

**ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ
ΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ**

Προγράμμα Μετάπτυχιακών Σπουδών στη «Λοιμωξιολογία»
Διευθυντής: Καθηγητής Ε. Ι. Γιαμαρέλλος-Μπουρμπούλης

Αρχές φαρμακοκινητικής φαρμακοδυναμικής

.

-

-

μ

μ

μ

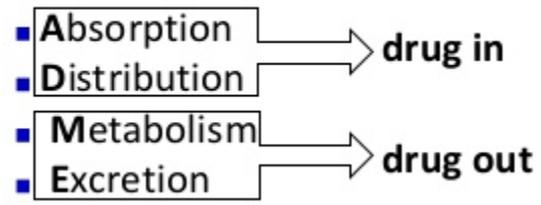
μ

μ

μ

μ

μ



μ

μ

μ

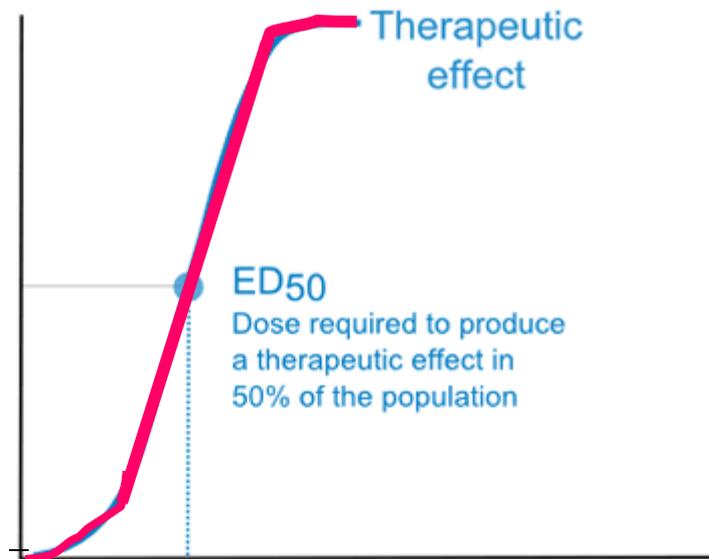
μ

μ

μ

τόση ώστε
 μ μ

μ



μ

μ

;



- μ μ
- Η - κακή έκβαση, -
- Η «ίδιας δόσης για όλους»
αντικαθίσταται
«εξατομικευμένης δόσης»
- PK μ

διαδρομή

μ

μ (ADME)



(Absorption)

μ (Distribution)

iv,
im,
sc,
intrathecal
Inh,
rectal

κυκλοφορία
μ

ΙΣΤΟΪ
μ (Metabolism)

μ
(Excretion)

ούρα
Κόπρανα
ηπαρ
μεταβολίτες
ιδρωτας



μ

pharmakodynamics
toxicodynamics

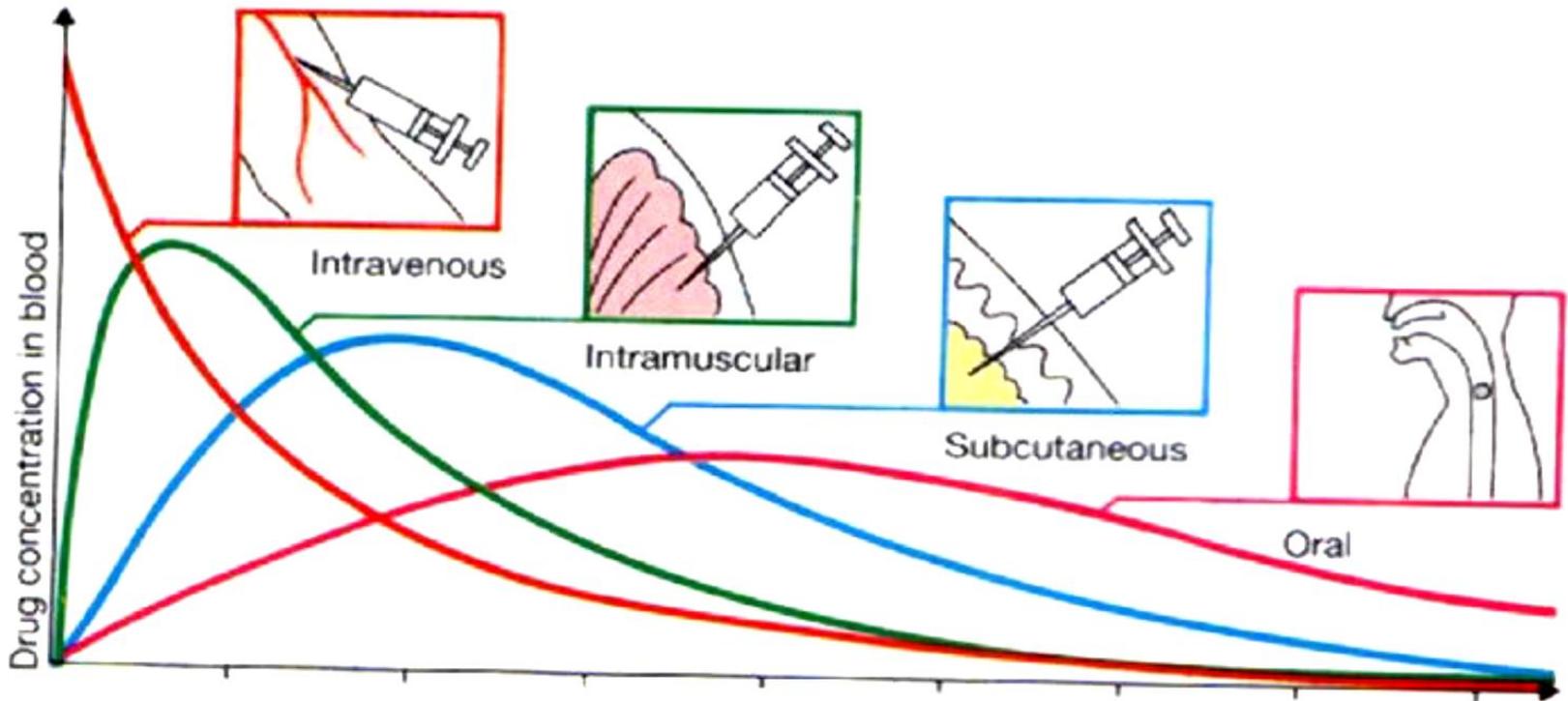
X

μ

μ

μ

μ

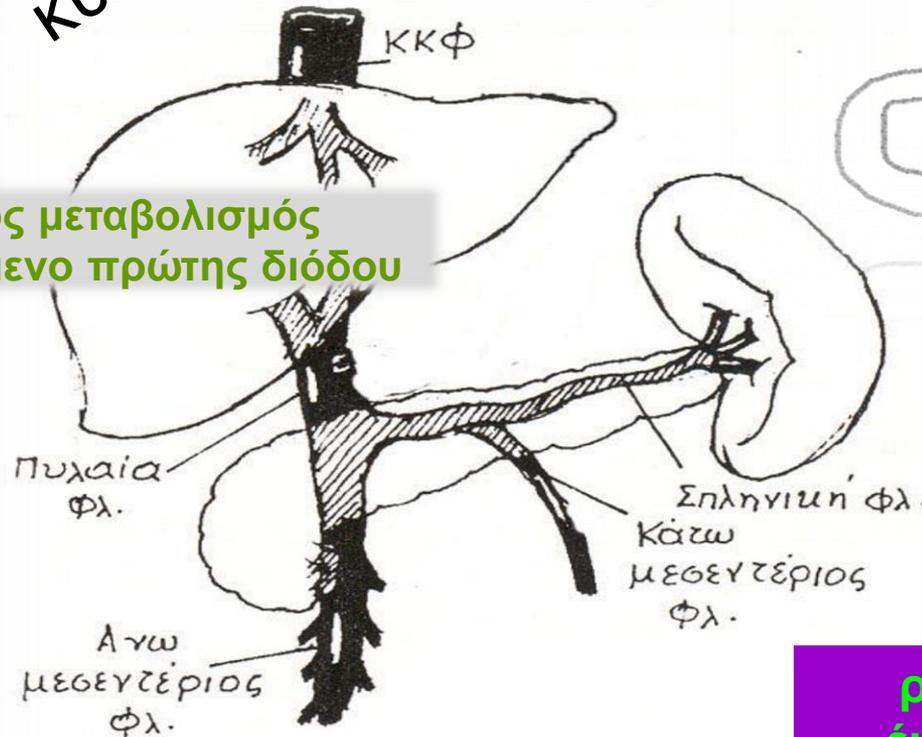


(Absorption)

per os

ΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΙΑ

πιθανός μεταβολισμός
φαινόμενο πρώτης διόδου



↑ pH

↓ pH

ρυθμός απορρόφησης
έκταση της απορρόφησης

μ

(first-pass effect):

μ

μ

από το στόμα

φαινόμενο πρώτης διόδου (first-pass effect):

[μ μ : ,]

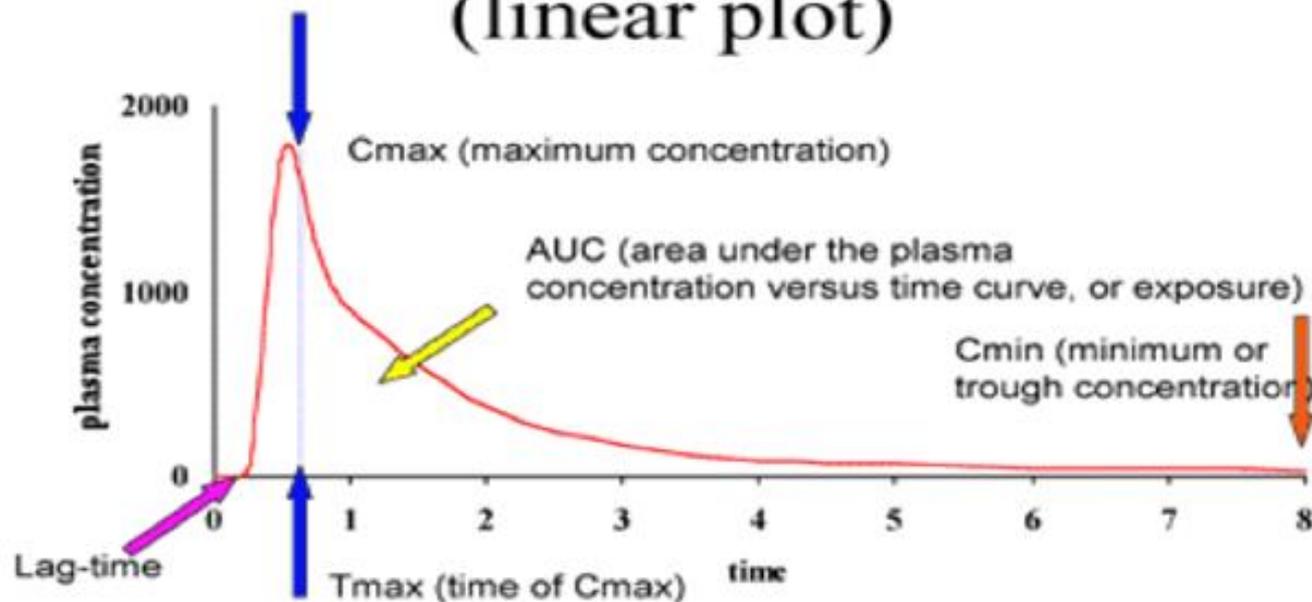
- μ μ μ μ
εξουδετερώνεται

- μ μ , μ

- απόλυτη βιοδιαθεσιμότητα μ αυτήν την
μ

Cmax or Cmin: Peak or Trough drug serum level

Pharmacokinetic curve (linear plot)



μ

μ

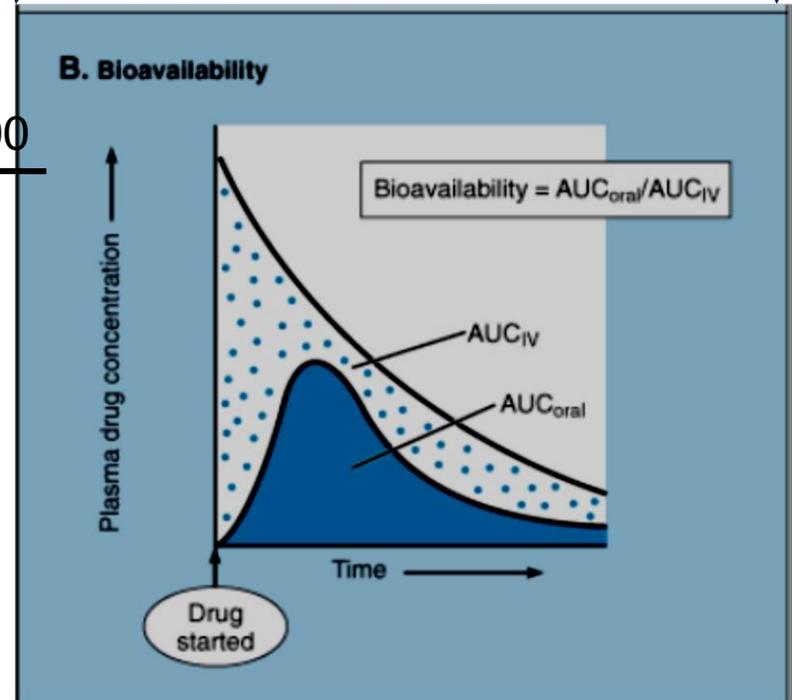
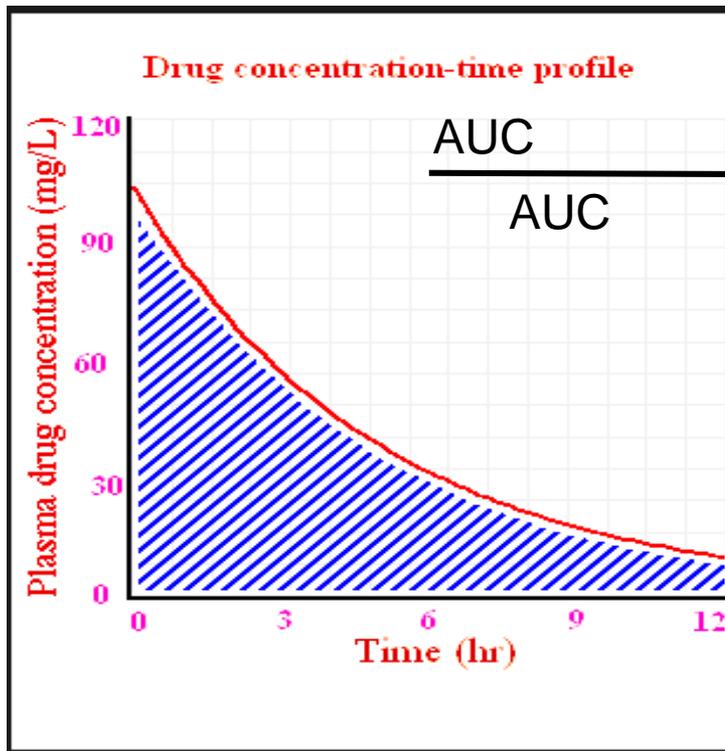
AUC (Area Under the Curve):

μ
μ

μ

μ -

AUC, iv dose of a drug vs
AUC, per.os of same dose of the drug



B

μ

•

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

•

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

•

**βασική παράμετρος του FDA, με
επιτρεπτή απόκλιση αντιγράφου <20%.**

(iv)

1.

μ

2.

προκαθορισμένου

μ

άμεση

απορρόφηση μ

μ

Στερείται του φαινόμενου της πρώτης διόδου

(μ)

μ (Distribution)

μ

μ

:

1. Παθοφυσιολογικές μεταβολές του αρρώστου

- μ - μ
-
-
-

2. χαρακτηριστικά των αντιμικροβιακών



General PK parameters

- Low Vd
- Predominant renal CL
- Low intracellular penetration



ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑ όταν

- Υπερφόρτωση με υγρά
- Αύξηση της καρδιακής παροχής
- Σύνδρομο τριχοειδικής διαφυγής
- Συχνά υπολευκωματαιμία



Examples:

- Aminoglycoside
- β-lactams
- Carbapenems
- Linezolid
- Glycopeptides
- Colistin
- Daptomycin

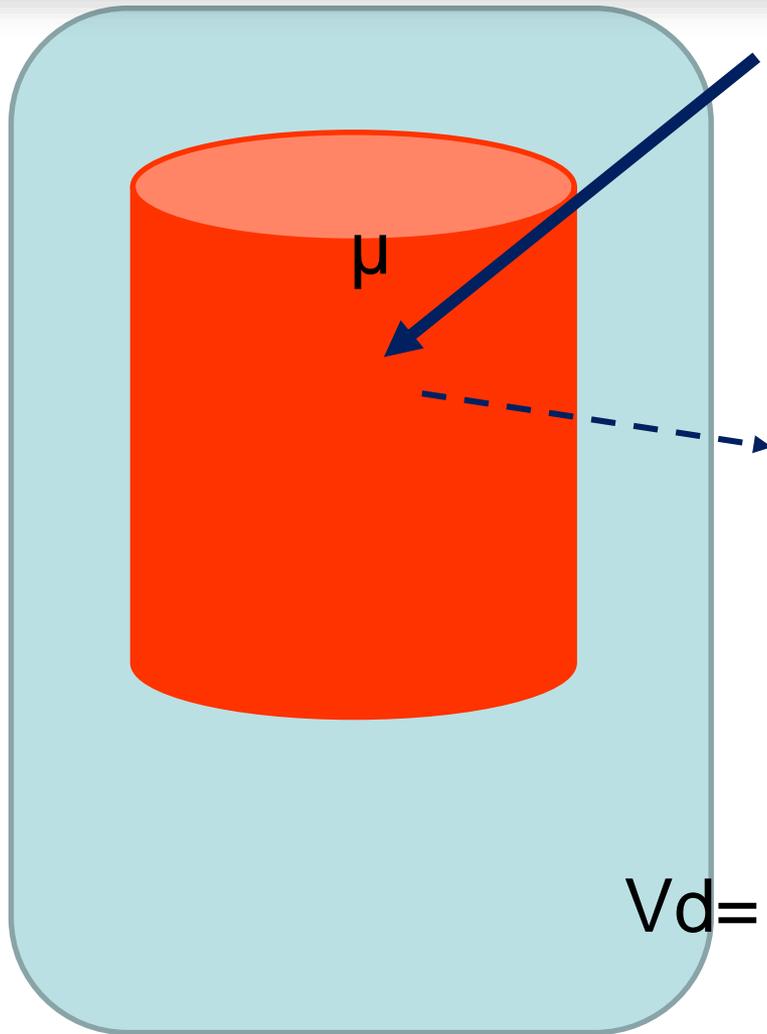


ΣΥΝΕΠΕΙΑ

Αύξηση του όγκου κατανομής
Volume of distribution (VD)

μ μ μ

Volume of distribution (Vd)



1000mg iv.

μ 50mg/L

$$V_d = Q/C = 1000/50 = 20L$$

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

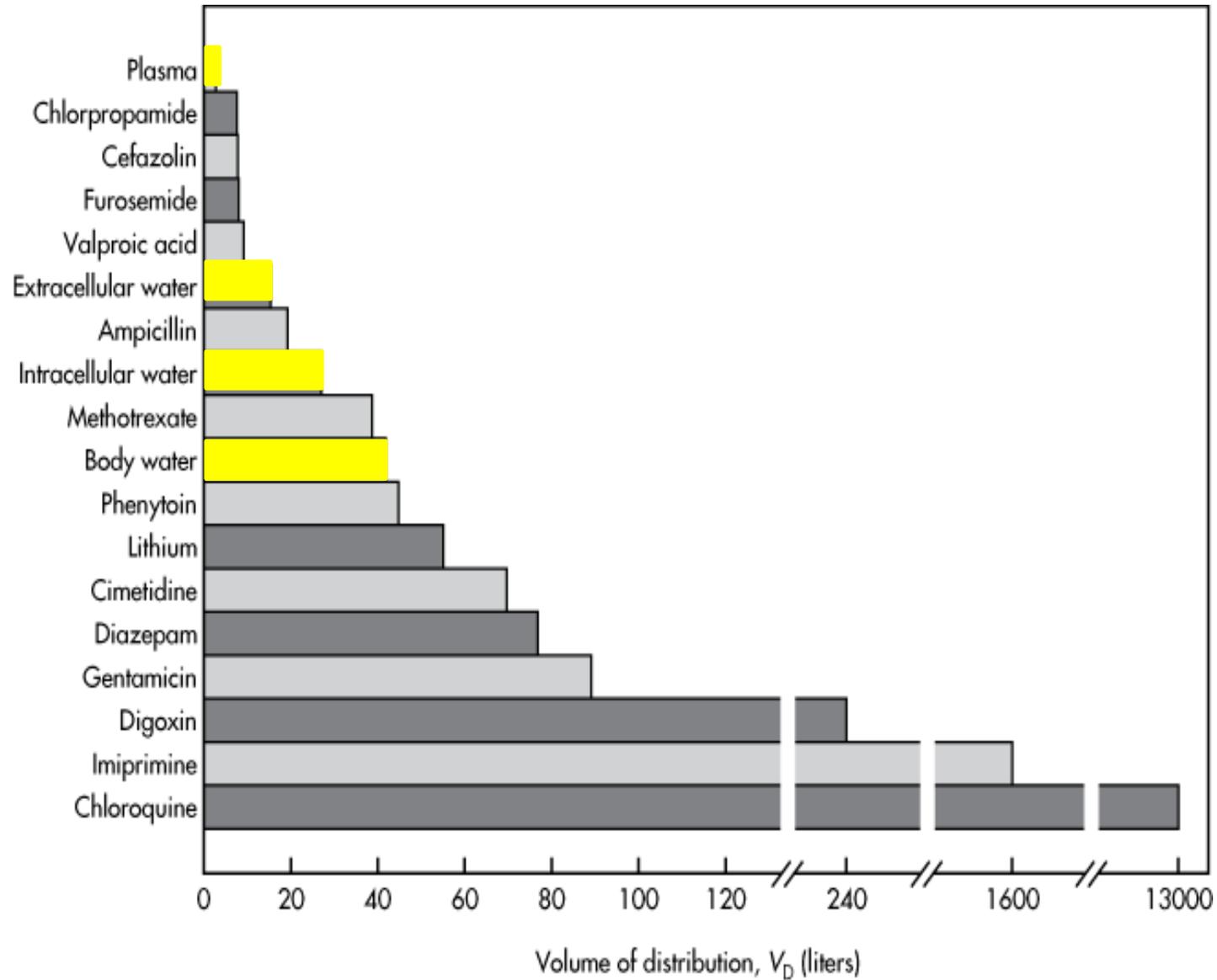
μ

μ

VD

 μ

70 L

 μ 

Volume of distribution (Vd)

μ μ μ μ .

μ
του φαρμάκου
 μ

για τον υπολογισμό της δόσης
 μ μ μ

μ (Vd)

μ

μ
(extracellular fluid)
→ ~0.3 L/kg

μ , μ
- , Vd ~ 0.1-0.3 L/kg
- . extracellular infections
 μ

μ μ
(intracellular and extracellular fluid)

→ ~0.7 L/kg

- , Vd ~ 0.7-1.0 L/kg
-
(μ)

μ

μ ,

→ >0.7 L/kg

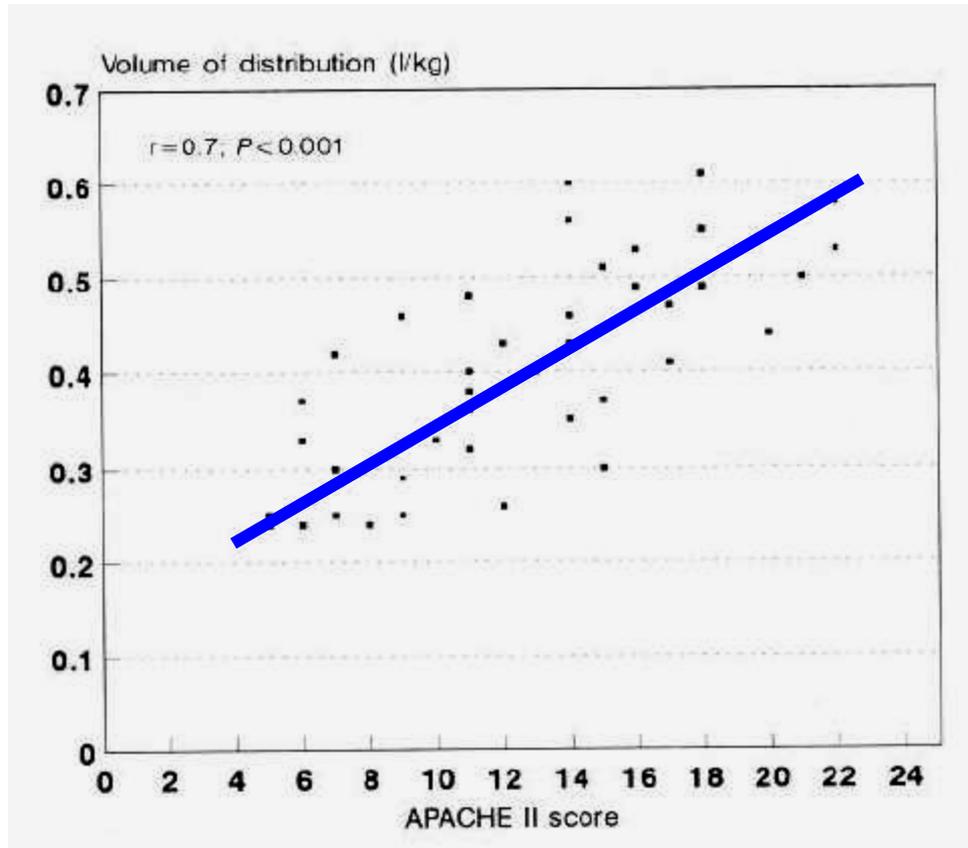
- , Vd >1.0 L/kg
- μ

μ (Vd)

μ

Drugs that stay in extracellular fluid (Vd < 0.3 L/kg)	Drugs appearing to distribute into total body water (Vd 0.7-1 L/kg)	Drugs that enter the tissues (Vd > 1 L/kg)
Aminoglycosides Beta-lactams (nearly all) - Penicillins - Cephalosporins G1-G4 - Carbapenems Daptomycin	Clindamycin Doxycycline Linezolid Metronidazole Rifampin Vancomycin	Ceftaroline (20 L/kg) Macrolides - Azithromycin (30 L/kg) - Clarithromycin (3 L/kg) Tigecycline (8 L/kg) Trimethoprim (2 L/kg)

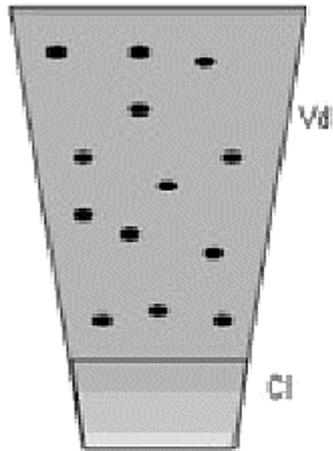
Volume distribution - VD



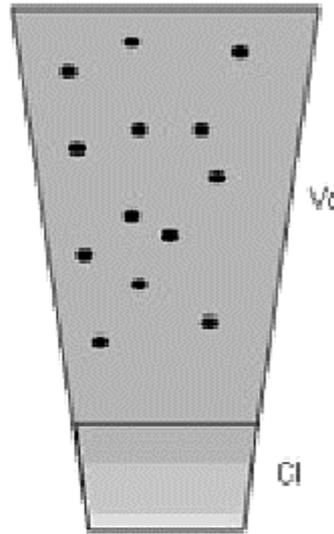
- μ μ μ
- Α
- Πλευρικές συλλογές
- Εξωσωματική κυκλοφορία
- Κίρρωση
- Πλασμαφαίρεση
- Χειρουργικές παροχέτευσεις
- Τραύμα – λύση
- μικροαγγειακής ακεραιότητας
- σηψη
- σηπτική καταπληξία

Vd

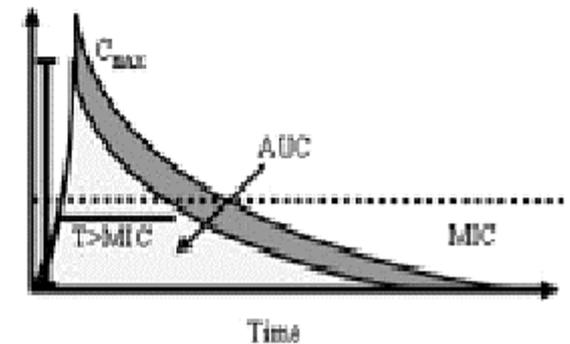
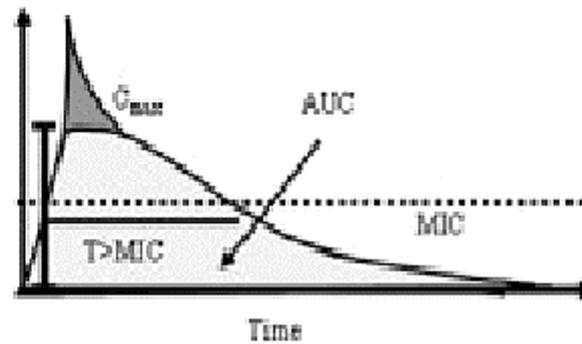
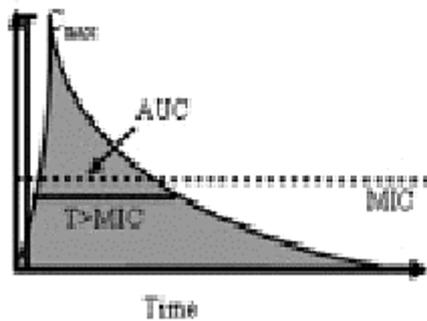
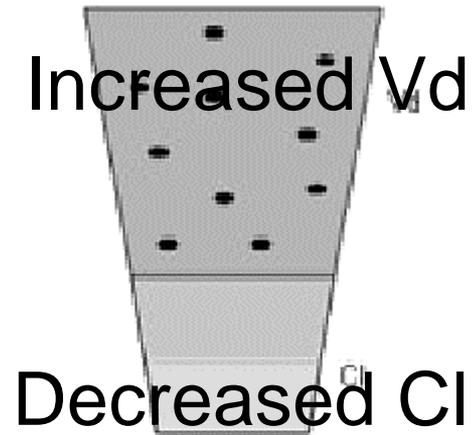
Healthy



Organ Failure



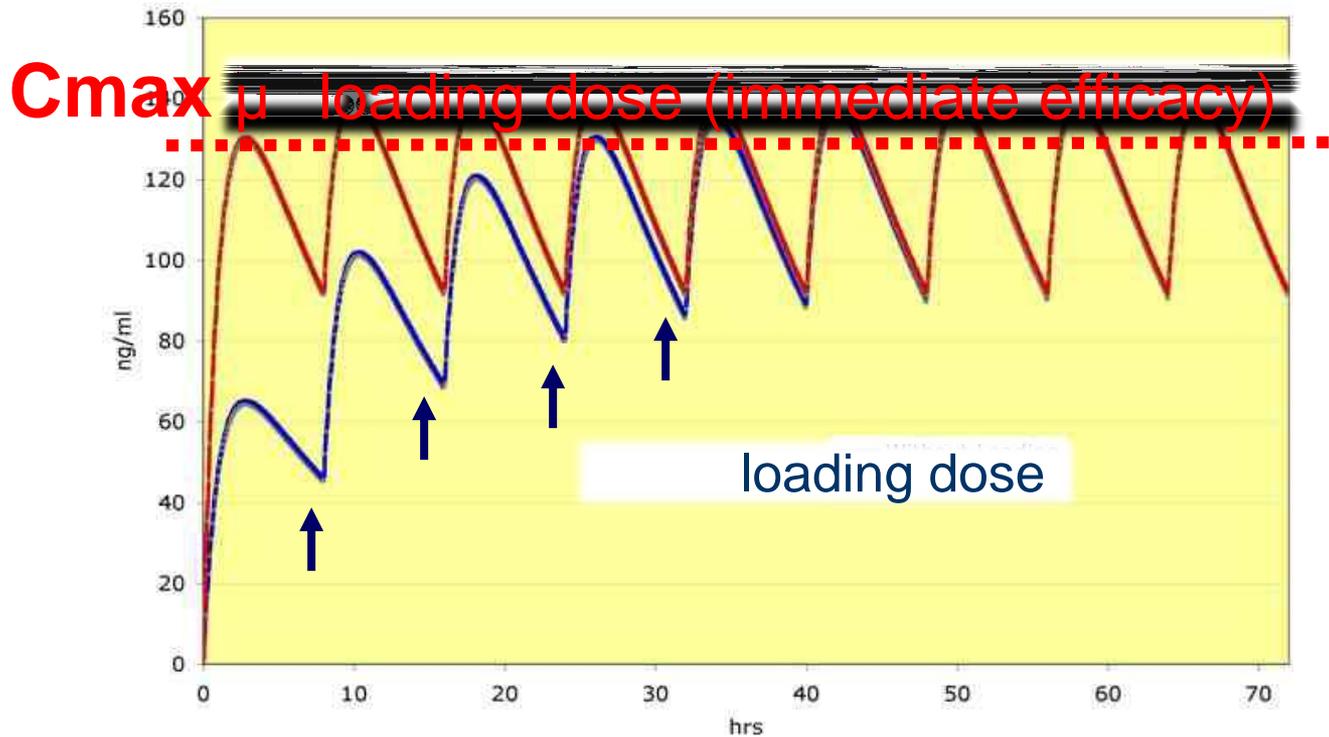
Sepsis



μ μ

Vd

1. Ο Vd $2x$
2. Συμβατική δόση 1μ οδηγεί σε αποτυχία
3. Loading dose (in mg) = C_t (mg/L) x Vd (L)



(LD)

από τον όγκο κατανομής

Καμία τροποποίηση της LD

C_{ss}

CVVHD

σταθερής κατάστασης (C_{ss})

(R_0)

(CL)

$$C_{ss} = R_0 / CL$$

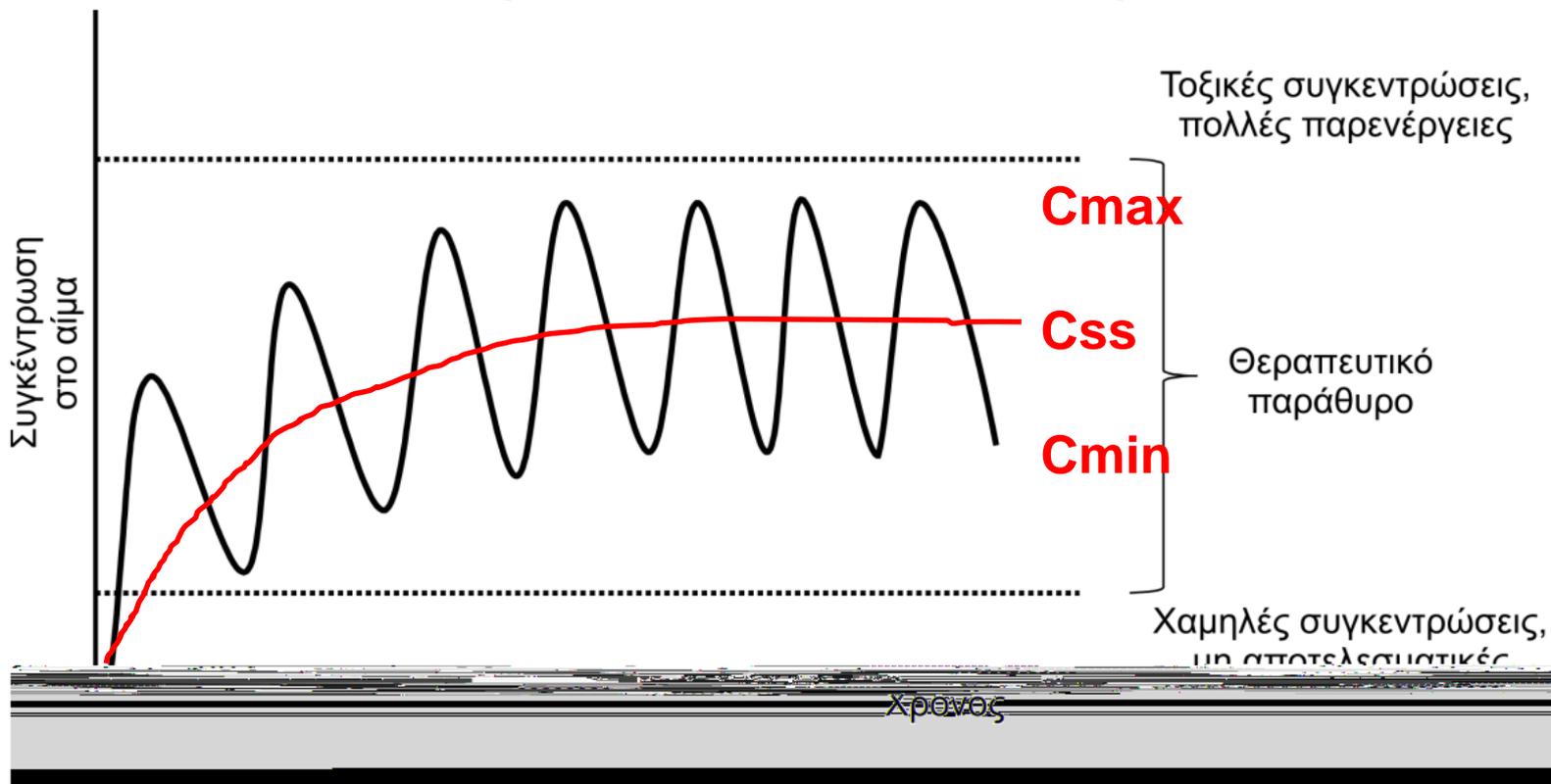
μ

(C_{ss})

μ

=

μ



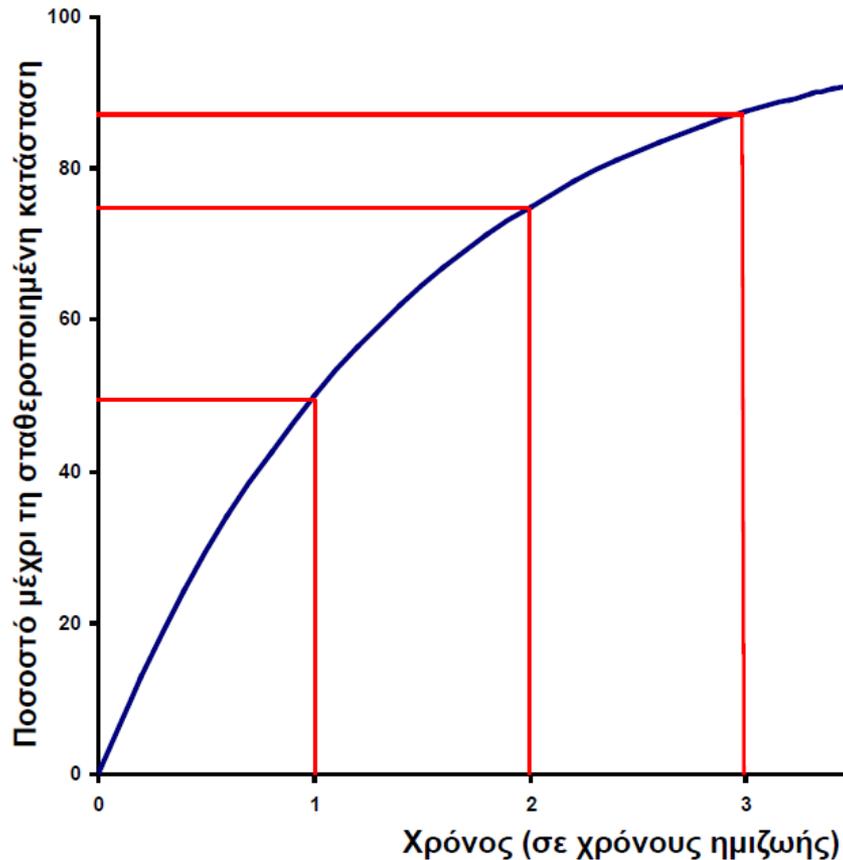
μ

steady state

half-life

μ

μ (t1/2)



$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\mu}$$

- 50%.
- αντιστρόφως ανάλογος προς την κάθαρση
- ανάλογος προς τον όγκο κατανομής

$$t_{1/2} = 0,693Vd / \mu$$

4-5 χρόνους $T_{1/2}$ για να επιτευχθεί C_{ss} (steady state)

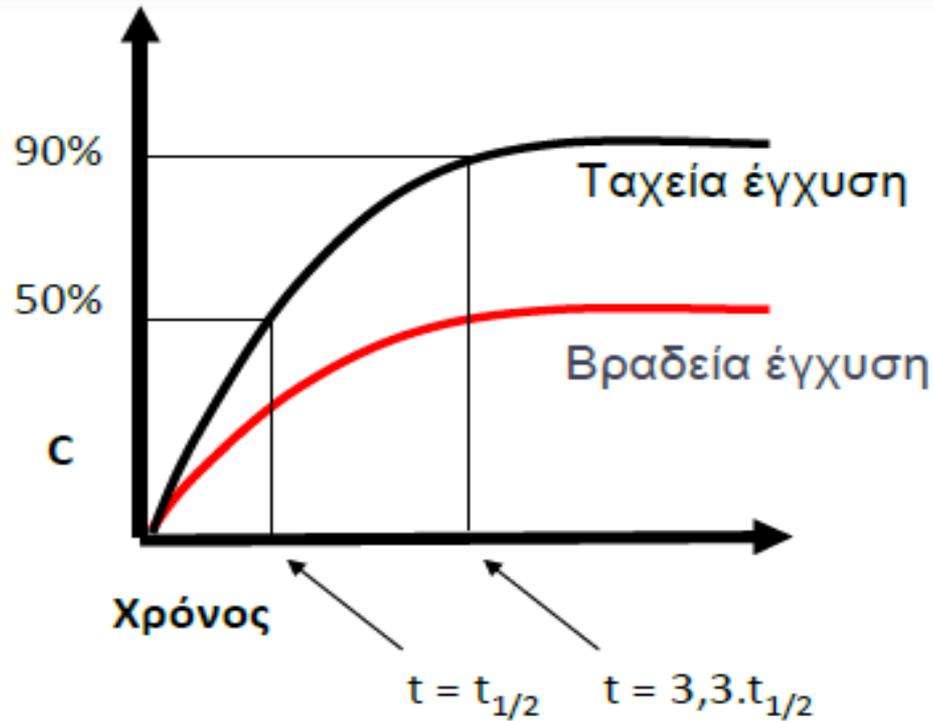
μ $(t_{1/2})$

LD

1(h1/2)		50% C _{ss}
2 (h1/2)	«»	75% C _{ss}
3 (h1/2)	«»	87.5% C _{ss}
5 (h1/2)	«»	97 % C _{ss}

state μ μ $1/2,$
 μ **τ_{ou} target steady**
LD

steady state

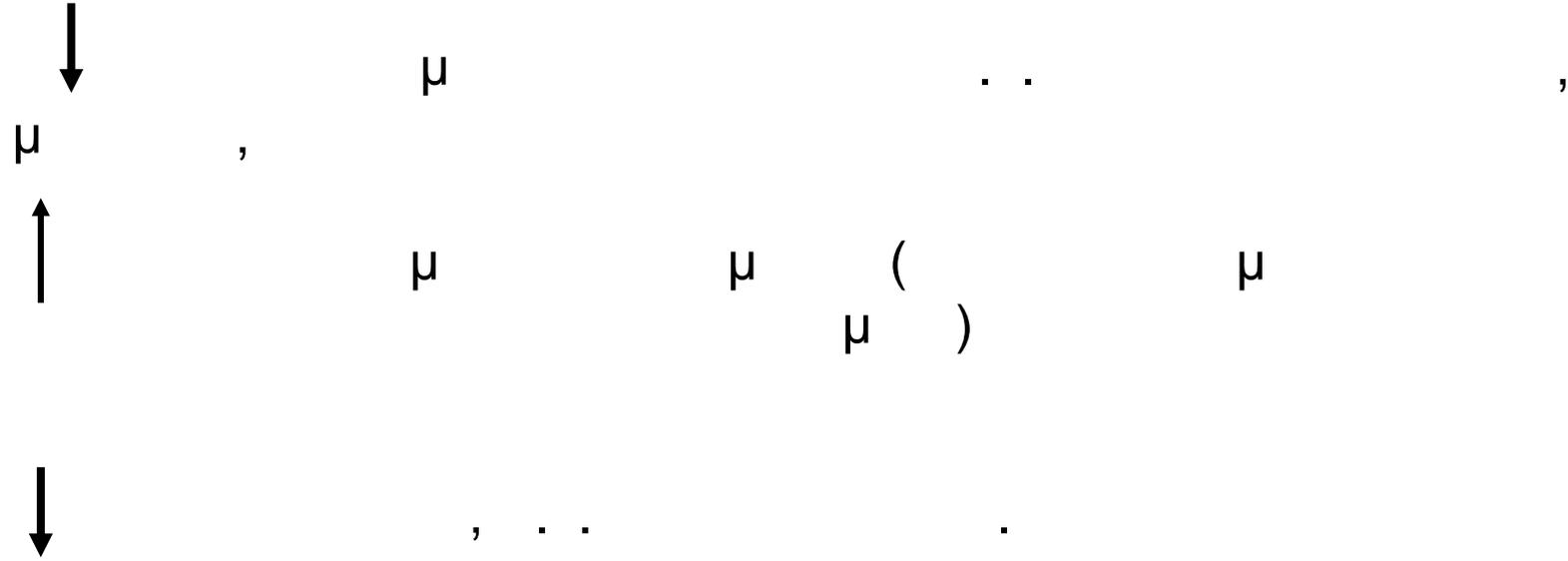


συγκέντρωση σταθερής κατάστασης (C_{ss})
(R_o)

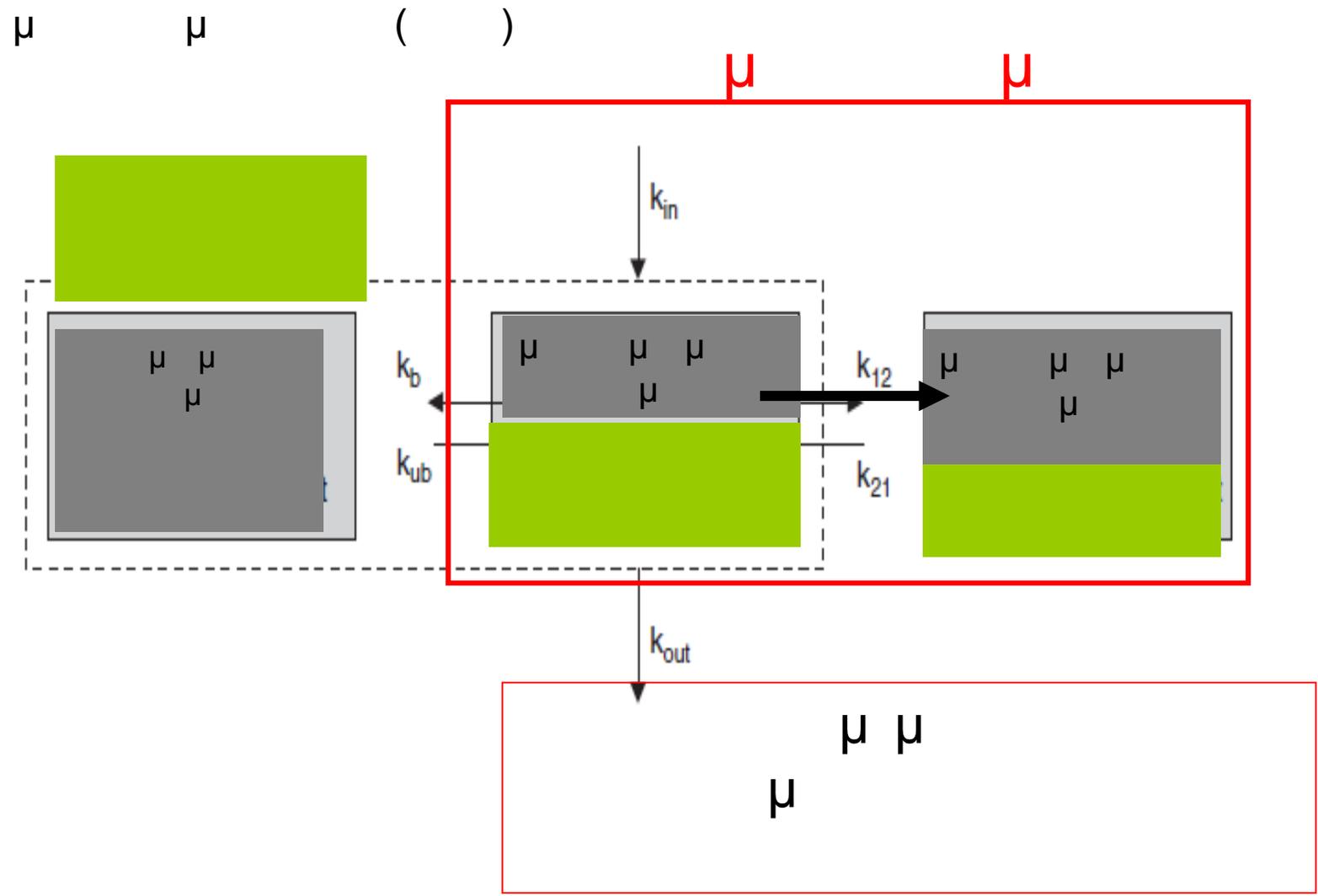
$$C_{ss} = R_o/CL$$

t1/2

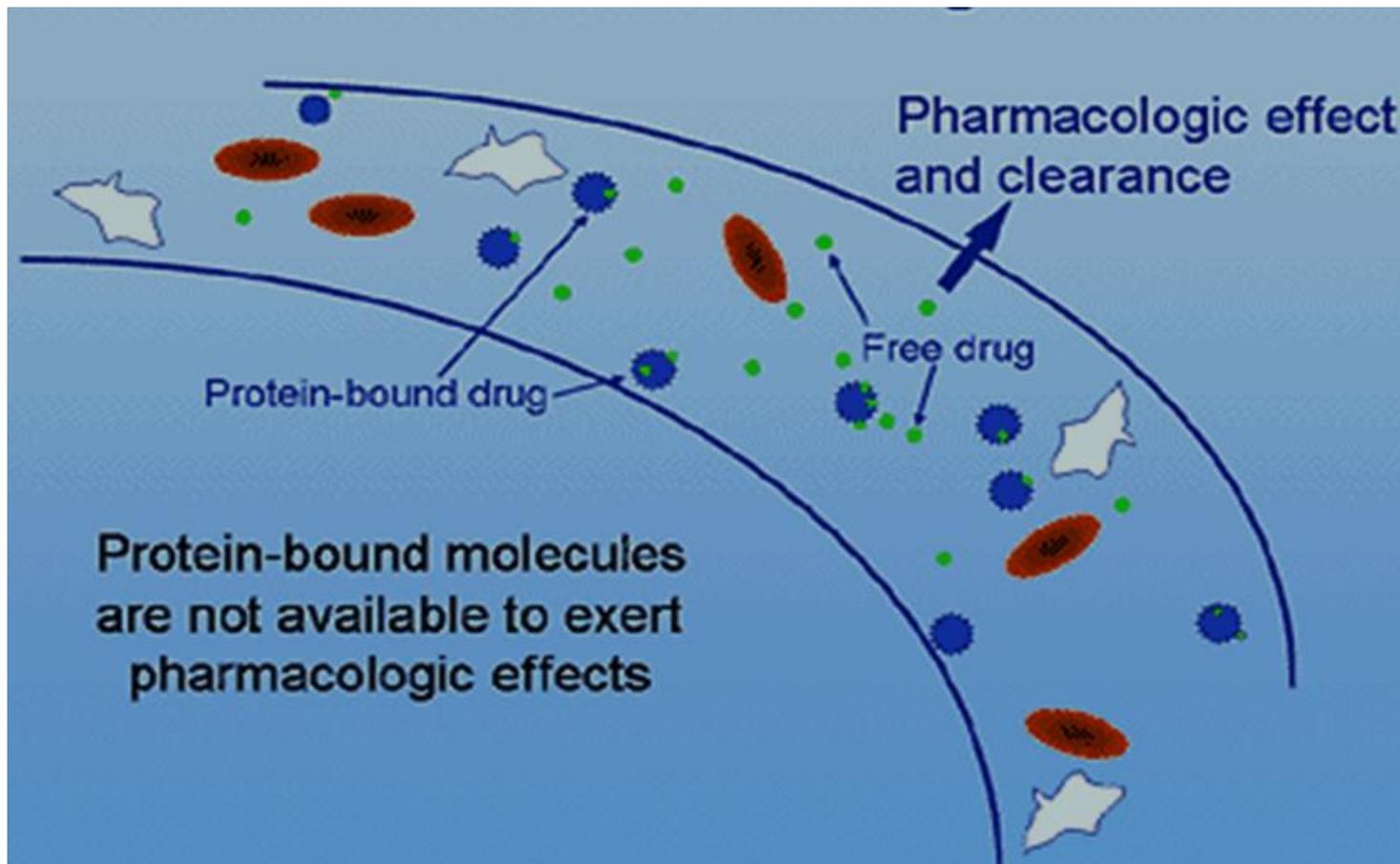
μ



- albumin

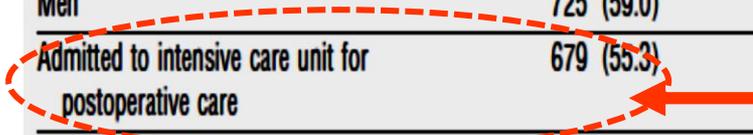


- μη δεσμευμένο κλάσμα μ μ ενεργό (%fC)
- μ μ μ μ αποβάλλεται ,
- μ μ μ



Albumin <25 gr/L

Characteristic	Albumin group	Saline group
Baseline serum albumin concentration ≤25 g/l*		
Mean (SD) age (years)	61.5 (18.4)	61.1 (17.7)
Men	725 (59.0)	715 (58.5)
Admitted to intensive care unit for postoperative care	679 (55.3)	654 (53.5)
Present at baseline:		
Traumatic brain injury	52 (4.2)	46 (3.8)
Severe sepsis	290 (24.1)	314 (26.5)
Acute respiratory distress syndrome	33 (2.7)	45 (3.7)
Mean (SD) acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II score	19.0 (7.6)	19.1 (7.9)



SAFE study
6045 RCT, double blind,
multidisciplinary ICU
16 hospitals Australia, New Zealand

incidence of hypoalbuminaemia in critically ill patients of 40–50%

Highly protein bound antibiotics

Flucloxacillin (95%)
Fusidic acid (95–97%)
Lincomycin (80–90%)
Nafcillin (90%)
Oxacillin (93%)
Rifampicin (80%)
Sulfisoxazole (92%)
Teicoplanin (90–95%)
Telavancin (92–94%)
Tigecycline (71–89%)

Cefazolin (75–85%)
Cefonicid (98%)
Cefoperazone (90%)
Ceftriaxone (85–95%)
Clindamycin (90%)
Cloxacillin (94%)
Dalbavancin (93%)
Daptomycin (90–93%)
Dicloxacillin (97%)
Doxycycline (93%)
Ertapenem (85–95%)

μ μ μ

Vd

CLcr

 μ

%f

 μ

PK

 μ , μ Vd per se

. .

 μ %f

,

 μ μ μ

Joynt G.M., et al. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 47 (2001) 421–429.
 Ulldemolins M., et al. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 65 (2010) 1771–1778.
 Burkhardt O. et al. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 59 (2007) 277–284.
 Brink A.J., et al. Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents 33 (2009) 432–436.

μ μ

-

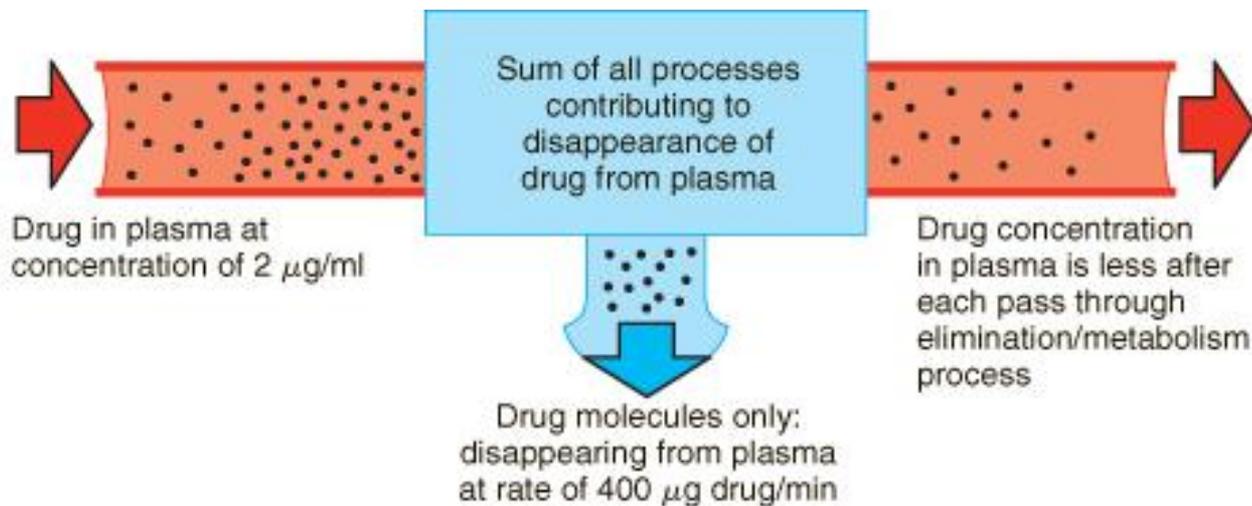
-

Clearance

H

 μ

$$CL = 0,693 \cdot V_d / t_{1/2}$$



• • = drug

$$(CL)_p = \frac{400 \mu\text{g/min}}{2 \mu\text{g/ml}} = 200 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{min}}$$

Augmented Renal Clearance (ARC)

μ ARC
 GFR > 130ml/1.73m² in men and > 120ml/1.73m² in women

(animal models Gram-negative sepsis):

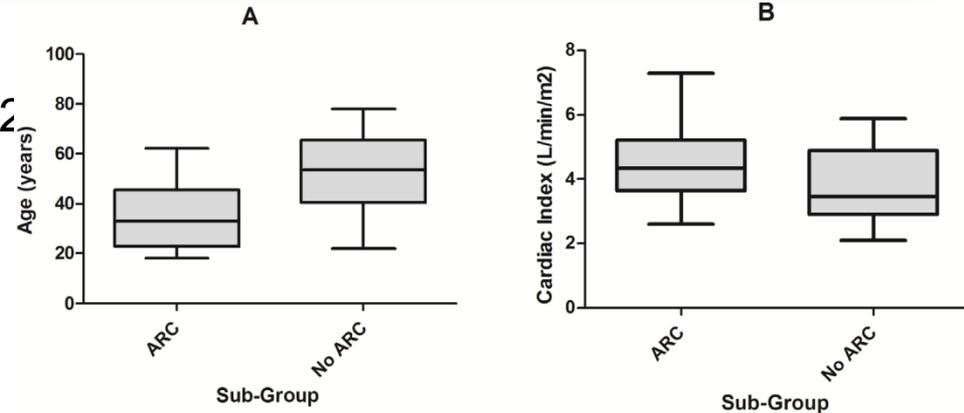
- , μ
 - μ ,
 - μ
 - CO
- μ GFR
-

(μ)

Di Giantomasso D, et al. Chest 2003, 124:1053-1059.
 Wan L, et al. Anaesth Intensive Care 2007, 35:924-931.
 Di Giantomasso D, et al. Intensive Care Med 2003, 29:1774-1781.

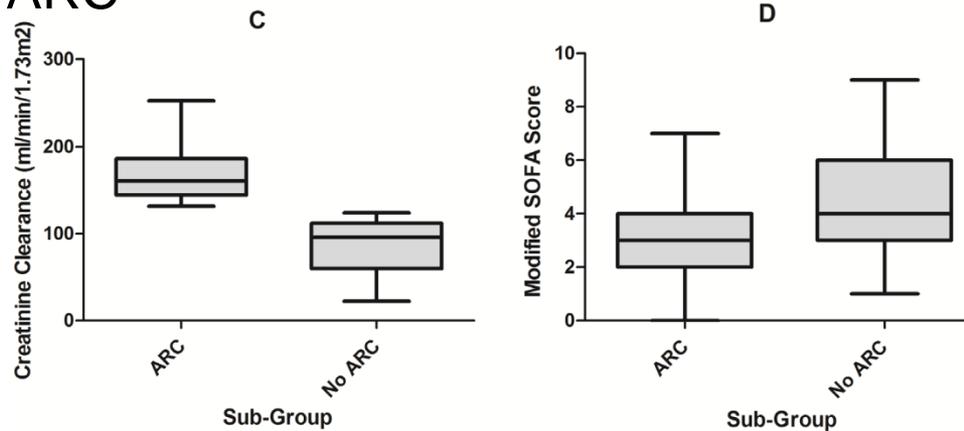
ARC

prospective observational study
 71 ICU (sepsis n=43, trauma n=28)
 Cr plasma 110 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,
 : CLcr (isotope
 dilution mass spectrometry assay)



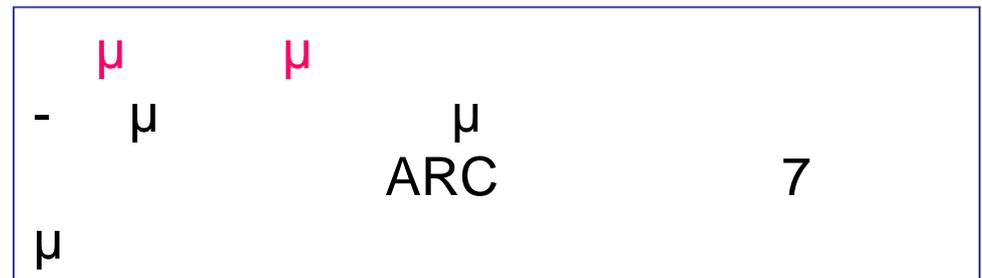
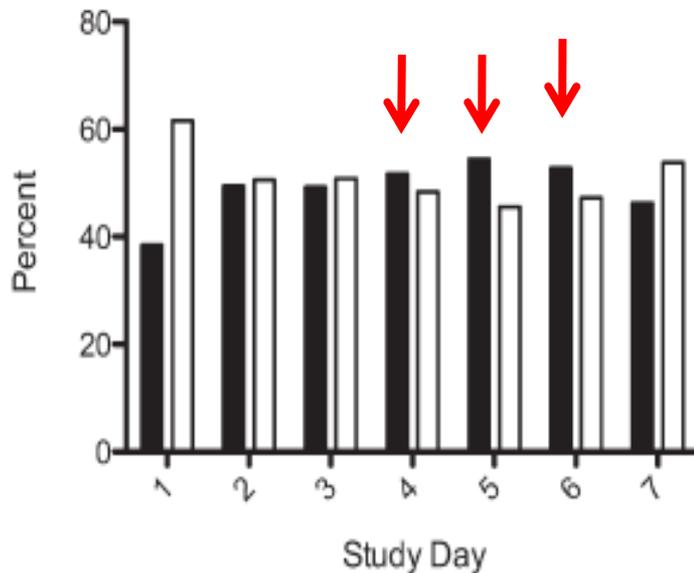
multivariate significant risk factors for ARC

<50
 μ
 modified SOFA score (4)



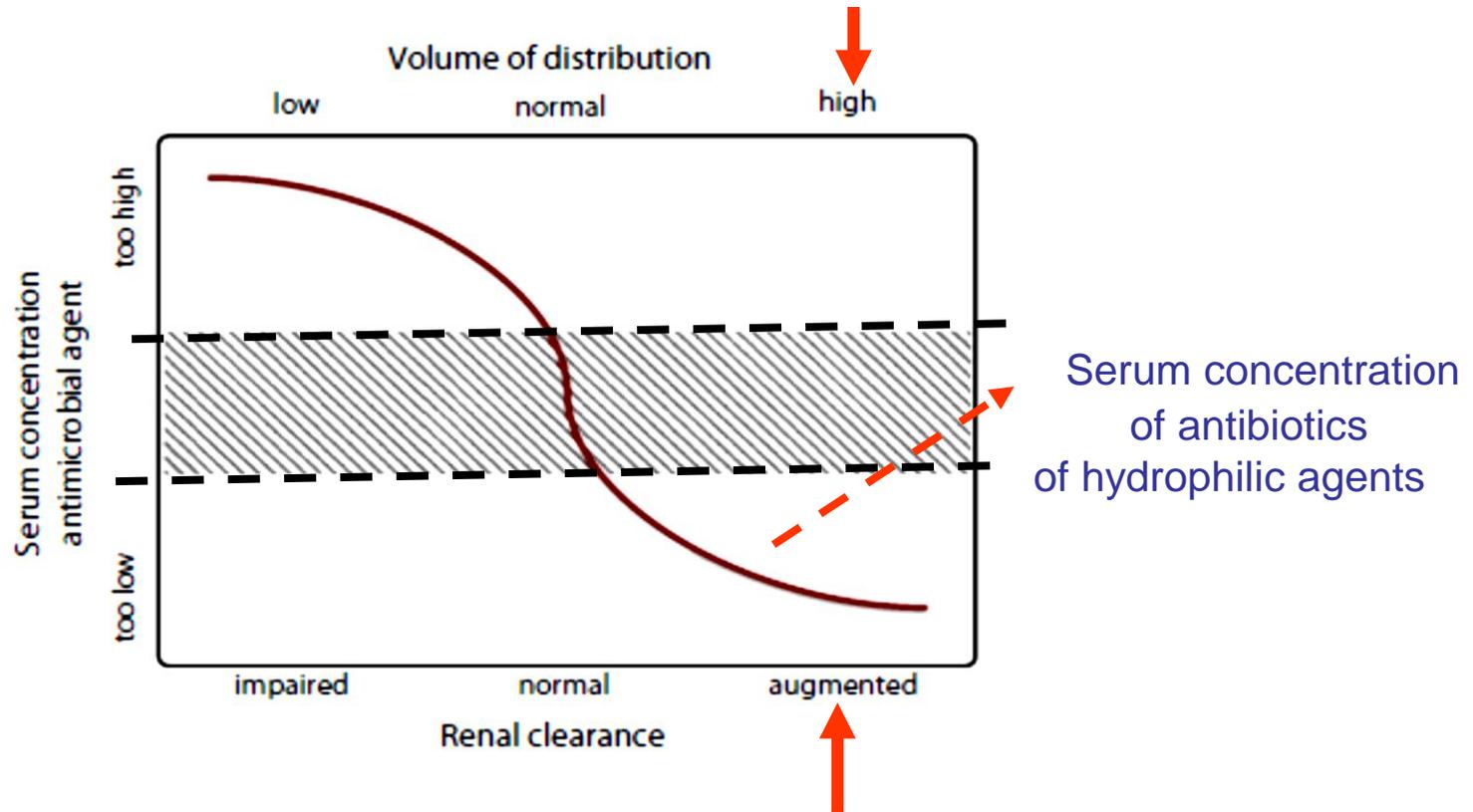
μ :
 - ARC
 - ,
 μ , μ MODS- μ
 Udy et al. Critical Care 2013, 17:R35

- Multicenter, prospective, observational study 4 ICUs
- 281 ICU patients admission plasma creatinine < 120 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (normal)
- 8hr urinary creatinine clearances



ARC = 108 114 87 74 67 56 43
 n = 281 231 177 143 123 106 93

Augmented Renal Clearance (ARC):



Augmented Renal Clearance (ARC) >40% σηππικων ασθενών ICU

Scoring system for Augmented Renal Clearance (ARC)

Age = 50 years or younger	Y (6) N (0)
Trauma is primary reason for admission?	Y (3) N (0)
SOFA score on ICU admission is 4 or less?	Y (1) N(0)

ARC score >6: - 100% sensitivity 71.4% specificity for detecting ARC
- 75% positive predictive value and a 100% negative predictive value

μ creatinine clearance

creatinine clearance formulas (sMDRD, CKD-EPI, Cockcroft and Gault)

-
- μ
- μ μ

GFR μ

To estimate the GFR:

$$U_{\text{creat}} \times V / P_{\text{creat}}$$

“Ucreat” being the urinary creatinine concentration (in mmol/L) measured in an urine sample collected over a period of at least 1 h,
“V” the urinary volume expressed in mL per time unit, and
“Pcreat” the serum creatinine concentration (in mmol/L)

ARC

μ

ARC.

μ

ARC

half-life ($t_{1/2}$).

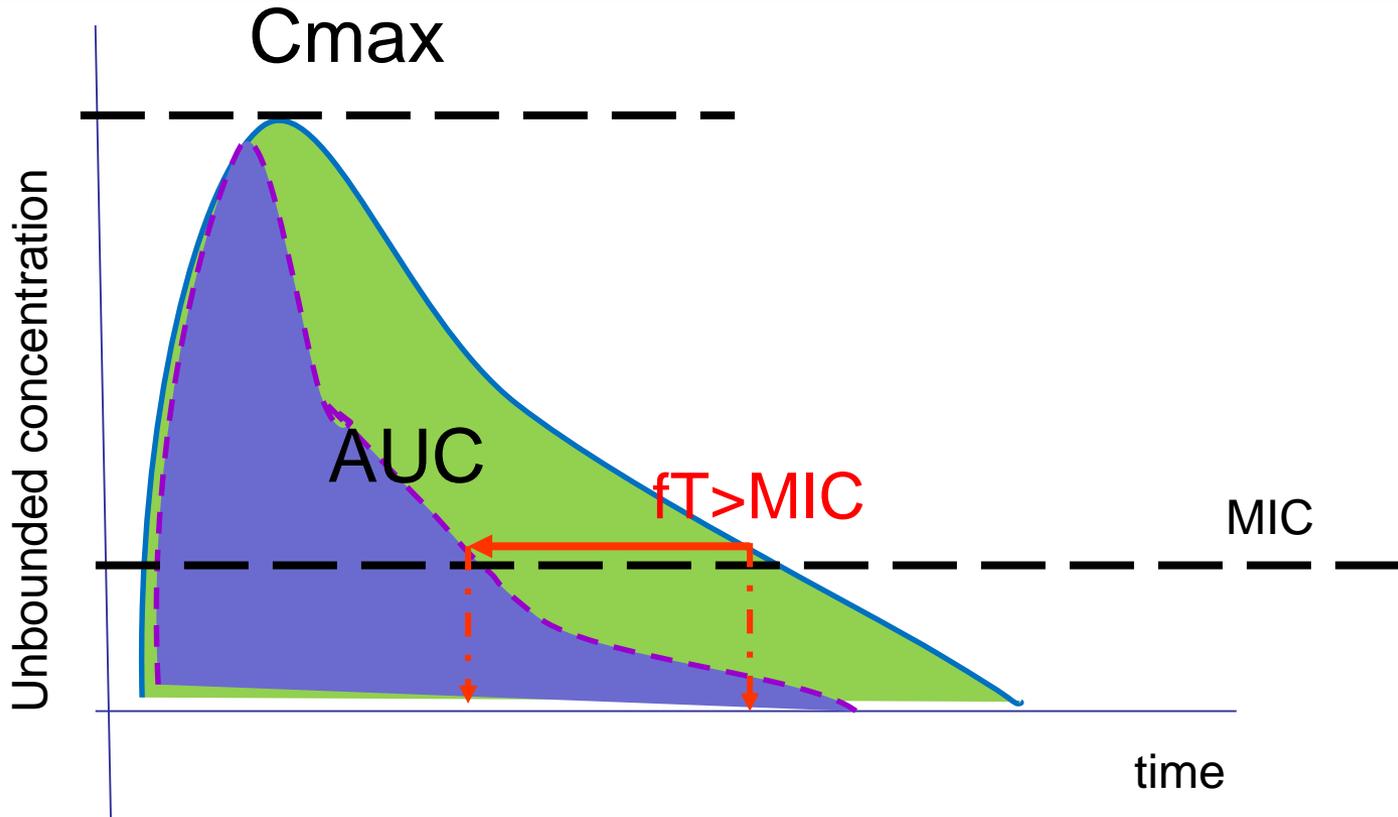
μ

time-dependent antibiotics.

β - lactams

μ

μ



Η κάθαρση είναι αντιστρόφως ανάλογη της παρουσίας του φαρμάκου στον οργανισμό $CL = Dose / AUC$

ARC:

AUC

T>MIC

ARC: μ ;

31 μ μ μ
 Monte Carlo simulation

:
 Cr Cl, ,
 % target attainment

by MIC

μ μ :
 μ (4 hour) μ

(% target attainment of MIC)

CrCl

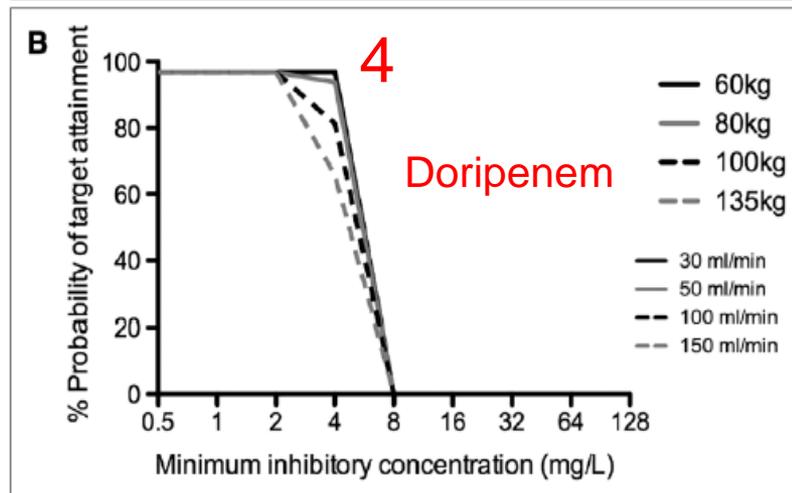
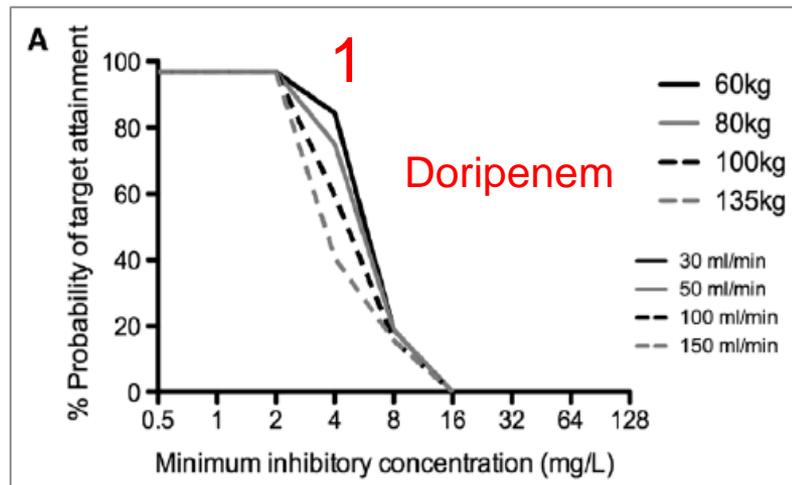


Figure 2. The probability of target attainment for achieving 40% $fT_{>MIC}$ for various simulated patient weights for 500 mg IV doripenem doses administered as (A) 1-hr infusion or (B) 4-hr infusion to patients with a glomerular filtration rate of 100 mL/min against a theoretical minimum inhibitory concentration range.

Και μετά την Φαρμακοκινητική...???

μ

μ

μ

διαδρομή

μ

μ (ADME)



(Absorption)

μ (Distribution)

- iv,
- im,
- sc,
- intrathecal
- Inh,
- rectal

κυκλοφορία
μ

μ

(Metabolism)

ΙΣΤΟΪ

μ

(Excretion)



μ

- ούρα
- Κόπρανα
- ηπαρ
- μεταβολίτες
- ιδρωτας

pharmakodynamics
toxicodynamics

PK/PD index (PDI)

PK/PD index

μ

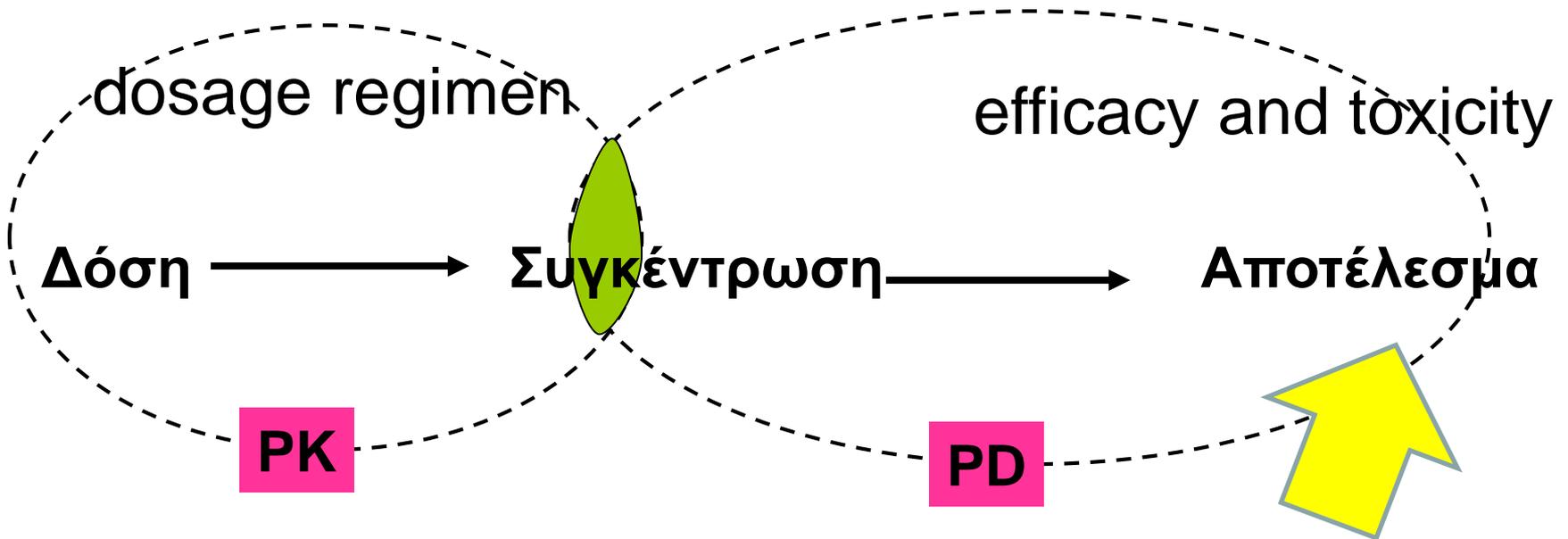
μ

μ

:

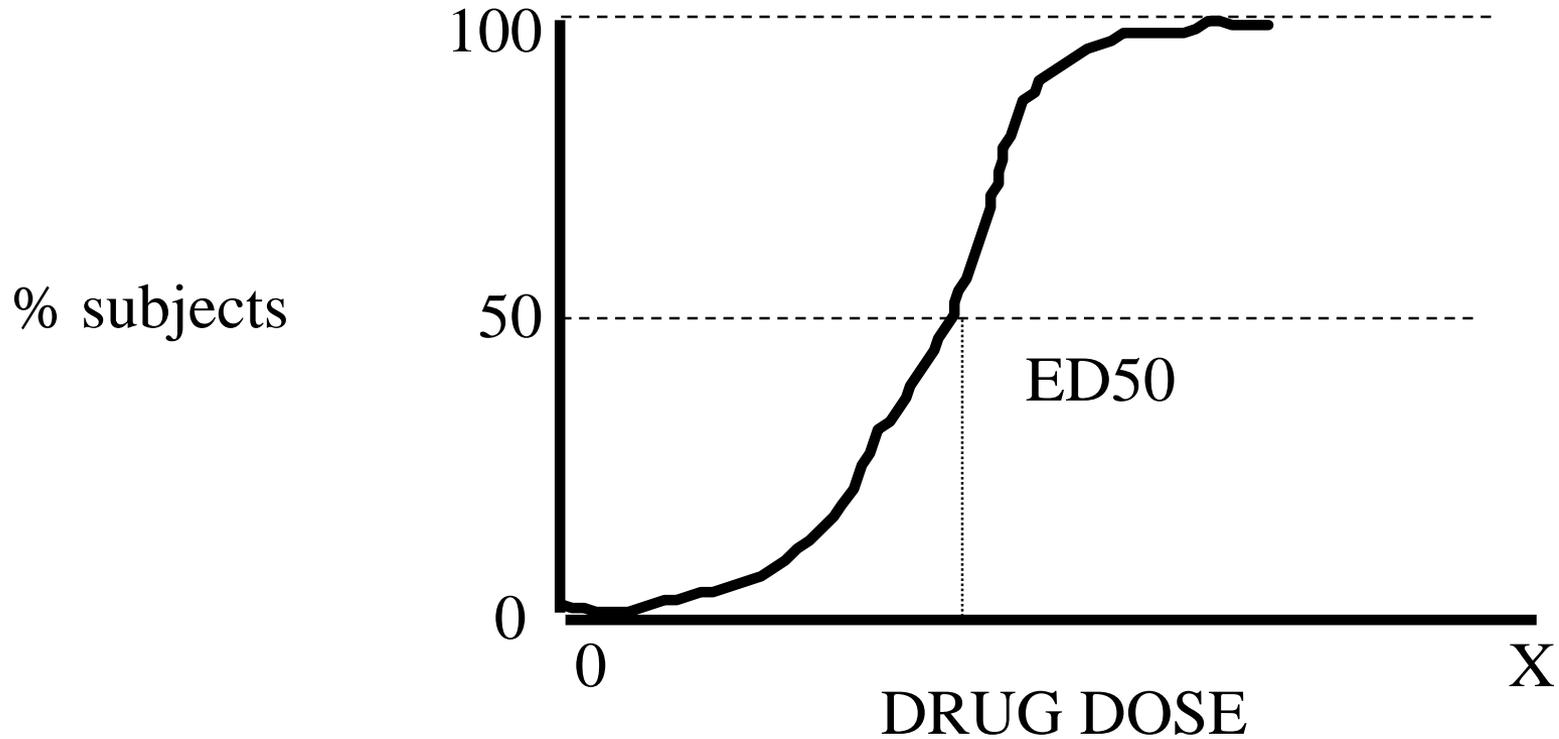


fT/MIC	β-lactams
fAUC ₀₋₂₄ /MIC	glycopeptides, macrolides, fluconazole
fCmax / MIC	aminoglycosides, daptomycin, fluoroquinolones



μ μ

:

 μ 

ED50: Η δόση που προκαλεί την επιθυμητή απάντηση στο 50% του πληθυσμού

μ μ : μ

/

Efficacy (ED_{50} = median effective dose)

Lethality (LD_{50} = median lethal dose)

Therapeutic Index = LD_{50} / ED_{50}

μ

μ

μ

Time-dependent

PK/PD index: **f%Time > MIC**

b-lactams

Concentration-dependent

PK/PD index:

C_{max}/MIC,

fAUC/MIC

aminoglycosides,

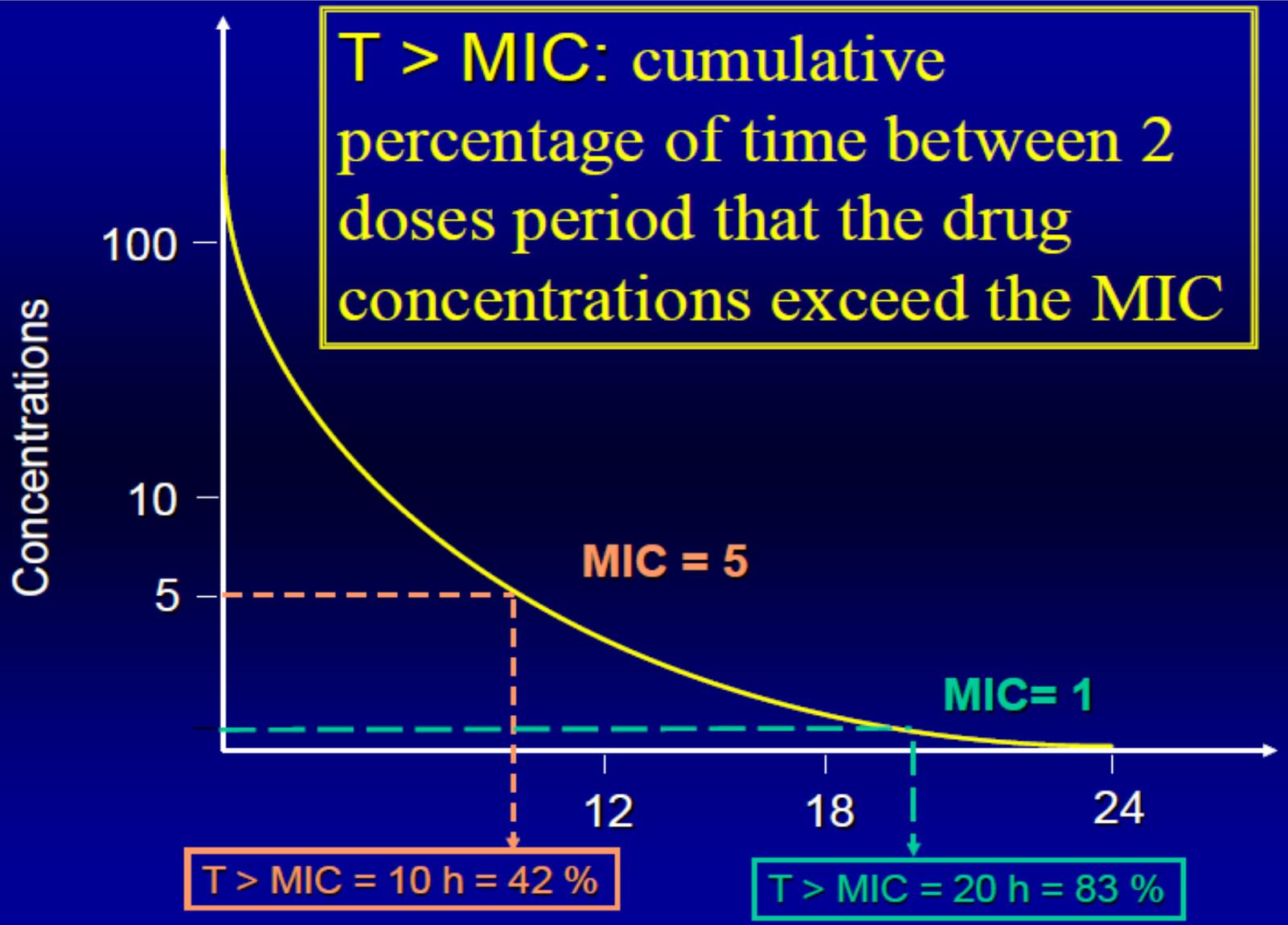
glycopeptides,

daptomycin,

macrolides,

Fluoroquinolones

fluconazole

μ μ μ μ 

T/MIC, $fAUC_{0-24}/MIC$, fC_{max}/MIC

A. Ποσοτική γνώση της MIC βοηθά στη καθοδήγηση της δόσης (στοχευμένη θεραπεία)

Vancomycin HAP

if MRSA MIC 0.5 mg/lt
If MRSA MIC 2 mg/lt

$fAUC_{0-24}/MIC = 400$ (target ratio)

$AUC_{0-24} = 200$ mg/ l/h $C_{min}=10$ mg/L
 $AUC_{0-24} = 800$ mg/l/h $C_{min}=20-25$ mg/L

B. Ο διαχωρισμός **S** **R** **I**

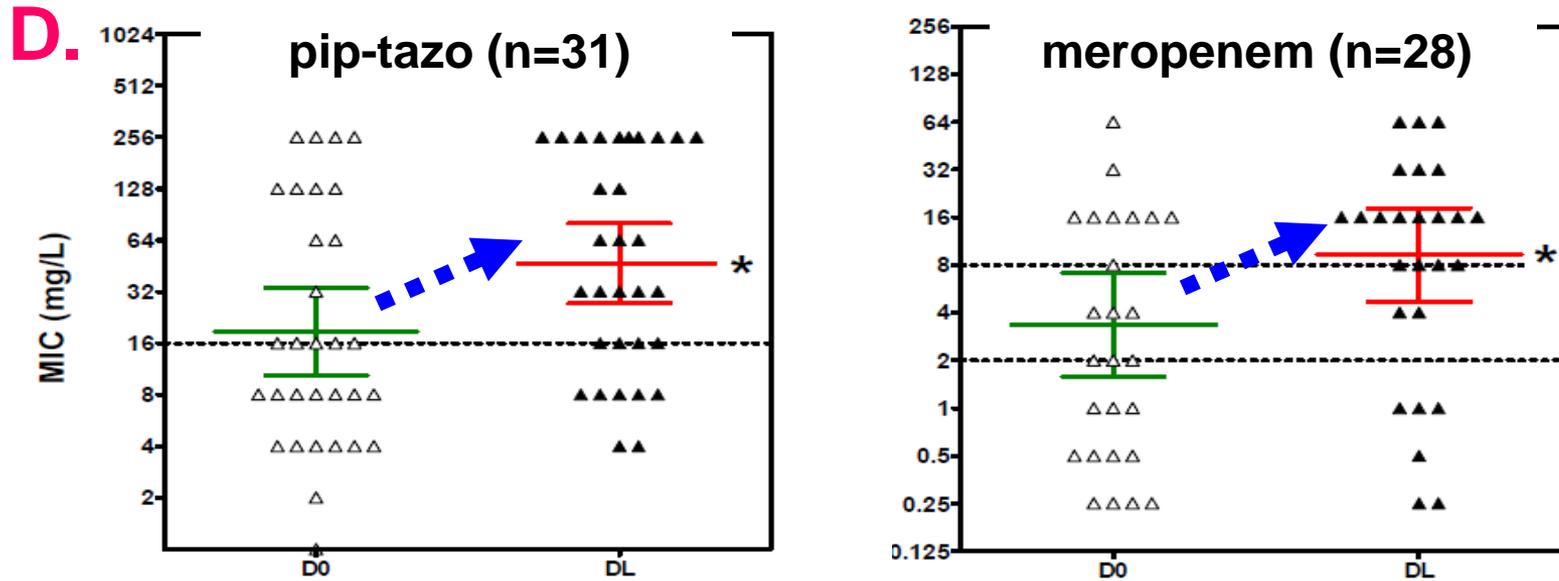
When "S" does not mean success: the importance of choice of antibiotic and dose on clinical and economic outcomes of severe infection.

Gillespie EL, Kuti JL, Nicolau DP .Conn Med;2005;69(4):203-10.

C. **EUCAST** **CLSI** **NCCLS**

Breakpoints:

,



Μεταβολές της MIC (low-level resistance) κατά τη διάρκεια της θεραπείας
P. aeruginosa in ICU patients HAP

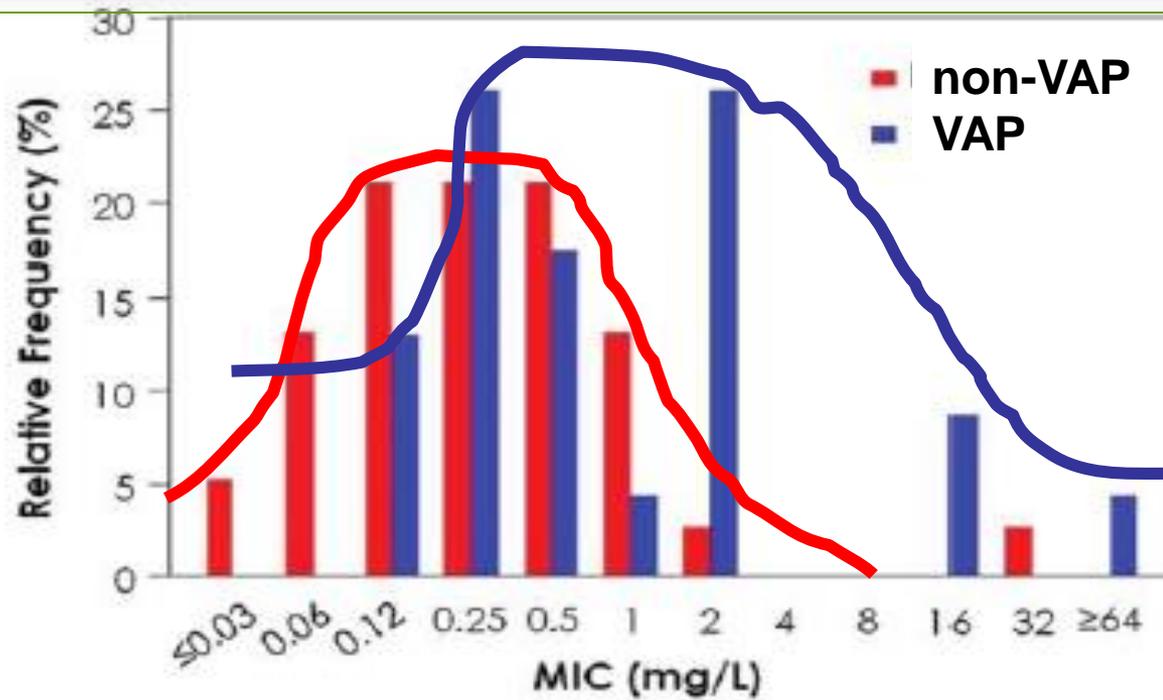
Riou et al. *Int J Antimicrob Agents*; 2010;36(6):513-22

E. DALI study Roberts J, et al. *CID* 2014; 58:1072-83

Limitations: 70% 246 μ μ δεν είχαν τιμή MIC

Graig WA. *CID* 2014

F.



H
 μ

μ
 μ

μ

MIC

μ

G. Carbapenems μ **MIC** στα συνεργικά σχήματα

“**carbapenem effect**” unlikely when their MICs are 16 g/ml

μ

μ

μ

-

μ

1. μ

μ

Inter-individual variability
Intra-individual variability

μ PK μ - μ
μ σε διαφορετικούς ασθενείς στον
ίδιο τον άρρωστο π.χ. της ΜΕΘ

PK variability

, ?

Absorption

Decreased perfusion of muscles, skin and splanchnic organs
Lower and **less reliable absorption** from per os, IV, IM SC

Distribution

Vasodilation and increased **vascular permeability**

Capillary leak syndrome and fluid shift from intravascular to interstitial space
Edema and **"third spacing"**

Infusion of fluids to maintain pressure

Hypoalbuminemia

Microvascular failure (tissue distribution decreases)

Renal elimination/Metabolism

Glomerular hyperfiltration, fluid resuscitation, vasopressin use

Reduced kidney perfusion and **acute kidney injury**

Decreased renal CL, potential need of renal replacement therapy

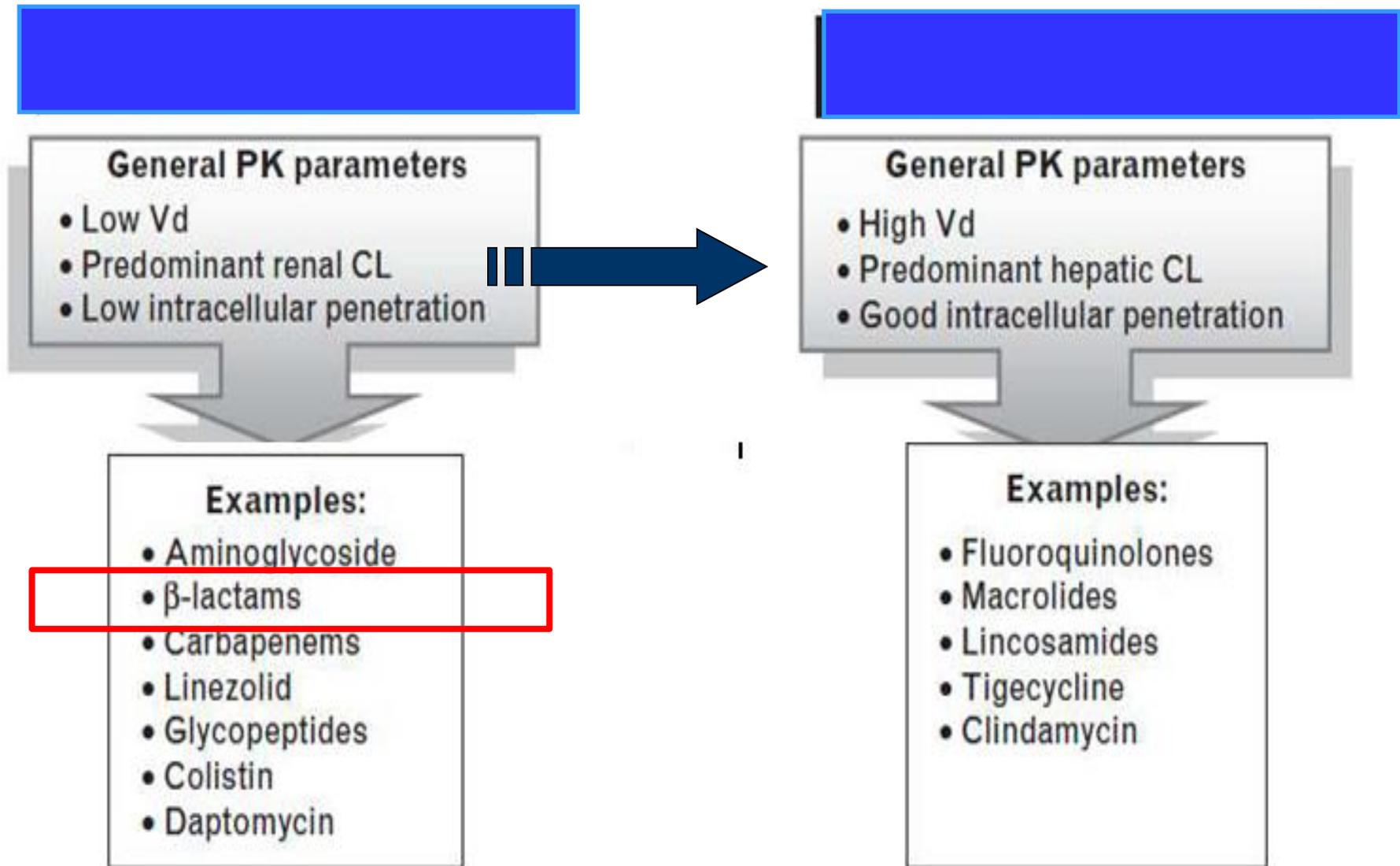
High inter-individual variability

Hepatic elimination/Metabolism

Reduced hepatic blood flow, liver failure, hypoproteinemia cholestasis,
hepatocellular injury

2.

Volume of distribution (V_d)

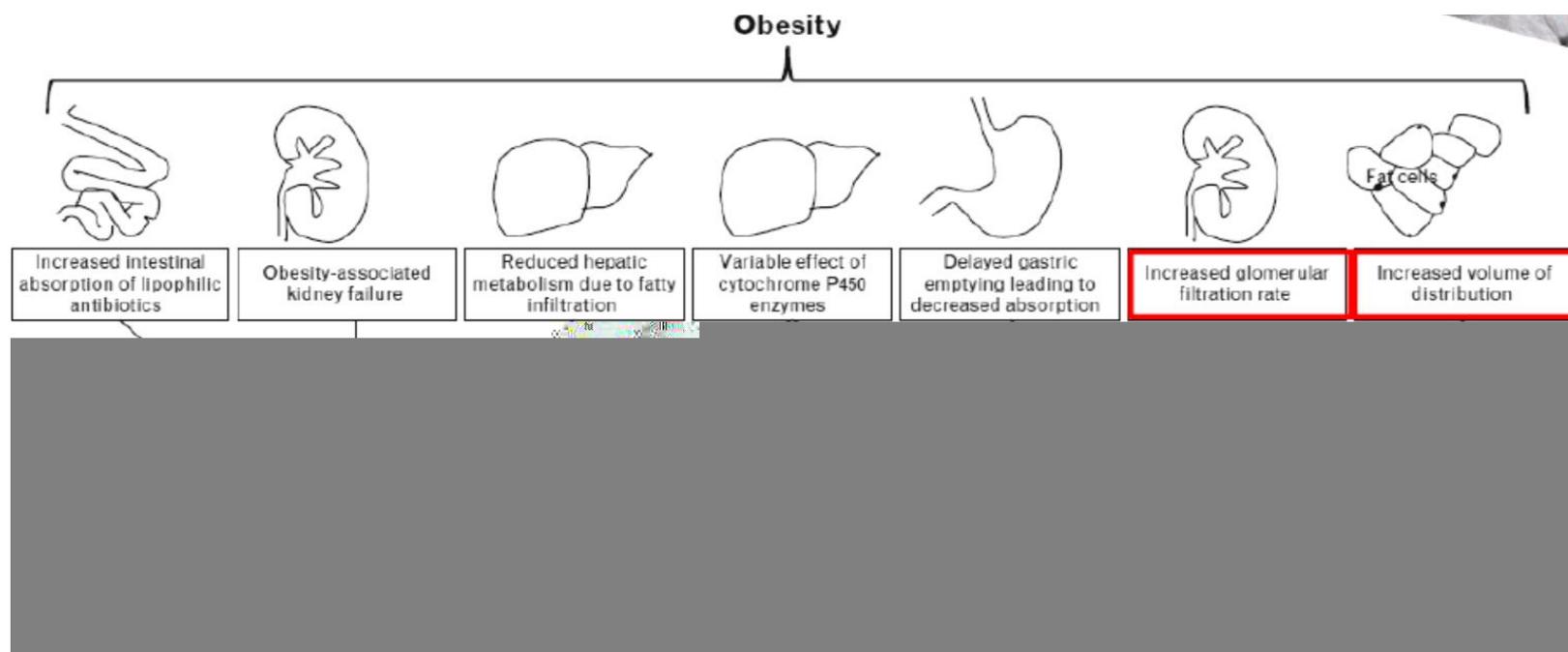


3. Obese patients (BMI>30)

- increases in adipose and lean masses
 - increase in blood volume
- increase the Vd** of both lipophilic and hydrophilic antimicrobials
-
- increased plasma concentrations of fatty acids and 1-acid glycoprotein
- protein binding** may be modified

Obese patients

- increased kidney size and renal blood flow } present an **augmented renal clearance (ARC)**



4.

μ

μ

μ

Προσοχή:

μ

:

-

μ

5. PK/PD index: $\%fT > k \times MIC$

free plasma concentration of beta-lactams >
multiple (“k”) of the **minimum inhibitory**
concentration (MIC) of the **causative bacteria** ($\%fT$
> $k \times MIC$)

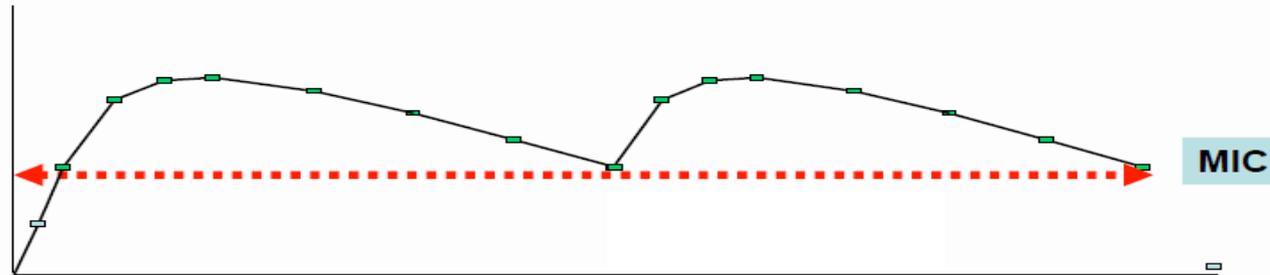
ECOFF:

MIC

μ μ μ

μ

5. PK/PD index: $fT_{4-8 \times MIC} = 100\%$



MIC; 4-8 x the MIC (C_{ss}):
maximum kill rate

μ ; 100 % Maximal
effect ICU Infections

$T > MIC$ to be bactericidal: 60-70% cephalosporins;
50% PCNs;
40% carbapenems

Target a steady state concentration of 4X MIC during continuous infusion

$$fT \quad 4 \times MIC = 100\%$$

fC_{min}

$>4 \text{ MIC}$

**κλινικό αποτέλεσμα,
επιλογή ανθεκτικών υποπληθυσμών**

**καλύτερο
αποτρέπει την**

fT 8 x MIC ???

- it is **useless, and even dangerous**, to exceed plasma free concentrations of beta-lactam antibiotics above eight times the MIC (i.e., %fT > 8× MIC).

Table 1 Convulsing activity of beta-lactams compared to penicillin G, from [67, 69, 70]

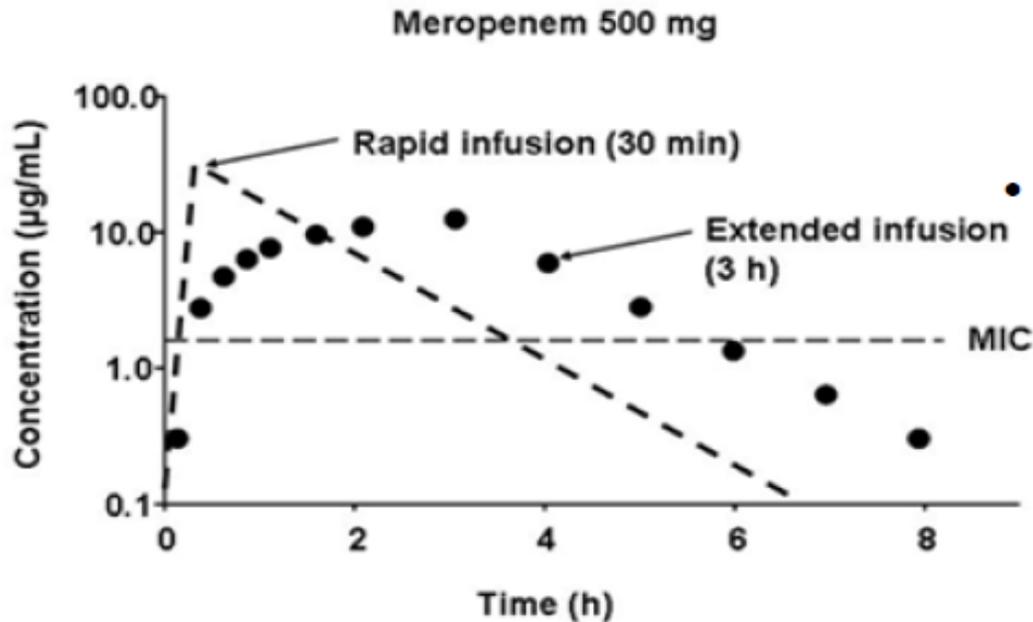
Beta-lactam	Relative pro-convulsive activity (reference: penicillin G = 100)
Cefazolin	294
Cefepime	160
<i>Penicillin G</i>	100
Imipenem	71
Aztreonam	42
Ampicillin	21
Ceftazidime	17
Meropenem	16
Ceftriaxone	12
Piperacillin	11
Cefotaxime	8,8
Cefoxitine	1,8

6.

Prolonged or continuous infusions

A. for infections due to bacteria with **high MIC** in order to increase the probability **of achieving the PK-PD targets**

Prolonged or continuous infusions



β -lactam Pharmacodynamics

- %fT>MIC
 - Vary among β -lactam subclasses & organisms

- Provide maximal kill
- Utilization of optimal amount of drug
- Prolong utility of drug in clinical practice
- Overcome elevated MIC's

μ

(prolonged infusions)

-lactams

μ

:

Gram (-) MDR
Cs

μ

μ

LD

:

MDR μ

[Arnold HM et al. Ann Pharmacother 2013.](#)

μ :

Vd, Clearance

μ (DM)

-lactams

temocillin > piperacillin > ceftazidime > cefepime ...

carbapenems are unstable (3–4h max)

Prolonged or continuous infusions

B. in critical care patients **with septic shock and/or a high severity score** in order to improve the clinical cure rate.

APACHE II score > 17

SoFA >9

Prolonged or continuous infusions

C. in critically ill patients **suffering from lower respiratory tract infections** in order to improve the clinical cure rate.

D. in critically ill patients **suffering from infections due to non-fermenting Gram-negative bacilli** in order to improve the clinical cure rate.

β -lactams are unstable molecules

temocillin > piperacillin > ceftazidime > cefepime ...
carbapenems are unstable (3–4h max)

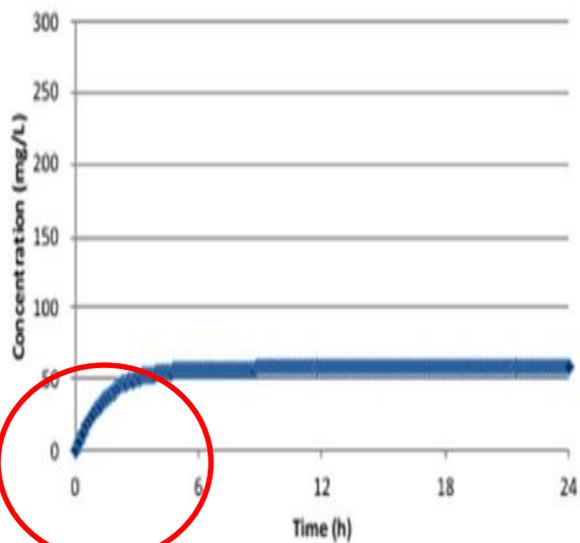
• key: 37°C 25°C 4°C

molecule	time (h)			
	≤ 6 h	12 h	24 h	> 24 h
penicillin G	■	■		■
ampicillin	■		■	■
oxacillin				■
piperacillin		■		■
temocillin			■	■
cefazolin			■	■
cefotaxime	■		■	■
ceftriaxone	■		■	■
ceftazidime		■	■	
cefepime		■	■	
imipenem	■		■	
meropenem	■		■	

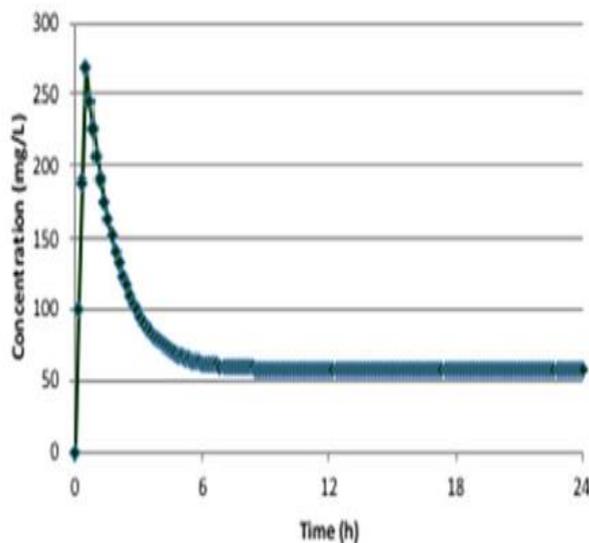
7. Loading dose in b lactams

Πριν την έναρξη της continuous or prolonged infusion

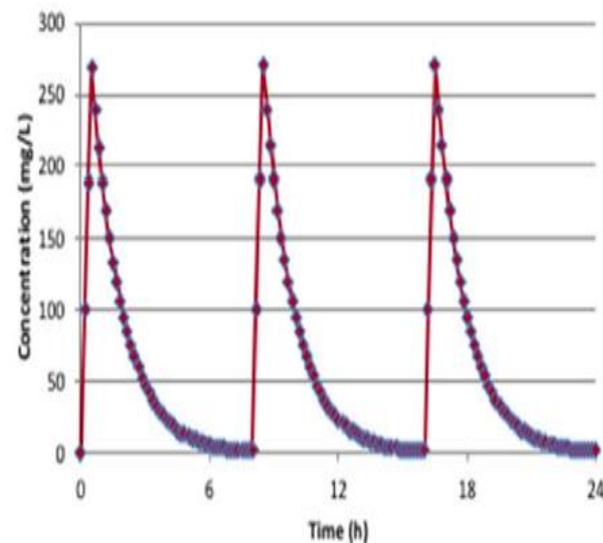
CI 12g/24h



Bolus 4g/30 min + CI



IA 4g x3/24h



achieves the greatest % fT MIC

Loading dose in b-lactams

??

μ

- lactams

:

- 1 Loading dose (. Meropenem 2gr/30 min,
Pip-tazo 4,5gr/30min
Imipenem 1 gm/30 min)

- 2 μ μ , 3
(Meropenem 2gr q6h 3 h max 8gr,
Imipenem 1gr over 2-3 hours to target up to MIC of 4 mg/L)

8. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) of beta-lactam antibiotics in critical care patients

- M - μ , , μ
- μ
- ARC
- Sepsis
- Volumes of distribution (Vd)
- BMI > 28
- Elderly
- CEFEPIME

Τί πρέπει να λάβω υπόψη :

() μ μ
μ (Vd)

Augmented Renal Clearance (ARC)

μ BMI
Ibumin

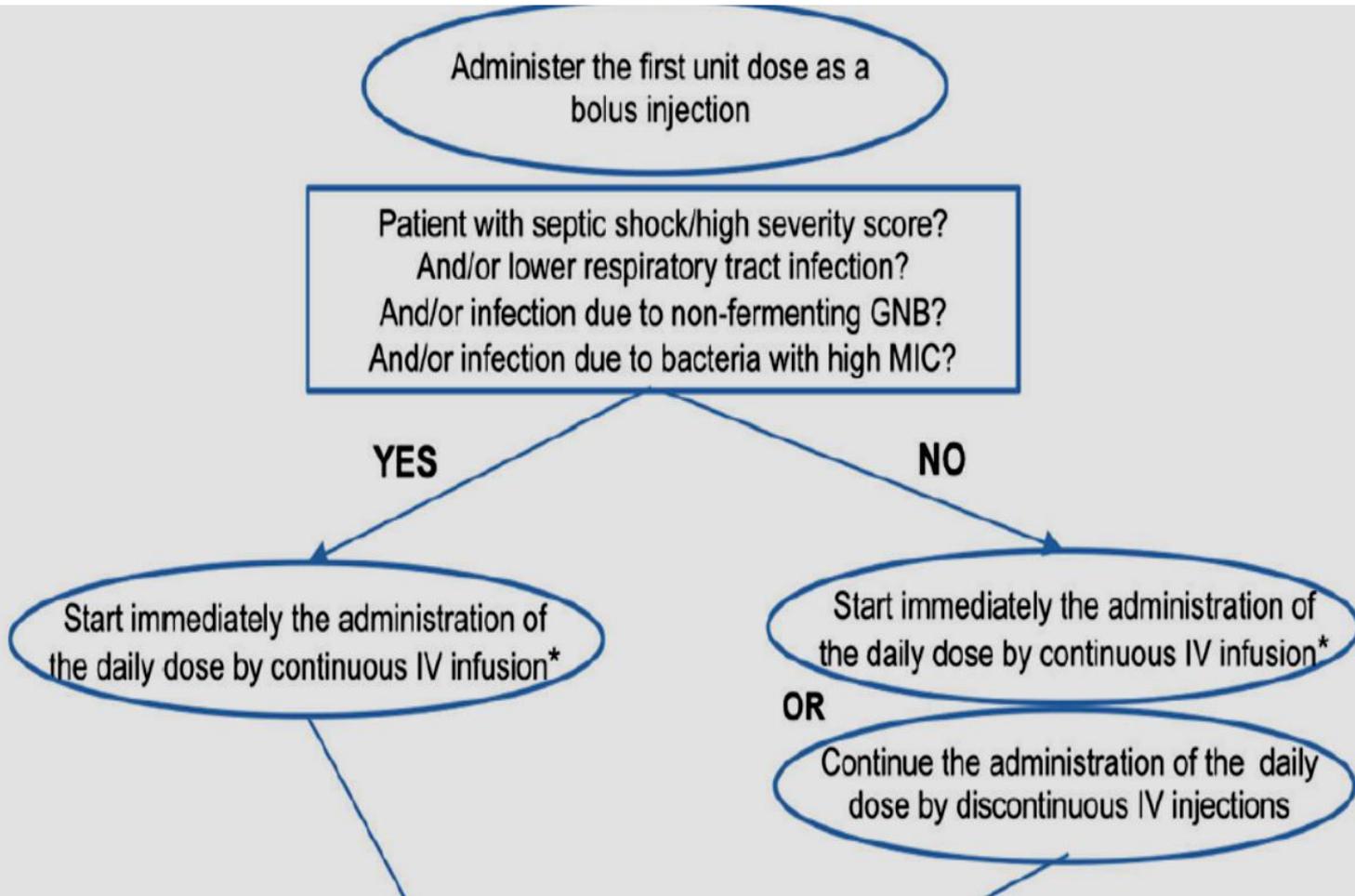
Τί πρέπει να κάνω:

Loading dose in b-lactams –

%fT > 4-8x MIC

Prolonged or continuous infusions

Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM)



Administer the first unit dose as a bolus injection

Patient with septic shock/high severity score?
And/or lower respiratory tract infection?
And/or infection due to non-fermenting GNB?
And/or infection due to bacteria with high MIC?

YES

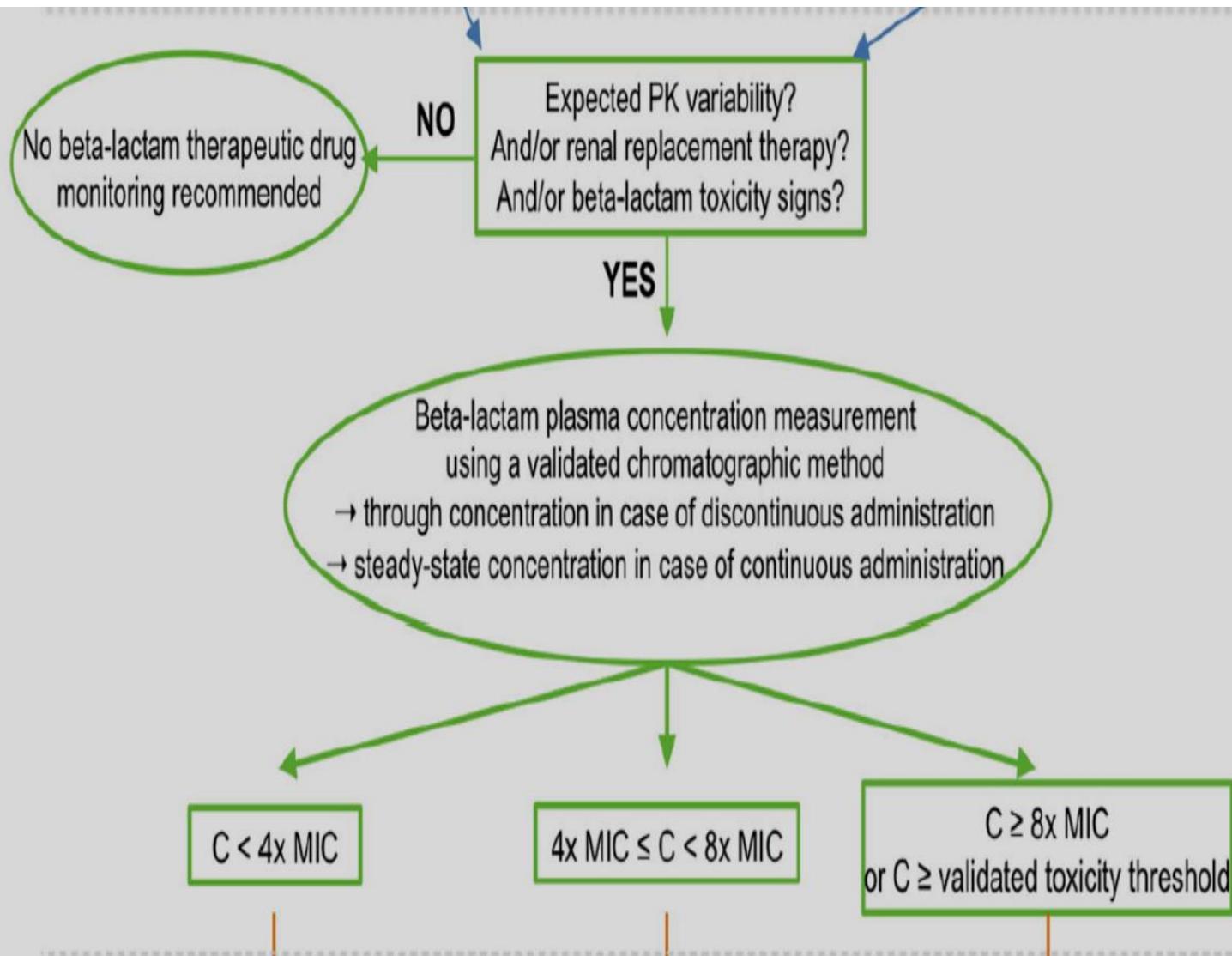
NO

Start immediately the administration of the daily dose by continuous IV infusion*

Start immediately the administration of the daily dose by continuous IV infusion*

OR

Continue the administration of the daily dose by discontinuous IV injections



After 24-48h of treatment

Discontinuous administration

Increase the unit dose by 25 to 50% **OR**
Fractionate the daily dose/switch to continuous infusion
+/- administer a rescue bolus

Continuous administration

Increase the daily dose
+/- administer a rescue bolus

Continue the same
therapeutic regimen

Discontinuous administration

Decrease the unit dose by 25 to 50%
+/- stop the treatment in case of toxicity signs
+/- RRT in case of toxicity signs and AKI

Continuous administration

Decrease the daily dose
+/- stop the treatment in case of toxicity signs
+/- RRT in case of toxicity signs and AKI

Resolution or occurrence of new organ failure(s)?
Initiation of RRT?
Fluid load or albumin infusion?

Treatment adjustment

ie of nt

-

μ

1.

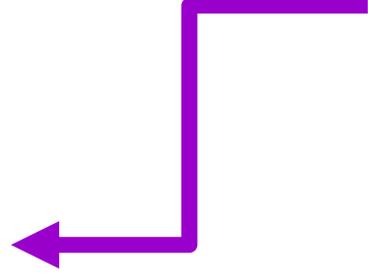
μ

μ

2.

25 to 50%

μ



μ

