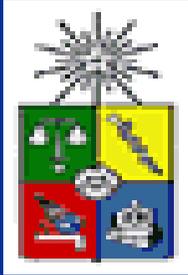




Terapia *pre emptive* versus empírica en enfermedad fúngica invasora

María Elena Santolaya de P.
Jefe Unidad Infectología
Hospital de niños Luis Calvo Mackenna
Profesor titular de Pediatría
Facultad de Medicina
Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile

msantola@med.uchile.cl



Caso clínico

- 13 años, LMA
- Inducción
- Fiebre y neutropenia
- 4º día (sábado):
evolución
desfavorable
(mantiene fiebre
y neutropenia)

Snap

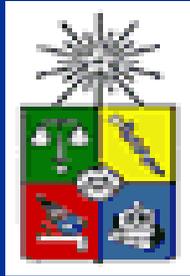
Problemas con esta indicación

Sobre tratamiento de niños que tienen fiebre y neutropenia al día 4 pero no tienen infección fúngica invasora

- Eventos adversos
- Hospitalizaciones prolongadas
- Aumento de costos

Guide

found.



Antecedentes

*Steinbach W.
Clin
Microbiol
Infect
2010;16:
1321-7*

En este escenario, se requiere un
enfrentamiento racional de
diagnóstico y manejo de la EFI



Estudios epidemiológicos.

Incidencia de EFI en niños
inmunocomprometidos



The Clinical Feature of Invasive Fungal Infection in Pediatric Patients With Hematologic and Malignant Diseases

A 10-year Analysis at a Single Institution at Japan

Ryoji Kobayashi, MD, PhD,† Makoto Kaneda, MD,† Tomonobu Sato, MD, PhD,*†
Mizuho Ichikawa, MD,† Daisuke Suzuki, MD,† and Tadashi Ariga, MD, PhD†*

(J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2008;30:886–890)

Japón: 7%



Pediatr Blood Cancer 2009;52:470–475

Invasive Fungal Infections in Pediatric Leukemia Patients Receiving Fluconazole Prophylaxis

Zuhre Kaya, MD,^{1*}† Turkız Gursel, MD,^{1‡} Ulker Kocak, MD,¹ Yusuf Ziya Aral, MD,^{1§}
Ayse Kalkanci, MD,^{2¶} and Meryem Albayrak, MD¹

Turquía: 14%



ORIGINAL STUDIES

Risk Factor Associated With Invasive Fungal Disease in Children With Cancer and Febrile Neutropenia

A Prospective Multicenter Evaluation

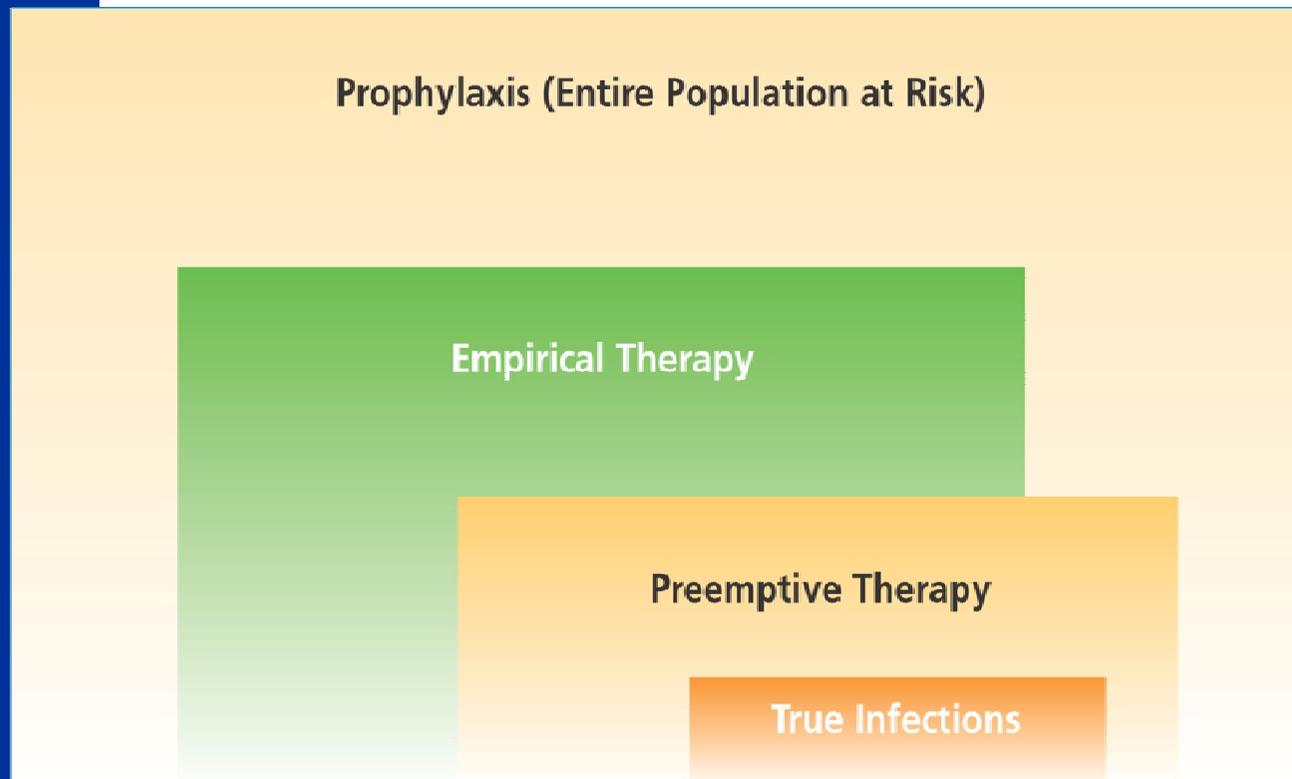
Milena Villarroel, MD,† Carmen L. Avilés, MD,†‡ Pamela Silva, MD,†‡ Ana M. Guzmán, MD,§
Helena Poggi, RN,§ Ana M. Alvarez, MD,†¶ Ana Becker, MD,†|| Miguel O’Ryan, MD,**
Carmen Salgado, MD,††† Santiago Topelberg, MD,†‡‡ Juan Tordecilla, MD,†‡‡ Mónica Varas, MD,†¶
Tamara Viviani, MD,†|| Marcela Zubieta, MD,††† and María E. Santolaya, MD*†*

The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal • Volume 29, Number 9, September 2010

Chile: 6%



Terapia antifúngica



Wingard, et al.
Oncology 2001.

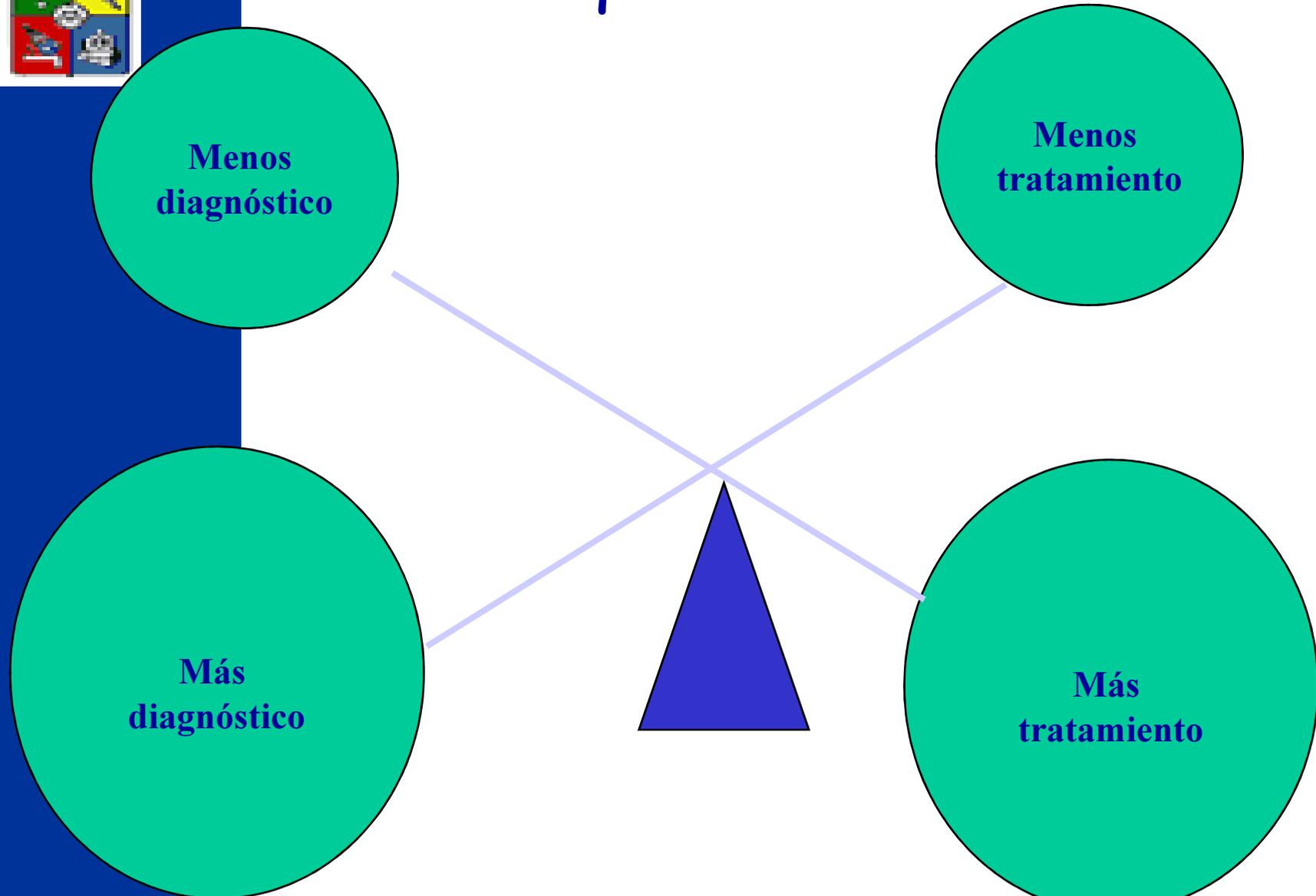


Caso clínico

- 13 años, LMA
- Inducción
- Fiebre y neutropenia
- 4º día (sábado): evolución desfavorable
- Ex clínico
- Fondo de ojo
- Cultivos
- Hemograma
- PCR
- Imágenes (torax, abdomen, cardíaca)
- Galactomanano



Equilibrio



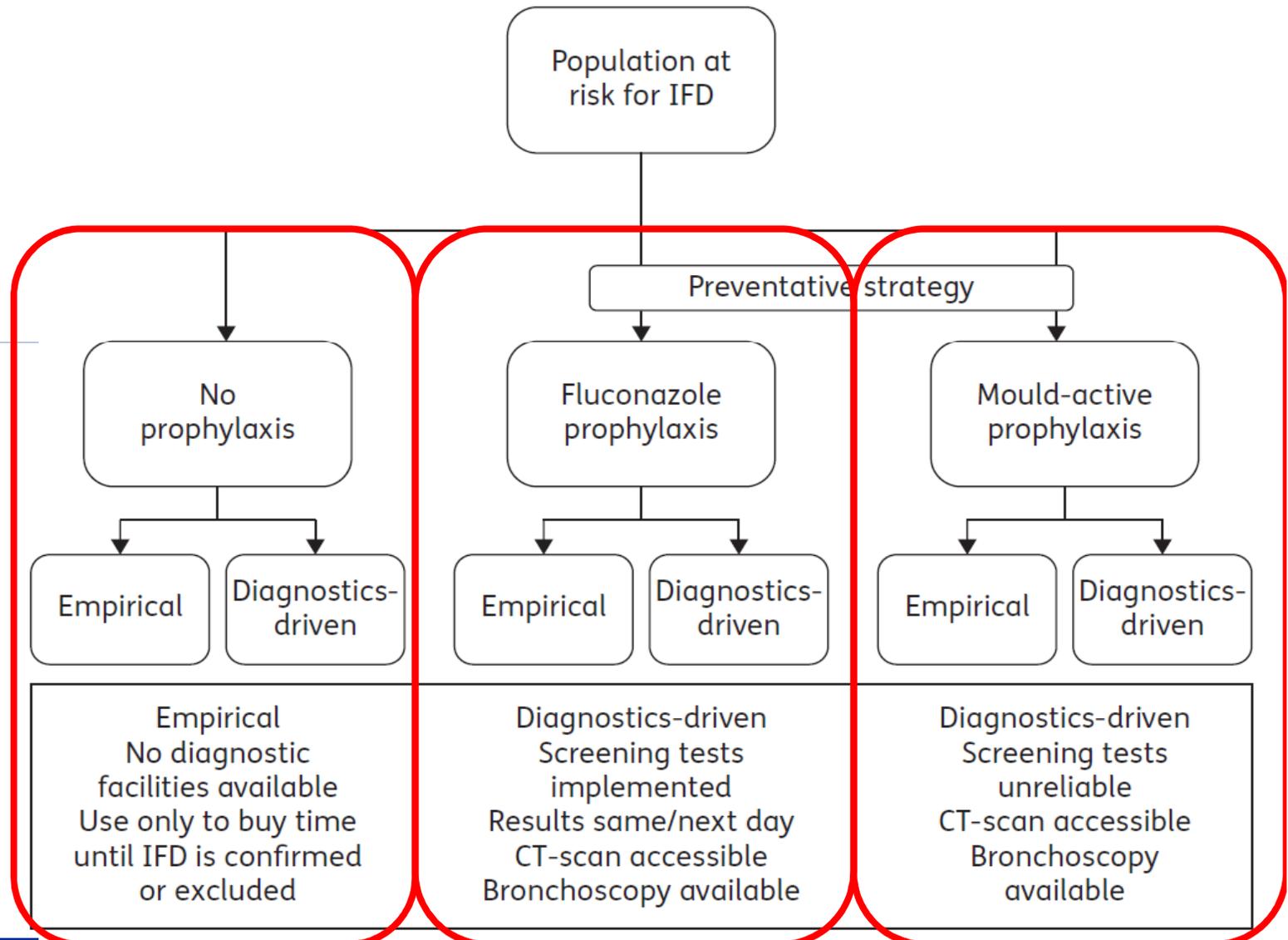
J Antimicrob Chemother 2011; **66** Suppl 1: i37–43
doi:10.1093/jac/dkq440

Treatment and timing in invasive mould disease

**Johan Maertens^{1*}, Andreas H. Groll², Catherine Cordonnier³, Rafael de la Cámara⁴, Emmanuel Roilides⁵
and Oscar Marchetti⁶**



Estrategias de uso de antifúngicos





Si usamos tratamiento
empírico en América Latina:

Que tratamiento usamos?



Tratamiento empírico más usado en América Latina

- Anfotericina B deoxicolato
- Fluconazol



¿Y que problema hay con usar anfotericina B deoxicolato y fluconazol empírico?

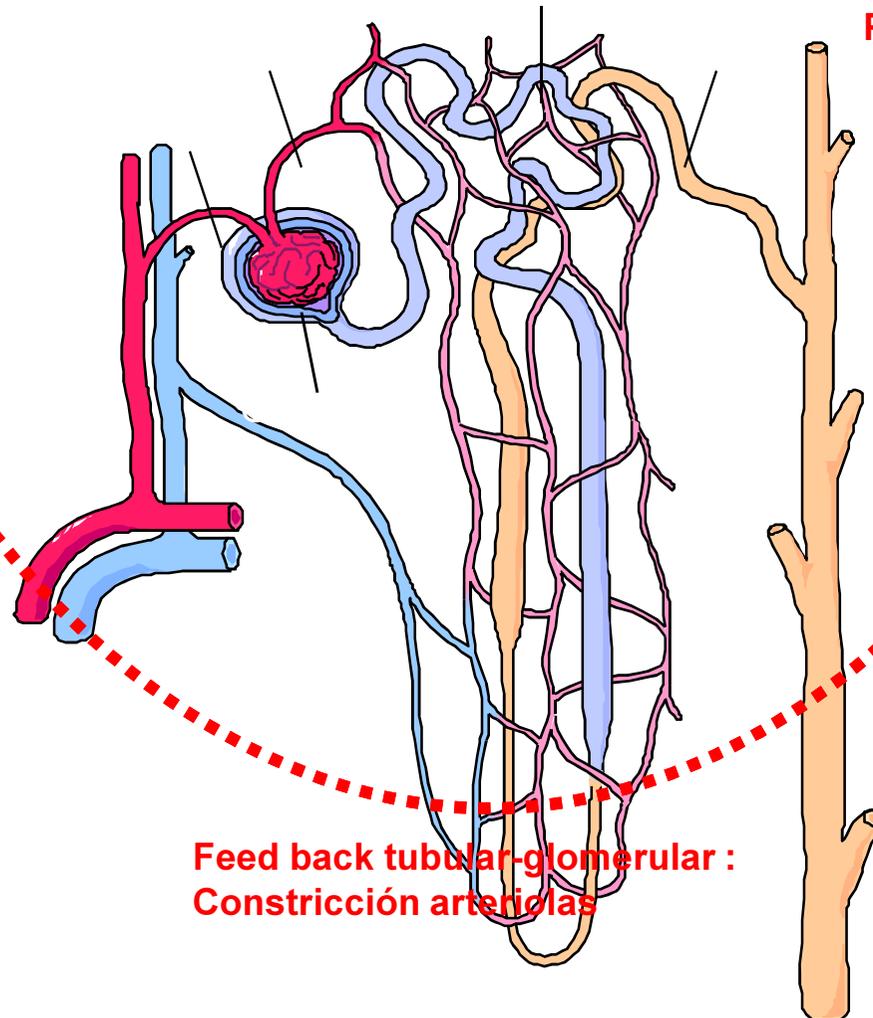


Nefrotoxicidad anfotericina B

Incidencia: 49 - 65%

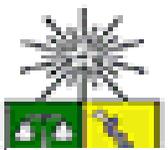
Constricción arteriolas
aferentes
Disminución filtración
glomerular

Daño directo túbulo distal.
Pérdida de Na^+ , K^+ , y Mg^{++}

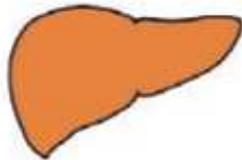


Feed back tubular-glomerular :
Constricción arteriolas

Reacciones Adversas de Antifúngicos

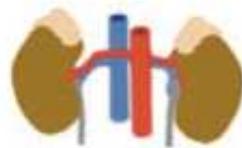


Hepatic



All azoles
Amphotericin B
5-FC
Echinocandins

Renal toxicity



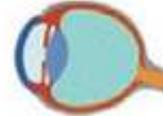
Amphotericin B
Cyclodextrins possibly
toxic (IV voriconazole)

CNS



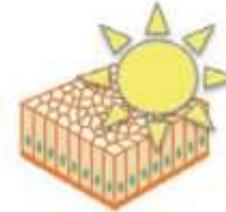
Voriconazole

Photopsia



Voriconazole

Cutaneous



Rash (all antifungal agents)
Photosensitivity/malignancy?
(voriconazole)

GI



Itraconazole
Posaconazole
5-FC

Cardiac



Cardiomyopathy
(itraconazole)

QTc prolongation
(all azoles, especially
with drug interactions)

Infusion reactions



Amphotericin B
Echinocandins

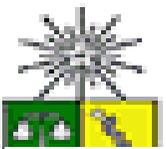
Bone marrow suppression



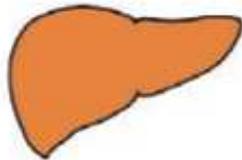
5-FC

Amphotericin B (anemia
associated with decreased
epoetin production)

Reacciones Adversas de Antifúngicos

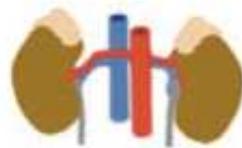


Hepatic



All azoles
Amphotericin B
5-FC
Echinocandins

Renal toxicity



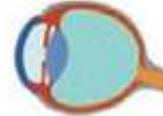
Amphotericin B
Cyclodextrins possibly toxic (IV voriconazole)

CNS



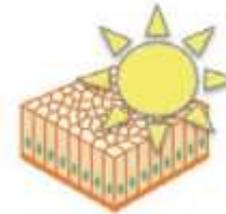
Voriconazole

Photopsia



Voriconazole

Cutaneous



Rash (all antifungal agents)
Photosensitivity/malignancy?
(voriconazole)

GI



Itraconazole
Posaconazole
5-FC

Cardiac



Cardiomyopathy
(itraconazole)

QTc prolongation
(all azoles, especially with drug interactions)

Infusion reactions



Amphotericin B
Echinocandins

Bone marrow suppression



5-FC

Amphotericin B (anemia associated with decreased epoetin production)



Sigamos revisando la
literatura sobre terapia
empirica vs pre emptive

Systematic review and mixed treatment comparison of randomized evidence for empirical, pre-emptive and directed treatment strategies for invasive mould disease

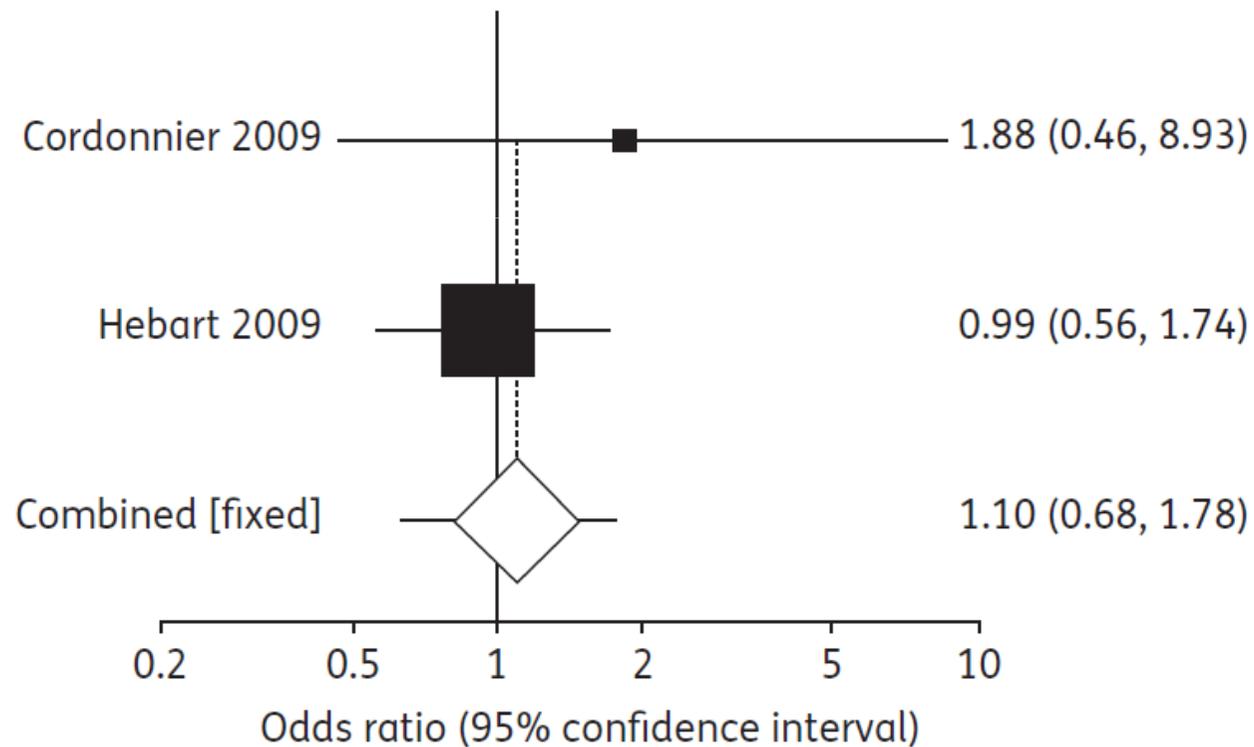
Nick Freemantle^{1*}, Puvan Tharmanathan² and Raoul Herbrecht³

¹*School of Health and Population Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK;* ²*York, UK;* ³*Département d'Oncologie et d'Hématologie, Hôpital de Hautepierre, Strasbourg, France*



Mortalidad en terapia *pre emptive* vs empírica

Odds ratio meta-analysis plot [fixed effects]



Freemantle N
et al
JAC 2011

REVIEW

Design issues in a randomized controlled trial of a pre-emptive versus empiric antifungal strategy for invasive aspergillosis in patients with high-risk hematologic malignancies

C. ORLA MORRISSEY^{1,2}, SHARON C.-A. CHEN³, TANIA C. SORRELL⁴,
KENNETH F. BRADSTOCK⁵, JEFFREY SZER⁶, CATRIONA L. HALLIDAY⁷,
NICOLE M. GILROY³, ANTHONY P. SCHWARER⁸, & MONICA A. SLAVIN^{2,9}

¹*Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of Medicine, Alfred Hospital and Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia,*

²*Burnet Institute, Melbourne, VIC, Australia,* ³*Centre for Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, Westmead, NSW, Australia,*

⁴*Centre for Infectious Diseases and Microbiology and Westmead Millennium Institute, University of Sydney, Westmead, NSW,*

Australia, ⁵*Department of Haematology, Westmead Hospital, Westmead, NSW, Australia,* ⁶*Department of Clinical*

Haematology and BMT Service, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, VIC, Australia, ⁷*Centre for Infectious Diseases and*

Microbiology Laboratory Services, Westmead, NSW, Australia, ⁸*Department of Haematology and Medical Oncology, Box Hill*

Hospital, Box Hill, VIC, Australia, and ⁹*Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre and Centre for Clinical Research Excellence in*

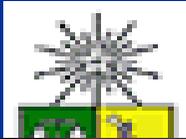
Infectious Diseases, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, VIC, Australia



- *End points???*
- Selección de pacientes
- Prospectivo/retrospectivo
- Ciego/no ciego
- Duración de *screening*
- Elección de exámenes *screening*
- Profilaxis



...y en América Latina?





...y en niños?

Risk Factor Associated With Invasive Fungal Disease in Children With Cancer and Febrile Neutropenia

A Prospective Multicenter Evaluation

Milena Villarroel, MD,† Carmen L. Avilés, MD,†‡ Pamela Silva, MD,†‡ Ana M. Guzmán, MD,§
Helena Poggi, RN,§ Ana M. Alvarez, MD,†¶ Ana Becker, MD,†|| Miguel O’Ryan, MD,**
Carmen Salgado, MD,††† Santiago Topelberg, MD,†‡‡ Juan Tordecilla, MD,†‡‡ Mónica Varas, MD,†¶
Tamara Viviani, MD,†|| Marcela Zubieta, MD,††† and María E. Santolaya, MD*†*



Villarroel M y
cols
Ped Infect Dis J
2010; 29

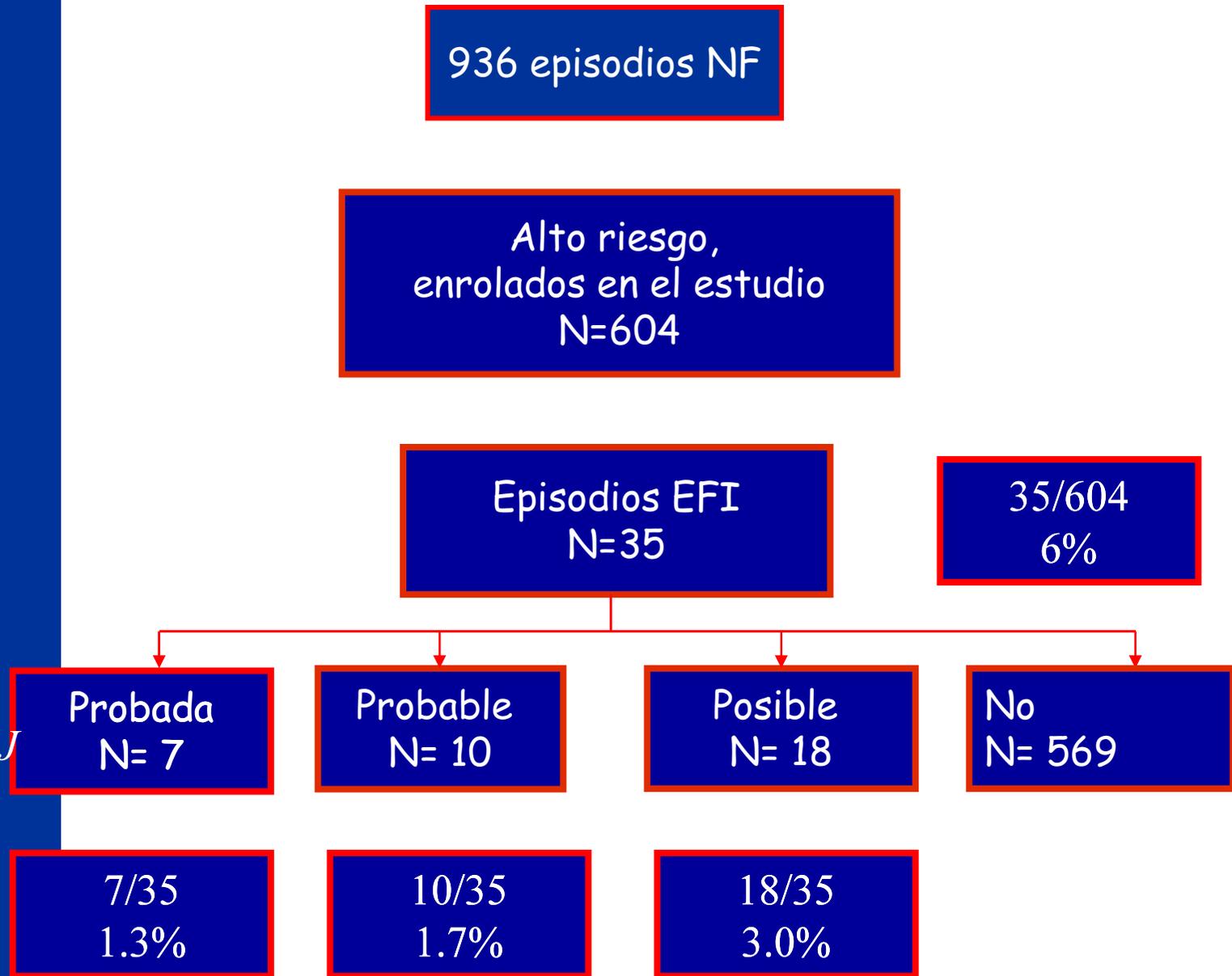


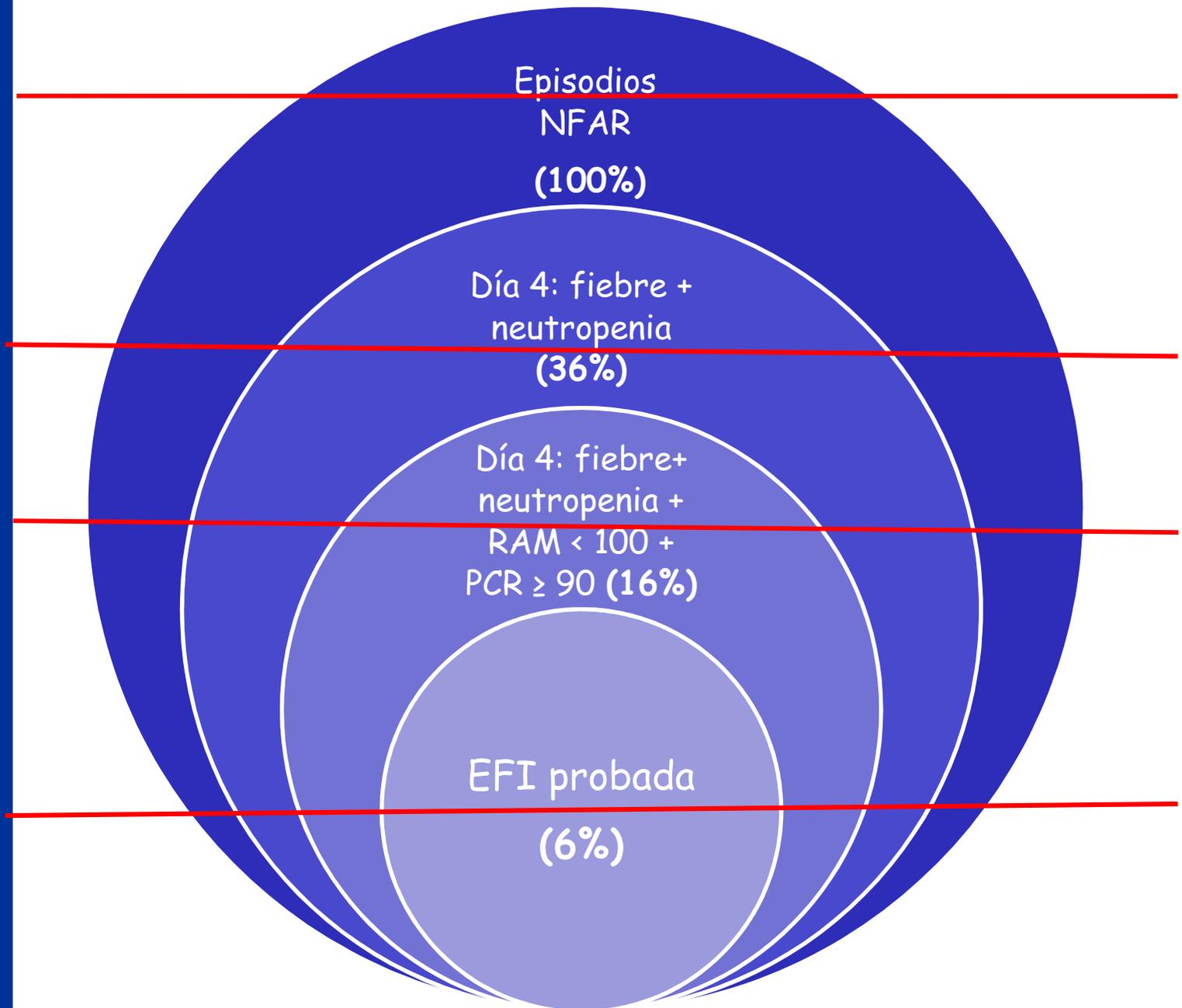


TABLE 3. Clinical and Laboratory Characteristics Obtained at Day 4 of Hospitalization by Invasive Fungal Disease Status Diagnosed After 72 Hours of Admission

Characteristic	IFD Status Diagnosed After 72 h of Admission		Relative Risk Compared to No IFD
	Proven/ Probable (N = 14)	No IFD (N = 569)	Proven/Probable
Presence of fever	14 (100%)	227 (40%)	2.5 (2.1–2.9)
ANC \leq 500	13 (93%)	387 (68%)	NS
AMC \leq 100	14 (100%)	284 (50%)	2.0 (1.7–2.2)
CRP \geq 90	9 (64%)	193 (34%)	NS
Fever plus			
ANC*	13 (93%)	187 (33%)	2.8 (2.2–3.6)
AMC*	14 (100%)	153 (27%)	3.7 (3.1–4.4)
CRP*	9 (64%)	125 (22%)	2.9 (1.6–5.0)
AMC and CRP	10 (75%)	74 (13%)	5.4 (3.2–9.2)



*Villarroel M y cols
Ped Infect Dis J
2010; 29*

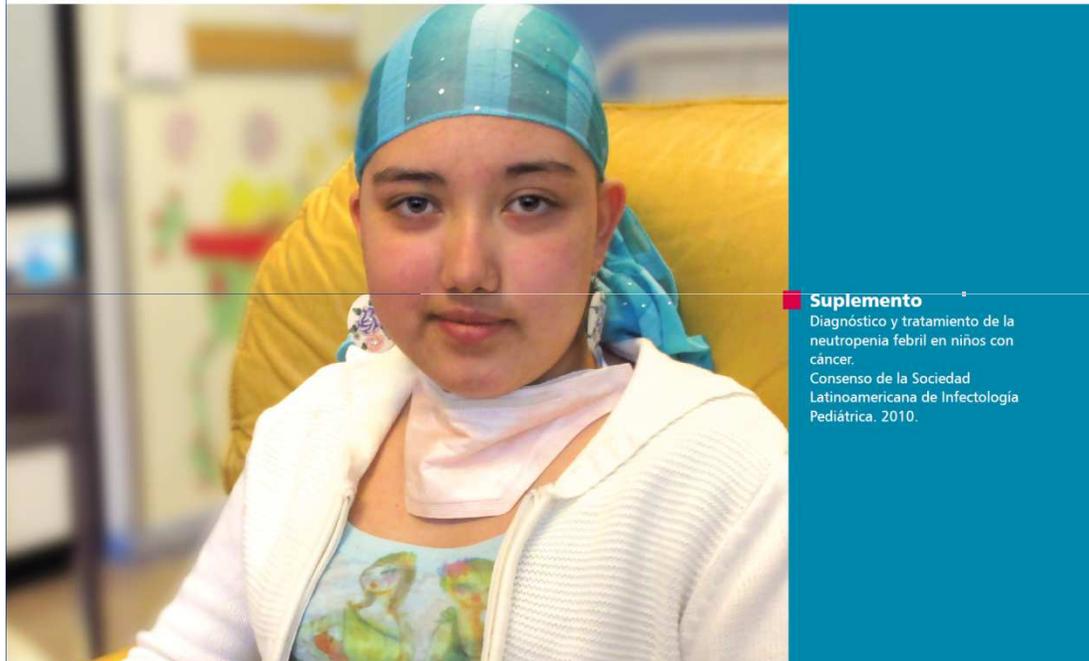




ISSN 0716 - 1018
ISSN 0717 - 6341

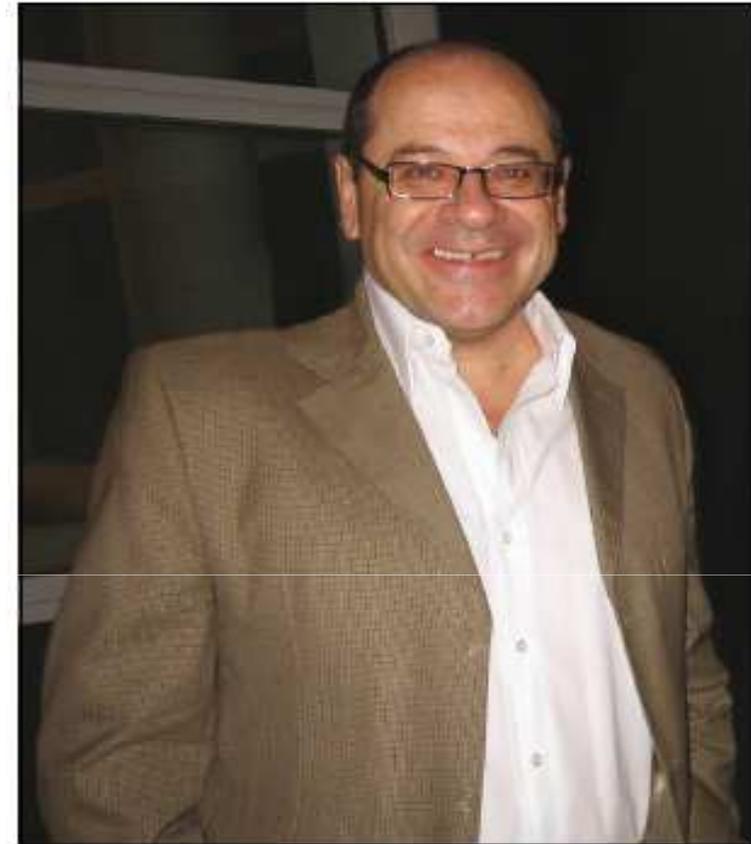
Publicación Oficial de la
Sociedad Chilena de Infectología

REVISTA CHILENA *de* INFECTOLOGÍA



Suplemento

Diagnóstico y tratamiento de la
neutropenia febril en niños con
cáncer.
Consenso de la Sociedad
Latinoamericana de Infectología
Pediátrica, 2010.

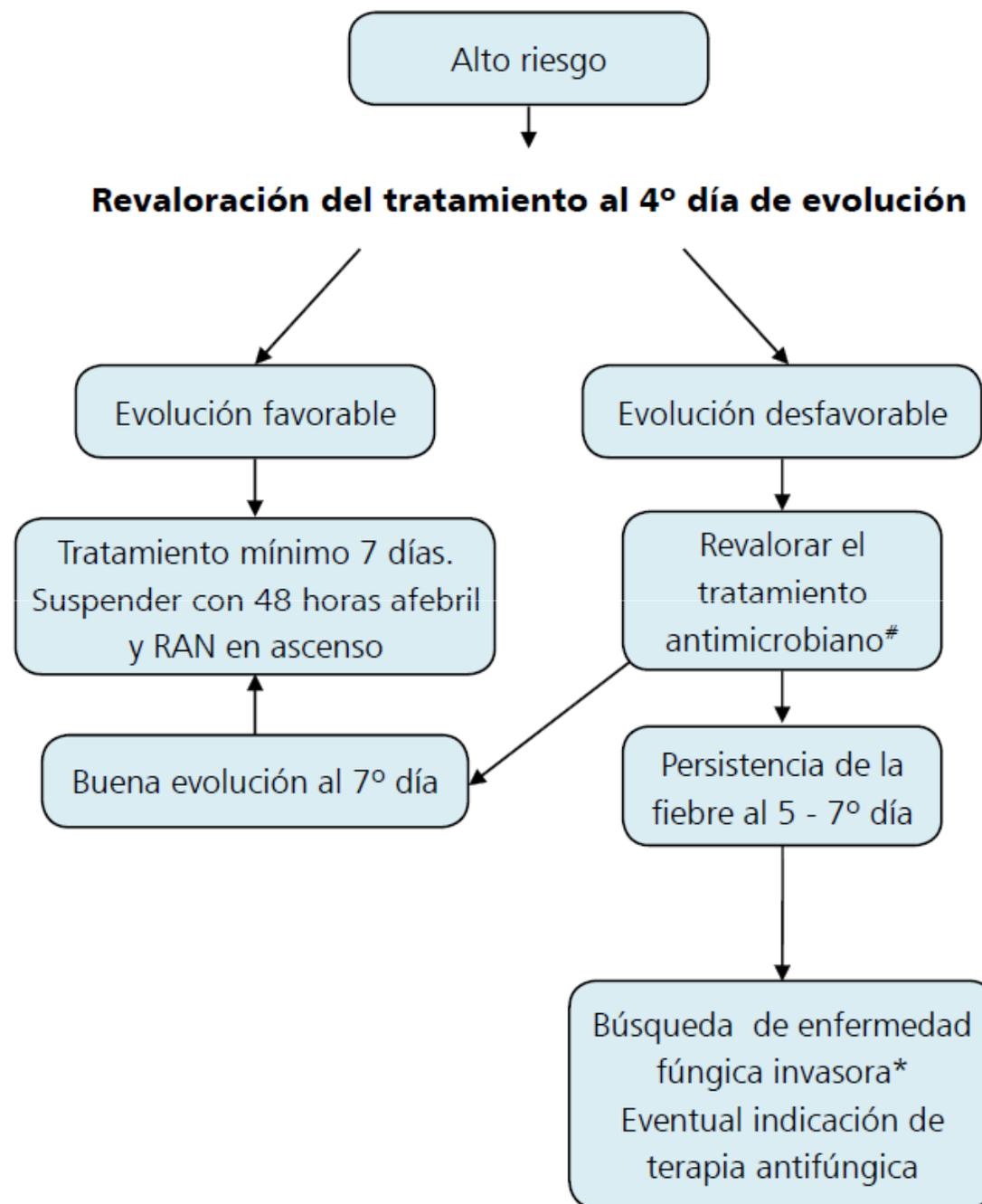


Diagnóstico y tratamiento de la neutropenia febril en niños con cáncer

Consenso de la Sociedad Latinoamericana de Infectología Pediátrica

Autores principales:

Hugo Paganini[†] (Argentina), María Elena Santolaya de P. (Chile)



Day 1
Day 3
Day 4
Day 5

Febrile Neutropenia

IBI and sepsis Risk Evaluation + microbiological study + bacterial and viral PCR

Low Risk for IBI

High Risk for IBI

Antimicrobials

Antiimicrobials

Respiratory virus (+)
Bacteria (-)

Respiratory virus (-)
Bacteria (+ or -)

Resp Virus (+)
Bacteria (-)

Resp Virus (+)
Bacteria (+)

Resp Virus (-)
Bacteria (+)

Resp Virus (-)
Bacteria (-)

D/C ATB
Discharge
Outpatient
Clinic

Complete ATB
7-10 d

D/C ATB
Observation
Inpatient 7d

Continue
ATB
Inpatient 7 d

Continue ATB
Clinical and Lab evaluation
Day 4

Unfavorable

Favorable

Suspect
Fungal Infection

Complete ATB
Inpatient

Randomization

Pre-emptive
RAN, RAM, CRP,
Cultures,
imaging, GM,
fungal PCR

Empirical
Antifungal
treatment

Intervention 1
Intervention 2
Intervention 3

Tabla 4. (Intervención 3). Niños con episodios de neutropenia febril de alto riesgo con mantención de fiebre y neutropenia al día 4 de evolución, randomizados a recibir terapia antifúngica pre emptive versus empírica

Características	Tipo de Intervención	
	Pre - emptive (n = 16)	Empírico (n = 25)
Días de hospitalización, mediana (p25-75)	22	21
Días de fiebre, mediana (p25 - 75)	14	10
Días de antifúngicos. mediana (p25 - 75)	3	12
Evolución favorable (n ;%)	14 (88)	22 (88)
Infección fúngica invasora		
Demostrada	2 (13)	2 (8)
Probable	1 (6)	3 (12)
Posible	0	3 (12)
Requiere inicio antifúngico, n (%)	8 (50)	0
Requiere modificación antifúngico, n (%)	4 (25)	6 (24)
Ingreso a UCI, n (%)	3 (19)	6 (24)
Fallece, n (%)	2 (13)	3 (12)



Caso clínico

- 13 años, LMA
- Inducción
- Fiebre y neutropenia
- 4º día (sábado): evolución desfavorable
- Ex clínico
- Cultivos
- PCR
- Imágenes
- Galactomanano

Randomización: terapia pre emptive



Mensaje final

- Enfrentamiento más global
- Prevención: Lavado manos, aire protegido, uso racional antibacterianos, profilaxis contra *Candida* en situaciones definidas
- Trabajo en equipo



Mensaje final

- Mejor diagnóstico:
 - Sospecha, imágenes, procedimientos invasores (LBA, biopsias, endoscopia), en 24 h
 - Rol laboratorio Microbiología
 - Rol Anatomía patológica
- Más que empírico vs *pre emptive*:
- Equilibrio: Evitar terapias innecesarias, mayor precocidad en las necesarios



Gracias