

**TRIAZOLE  
THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING:  
TO MEASURE OR NOT TO MEASURE**

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**Speaker Disclosure**

I HAVE NO CONFLICT RELATIONSHIPS  
TO DISCLOSE

**Session Objectives:**

- Understand the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) properties of voriconazole and posaconazole as they relate to Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM)
- Review the current evidence on potential role of TDM for both agents with respect to efficacy and toxicity
- Final recommendation for routine TDM in clinical settings

**Clinical Case**

MA 43 yo male (TBW = 104 kg)  
– Day +14 post 2nd alloHCT for AML  
– Day +5 Voriconazole 400mg po BID  
– c/o of auditory and visual hallucinations

**What would you do?**

- a. Do nothing . . . this is a self limiting adverse reaction that will resolve
- b. Measure serum trough voriconazole level
- c. Reduce the dose empirically to 300mg po BID

**Therapeutic Drug Monitoring:  
Clinical Relevance**

- Pharmacokinetic consideration
  - Unpredictable drug dose-exposure relationship
- Pharmacodynamic consideration
  - Established relationship between drug concentration and either efficacy or toxicity

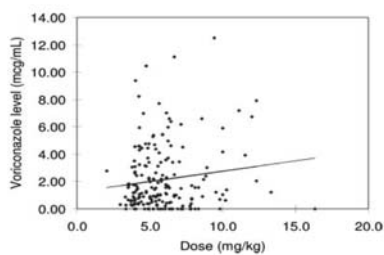
## TDM clinical relevance: Voriconazole

- Pharmacokinetic consideration
  - Unpredictable drug dose-exposure relationship
    - Large pharmacokinetic variability
- Pharmacodynamic consideration

## Unpredictable drug dose-exposure:

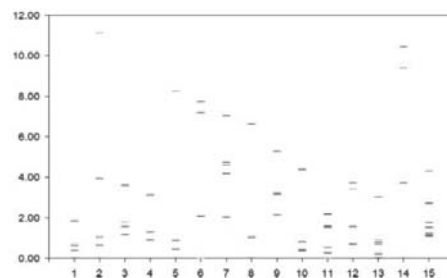
- Healthy individuals
  - Perkins et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2002
- Pts with invasive fungal infections
  - Denning DW et al. CID 2002
  - Pascual A et al. CID 2008
  - Miyakis S et al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009
- alloHSCt
  - Trifilio S et al. BMT 2005
  - Trifilio S et al. Cancer 2007
  - Bruggmann R et al. J Antimicrob Chemother 2010

Correlation between voriconazole dose and drug level ( $r = 0.14$ ;  $P = .051$ )



Trifilio S, et al. Cancer 2007

## Intra & Interpatient variability

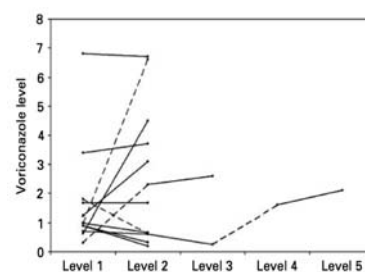


Trifilio S, et al. Cancer 2007

Why so much variability . . .

“Messy” kinetic profile!

## Saturable metabolism & nonlinear kinetics



50% dosage increase can increase the level several folds.

Trifilio S, et al. BMT 2005

## Genotypic Variation

- CYP 2C19 polymorphism
  - Homozygous extensive metabolizers
  - Heterozygous extensive metabolizers
  - Poor metabolizers (PM)
- Poor Metabolizers can have up to X4 Voriconazole exposure

## Drug-Drug Interactions

- Both a substrate and an inhibitor of CYP 450 enzymes
- +++ drug interactions in LBMT patients
  - Cyclosporine/Tacrolimus
  - Chemotherapy agents
  - Omeprazole

## TDM clinical relevance: Voriconazole

- Pharmacokinetic consideration
  - Unpredictable drug dose-exposure relationship
    - Saturable absorption
    - CYP2C19 polymorphism
    - Drug-drug interaction
- Pharmacodynamic consideration
  - Established relationship between drug concentration and either efficacy or toxicity

## TDM clinical relevance: Voriconazole

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## Exposure-Efficacy Evidence

	Design	Population	VORI daily dose	Exposure-Efficacy Relationship
Pascual et al. CID 2008	Prospective observational	N=52 60% heme/onc Trx of IFI	5-8mg/kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% tx failure when trough <math>\leq</math> 1 mg/L</li> <li>• 12% tx failure when trough <math>&gt;</math> 1 mg/L</li> </ul>
Denning et al. CID 2002	Open label non-comparative	N=116 78% LBMT Trx of IFI	IV $\rightarrow$ PO (200mg bid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% tx failure when random level <math>&gt;</math> .5 mg/L</li> <li>• 80% tx failure when random level <math>&lt;</math> .25 mg/L</li> </ul>
Trifilio et al. BMT 2007	Retrospective observational	N=71 alloHSCCT Px of IFI	200mg po bid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14% break through IFI when trough <math>&lt;</math>2mg/L</li> <li>• none if level <math>&gt;</math>2mg/L</li> </ul>
Miyakis et al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009	Retrospective observational	N=25 SOT, BMT, HIV Trx of IFI	varied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial SS trough [ ] the best predictor of survival</li> <li>• 100% mortality if trough <math>\leq</math>0.35 mg/L</li> </ul>

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## TDM clinical relevance: Voriconazole

- Pharmacokinetic consideration
  - ☑ Unpredictable drug dose-exposure relationship
- Pharmacodynamic consideration
  - ☑ Exposure & efficacy
  - ☐ Exposure & toxicity

## Exposure-Toxicity Relationship

- Photopsia
  - Most common
  - Concentration dependent
  - Transient; fully reversible
- Neurologic toxicity
- Hepatotoxicity

## Exposure-Toxicity Evidence

Pascual	Neurotoxicity associated with level > 5.5 mg/L Hepatotoxicity associated with level > 5.5 mg/L
Trifilio	Neurotoxicity not assessed ↑AST & ALP with elevated level
Denning	Random level > 6mg/L - 27% developed abnormal LFTs
Imhof	Neurotoxicity: HR 2.27 per 0.1mg/L increase of Vori trough Hepatotoxicity: no correlation
Miyakis	Hepatotoxicity: no linear relationship
Zonios	Neurotoxicity associated with trough level > 5 mg/L

### TDM clinical relevance: Voriconazole

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### Voriconazole TDM Recommendation:

- Voriconazole satisfies both pharmacological preconditions for TDM
- Reasonable to target trough levels of 1-6 mg/L based on available data
- A method for dosage adjustment in response to a given concentration is not clear

### Posaconazole

Much more favorable kinetic profile!

### Posaconazole

- The newest extended spectrum triazole
- Structural analogue of itraconazole
- Favorable PK profile
  - Linear PK
  - Not metabolized through CYP450 enzymes
- However;
  - Saturable absorption
  - \*\*\* high fat meal ↑ absorption X4
  - Only available as oral formulation
- $T_{1/2} = 35\text{hrs}$ ;  $V_d = 1774\text{L}$

### TDM clinical relevance: Posaconazole

- Pharmacokinetic consideration
  - ☐ Unpredictable drug dose-exposure relationship
    - Exposure variability in cohorts of ill patients
      - Coefficient of variation up to 80% in BMT pts
- Pharmacodynamic consideration

### TDM clinical relevance: Posaconazole

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## Exposure-Efficacy/Toxicity Evidence

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Ullmann et al. NEJM 2007	RCT Phase III	IFI prophylaxis in HCT with GVHD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pts with diarrhea and aGVHD had lower levels</li> <li>• No correlation bet level and ↑LFTs</li> </ul>
Cornely et al. NEJM 2007	RCT Phase III	IFI prophylaxis in AML/MDS pts induction chemo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pts with diarrhea and using a PPI had lower levels</li> <li>• No relationship bet trx failure and level; Cav = 0.32</li> <li>• No correlation bet level and ↑LFTs</li> </ul>
Walsh et al. CID 2007	Prospective open label	Salvage trx in pts with IFI refractory or intolerant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher rate of response in pts with higher levels:</li> <li>• Cav = 0.13 24% response</li> <li>• Cav = 1.25 75% response</li> </ul>

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Walsh et al. CID 2007	Prospective open label	Salvage trx in pts with IFI who were refractory or intolerant of conventional therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher rate of response in pts with higher levels:</li> <li>• Cav = 0.13 mg/L → 24% response</li> <li>• Cav = 1.25 mg/L → 75% response</li> </ul>

## Interesting new data . . .

Conte et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 healthy adults</li> <li>• Posaconazole level in <u>alveolar cells</u> were 40X higher than in plasma</li> <li>• levels remained above MIC 90 of Aspergillus (0.5 mg/L)</li> </ul>
Farowski et al. Private files In Press 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pts receiving Posaconazole for IFI prophylaxis</li> <li>• Intracellular concentrations in <u>neutrophils</u> and <u>monocytes</u> were 22.5X &amp; 7.7X higher than plasma</li> </ul>

**TDM clinical relevance:  
Posaconazole**

- Pharmacokinetic consideration
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**Posaconazole TDM  
Recommendation:**

- Little evidence that posaconazole serum levels correlate with efficacy or toxicity
- Routine posaconazole TDM is Not Recommended
- Might consider TDM in cases of therapeutic failure to verify absorption or compliance