

# *Febril Nötropenik Hastada Antifungal Profilaksi*

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# *Profilaksi*

- TEDAVİ İHTİYACI OLMAYAN BİRÇOK KİŞİYE VERİLİR
  - ENFEKSİYONU ÖNLEME POTANSİYELİ
- YAN ETKİ ve İLAÇ ETKİLEŞİMLERİ GÖRÜLEBİLİR



# NEDEN ANTİFUNGAL PROFİLAKSİ

- ❖ Fungusların neden olduğu invaziv infeksiyonlar, bağışıklığı baskılanmış konakta oldukça yüksek mortalite ve morbiditeye neden olmaktadır.
- ❖ Hastaların hastanede yatış süreleri uzamakta,
- ❖ Tedavide kullanılan ilaçların toksik ve oldukça pahalı olması
- ❖ Tanı koymadaki güçlükler

# *Profilaksi uygulaması öncesi*

- ❖ Önlemeye çalıştığınız olay ne kadar yaygın ve ciddi ?
- ❖ Eğer hastalık oluşursa tedavisi ne kadar zor?
- ❖ Uygulanacak profilaksi güvenli ve iyi tolere edilebiliyor mu?
- ❖ Uygulayacağınız profilaksi etkili mi?  
» Mc Quay ve Moore
- ❖ Uygulayacağınız profilaksi bundan sonraki tedavi yaklaşımınızı etkiliyor mu?  
» Volkan Korten

*Önlemeye çalıştığınız olay ne kadar yaygın ve ciddi ?*



# *Invaziv Fungal Hastalık Gelişme riski*

| Allogeneik KİT         | % 15-25 |
|------------------------|---------|
| Akut myelojenik lösemi | %10-15  |
| Akut lenfositik lösemi | %5-10   |
| Otolog KİT             | %2-6    |

# ***SEIFEM-2004***

**Sorveglianza Epidemiologica Infezioni Fungine  
nelle Emopatie Maligne**

**1999-2003  
(retrospektif)**

**İtalya  
18 merkez**

**11.802 hasta  
(hematolojik  
malignite)**

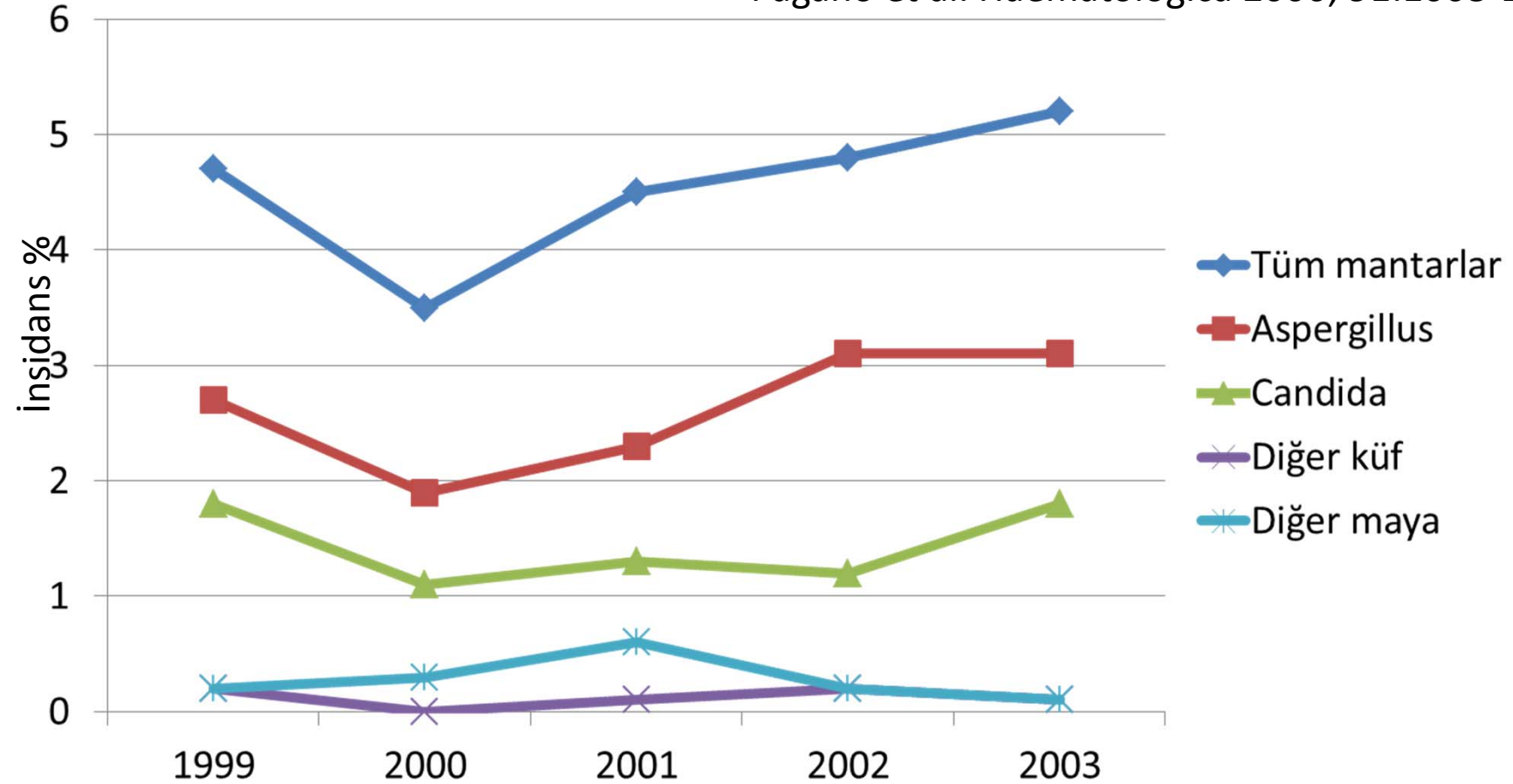
**Invaziv fungal infeksiyonların epidemiyolojisi**

Panago L et al. *Haematologica*. 2006;91:1068-75.



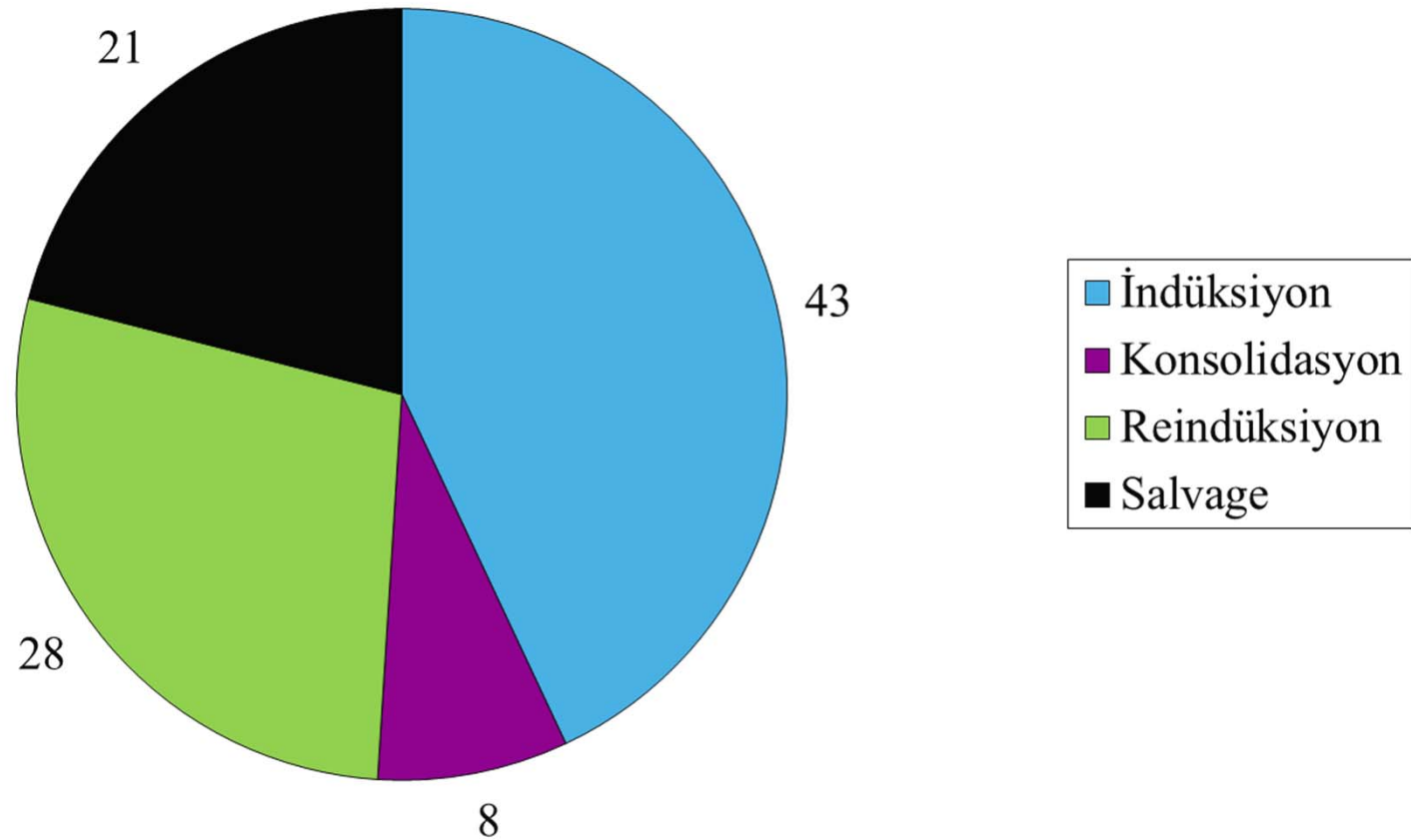
# *Hematolojik Maligniteli Hastalarda İFH Epidemiyolojisi*

Pagano et al. Haematologica 2006; 91:1068-1075



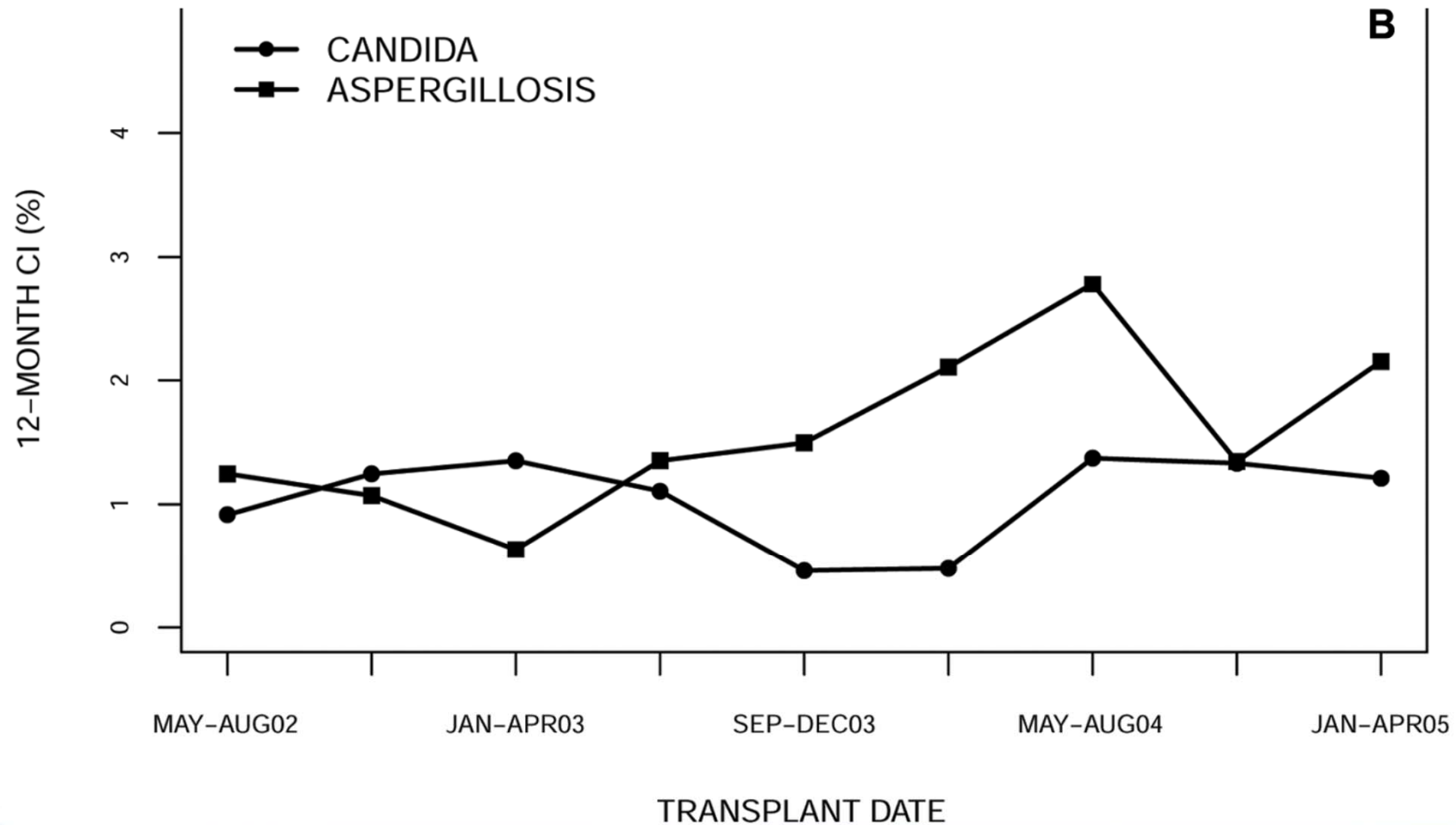
# *Küf Mantarlarının görölme zamanı*

Görölme Zamanı %'leri



# *KHT Ünitelerinde IFH TRANSNET*

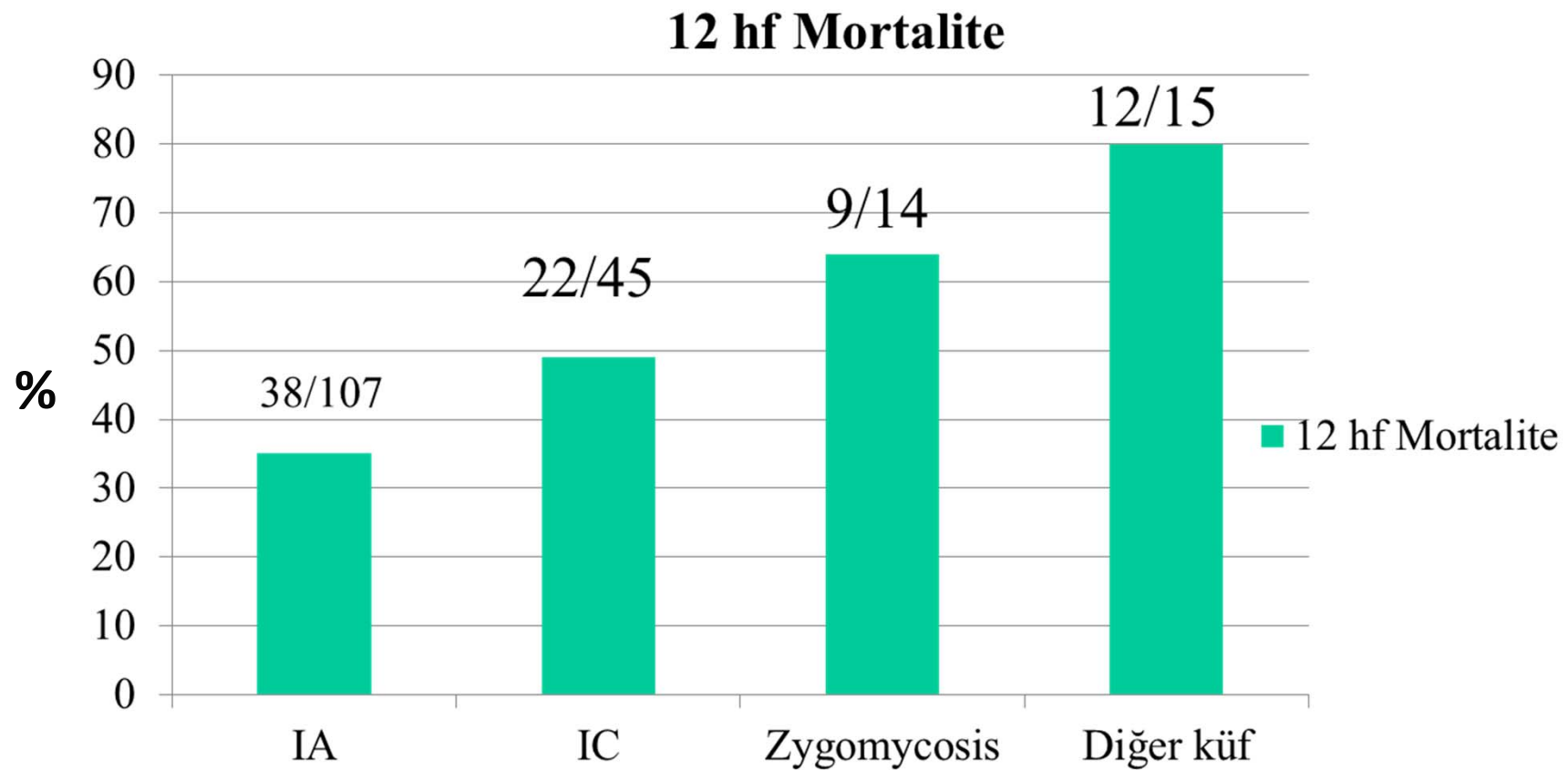
Dimitrios P et al. CID 2010; 50:1091–1100



*Eğer hastalık olursa tedavisi  
ne kadar zor?*



# *PROSPECTIVE ANTIFUNGAL THERAPY (PATH) KIT*



# *Uygulayacađınız profilaksi etkili mi?*



# *Profilaksi Etkinliği*

- ❖ Bir İFH gelişmesini önlemek için profilaksi verilen hasta sayısı
  - Number Needed to Treat (NNT)
  - $NNT = 1 / \text{mutlak risk azalması}$   
(absolute risk reduction- ARR)
  - $ARR = \text{Kontrol hastalarında IFH insidansı} - \text{müdahaleli grupta IFH insidansı}$
  - Örnek= Çalışma sonunda İFH %53 azalmış
    - İnsidans %15 ise  $NNT = 13$
    - İnsidans %5 ise  $NNT = 38$

# *Antifungal profilaksi*

## ❖ Amaç

- İnvazif fungal hastalığı azaltmak
- Antifungal kullanımını azaltmak
- Fungal hastalığa bağlı mortaliteyi azaltmak
- Mortaliteyi azaltmak
- Direnç gelişimine katkıda bulunmamak

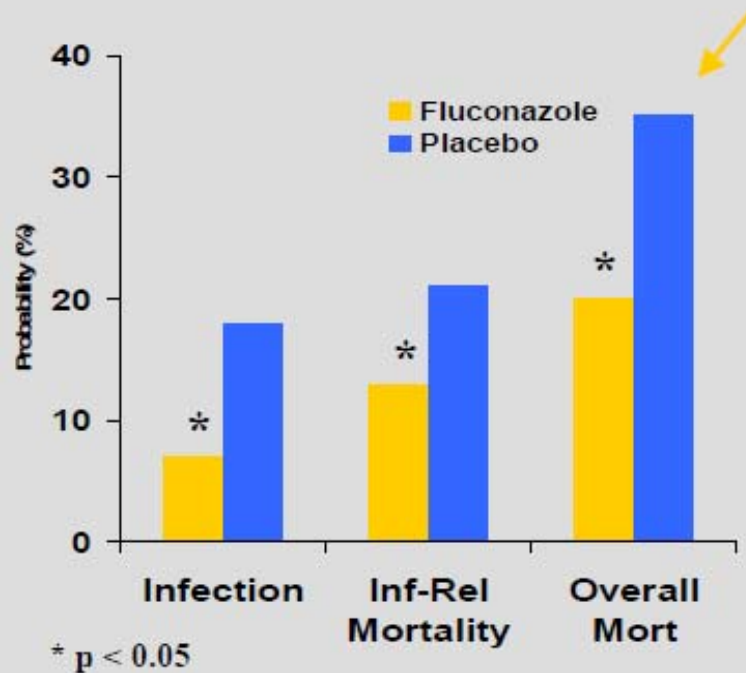


# Triazololler

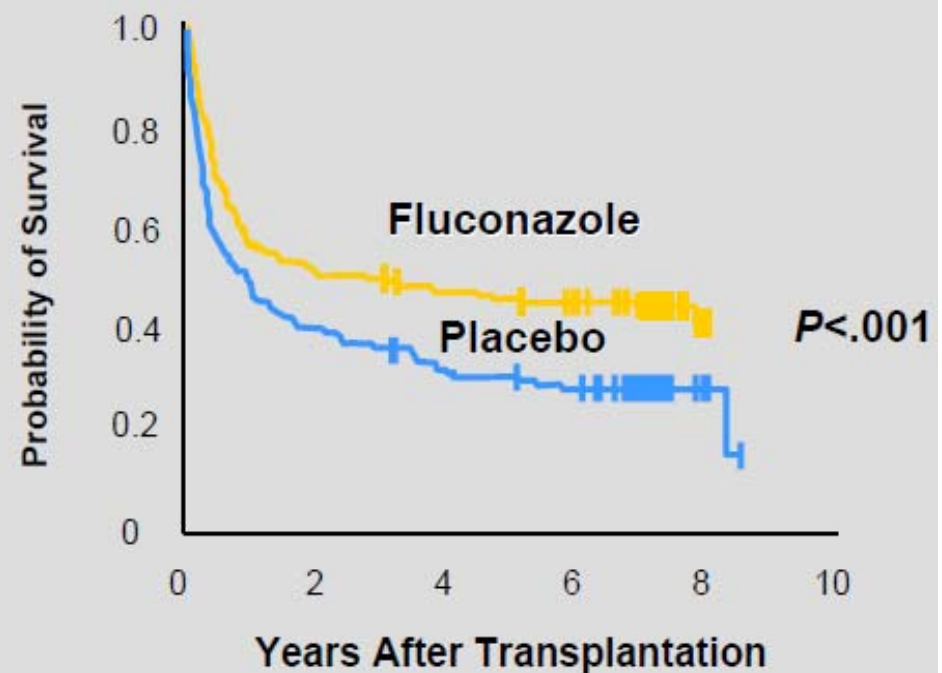
|                        | Flukonazol | Itrakonazol | Vorikonazol | Posakonazol |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>C. albicans</i>     | +++        | ++          | +++         | +++         |
| <i>C. glabrata</i>     | +          | +           | ++          | ++          |
| <i>C. krusei</i>       | --         | +           | +++         | ++          |
| <i>C. tropicalis</i>   | +++        | ++          | +++         | +++         |
| <i>C. parapsilosis</i> | +++        | ++          | +++         | +++         |
| <i>C. lusitanae</i>    | ++         | ++          | +++         | +++         |
| <i>Aspergillus</i>     | --         | ++          | +++         | +++         |
| <i>Cryptococcus</i>    | +++        | +++         | +++         | +++         |
| <i>Coccidioides</i>    | +++        | +++         | +++         | +++         |
| <i>Blastomyces</i>     | ++         | +++         | ++          | +++         |
| <i>Histoplasma</i>     | +          | +++         | ++          | +++         |
| <i>Fusarium</i>        | --         | --          | ++          | ++          |
| <i>Scedosporium</i>    | --         | +/-         | +           | +/-         |
| <i>Zygomycetes</i>     | -          | -           | -           | ++          |

# *Flukonazol profilaksisi*

300 patients: 88% Allografts  
Fluconazole v. Placebo → day 75



Slavin et al, J Infect Dis 171(6) 1995



Marr et al, Blood 96 (6) 2000

# *Flukonazol profilaksisi İFH insidansını azaltıyor mu?*

| Population  | Dose      | Effect                     | Ref                     |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Allogenic   | 400 mg qd | Proven 18 → 7%             | Slavin 1995, Marr 2000  |
| Autologous  | 400 mg qd | Unknown                    | Goodman 1992 (52% auto) |
| AML w/o SCT | 400 mg qd | None                       | Schaffner 1995          |
|             | 400 mg qd | Proven/probable<br>24 → 7% | Rotstein 1999           |

|                                                                        |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| In allogeneic SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce the incidence of IFI | AI   |
| In autologous SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce the incidence of IFI | CIII |
| In AML w/o SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce the incidence of IFI    | AI   |

# *Flukonazol profilaksisi tüm nedenlere bağlı mortaliteyi azaltıyor mu?*

| Population                                                          | Dose      | Effect    | Ref                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Allogenic                                                           | 400 mg qd | 55% → 28% | Slavin 1995, Marr 2000  |
| Autologous                                                          | 400 mg qd | None      | Goodman 1992 (52% auto) |
| AML w/o SCT                                                         | 400 mg qd | None      | Schaffner 1995          |
|                                                                     | 400 mg qd | None      | Rotstein 1999           |
| In allogeneic SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce overall mortality |           |           | AI                      |
| In autologous SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce overall mortality |           |           | CIII                    |
| In AML w/o SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce overall mortality    |           |           | CIII                    |

# *Flukonazol profilaksisi ampirik antifungal kullanımını azaltıyor mu?*

| Population                                                            | Dose      | Effect                                 | Ref                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Allogenic                                                             | 400 mg qd | Days until empiric antifungals 18 → 21 | Slavin 1995, Marr 2000  |
| Autologous                                                            | 400 mg qd | Unknown                                | Goodman 1992 (52% auto) |
| AML w/o SCT                                                           | 400 mg qd | Empiric antifungals 33% → 48%          | Schaffner 1995          |
|                                                                       | 400 mg qd | Empiric antifungals 50% → 57%          | Rotstein 1999           |
| In allogeneic SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce empiric antifungals |           |                                        | AI (?)                  |
| In autologous SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce empiric antifungals |           |                                        | CIII                    |
| In AML w/o SCT fluconazole 400 mg qd to reduce empiric antifungals    |           |                                        | EI                      |

# *Itrakonazol profilaksisi : metaanaliz*

❖ 13 randomize çalışma

❖ 1812 vs 1785 hasta

Glasmacher et al j Clin Oncol:2003

IFI ----- %5.3'ten %3.3'e\*

Maya infeksiyonu %2.4'ten %1.1'e\*

IA %2.4'ten %1.6\*

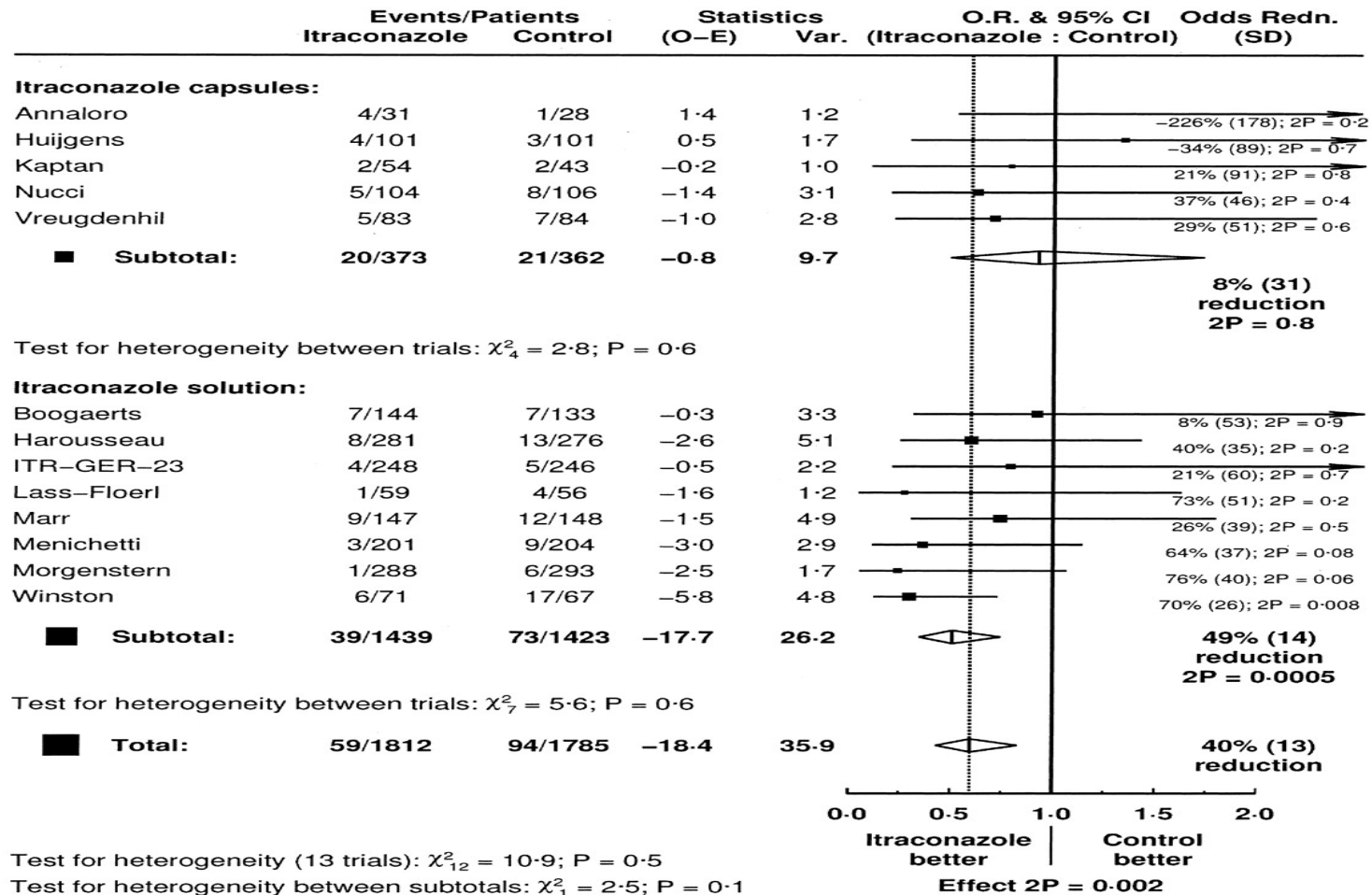
IFI'ye bağlı mortalite %3.3'ten %2.2'ye\*

Tüm mortalite %11.5 %11.4

\* Anlamlı. Alt grup analizinde farkı yaratan solusyon formu



# Kanıtlanmış IFI insidansı



Glasmacher A et al. JCO 2003;21:4615-4626

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Posaconazole vs. Fluconazole or Itraconazole Prophylaxis in Patients with Neutropenia

Oliver A. Cornely, M.D., Johan Maertens, M.D., Drew J. Winston, M.D., John Perfect, M.D., Andrew J. Ullmann, M.D., Thomas J. Walsh, M.D., David Helfgott, M.D., Jerzy Holowiecki, M.D., Dick Stockelberg, M.D., Yeow-Tee Goh, M.D., Mario Petrini, M.D., Cathy Hardalo, M.D., Ramachandran Suresh, Ph.D., and David Angulo-Gonzalez, M.D.\*

POSAKONAZOL  
3X 200 mg

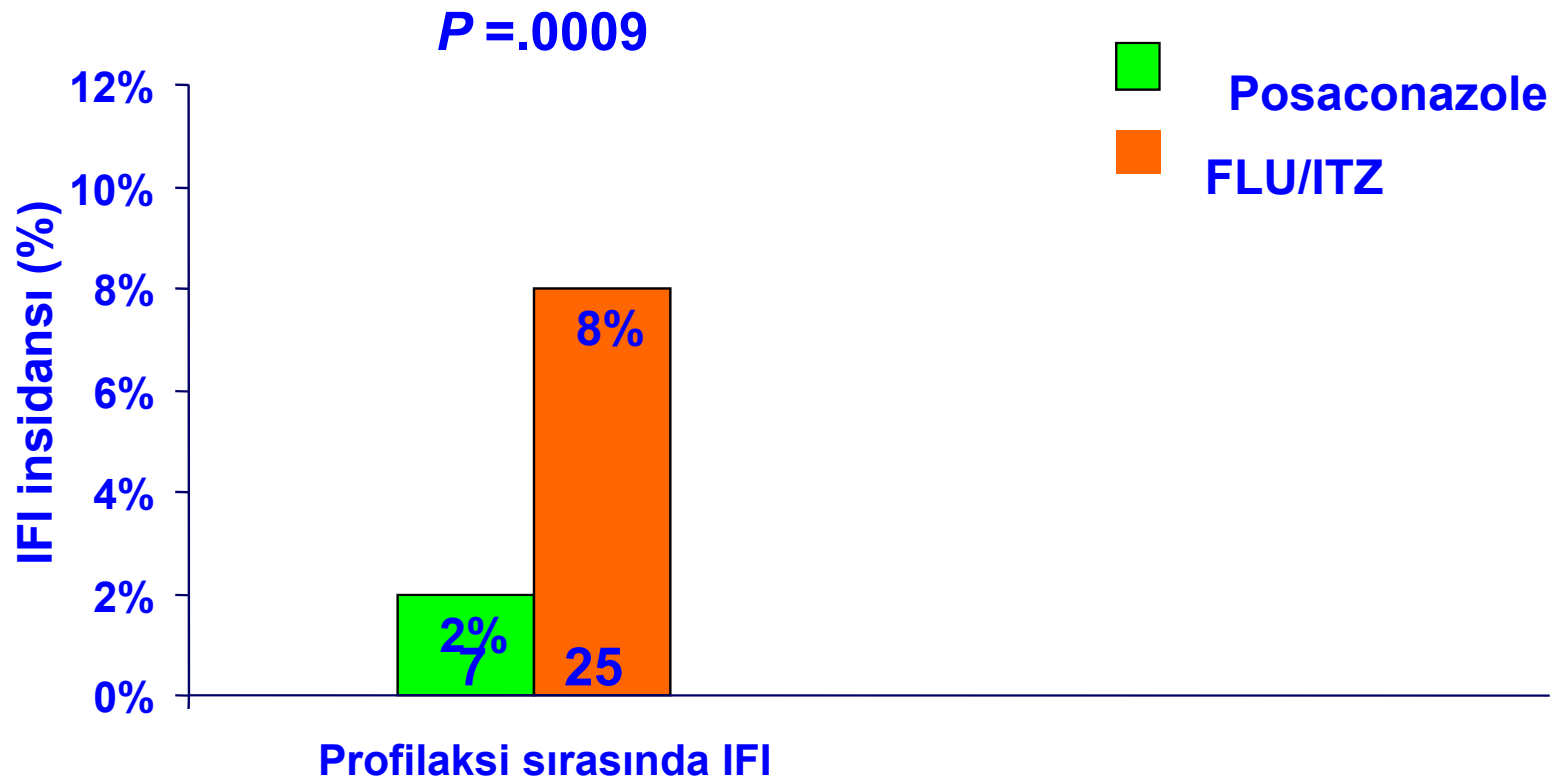
FLUKONAZOL  
1X400 mg  
veya  
ITRAKONAZOL  
2X 200 mg



## *İndüksiyon kemoterapisi sayıları*

|       | POS<br>(n = 304) | FLU/ITZ<br>(n = 298) |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|
| n (%) |                  |                      |
| 1     | 174 (57)         | 182 (61)             |
| 2     | 96 (32)          | 89 (30)              |
| ≥3    | 34 (11)          | 27 (9)               |

# ***Invaziv Fungal İnfeksiyon sıklığı***



# Numbers Needed to Treat

## Çalışmadaki primer ve sekonder sonlanım noktaları

| Clinical outcome              | Incidence rates, %        |                                                      | Relative risk reduction <sup>c</sup> | Absolute risk reduction <sup>d</sup> | NNT <sup>e</sup> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
|                               | Posaconazole (200 mg TID) | Fluconazole (400 mg QD) or itraconazole (200 mg BID) |                                      |                                      |                  |
| Invasive fungal infection     | 2.3                       | 8.4                                                  | 0.73                                 | 0.061                                | 16               |
| Invasive aspergillosis        | 0.7                       | 6.7                                                  | 0.9                                  | 0.061                                | 17               |
| Death due to fungal infection | 1.6                       | 5.4                                                  | 0.69                                 | 0.037                                | 27               |
| Death due to any cause        | 14.5                      | 21.5                                                 | 0.33                                 | 0.07                                 | 14               |

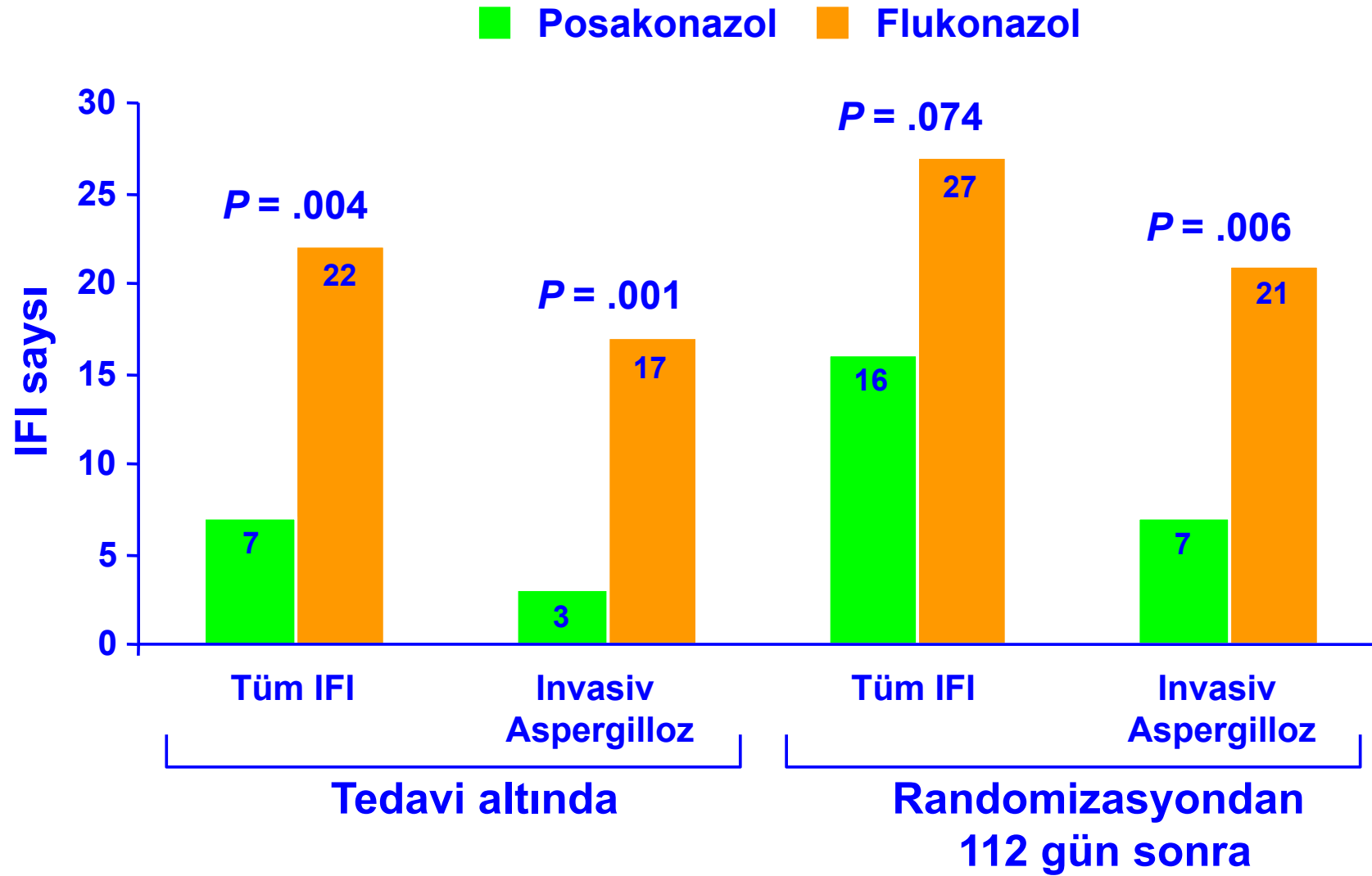
# Posaconazole or Fluconazole for Prophylaxis in Severe Graft-versus-Host Disease

Andrew J. Ullmann, M.D., Jeffrey H. Lipton, M.D., David H. Vesole, M.D., Ph.D., Pranatharthi Chandrasekar, M.D., Amelia Langston, M.D., Stefano R. Tarantolo, M.D., Hildegard Greinix, M.D., Wellington Morais de Azevedo, M.D., Ph.D., Vijay Reddy, M.D., Navdeep Boparai, M.S., Lisa Pedicone, Ph.D., Hernando Patino, M.D., and Simon Durrant, M.D.\*

**Posaconazole**  
**3x 200 mg**

**Fluconazole**  
**1x 400 mg**

# Kanıtlanmış/Yüksek olasılıklı IFI İnsidansı



# *Ağır akut GVHH'da Posakonazol vs flukonazol*

|                   | Posakonazol | Flukonazol |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Hasta n           | 301         | 299        |
| IFD               | %5.3        | %9         |
| IA*               | %2.3        | %7         |
| Breakthrough IFD* | %2.4        | %7.6       |
| Tüm mortalite     | %24         | %25        |
| IFD mortalite*    | %1          | %4         |

Ullmann et al N Eng J Med:2007

## Randomized, double-blind trial of fluconazole versus voriconazole for prevention of invasive fungal infection after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation

John R. Wingard,<sup>1</sup> Shelly L. Carter,<sup>2</sup> Thomas J. Walsh,<sup>3</sup> Joanne Kurtzberg,<sup>4</sup> Trudy N. Small,<sup>5</sup> Lindsey R. Baden,<sup>6</sup> Iris D. Gersten,<sup>2</sup> Adam M. Mendizabal,<sup>2</sup> Helen L. Leather,<sup>1</sup> Dennis L. Confer,<sup>7</sup> Richard T. Maziarz,<sup>8</sup> Edward A. Stadtmauer,<sup>9</sup> Javier Bolaños-Meade,<sup>10</sup> Janice Brown,<sup>11</sup> John F. DiPersio,<sup>12</sup> Michael Boeckh,<sup>13</sup> and Kieren A. Marr,<sup>10,13</sup> for The Blood and Marrow Transplant Clinical Trials Network

*Blood.* 2010;116(24):

Vorikonazol 2x 200 PO vs Flukonazol 1x400 mg PO

100-180 gün

60 gün haftada 2 kez GM

Sonra haftada 1 kez GM

# *Allogeneik KIT Vori vs Flu*

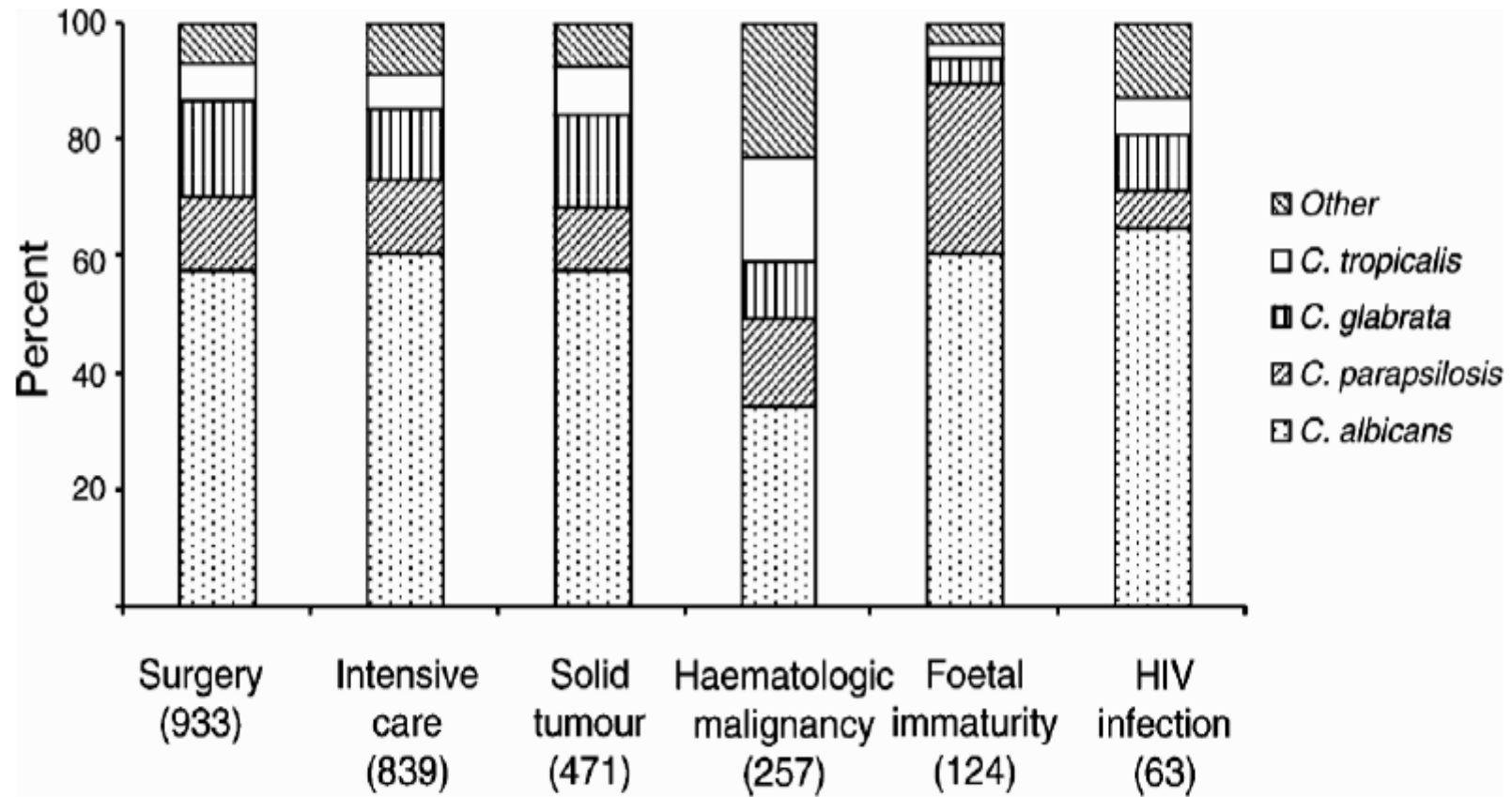
|                      | Vorikonazol | Flukonazol |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Hasta n              | 305         | 295        |
| IFD                  | %7.3        | %11.2      |
| IA                   | %9          | %17        |
| Ampirik antifungal   | %24         | %30        |
| Fungal Free Survival | %75         | %78        |



# *Profilaksi ve diren gelişimi*



# *Avrupa'da kandidemi*



Tortarano et al, Int J Antimicrob Agents 2006;27

# *Profilaksinin direnç gelişiminde etkileri*

- ❖ Flukonazol profilaksisi non *C albicans* kolonizasyonunda ve infeksiyonlarında artışa ve tedavinin daha güç olmasına

- Hamza 2004, Marr 002, Uzun 1995, Pfaller 2004

- ❖ Flukonazol profilaksisi *C glabrata* kolonizasyonunun 8 kat artmasına

- Van Bruck 2004

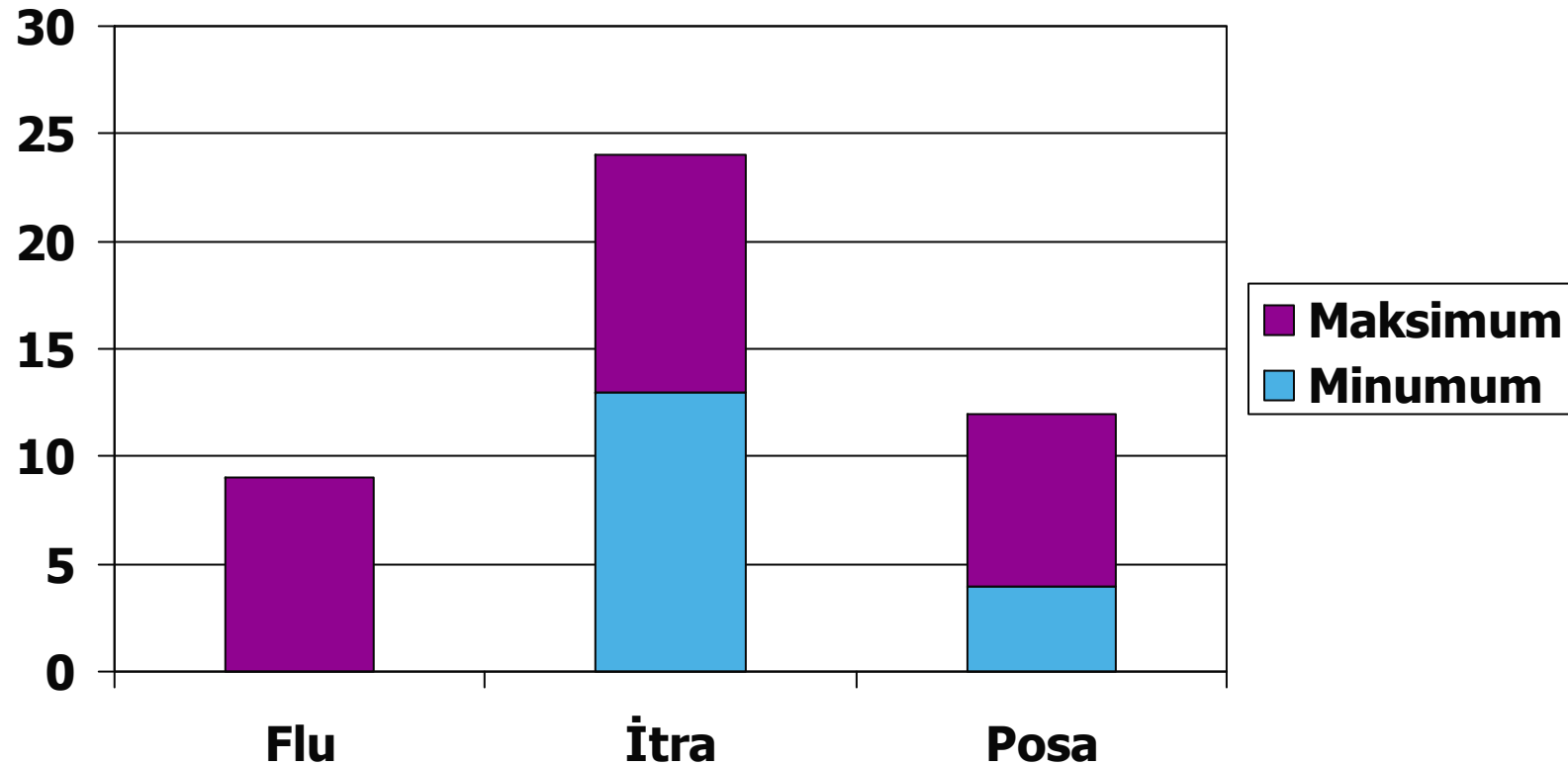
- ❖ Amfoterisin B veya triazoller ile karşılaşma *Aspergillus* üreyen kanser hastalarında non *A fumigatus*larda artışa ve bunların dirençli olmasına

- Lionakis 2005

*Uygulanacak profilaksi güvenli ve iyi tolere edilebiliyor mu?*

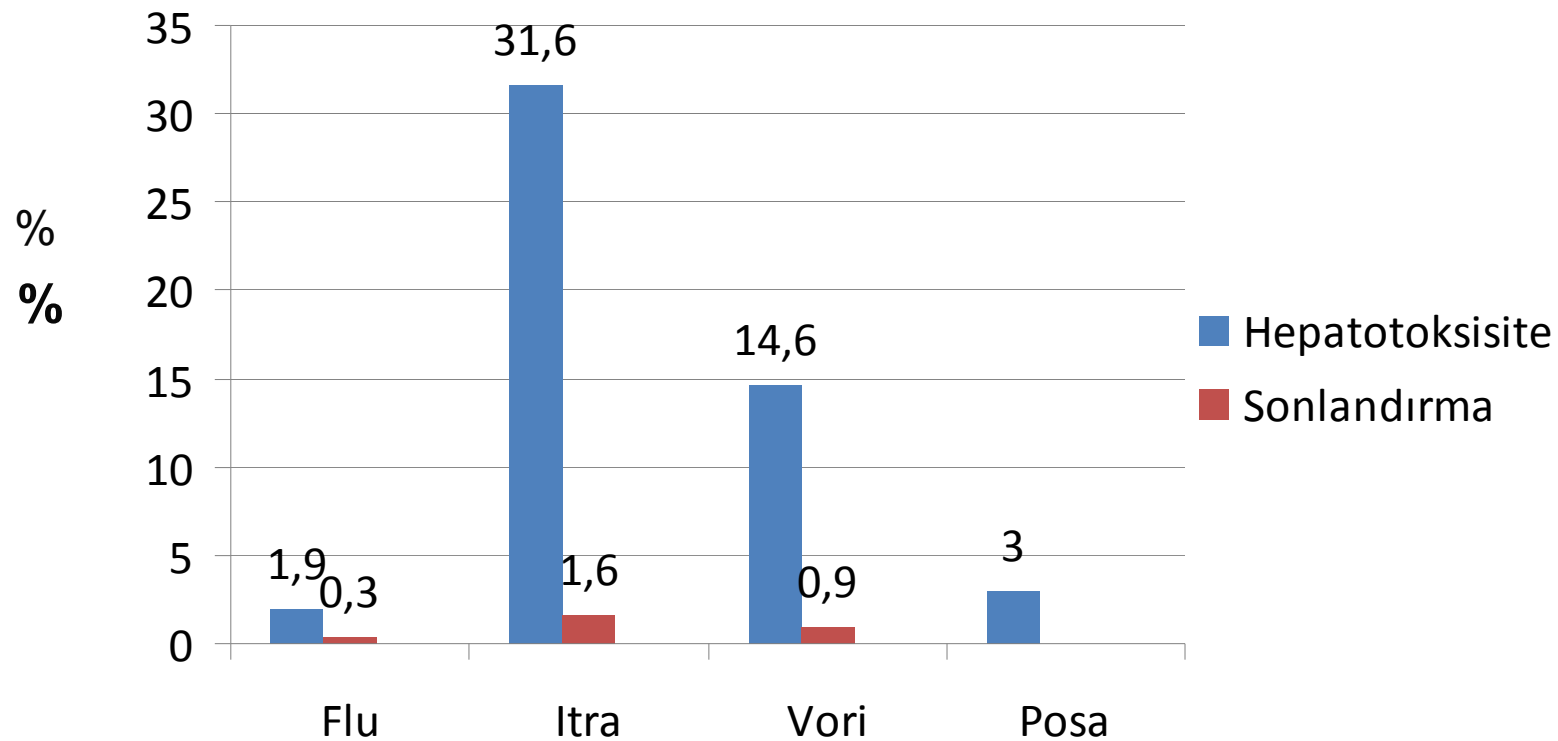


# *Azol GIS yan etkileri -bulantı, kusma, ishal-*

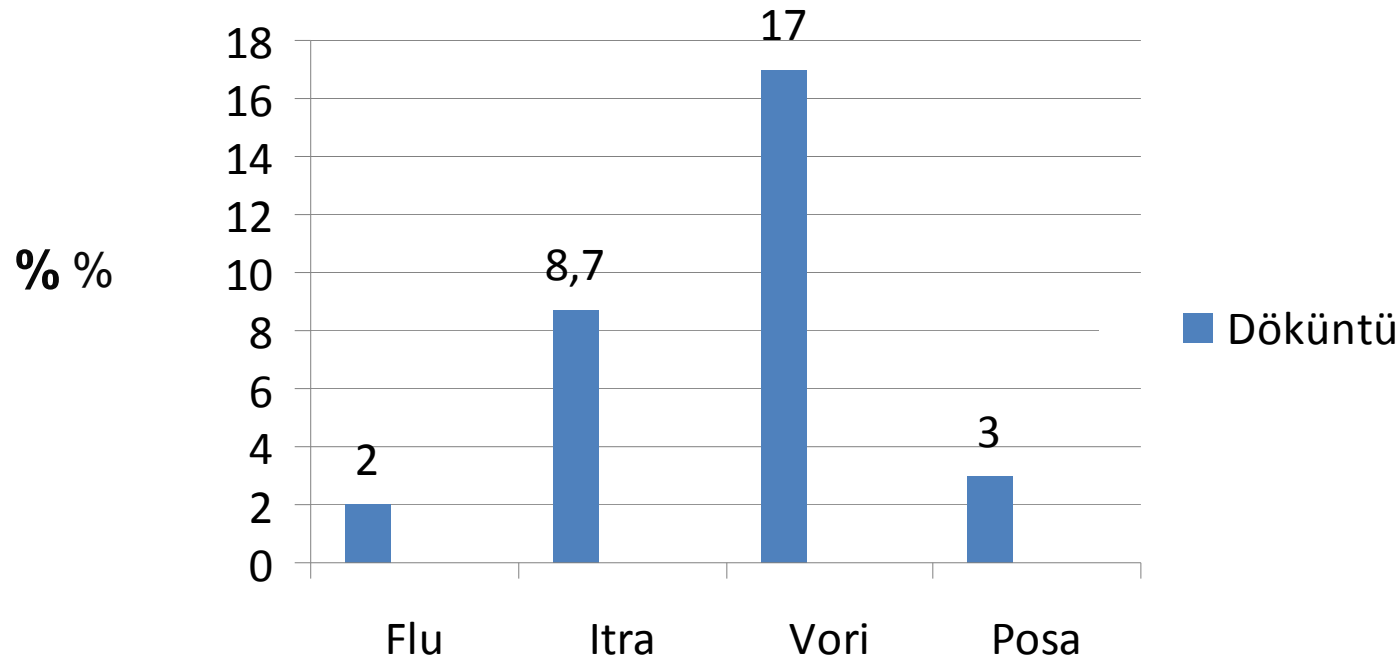




# *Azoller ve hepatotoksisite*



# *Azoller ve deri reaksiyonları*



Deri reaksiyonları: rash, fotosensitivite, eritem, steven-johnson, eritema multiforme, TEN

# *Vorikonazol*

## *-görme bozukluğu-*

- ❖ Artmış parlaklık, bulanık görme, renkli görme değişikliği, görme algılamasında değişiklik, fotofobi
- ❖ %20
- ❖ İlk 30 dk, 30 dk süre ile
- ❖ Tedavi sonlandırma %0.5
- ❖ Vorikonazol retinada fotoreseptörleri etkiliyor?



# *Triazoller ilaç etkileşimleri*

|      | CYP3A4    |          | CYP2C8/9  |          | CYP2C19   |          |
|------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|      | İnhibitör | Substrat | İnhibitör | Substrat | İnhibitör | Substrat |
| Flu  | ++        | +        | ++        |          | +         | +        |
| Itra | +++       | +++      | +         |          |           |          |
| Vori | +         | +        | ++        | +        | ++        | +++      |
| Posa | ++        |          |           |          |           |          |

*Uygulayacađınız profilaksi bundan sonraki tedavi yaklařımınızı etkiliyor mu?*



# *Farelerde antifungal kulllanımının GM üzerine etkisi*

|                     | Day 1                                                                             | Day 2                                                                                | Day 3                                                                                | Day 4                                                                                | Day 5                                                                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Infected controls   |  |   |   |   |                                                                                       |
| Amphotericin B      |                                                                                   |   |   |   |    |
| Caspofungin         |                                                                                   |   |   |   |    |
| Posaconazole        |                                                                                   |  |  |  |   |
| Uninfected controls |                                                                                   | <div>Galactomannan detection delayed by at least posaconazole</div>                  |                                                                                      |                                                                                      |  |

# *Farelerde antifungal kullanımının PCR üzerine etkisi*

|                     | Day 1                                                                             | Day 2                                                                                                                 | Day 3                                                                               | Day 4                                                                               | Day 5                                                                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Infected controls   |  |                                    |  |  |                                                                                       |
| Amphotericin B      |                                                                                   |                                    |  |  |    |
| Caspofungin         |                                                                                   |                                    |  |  |    |
| Posaconazole        |                                                                                   |                                    |  |  |    |
| Uninfected controls |                                                                                   | <div data-bbox="936 1002 1473 1225"> <p>DNA detection delayed<br/>by at least a day by all<br/>antifungals</p> </div> |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |  |

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### **ECIL recommendations for the use of biological markers for the diagnosis of invasive fungal diseases in leukemic patients and hematopoietic SCT recipients**

O Marchetti<sup>1,6</sup>, F Lamothe<sup>1,6</sup>, M Mikulska<sup>2</sup>, C Viscoli<sup>2</sup>, P Verweij<sup>3</sup> and S Bretagne<sup>4,5</sup> and the European Conference on Infections in Leukemia (ECIL) Laboratory Working Groups<sup>7</sup>

Decreased sensitivity has been reported during exposure to mould-active antifungal agents, for instance in patients receiving posaconazole or voriconazole prophylaxis which may prevent the circulation of GM

# Clinical Practice Guideline for the Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Neutropenic Patients with Cancer: 2010 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America

Alison G. Freifeld,<sup>1</sup> Eric J. Bow,<sup>9</sup> Kent A. Sepkowitz,<sup>2</sup> Michael J. Boeckh,<sup>4</sup> James I. Ito,<sup>5</sup> Craig A. Mullen,<sup>3</sup> Issam I. Raad,<sup>6</sup> Kenneth V. Rolston,<sup>6</sup> Jo-Anne H. Young,<sup>7</sup> and John R. Wingard<sup>8</sup>

a reliable alternative [208–209]. There are insufficient data upon which to base a specific empirical antifungal choice for patients already receiving mold-active prophylaxis, but a switch to an IV anti-mold agent within a different antifungal class seems prudent. This suggestion is based on the evidence



# *Rehberler ne diyor?*



## Primary antifungal prophylaxis in leukemia patients

- **Induction chemotherapy of acute leukemia**
  - Fluconazole 50-400 mg qd iv/oral: CI<sup>2,5</sup>
  - Itraconazole oral solution 2.5 mg/kg bid: CI<sup>1,2,3</sup>
  - Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral: AI<sup>2,3</sup>
  - Candins iv: insufficient data
  - Polyene<sup>4</sup> iv: CI
  - Aerosolized liposomal amphotericin B in combination with oral fluconazole: BI

1. may be limited by drug interactions and/or patient tolerability
2. azoles should not be used empirically in case of prior azole prophylaxis
3. it is recommended to monitor serum drug concentrations
4. includes low doses of conventional amphotericin B and lipid formulations.
5. combined with a mould-directed diagnostic approach for centers not having HEPA-filtered rooms and/or having a high baseline incidence of mould infections

The ECIL recommendation for aerosolized amphotericin B deoxycholate is DI



## Primary antifungal prophylaxis in leukemia patients

- **Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation: neutropenic phase**
  - Fluconazole 400 mg qd iv/oral: AI<sup>2,5</sup>
  - Itraconazole 200 mg IV followed by oral solution 200 mg bid: BI<sup>1,2,3</sup>
  - Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral: no data
  - Micafungin 50 mg qd iv: CI
  - Polyene<sup>4</sup> iv: CI
  - Voriconazole 200 mg bid oral: provisional AI
  - Aerosolized liposomal amphotericin B plus fluconazole: BII
- **Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation: GvHD phase**
  - Fluconazole 400 mg qd iv/oral: CI<sup>2</sup>
  - Itraconazole 200 mg IV followed by oral solution 200 mg bid: BI<sup>1,2,3</sup>
  - Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral: AI<sup>2,3</sup>
  - Candins iv: insufficient data
  - Polyene iv: CI
  - Voriconazole 200 mg bid oral: provisional AI
  - Aerosolized liposomal amphotericin B plus fluconazole: insufficient data

# Clinical Practice Guideline for the Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Neutropenic Patients with Cancer: 2010 Update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America

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## Yüksek riskli grup

- Kandida profilaksisi AI (%6-10)
  - Flukonazol, posakonazol, itrakonazol, vorikonazol, mikafungin, kaspofugin
- Aspergillus(AML induksiyon veya MDS) BI
  - Posakonazol
- Allojeneik ve otolog KİT'te aspergillus profilaksisinin etkinliği gösterilmemiş, sekonder profilaksi

## Düşük riskli grup

- Nötropeni <7 gün ise önerilmiyor AIII

# *Sekonder profilaksi*

## ❖ Relaps riski

- KIT hastalarında %19-33
- AML hastalarında %16

## ❖ Sekonder profilaksinin yararı

- Az sayıda vaka
- Vorikonazol ile
  - Masomoto et al J Chemother 2011;23:17-23
  - Cordonnier et al Bone Marrow Transplant 2004;33:943



## Secondary antifungal prophylaxis

- Condition:
  - Previously documented and fully resolved IFI plus
  - A new episode of
    - prolonged neutropenia (usually chemotherapy-induced)
    - severe immunosuppression (usually transplantation)
- Recommendation: All
  - Cordonnier C, et al. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2004;33(9):943-8 and VOSIFI study presented at ASH 2008, San Francisco
  - Vehreschild JJ, et al. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2009; 34(5):446-50.
  - Cornely O, et al. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2008 ;61(4):939-46.
  - Stute N, et al. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2004; 33 Suppl 1: S735
- No drug-specific recommendations possible, but choice should be based on the causative fungal pathogen of the previous IFI and the response to antifungal agents during that episode

# *SONUÇ*



❖ Antifungal profilaksi faydalıdır, kullanılmalıdır

- Primer profilaksi

- Risk grupları iyi tanımlanmalı, gereksiz kullanımdan kaçınılmalı

- Sekonder profilaksi

- Daha geniş çalışmalara ihtiyaç olmakla beraber kullanılması konusunda fikir birliği