



# **Dosage multiplexe d'antibiotiques en routine par UPLC/MS/MS et UPLC/DAD : intérêts biocliniques**

Dr. Gaspard BEAUNE, CH Annecy-Genevois  
26 Octobre 2017, CNBH



Présentation du Centre Hospitalier d'Annecy-Saint Julien en Genevois

Intérêt du dosage des ATB ?

Méthode et validation des dosages

Retours des cliniciens sur les dosages d'ATB

Conclusion



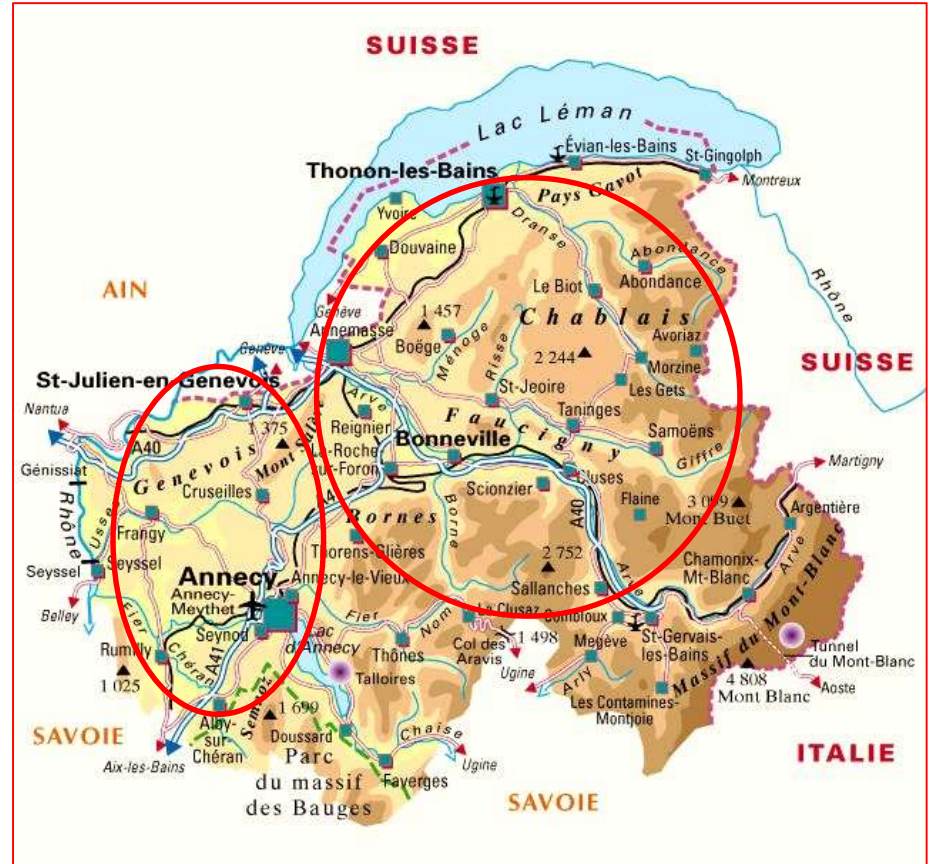
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# Présentation du CH Anancy-Saint Julien en Genevois



2008

1000 lits

Chirurgie cardiaque (500  
CEC/an), neurochirurgie,  
stroke center....



# Présentation du CH Anancy-Saint Julien en Genevois

40 millions de B



Présentation du Centre Hospitalier d'Annecy-Saint Julien en Genevois

## Intérêt du dosage des ATB ?

Les étapes pré analytiques et analytiques de ces dosages? Validation des méthodes

Retours des cliniciens sur les dosages d'ATB

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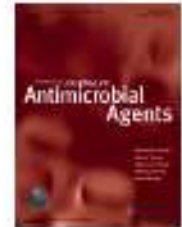
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## International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents

Volume 36, Issue 4, October 2010, Pages 332-339



### Therapeutic drug monitoring of $\beta$ -lactams in critically ill patients: proof of concept

Jason A. Roberts <sup>a, b, c</sup>  , Marta Ulldemolins <sup>a, d</sup>, Michael S. Roberts <sup>e, f</sup>, Brett McWhinney <sup>g</sup>,  
Jacobus Ungerer <sup>g</sup>, David L. Paterson <sup>h, i</sup>, Jeffrey Lipman <sup>a, c</sup>

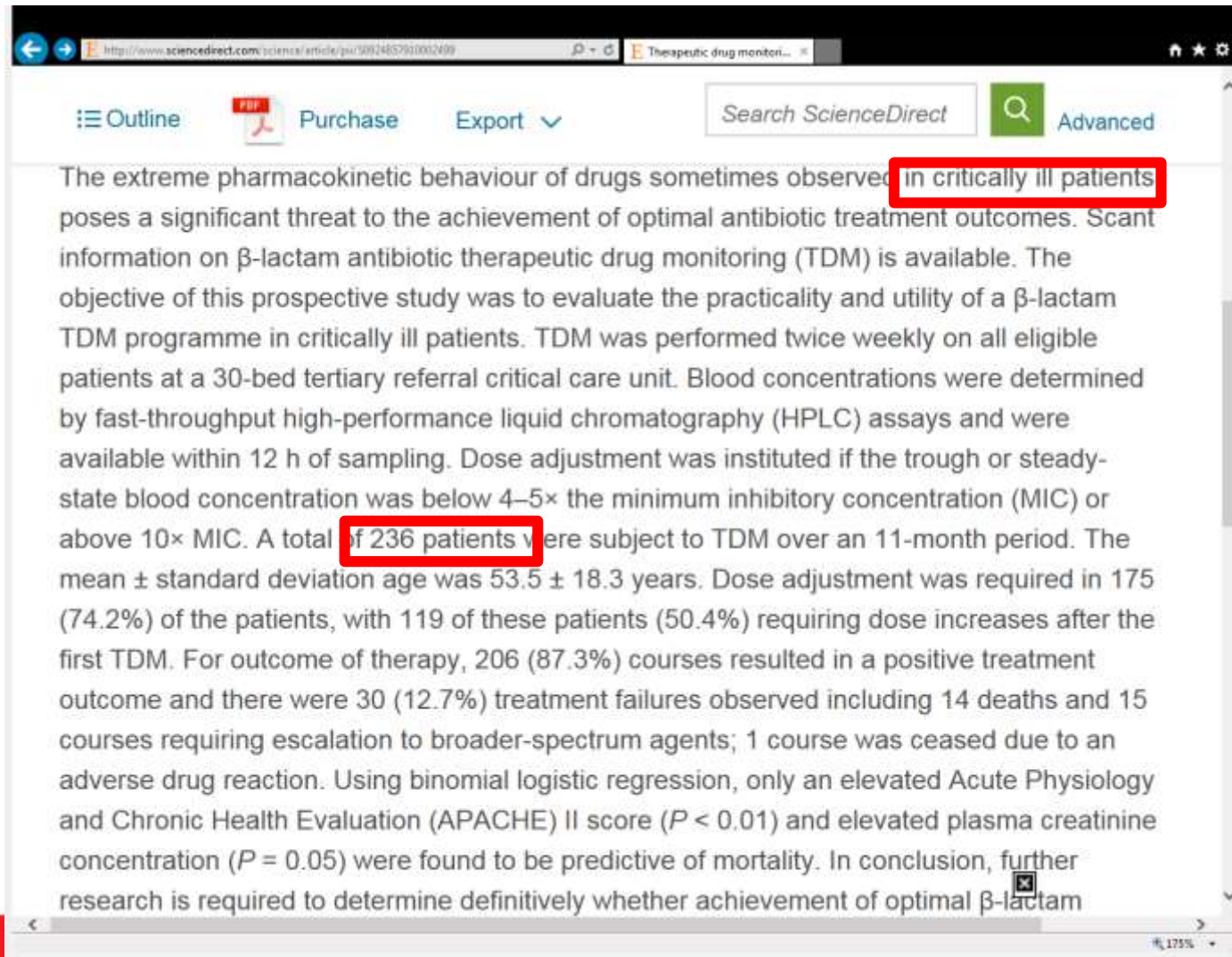
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## Intérêt du dosage des ATB

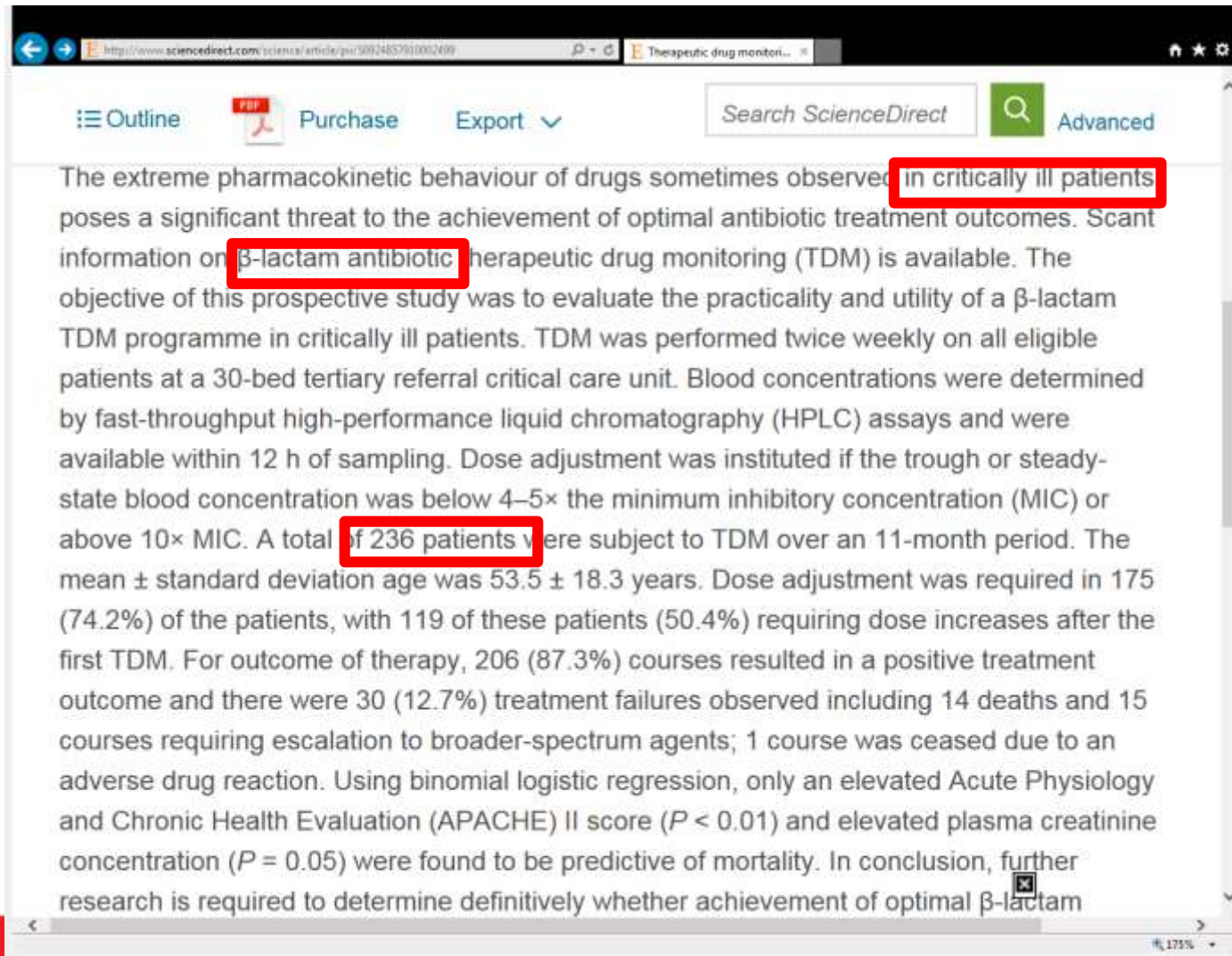


The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a ScienceDirect article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0924657910002498>. The page title is "Therapeutic drug monitor...". The article text is as follows:

The extreme pharmacokinetic behaviour of drugs sometimes observed in critically ill patients poses a significant threat to the achievement of optimal antibiotic treatment outcomes. Scant information on  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) is available. The objective of this prospective study was to evaluate the practicality and utility of a  $\beta$ -lactam TDM programme in critically ill patients. TDM was performed twice weekly on all eligible patients at a 30-bed tertiary referral critical care unit. Blood concentrations were determined by fast-throughput high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) assays and were available within 12 h of sampling. Dose adjustment was instituted if the trough or steady-state blood concentration was below 4–5 $\times$  the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) or above 10 $\times$  MIC. A total of 236 patients were subject to TDM over an 11-month period. The mean  $\pm$  standard deviation age was 53.5  $\pm$  18.3 years. Dose adjustment was required in 175 (74.2%) of the patients, with 119 of these patients (50.4%) requiring dose increases after the first TDM. For outcome of therapy, 206 (87.3%) courses resulted in a positive treatment outcome and there were 30 (12.7%) treatment failures observed including 14 deaths and 15 courses requiring escalation to broader-spectrum agents; 1 course was ceased due to an adverse drug reaction. Using binomial logistic regression, only an elevated Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score ( $P < 0.01$ ) and elevated plasma creatinine concentration ( $P = 0.05$ ) were found to be predictive of mortality. In conclusion, further research is required to determine definitively whether achievement of optimal  $\beta$ -lactam

The screenshot also shows navigation options: Outline, Purchase, Export, Search ScienceDirect, and Advanced. The page number 175 is visible at the bottom right.

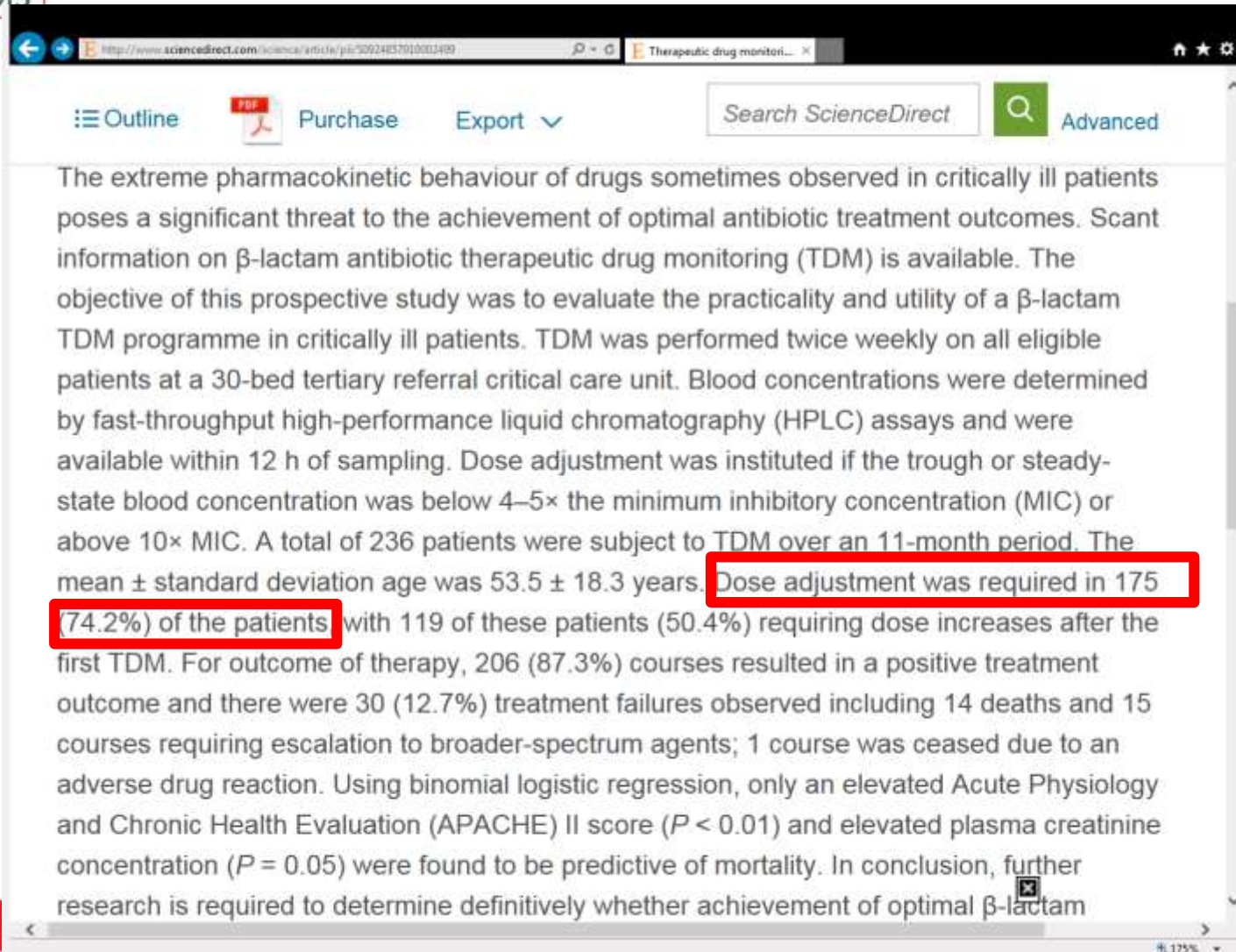
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The extreme pharmacokinetic behaviour of drugs sometimes observed in critically ill patients poses a significant threat to the achievement of optimal antibiotic treatment outcomes. Scant information on beta-lactam antibiotic therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) is available. The objective of this prospective study was to evaluate the practicality and utility of a beta-lactam TDM programme in critically ill patients. TDM was performed twice weekly on all eligible patients at a 30-bed tertiary referral critical care unit. Blood concentrations were determined by fast-throughput high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) assays and were available within 12 h of sampling. Dose adjustment was instituted if the trough or steady-state blood concentration was below 4–5× the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) or above 10× MIC. A total of 236 patients were subject to TDM over an 11-month period. The mean ± standard deviation age was 53.5 ± 18.3 years. Dose adjustment was required in 175 (74.2%) of the patients, with 119 of these patients (50.4%) requiring dose increases after the first TDM. For outcome of therapy, 206 (87.3%) courses resulted in a positive treatment outcome and there were 30 (12.7%) treatment failures observed including 14 deaths and 15 courses requiring escalation to broader-spectrum agents; 1 course was ceased due to an adverse drug reaction. Using binomial logistic regression, only an elevated Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score ( $P < 0.01$ ) and elevated plasma creatinine concentration ( $P = 0.05$ ) were found to be predictive of mortality. In conclusion, further research is required to determine definitively whether achievement of optimal beta-lactam

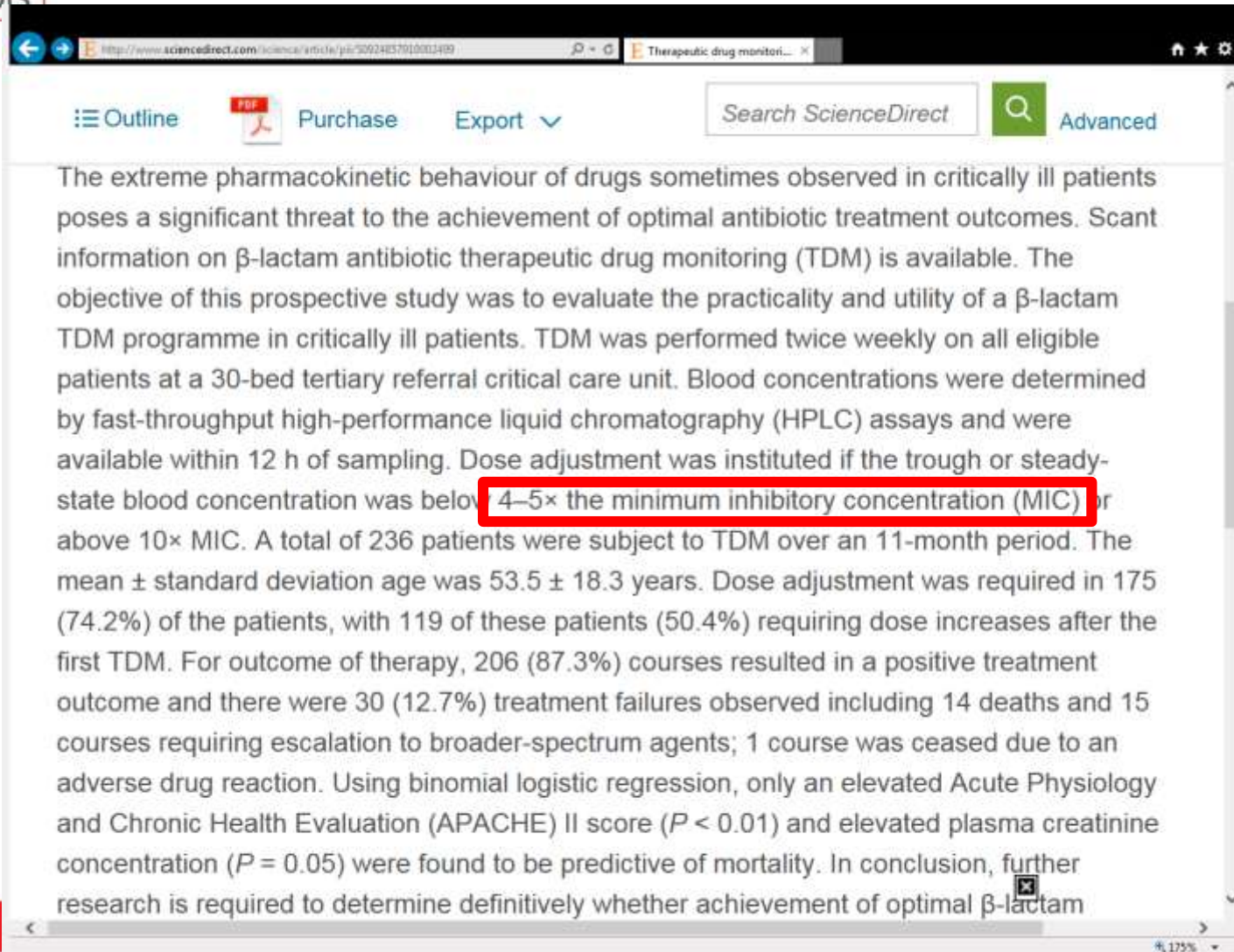
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Outline Purchase Export Search ScienceDirect Advanced

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175%



## Intérêt du dosage des ATB

Pourquoi les doses standards administrées inadaptées chez presque  $\frac{3}{4}$  des patients en choc septique?



## Intérêt du dosage des ATB

Fluctuations très importantes des concentrations en ATB  
chez les patients à pronostic grave



## Intérêt du dosage des ATB

Pourquoi ces fluctuations?

## Pourquoi ces fluctuations ?

### Facteurs

- physiologiques
- liés à la clinique du patient



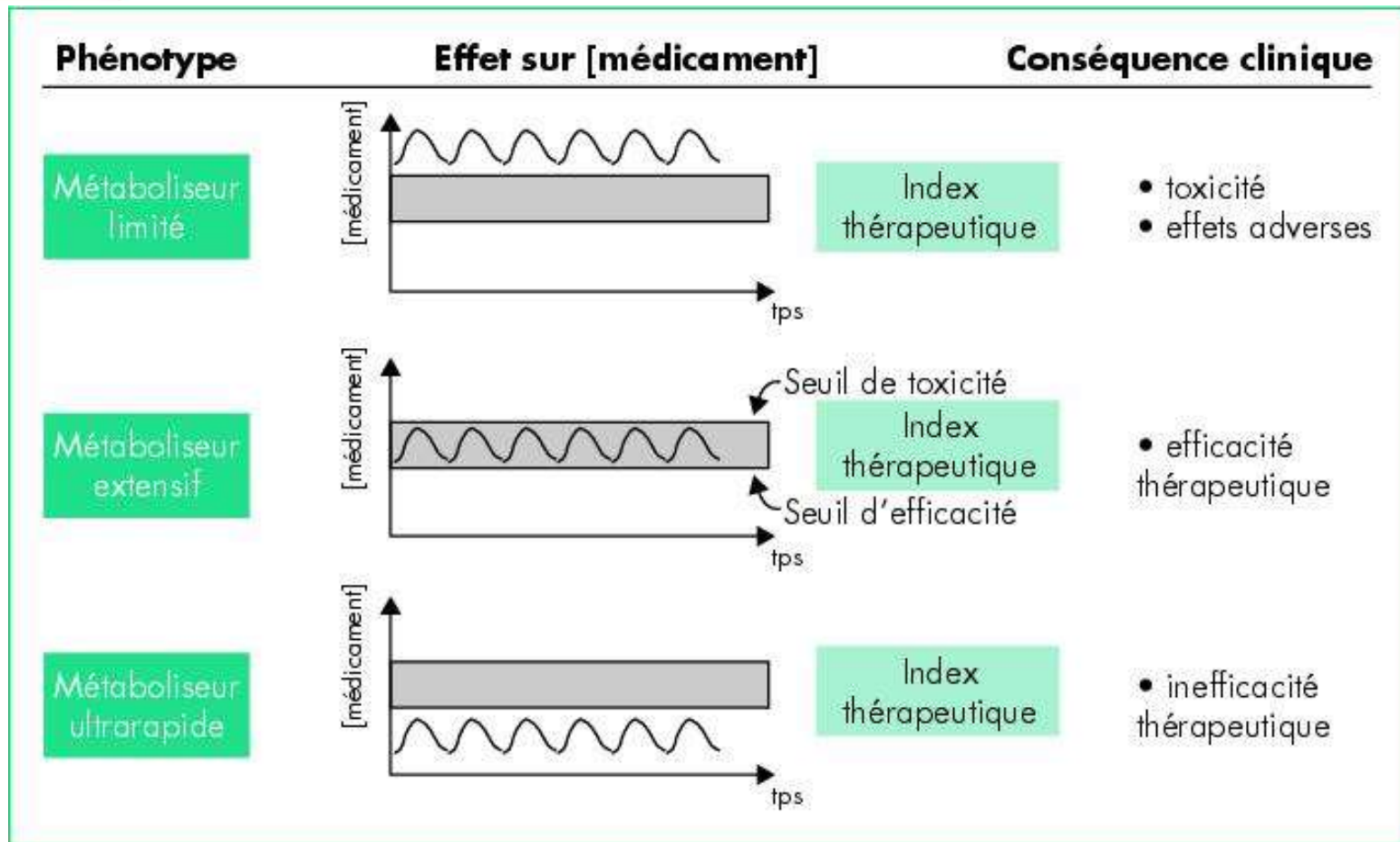


## Pourquoi ces fluctuations ?

### Facteurs

- physiologiques
- liés à la clinique du patient

## Forts polymorphismes du métabolisme (cytochromes), ...





## Pourquoi ces fluctuations ?

### Facteurs

- physiologiques
- liés à la clinique du patient



## **CHOC SEPTIQUE OU SEPSIS SEVERE**

- Instabilité hémodynamique (VD)

## **CHOC SEPTIQUE OU SEPSIS SEVERE**

Instabilité hémodynamique (VD)



## CHOC SEPTIQUE OU SEPSIS SEVERE

Instabilité hémodynamique (VD)



Clairance de la créatinine diminuée

Altération des fonctions hépatiques



## **CHOC SEPTIQUE OU SEPSIS SEVERE**

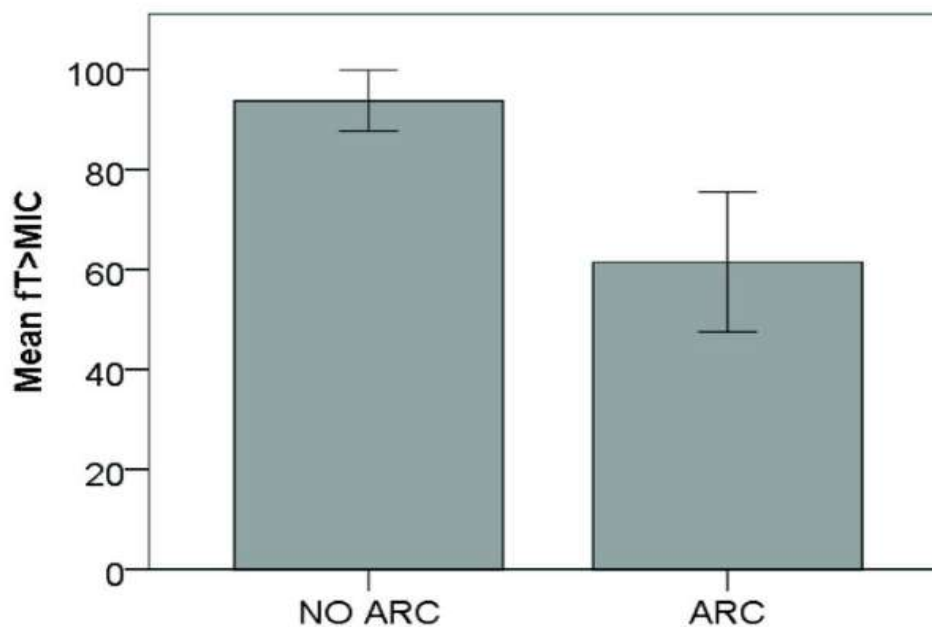
- ARC: Augmentation Renal Clearance



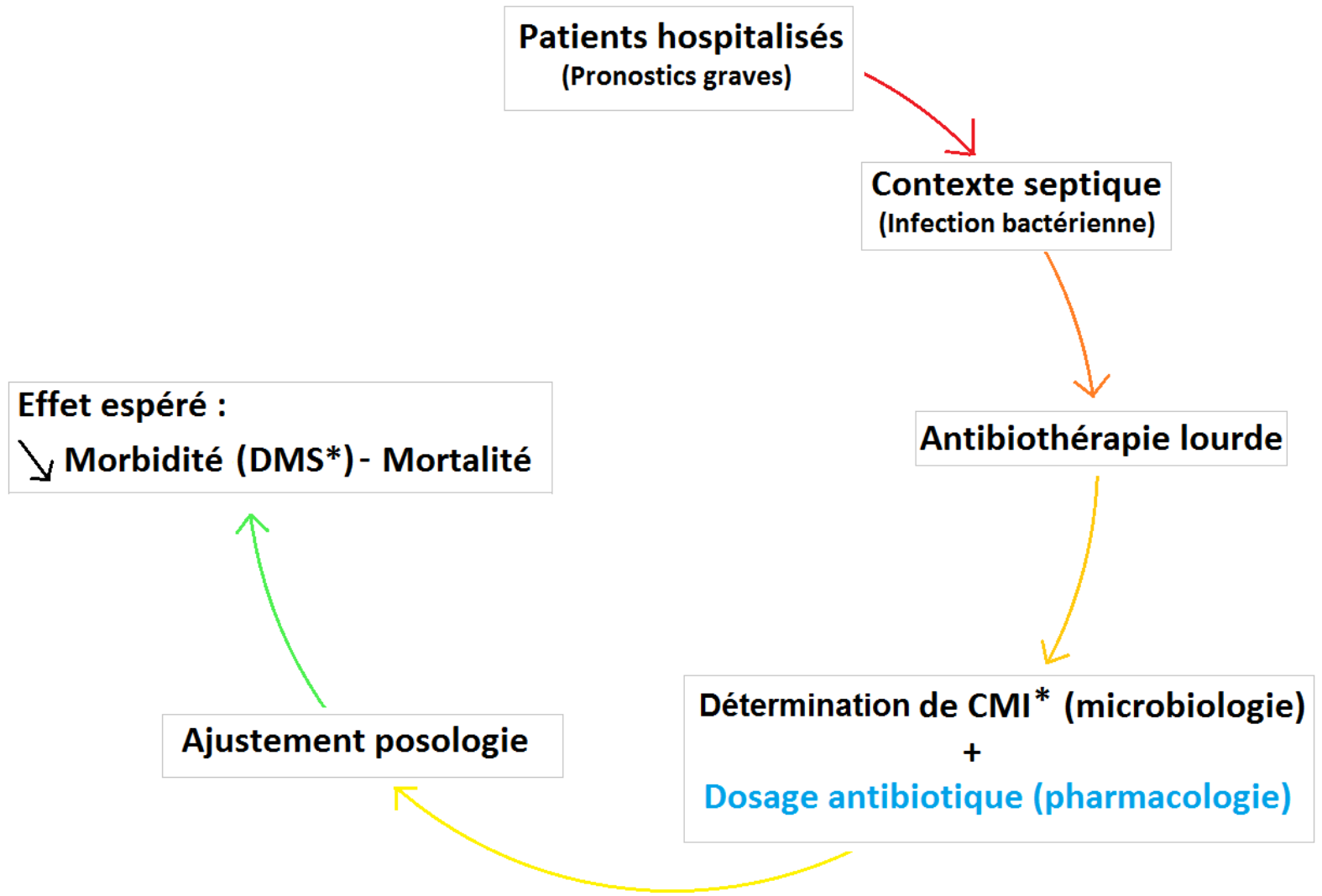
# Meropenem and piperacillin/tazobactam prescribing in critically ill patients: does augmented renal clearance affect pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic target attainment when extended infusions are used?

Mieke Carlier, Sofie Carrette, Jason A Roberts, Veronique Stove, Alain Verstraete, Eric Hoste, Pieter Depuydt, Johan Decruyenaere, Jeffrey Lipman, Steven C Wallis and Jan J De Waele ✉

*Critical Care* 2013 17:R84









Présentation du Centre Hospitalier d'Annecy-Saint Julien en Genevois

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# Dosage en routine des antibiotiques par UPLC-MS/MS



- **Panel N°1: 7 ATB**

- Cloxacilline
- Méropénem
- Amoxicilline
- Céfotaxime
- Pipéracilline
- Linézolide
- Ceftazidime

- **Panel N°2: 4 ATB**

- Ciprofloxacine
- Clindamycine
- Lévofloxacine
- Rifampicine

# Dosage en routine des antibiotiques par UPLC-PDA

## Acquity UPLC H-Class/PDA



- **Panel N°3 : 2 ATB**
  - Céfépime
  - Céfazoline



# Dosage en routine des antibiotiques

- **Traitement de l'échantillon**

- Matrice : sérum
- Simple précipitation protéique

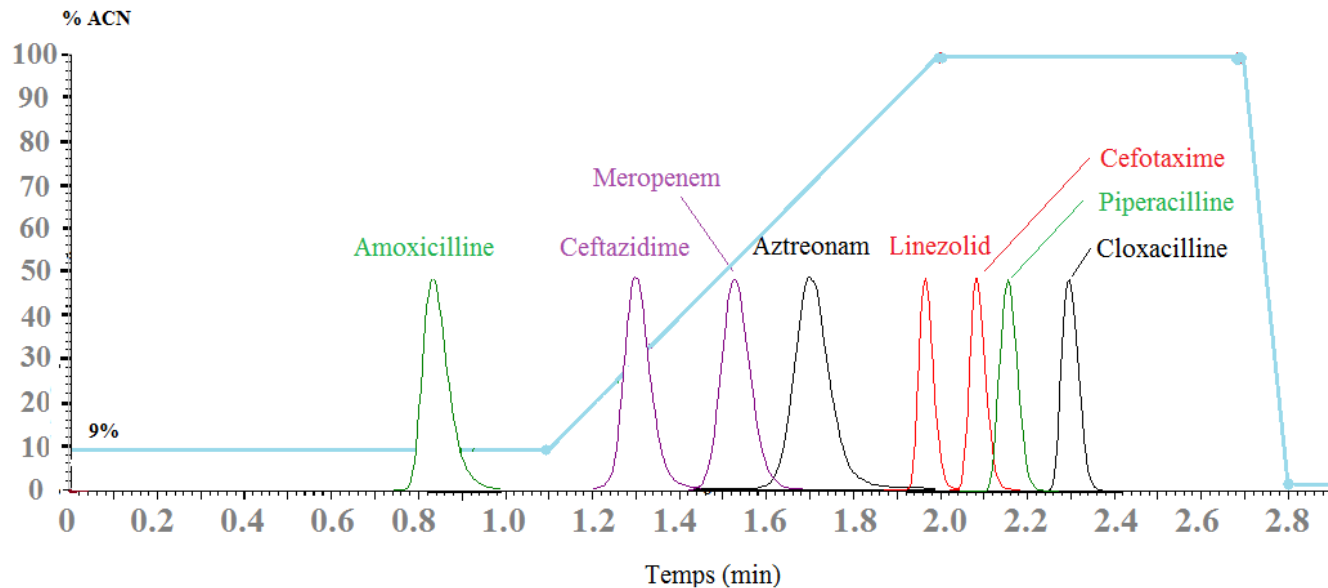
- **Conditions chromatographiques et MS**

Optimisation de la méthode

- Colonne
- Gradient (phases mobiles & programme d'élution)
- Paramètres MS (tension de cône, transitions MRM) ou PDA (données spectrales)

# Dosage en routine des antibiotiques

Profil chromatographique :



**Temps d'analyse réduit à 4 minutes sans coélution**



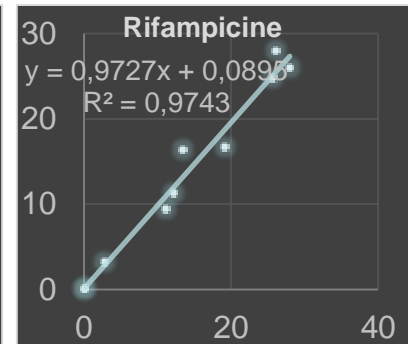
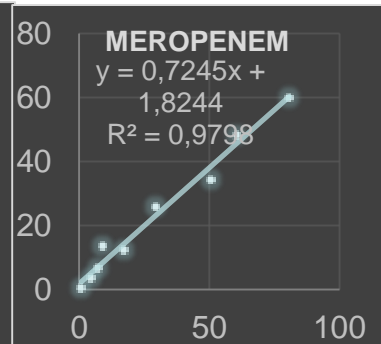
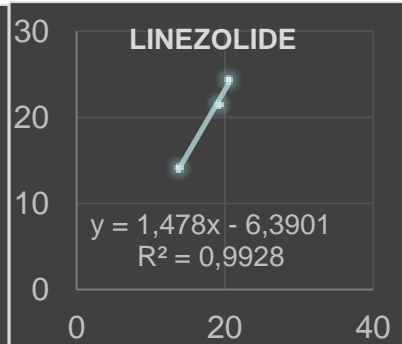
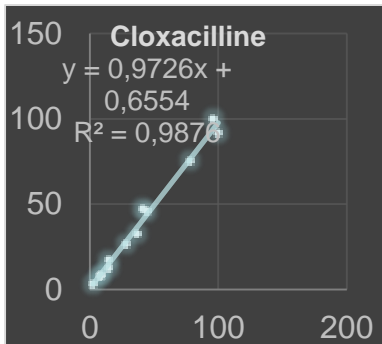
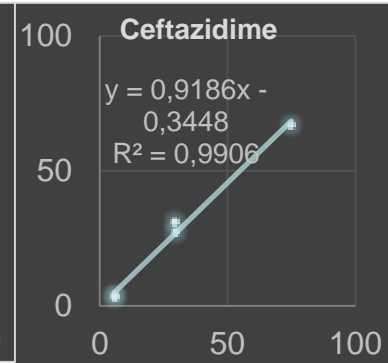
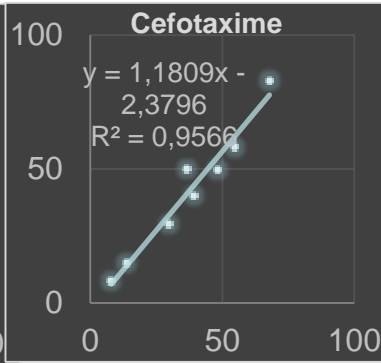
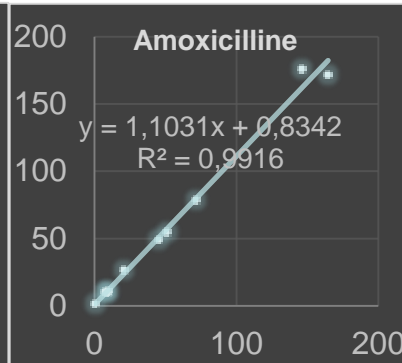
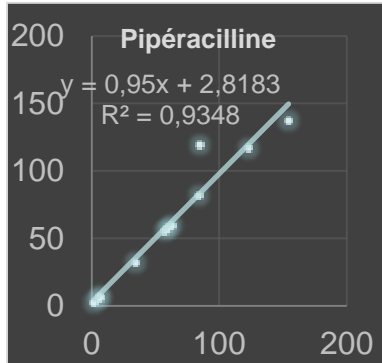
## Validation des méthodes

- Fidélité du dosage
- Justesse: Corrélation avec CQE (Asqualab) et labo de référence
- Sensibilité du dosage: LOQ
- Domaines de linéarité
- Stabilité préanalytique
- Type de prélèvement: tube hépariné ou tube sec
- Interférences: influence de IHL
- Rendement d'extraction et effet matrice





# Validation des méthodes





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Intérêt du dosage des ATB

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**Retours des cliniciens sur les dosages d'ATB**

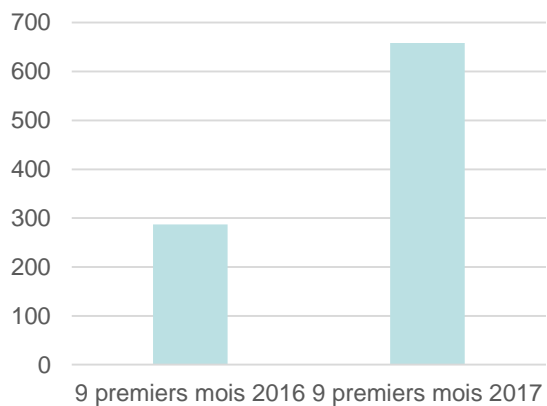
Conclusion



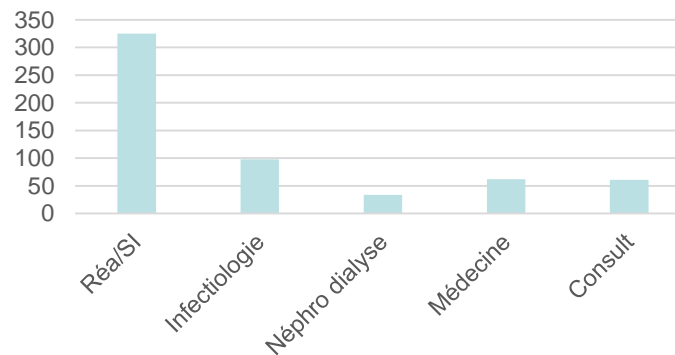
## Retour des cliniciens

- Résultats rendus dans la journée
  - Réception des prélèvements avant 10 h
  - Garantissant un ajustement de posologie le jour même
  
- Objectifs PK/PD toujours atteints dans les 12 heures  
au moins 4 fois la CMI atteints dans 100% des cas tout en  
restant en dessous des seuils dits toxiques

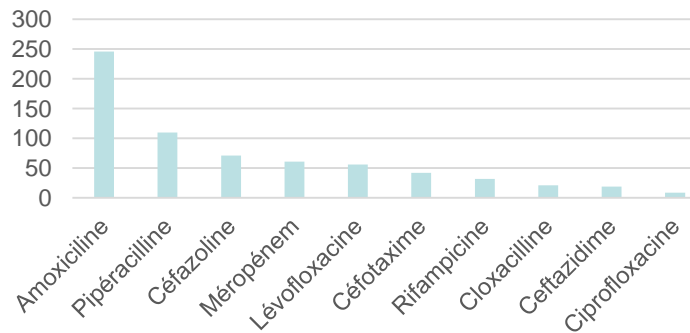
### Nombre de dosage d'ATB



### Répartition des dosages d'ATB selon les prescripteurs



### Répartition en fonction du type d'ATB



## 1. Quid de la pharmacodynamie? Diffusion très inégale dans le foyer qui décharge?

- LCR: méningite
- Urine
- Pleural
- Digestif: dosages biliaire et ascite
- Osseux???

## **2. Obtention plus tardive de identification du germe antibiogramme : S/I/R CMI**

**ce qui impose de partir d'une situation empirique**

- Exemple CMI à 16
- Objectifs d'emblée 4 à 5 x la CMI soit entre 64 et 80 mg/l
- Puis on ajuste les doses une fois le germe identifié et la CMI déterminée

## Retour des cliniciens

3. **Seuils de toxicité** des ATB pas toujours bien définis ou très variables
  - neurotoxicité convulsions (bêta-lactamines)
  - thrombopénies (linézolide)



# Retour des cliniciens

## 4. Quand faut-il prélever? Pas toujours bien défini

- PERFUSION continue Steady State
- PERFUSION discontinue (exemple de la lévo): pic à partir de la 3<sup>ème</sup> injection





# Retour des cliniciens

Globalement : surdosage

Sous-dosages moins fréquents linézolide sur BMR avec CMI hautes

Cas particulier de la dialyse

- Ultrafiltration

- Hémofiltration

- Hémodiafiltration



## QUID DE LA PCT ?

La normalisation de la PCT autoriserait l'arrêt des ATB chez les patients en état de sepsis

fixer une durée du traitement « à la carte »

économie d'ATB

## QUID DE LA PCT ?

Si PCT reste élevée: que faut-il penser?

- Antibiothérapie non adaptée?
- Poso insuffisante?
- Mauvaise diffusion de l'ATB dans le site infecté qui continue à décharger



Continuer/arrêter ou modifier??????

## QUID DE LA PCT ?

Si la PCT se normalise

Critères clinico-biologiques d'amélioration de l'état du patient **priment** pour arrêter l'antibiotique

- stabilisation hémodynamique avec diminution des amines
- amélioration et normalisation de la biologie standard



## Conclusion sur la PCT

La PCT dans le suivi d'un sepsis n'apporte pas de plus-value au clinicien dans sa stratégie thérapeutique si le patient est déjà monitoré par la détermination du Rapport[]/CMI



Présentation du Centre Hospitalier d'Annecy-Saint Julien en Genevois

Pourquoi et pour qui doser les ATB ?

Les étapes pré analytiques et analytiques de ces dosages? Validation des méthodes

Retours des cliniciens sur les dosages d'ATB

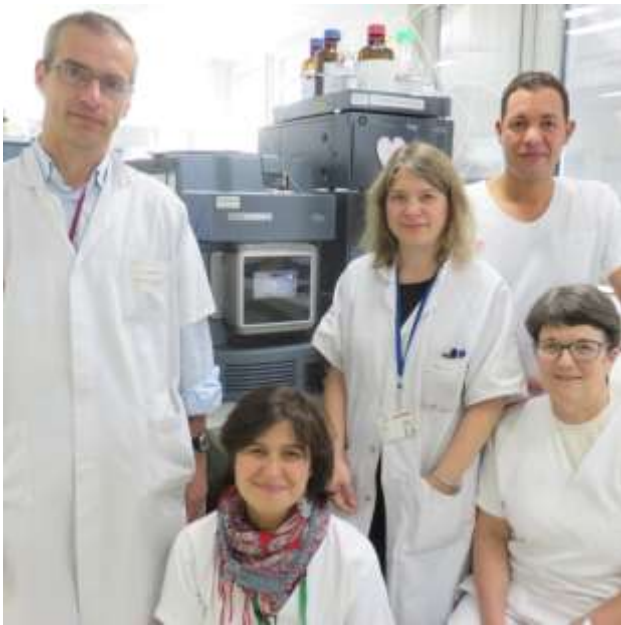
**Conclusion**



## Conclusion

- Projet très intéressant : groupe PK/PD
- Daptomycine/ceftriaxone/conazolés.....
- Fraction libre

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION



QUESTIONS ?