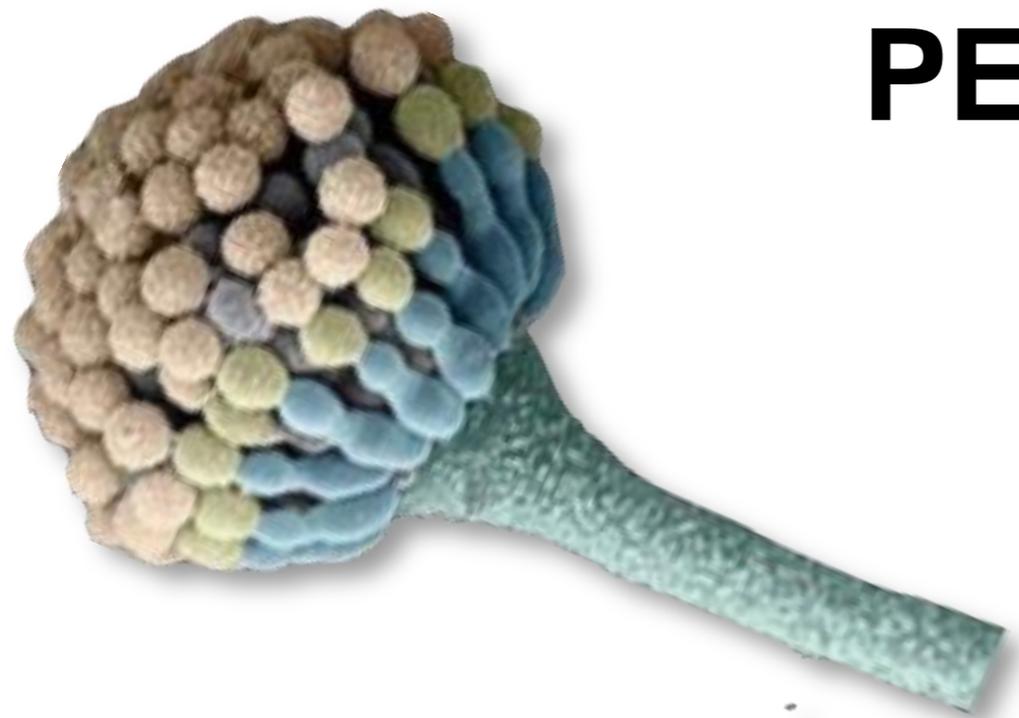




Aspergillosen auf der ICU

PEG-Jahrestagung

2014





**CARING FOR THE
CRITICALLY ILL PATIENT**

International Study of the Prevalence and Outcomes of Infection in Intensive Care Units

Bei 21% der Infektionen waren Pilze beteiligt (1995 = 17%)

Candida: 18,5%

Aspergillus: 1,4%

Andere: 0,8%



1995 EPIC-I Studie:

Bei 17% der Infektionen wurde Pilze als Erreger diagnostiziert

2009 EPIC-II Studie:

Bei 21% der Infektionen wurde Pilze als Erreger diagnostiziert



Clinical diagnoses and autopsy findings: Discrepancies in critically ill patients*

Eva Tejerina, MD, PhD; Andrés Esteban, MD, PhD; Pilar Ferr
José María Rodríguez-Barbero, MD; Federico Gordo, MD, Ph
José Aramburu, MD; Ángela Algaba, MD; Óscar Gonzalo Sal

Table 3. Major discrepancies between clinical diagnoses and autopsy findings

| Discrepant Autopsy Findings | N |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Infectious disorders | |
| Pneumonia | 23 |
| Secondary peritonitis | 12 |
| Invasive aspergillosis | 8 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 3 |
| Intra-abdominal abscess | 3 |
| Mediastinitis | 2 |
| Meningoencephalitis | 2 |
| Cardiovascular disorders | |
| Endocarditis | 8 |
| Myocardial infarction | 8 |
| Aortic dissection | 3 |
| Cardiac tamponade | 2 |
| Pulmonary disorders | |
| Pulmonary embolism | 24 |
| Aspiration pneumonitis | 2 |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | |
| Gastrointestinal hemorrhage | 7 |
| Mesenteric ischemia | 6 |
| Acute pancreatitis | 5 |
| Oncologic disorders | |
| Lymphangitis carcinomatosa | 3 |
| Lung cancer | 2 |
| Other | 4 |

834 obduzierte Patienten

Single Center, Madrid, Spanien

7,5% mit Klasse I Diagnosen



Candida bloodstream infections in intensive care units: Analysis of the extended prevalence of infection in intensive care unit study*

Daniel H. Kett, MD; Elie Azoulay, MD, PhD; Pablo M. Echeverria, MD; Jean-Louis Vincent, MD, PhD, FCCM; and for the Extended Prevalence of Infection in the ICU Study (EPIC II) Group of Investigators

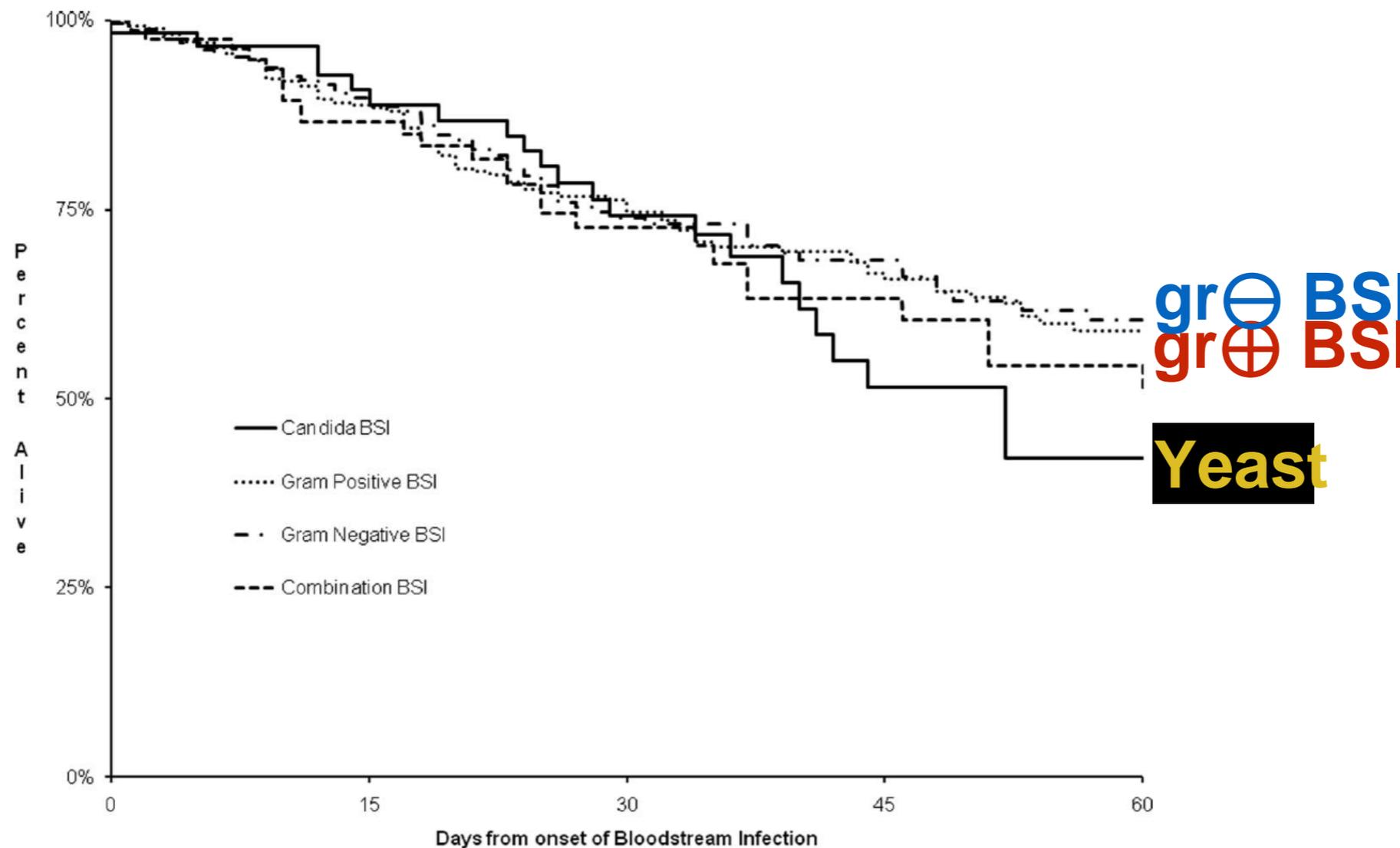
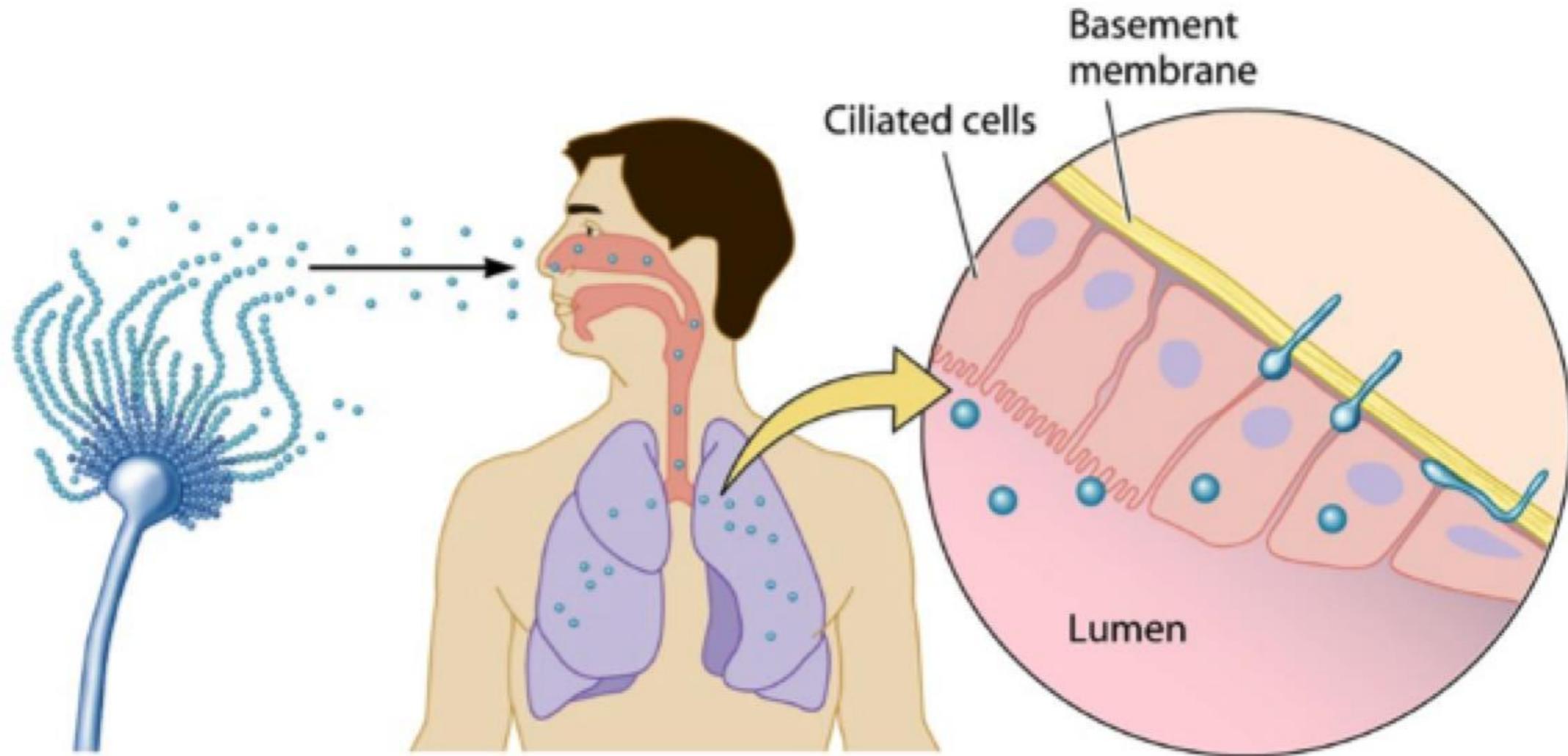


Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival for intensive care unit (ICU) survival. Patients with bloodstream infections (BSIs) were grouped by pathogen and censored at ICU discharge, death, or day 60.



- **steigende Anzahl immunsupprimierter Patienten**
- **medizinischer Fortschritt**
- **mehr intensivmedizinische Komplexbehandlungen**
- **Zunahme von Multimorbidität**
- **höhere Lebenserwartung**

Pathogenese der Aspergillose



Sporulation

Inhalation of airborne conidia

Conidial germination in
absence of sufficient
pulmonary defenses



Durch Aspergillen verursachte Erkrankungen

Allergische bronchopulm. Aspergillose

(ABPA)

Sinonasale Aspergillose

Aspergillom (Wachstum in präformierter
Höhle)

Chronisch nekrotisierende Aspergillose

Aspergillen-Tracheobronchitis

Invasive pulmonale Aspergillose

Disseminierte invasive Aspergillose



Schweregrad



Invasive Aspergillosen - Klassische Risikofaktoren

- **prolongierte Neutropenie**
- **Transplantation (Lunge, HSCT, Herz, Leber, Niere)**
- **schwere Immunsuppression**



Alter/Geschlecht:

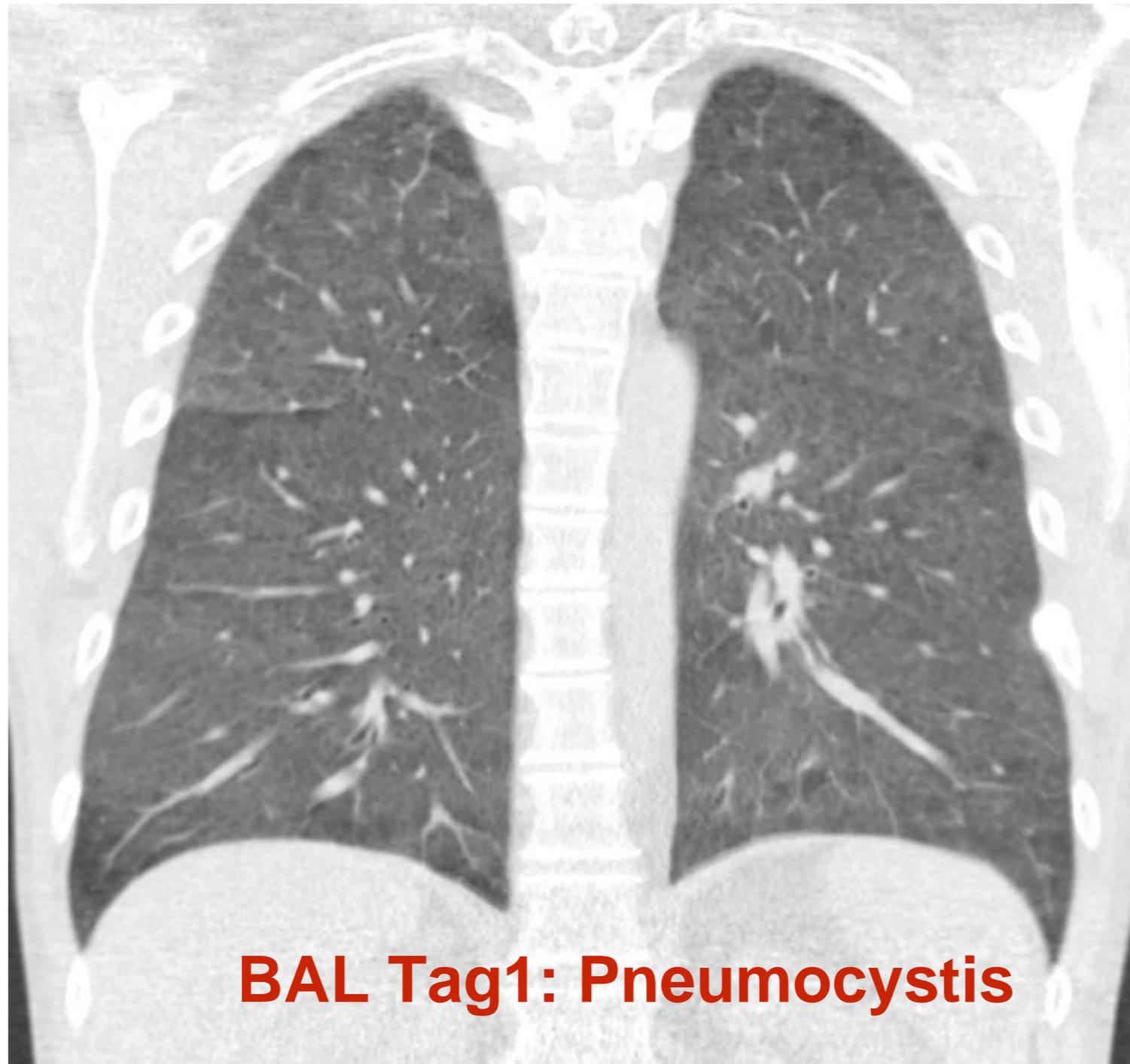
42 Jahre / männlich

Vorerkrankung/-medikation:

Glomerulonephritis / Kortikoide + Everolimus

Symptome:

unproduktiver Husten und Dyspnoe





Neue Risikopatienten:

TABLE 2. CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITHOUT HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY WITH PROVEN OR PROBABLE IA

| | All (n = 67) | COPD (n = 33) | Systemic Disease (n = 14) | Liver Cirrhosis (n = 3) | Solid Organ Transplants (n = 9) | Other (n = 8) |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| SAPS II, mean | 52 | 69 | 60 | 55 | 51 | 73 |
| Predicted mortality, % | 48 | 49 | 50 | 64 | 47 | 66 |
| Observed mortality, % | 48 | 43 | 44 | 71 | 40 | 73 |
| Length of stay, d | 91 | 85 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Culture positive* | 21 | 23 | 18 | 13 | 22 | 14 |
| Asp Ag** Positive* | 56/67 | 31/33 | 10/14 | 1/3 | 6/9 | 8/8 |
| Autopsy positive* | 27/51 | 12/25 | 7/11 | 0/0 | 4/9 | 4/6 |
| | 27/41 | 12/19 | 6/9 | 3/3 | 3/6 | 3/4 |

* Tested positive/tested.

** Serum aspergillus antigen (galactomannan assay by means of ELISA).



Universitätsklinikum
Hamburg-Eppendorf

Das diagnostische Dilemma

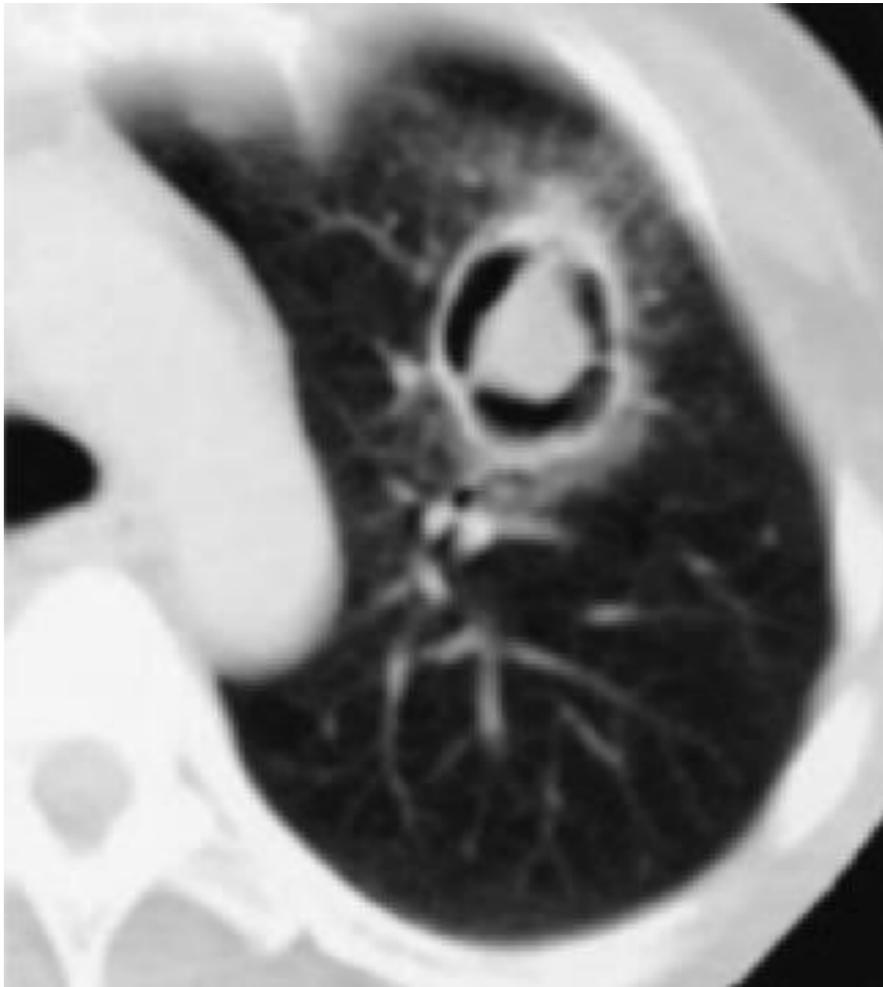
Koronararterien
Koronararterien



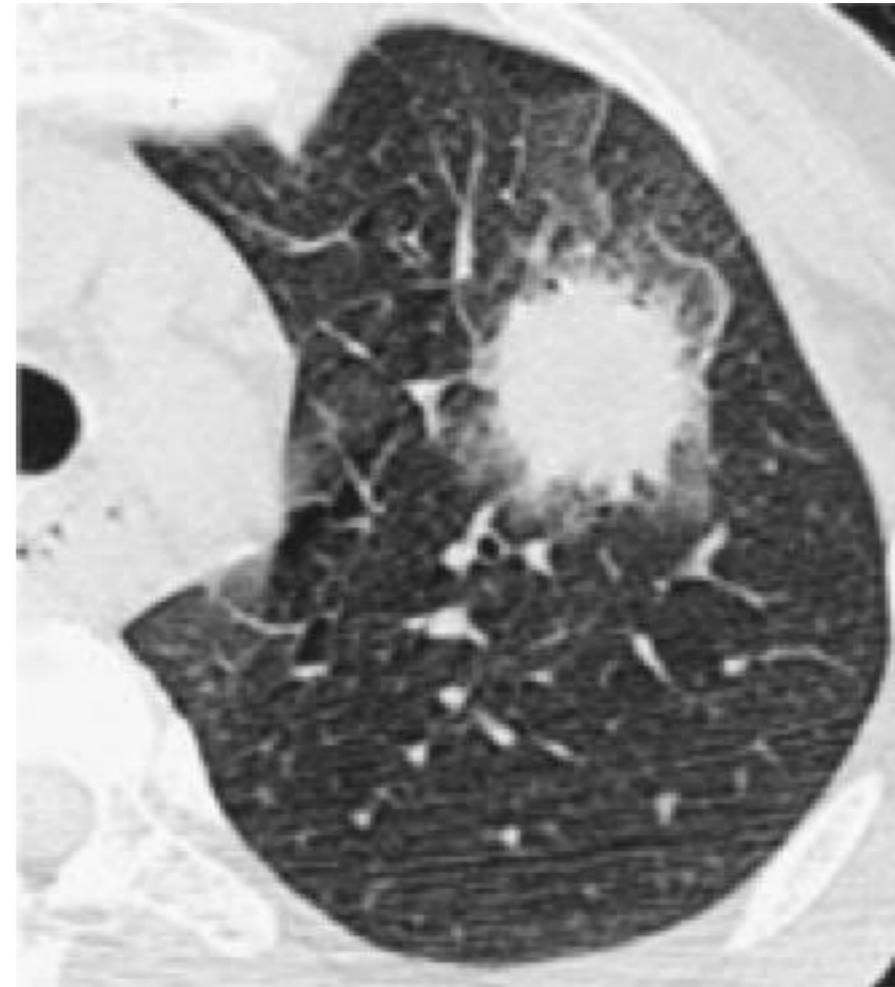
Makroskopische Kriterien



**Bronchoskopische Darstellung
eines *Aspergillus niger*-Befalls**



Halo-sign



Air-crescent-sign



Galactomannan in Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid **A Tool for Diagnosing Aspergillosis in Intensive Care Unit Patients**

Wouter Meersseman¹, Katrien Lagrou², Johan Maertens³, Alexander Wilmer¹, Greet Hermans¹,
Steven Vanderschueren¹, Isabel Spriet⁴, Eric Verbeken⁵, and Eric Van Wijngaerden¹

¹Medical Intensive Care Unit and Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of General Internal Medicine; ²Department of Medical Diagnostic Sciences;
³Department of Hematology, ⁴Department of Pharmacy; and ⁵Department of Pathology, University Hospital Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Sensitivität in BAL: 88%

Spezifität in BAL: 87%

Sensitivität im Serum: 42%



A Clinical Algorithm to Diagnose Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis in Critically Ill Patients



Stijn I. Blot¹, Fabio Silvio Taccone², Anne-Marie Van den Abeele³, Pierre Bulpa⁴, Wouter Meersseman⁵, Nele Brusselaers¹, George Dimopoulos⁶, José A. Paiva⁷, Benoit Misset⁸, Jordi Rello⁹, Koenraad Vandewoude¹, Dirk Vogelaers¹, and the AsplICU Study Investigators*

Alternative clinical algorithm

Proven invasive pulmonary aspergillosis

Idem EORTC/MSG criteria

Putative invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (all four criteria must be met)

1. *Aspergillus*-positive lower respiratory tract specimen culture (= entry criterion)
2. Compatible signs and symptoms (one of the following)
 - Fever refractory to at least 3 d of appropriate antibiotic therapy
 - Recrudescence fever after a period of defervescence of at least 48 h while still on antibiotics and without other apparent cause
 - Pleuritic chest pain
 - Pleuritic rub
 - Dyspnea
 - Hemoptysis
 - Worsening respiratory insufficiency in spite of appropriate antibiotic therapy and ventilatory support
3. Abnormal medical imaging by portable chest X-ray or CT scan of the lungs
4. Either 4a or 4b
 - 4a. Host risk factors (one of the following conditions)
 - Neutropenia (absolute neutrophil count $<500/\text{mm}^3$) preceding or at the time of ICU admission
 - Underlying hematological or oncological malignancy treated with cytotoxic agents
 - Glucocorticoid treatment (prednisone equivalent, >20 mg/d)
 - Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency
 - 4b. Semiquantitative *Aspergillus*-positive culture of BAL fluid (+ or ++), without bacterial growth together with a positive cytological smear showing branching hyphae

Aspergillus respiratory tract colonization

When ≥ 1 criterion necessary for a diagnosis of putative IPA is not met, the case is classified as *Aspergillus* colonization.

Definition of abbreviations: BAL = bronchoalveolar lavage; CT = computed tomography; EORTC/MSG = European Organization for the Research and Treatment of Cancer/Mycosis Study Group; ICU = intensive care unit.



Aspergillennachweis im Trachealsekret



**CT-Thorax Bronchoskopie Galactomannan
in BAL**



**Positiver Befund
oder
schwere Immunsuppression**



Antimykotische Therapie



Research

Open Access

Isolation of *Aspergillus* spp. from the respiratory tract in critically ill patients: risk factors, clinical presentation and outcome

José Garnacho-Montero¹, Rosario Amaya-Villar², Carlos Ortiz-Leyba³, Cristóbal León⁴, Francisco Álvarez-Lerma⁵, Juan Nolla-Salas⁶, José R Iruretagoyena⁷ and Fernando Barcenilla⁸

- 36 von 1765 Patienten hatten *Aspergillus* spp. im Trachealsekret
- Hospitalmortalität verglichen mit nicht-kolonisierten Patienten 64%
versus 33%
- Risikofaktoren: Steroidmedikation, COPD



Prospektive Multi Center Studie

- 23 Italienische Krankenhäuser
- 2009-2011
- „probable“ und „proven“ Fälle

| | hämatologische Patienten <i>n</i> =113 | nicht-hämatologische Patienten <i>n</i> =119 |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Hauptrisikofaktor | Neutropenie (89,4%) | Steroidtherapie (52,9%) |
| Häufigster Erreger | <i>A. fumigatus</i> (53,6%) | <i>A. fumigatus</i> (76,1%) |
| Häufigste Lokalisation | Pulmonal (83,2%) | Pulmonal (74,8%) |
| Agens mit höchster Mortalität | Mucormycose (57,1%) | Mucormycose (77,8%) |
| Gesamtmortalität | 44,2 % | 35,2 % |



Amphotericin B (AmB)

Liposomales AmB

Abelect

Azole

Fluconazol (FCZ)

Itraconazol (ICZ)

Voriconazol (VCZ)

Posaconazol (PCZ)

Echinocandine

Caspofungin

Anidulafungin

Micafungin

Echinocandine

Flucytosin



| Substanz | Empfehlungsgrad |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| First-line treatment | |
| Voriconazol | A-I |
| liposomal AmB | A-II |
| Caspofungin | C-II |
| Micafungin | C-II |
| ABCL | C-III |
| Anidulafingin + Voriconazol | C-III |
| D-AmB | E-III |
| Second-line treatment | |
| Voriconazol | B-II |
| Caspofungin | B-II |
| Posaconazol | B-II |
| liposomal AmB | B-II |
| ABCL | B-II |
| Micafungin | C-III |
| Voriconazol + Caspofungin | C-III |

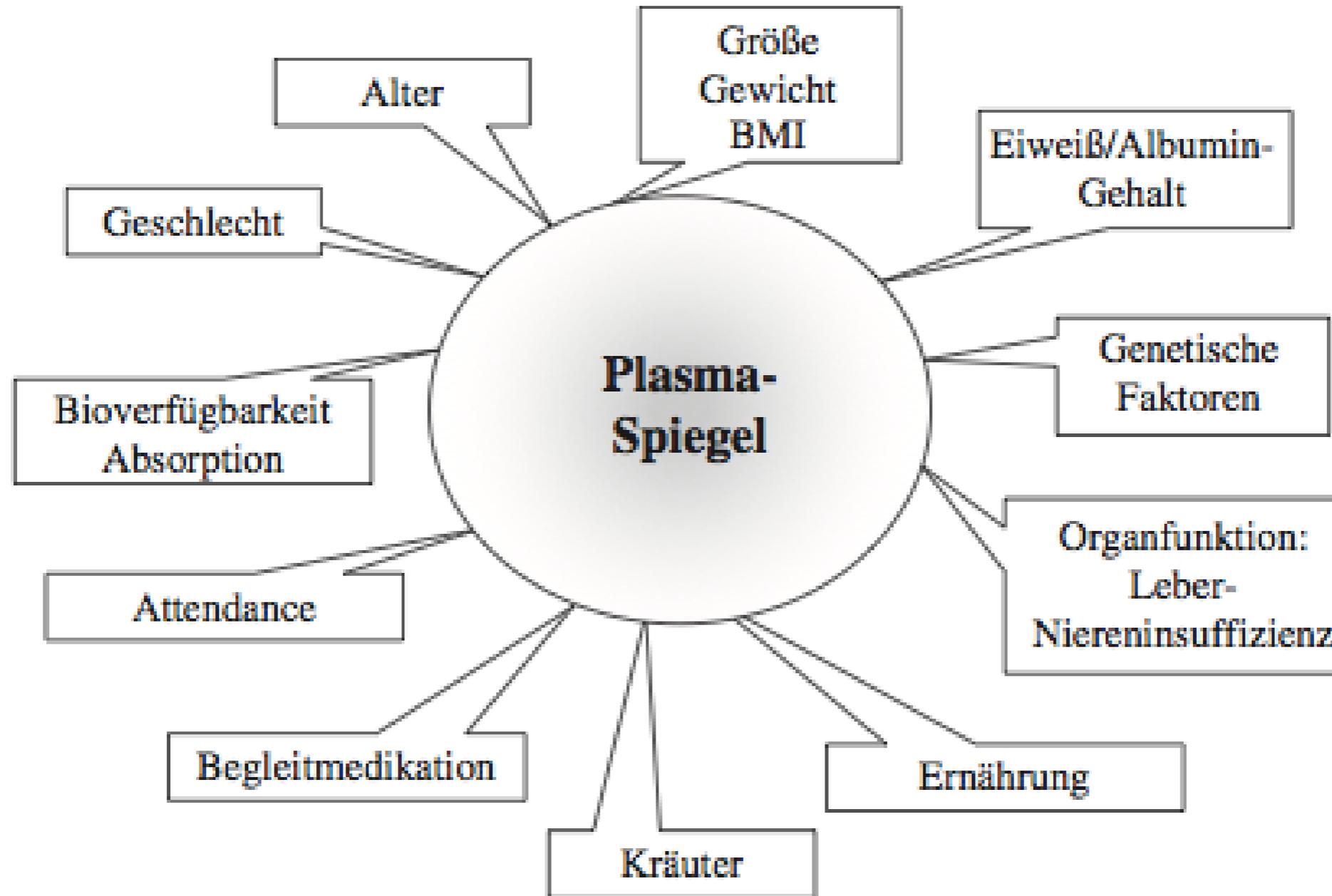


| | Fluconazol | Itraconazol | Voriconazol | Posaconazol |
|------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Spektrum | <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>C. tropicalis</i> (+/-) <i>C. glabrata</i> KEIN <i>C. krusei</i> KEIN <i>Aspergillus</i> | Wie Fluconazol plus <i>Aspergillus</i> | Candidaspezies (KEIN <i>C. parapsilosis</i>) <i>Aspergillus</i> <i>Fusarien</i> KEINE Zygomycosen | Candidaspezies <i>Aspergillus</i> <i>Fusarien</i> Zygomycosen |
| Galenik | - Tablette (>90%) - i.v. | - Kapsel (6-25%) - Suspension (20-60%) - i.v. | - Tablette (>90%) - Suspension - i.v. (Cyclodextrin) | - Suspension |
| Standarddosis | 1 x 400 mg *1 | i.v. 1 x 200mg *1 oral 2 x 200mg *1 | i.v. 2 x 4mg/kg *2 oral 2 x 200-300mg | 4 x 200 mg oder 2 x 400 mg |
| Metabolismus | renal (>80%) | hepatisch - CYP3A4 (Inhibition +) | hepatisch - CYP3A4 (Inhibition ++) - CYP2C19 (Inhibition +) | faecal (>80%) - CYP3A4 (Inhibition ++) |
| Serum HWZ (h) | 24 | 24-30 | 6-24 | 8-24 |
| ZNS-Penetration | ++ | - | ++ | ? |
| Nebenwirkung | Lebertoxizität | Lebertoxizität Diarhoe | Lebertoxizität Neuro. Symptome Exanthem | Lebertoxizität Fieber |
| Interaktionen | Cyclosporin A↑ Tacrolimus↑ Everolimus ↑ | Cyclosporin A↑ Tacrolimus↑ Everolimus ↑ | Cyclosporin A↑ Tacrolimus↑ Everolimus ↑ | Cyclosporin A↑ Tacrolimus↑ Everolimus ↑ ↓ PPI / MCP |

*1 Tag 1: doppelte loadingdose

*2 Tag 1: 2x6mg/kg

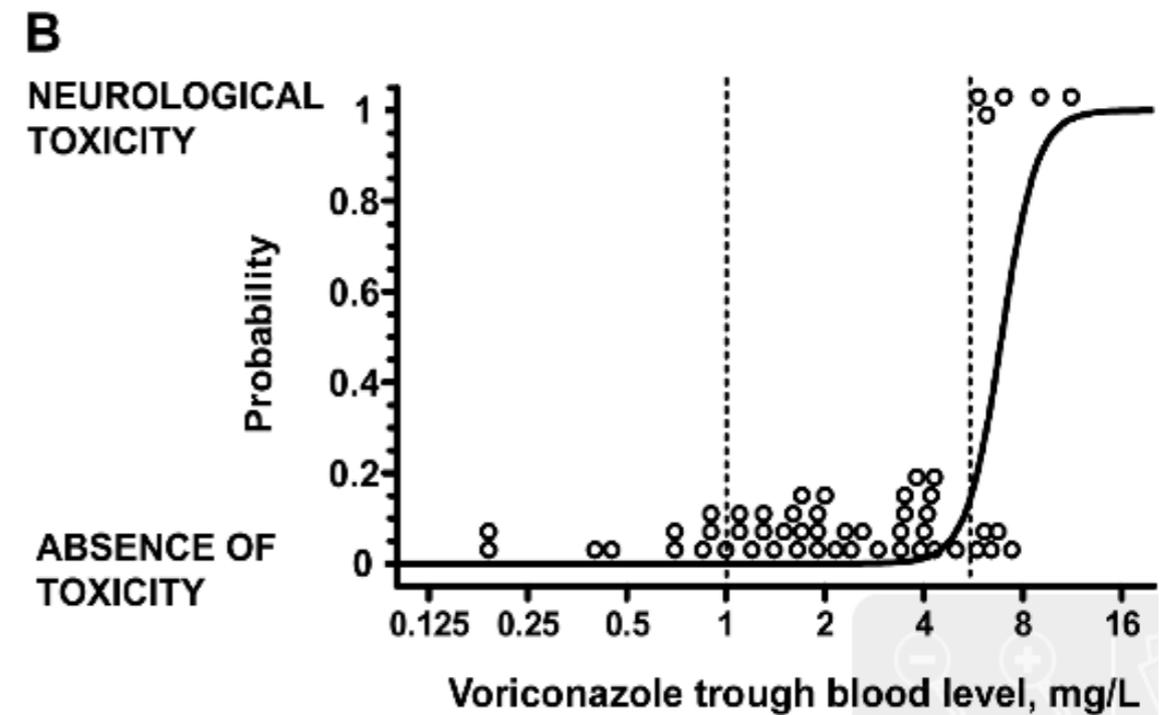
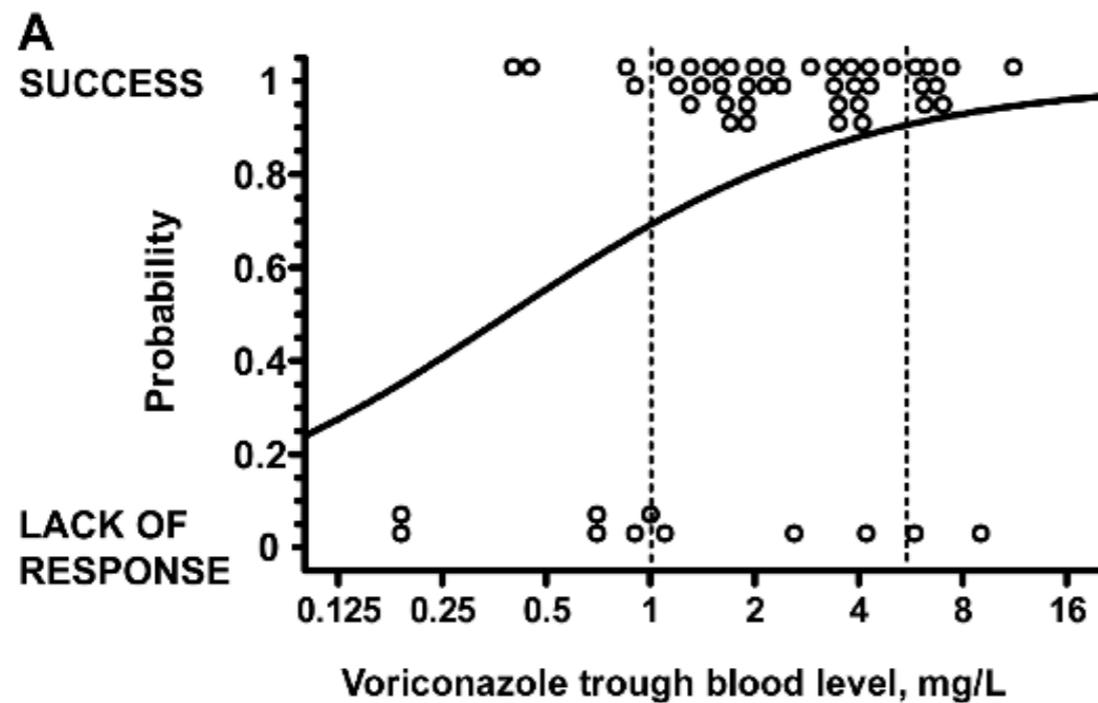
Einflussgrößen für den VCZ-Plasmaspiegel



Voriconazole Therapeutic Drug Monitoring in Patients with Invasive Mycoses Improves Efficacy and Safety Outcomes

Andres Pascual,¹ Thierry Calandra,¹ Saskia Bolay,¹ Thierry Buclin,² Jacques Bille,³ and Oscar Marchetti¹

¹Infectious Diseases Service, ²Division of Clinical Pharmacology, and ³Institute of Microbiology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois and University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland



The Effect of Therapeutic Drug Monitoring on Safety and Efficacy of Voriconazole in Invasive Fungal Infections: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Wan Beom Park,¹ Nak-Hyun Kim,¹ Kye-Hyung Kim,^{1,a} Seung Hwan Lee,² Won-Seok Nam,² Seo Hyun Yoon,² Kyoung-Ho Song,¹ Pyoeng Gyun Choe,¹ Nam Joong Kim,¹ In-Jin Jang,² Myoung-don Oh,¹ and Kyung-Sang Yu²

¹Department of Internal Medicine, and ²Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea

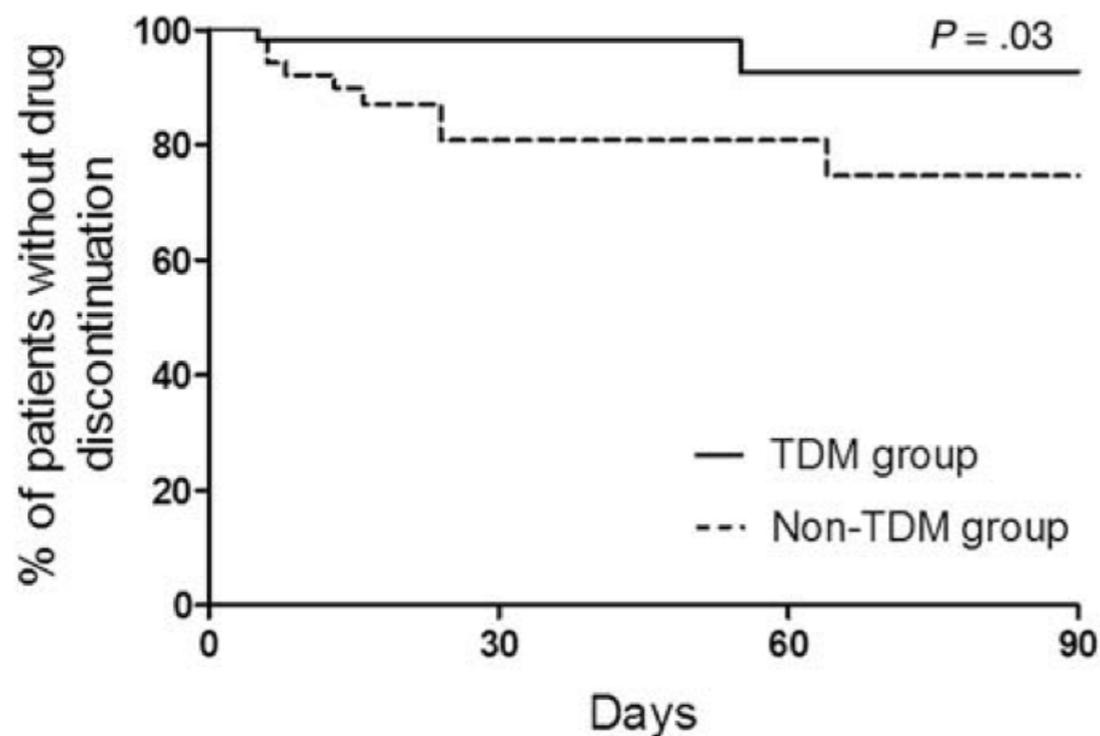


Table 4. Treatment Response in Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) vs Non-TDM Groups

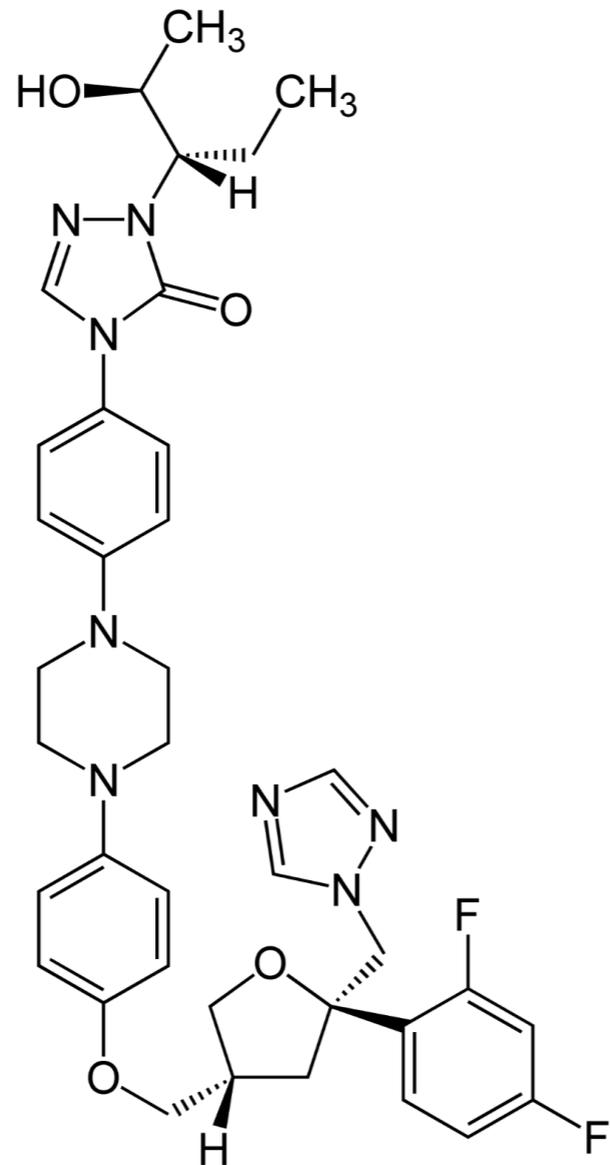
| | TDM (n = 37) | Non-TDM (n = 34) | P Value |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| Treatment success | 30 (81) | 20 (59) | .04 |
| Complete response | 21 (57) | 13 (38) | .12 |
| Partial response | 9 (24) | 7 (21) | .71 |
| Stable response | 1 (3) | 2 (6) | .60 |
| Treatment failure | 6 (16) | 12 (35) | .07 |



- Bestimmung im steady state (\approx Tag 4) ergibt reliablen Wert
- **TDM** ist nicht die Lösung aller Probleme, aber ein Ansatz
- **TDM** bei Voriconazol erscheint sinnvoll, da optimale Wirkspiegel mit einem besseren Therapieansprechen assoziiert sind
- Der Effekt bleibt auch bei getrennter Betrachtung nach Pilzspezies (Candida vs. Aspergillus)
- **TDM** ist keine Einschränkung, sondern eine Option für mehr Wirkung und weniger Nebenwirkung



New Kid on the block - Posaconazol i.v.



PCZ

Phase 1B Study of the Pharmacokinetics and Safety of Posaconazole Intravenous Solution in Patients at Risk for Invasive Fungal Disease

Johan Maertens,^a Oliver A. Cornely,^b Andrew J. Ullmann,^{c*} Werner J. Heinz,^d Gopal Krishna,^{e*} Hernando Patino,^{e*} Maria Caceres,^e Nicholas Kartsonis,^e Hetty Waskin,^e Michael N. Robertson^e

University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium^a; University Hospital, Cologne, Germany^b; Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany^c; Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany^d; Merck & Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, New Jersey, USA^e

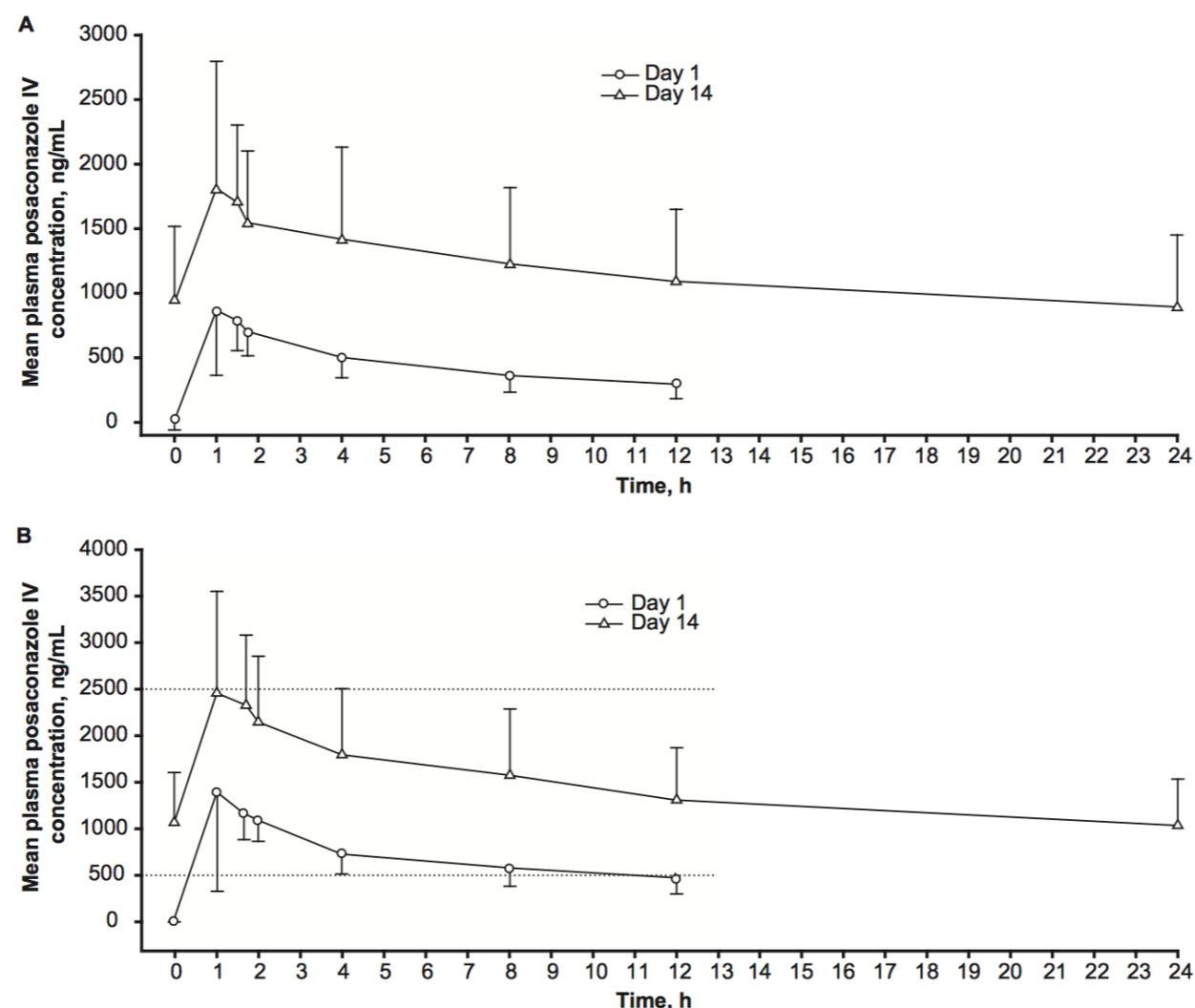


FIG 2 Mean (standard deviation) plasma concentration profiles (days 1 and 14). (A) Cohort 1: intravenous posaconazole 200 mg daily (after 200 mg twice daily on day 1) administered to subjects at high risk for IFD. (B) Cohort 2: intravenous posaconazole 300 mg daily (after 300 mg twice daily on day 1) administered to subjects at high risk for IFD. IV, intravenous.



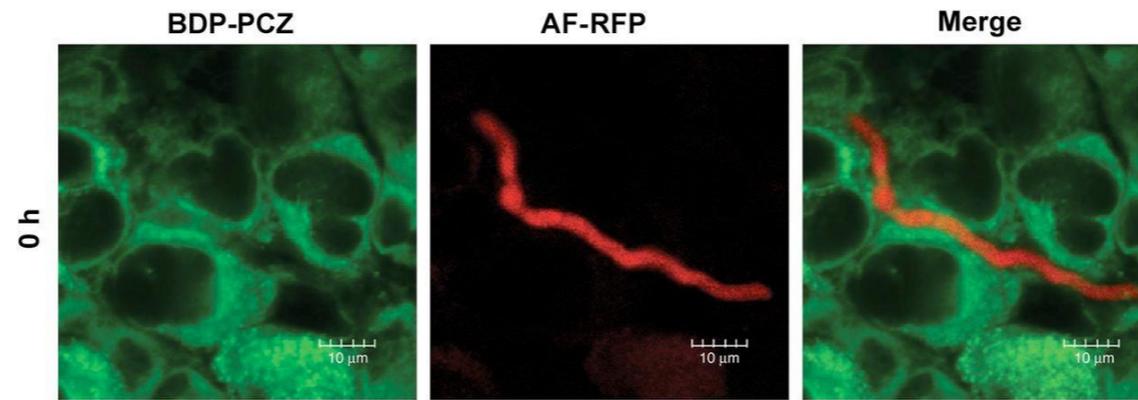
TDM für alle PCZ?

| | PCZ | VCZ |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Plasma | 2,1 µg/l | 2,2 µg/l |
| Alveolarzelle | 87,7 µg/l | 14,4 µg/l |

VCZ erreicht höhere Plasma-, aber PCZ höhere intrazelluläre Spiegel



Aktive PCZ-Aufnahme durch die Hyphen





Die Invasive Aspergillose auf ICU

- Ist mit einer hoher Letalität verbunden
- Gewinnt zunehmend an Bedeutung
- Stellt ein therapeutisches Problem dar (TDM, Galenik, Verträglichkeit)



**THANK
YOU
FOR
LISTENING**