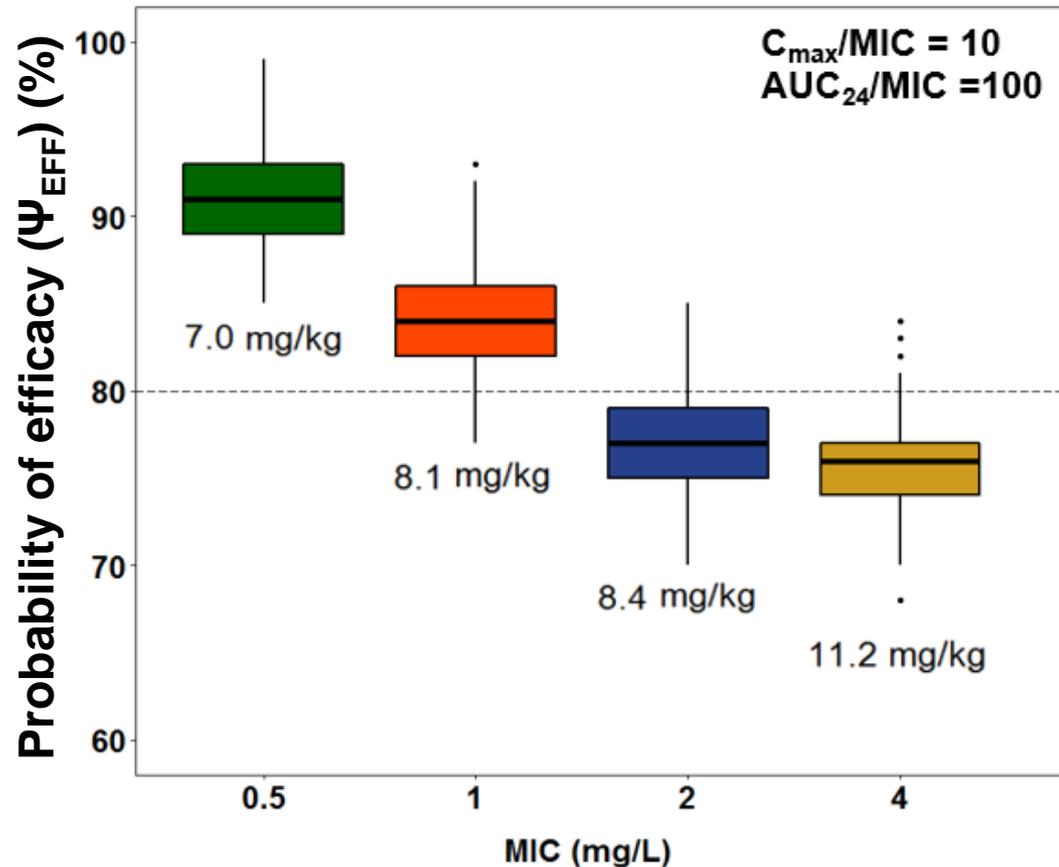
5. Summary

Results

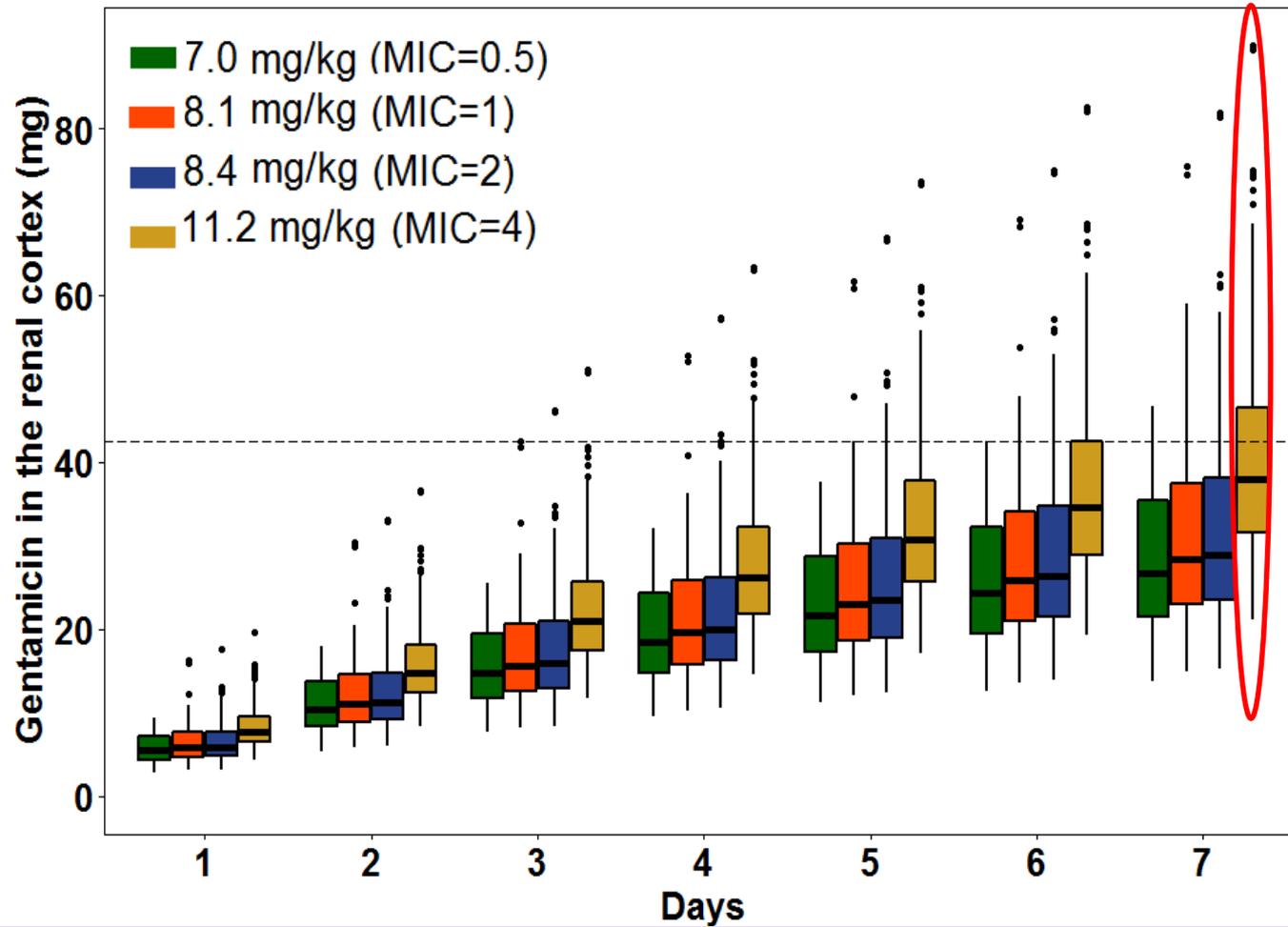
MIC (mg/L)	Dose (mg/kg)	Ψ_{EFF} (%) Mean	r Δ GFR (%) Mean
0.5	7.0	91.2	0.3
1	8.1	84.0	0.7
2	8.4	76.8	1.7
4	11.2	75.9	3.8

MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration; Ψ_{EFF} : probability of efficacy; r Δ GFR: relative change in renal function

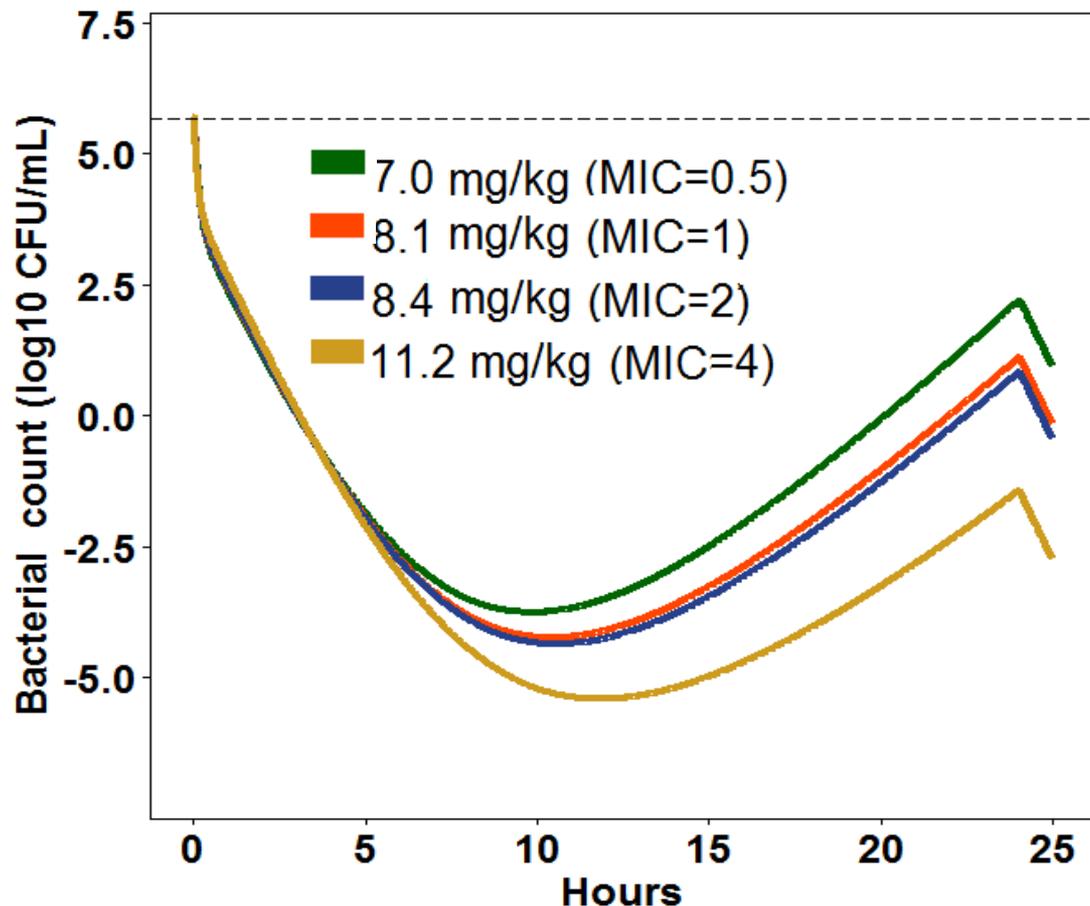
Doses estimated and probability of efficacy



Gentamicin renal accumulation



Simulation from semi-mechanistic PD model



Summary

- An utility function estimated optimal initial dose of gentamicin balancing probability of efficacy and reduction in renal function
- An initial dose of 7.0 mg/kg, commonly administered in clinical practice, may not achieve adequate efficacy for microorganisms with a MIC of > 0.5 mg/L

Acknowledgments

Dr Christine Staatz

Dr Stefanie Hennig



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