

UPDATE ON NOVEL ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPIES AND PNEUMONIA VACCINATION GUIDELINES

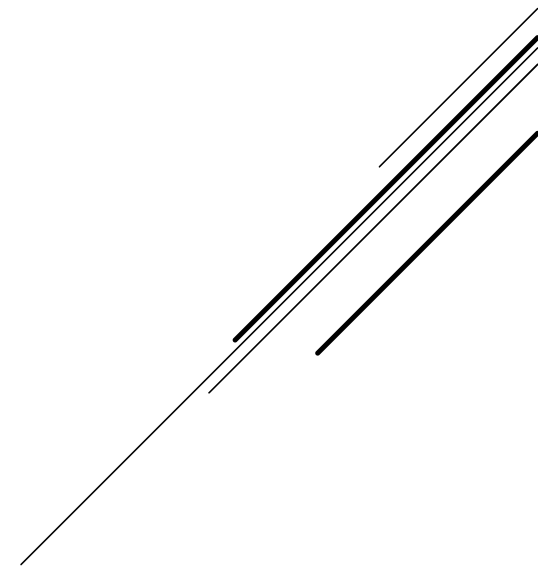
February 23rd, 2015

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OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Describe the new recommendations regarding pneumococcal vaccinations
- ▶ Explain the place in therapy of Rapivab and restrictions to its use at the institution
- ▶ Review the evidence behind Zerbaxa and identify its niche in therapy
- ▶ Understand the potential use of Dalvance and Orbactiv
- ▶ Assess the utilization of Sivextro and evidence supporting its efficacy



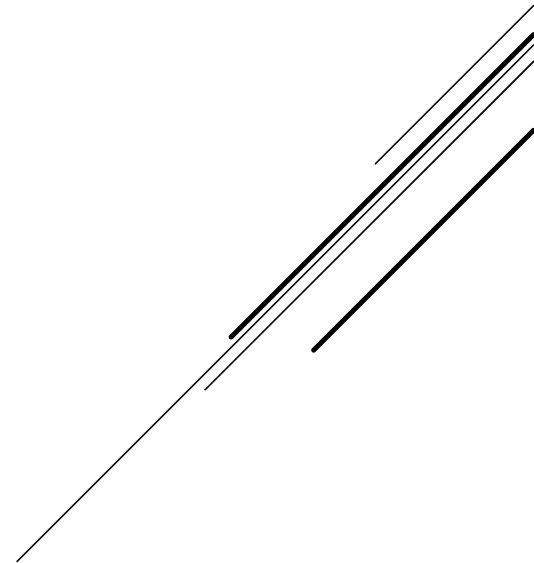
PNEUMONIA IMMUNIZATION

- ▶ Currently two pneumococcal vaccines available
- ▶ Pneumovax 23 (PPSV23)
 - ▶ Given IM or SQ
 - ▶ Chronic health condition, smoker, LTC resident
 - ▶ Broader target population
- ▶ Prevnar 13 (PCV13)
 - ▶ Given only IM and only once*
 - ▶ Immunocompromising condition, CSF leak, cochlear implant, asplenia
 - ▶ Serotype: 6A

PNEUMONIA IMMUNIZATION

- ▶ ACIP initially recommended:
 - ▶ PCV13 for pts 19-64 YO w/immunocompromising condition(s)
 - ▶ PPSV23 for same pt population, pts w/chronic health condition, & pts ≥ 65 YO

- ▶ ACIP now recommend:
 - ▶ PCV13 for pts 19-64 YO w/immunocompromising conditions + **pts ≥ 65 YO** (in series w/PPSV23)



PNEUMONIA IMMUNIZATION

- ▶ Evidence behind recommendation:
- ▶ CAPiTA trial
 - ▶ N=85,000 adults ≥ 65 YO
 - ▶ 45.6% efficacy vs vaccine-type pneumo. PNA
 - ▶ 45% efficacy vs vaccine-type non-bacteremic pneumo. PNA
 - ▶ **75% efficacy vs vaccine type invasive pneumo. dx***
- ▶ Two randomized immunogenicity studies:
 - ▶ PCV13 induced immune response \geq vs PPSV23
 - ▶ PPSV23 as initial dose in series elicited $<$ antibody response vs PCV13

PNEUMONIA IMMUNIZATION

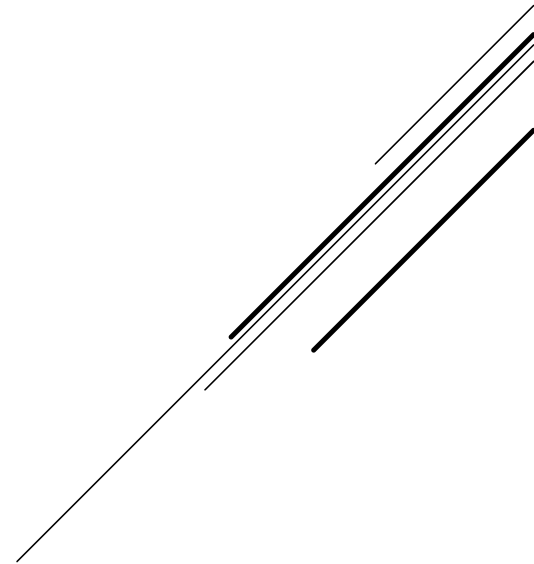
- ▶ Pneumo. vaccine- naïve pt ≥ 65 YO:
 - ▶ PCV13 at ≥ 65 YO \rightarrow 6-12 mo. \rightarrow PPSV23
- ▶ Previously received PPSV23 at ≥ 65 YO:
 - ▶ PPSV23 already given $\rightarrow \geq 1$ yr \rightarrow PCV13
- ▶ Previously received PPSV23 at < 65 YO + now ≥ 65 YO:
 - ▶ PPSV23 already given $\rightarrow \geq 1$ yr \rightarrow PCV13 \rightarrow 6-12 mo.
 \rightarrow PPSV23 (≥ 5 yrs since first PPSV23*)

RAPIVAB

- ▶ Peramavir- only IV neuraminidase inhibitor available
 - ▶ Others NAI's: tamiflu, relenza
- ▶ FDA approved for uncomplicated cases of influenza virus type A or B infection
- ▶ Outpt regimen: 600 mg IV x 1 dose infused over 15-30 min
- ▶ AE's: diarrhea, N/V, reduced neutrophil count

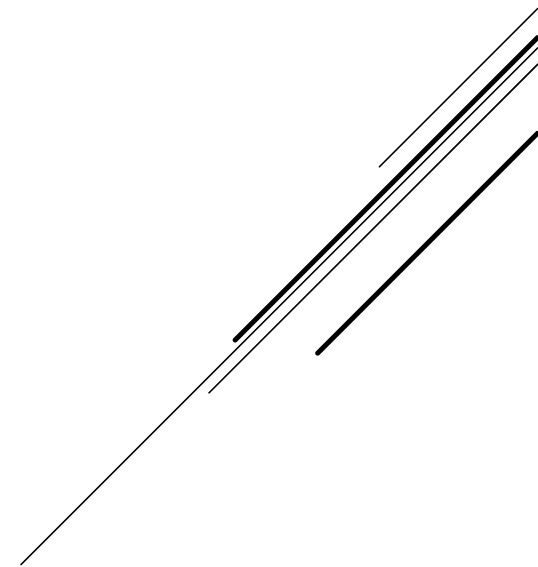
RAPIVAB

- ▶ Inpt regimen: 600 mg IV daily x 5 days (off-label)
 - ▶ 10 days of tx studied but no clear benefit demonstrated
- ▶ Renal adjustment:
 - ▶ CrCl: ≥ 50 mL/min: 600 mg daily
 - ▶ CrCl: 30-49 mL/min: 200 mg daily
 - ▶ CrCl: < 30 mL/min: 100 mg daily
 - ▶ CRRT: 600 mg daily (off-label)
- ▶ CDC recommends peramivir for serious, complicated influenza cases in pts unable to benefit from PO NAI



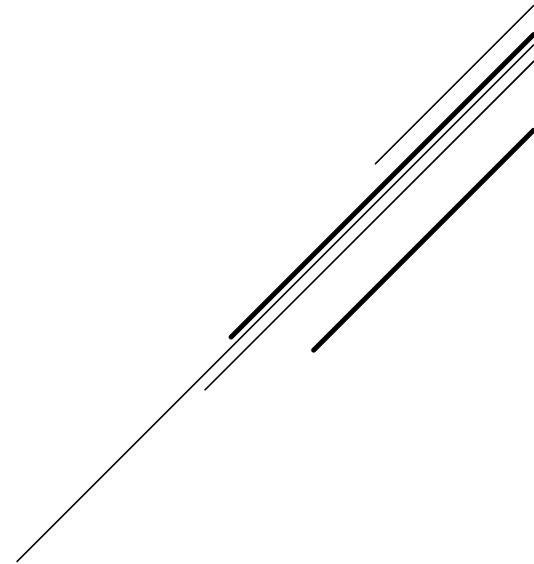
RAPIVAB

- ▶ Restriction criteria:
 - ▶ Influenza diagnosis: influenza (+) or prodrome of illness
 - ▶ (-) rapid influenza diagnostic test ≠ exclusion
 - ▶ ICU/critical care location
 - ▶ Unable to receive PO/PT tamiflu
 - ▶ ECMO/CRRT still obtain adequate absorption from PO
 - ▶ ID &/or critical care order only
- ▶ Duration of tx after 5 days to be evaluated
- ▶ IV to PO conversion evaluated daily



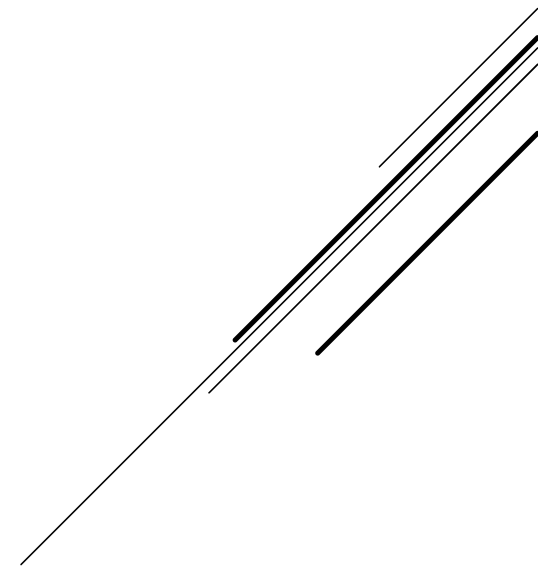
ZERBAXA

- ▶ Ceftolozane/tazobactam
 - ▶ Structurally similar to ceftazidime
- ▶ Indicated for treatment of complicated:
 - ▶ Intra-abdominal infections in combo w/flagyl
 - ▶ UTI's, including pyelonephritis
- ▶ Approved spectrum:
 - ▶ *Enterobacteriaceae*
 - ▶ *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - ▶ *B. fragilis*
 - ▶ Some *streptococcus species*



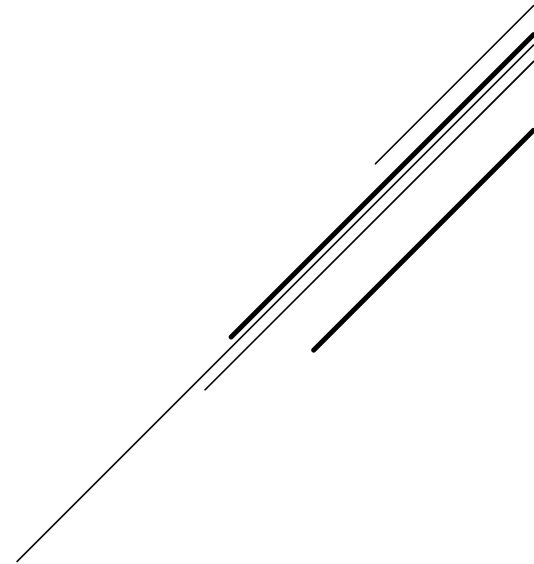
ZERBAXA

- ▶ Renal dosing:
 - ▶ CrCl: > 50 mL/min: 1000 mg/500 mg IV Q8H over 60 min
 - ▶ CrCl: 30-50 mL/min: 500 mg/250 mg
 - ▶ CrCl: 15-29 mL/min: 250 mg/125 mg
 - ▶ HD: LD of 500 mg/250 mg, then 100 mg/50 mg
- ▶ Caveats of tx:
 - ▶ Convulsing-inducing effects < cefepime or ceftazidime
 - ▶ Minimal cross-resistance
 - ▶ Allergic cross-sensitivity
 - ▶ Susceptible to carbapenamases/some ESBL's




ZERBAXA

- ▶ ASPECT-clAI trial
 - ▶ Zerbaxa & flagyl for 4-14 days non-inferior to meropenem for cure rate, 83% vs 87.3% in ITT population
- ▶ ASPECT-cUTI trial
 - ▶ Composite microbiological & clinical cure rates superior for zerbaxa vs levaquin for 7 day tx in MITT population
 - ▶ 76.9% vs 68.4%
- ▶ Phase III, open-label trial for VAP
 - ▶ Zerbaxa 3 g/1.5 g IV Q8H vs zosyn 4.5 g IV Q8H
 - ▶ Terminated after 4 months...



ZERBAXA

- ▶ Claim to fame: resistant *pseudomonas*/ESBL-producing GNB
 - ▶ In vitro susceptibility support MIC \leq 8 mcg/mL
 - ▶ Variable susceptibility shown to ESBL-producing pathogens
 - ▶ MIC approved by FDA < than this for these pathogens*

 - ▶ Niche: MDR or pan-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - ▶ Pending e-test susceptibility
 - ▶ Case-by-case basis
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LIPOGLYCOPEPTIDES

Dalvance

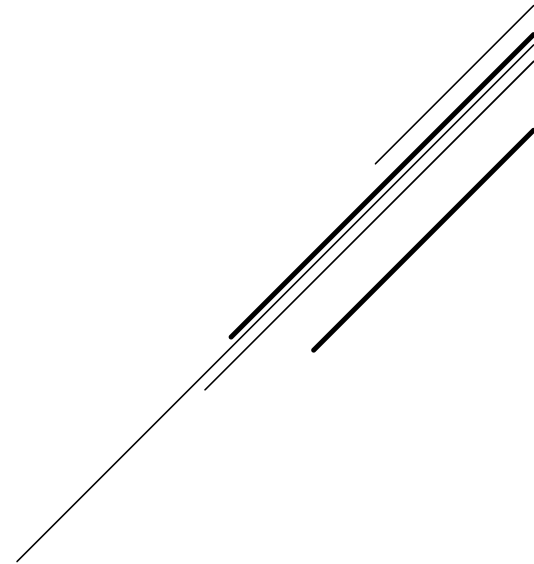
- ▶ Approved for: ABSSSI by gram +
- ▶ 1000 mg IV x 1, 1 wk later: 500 mg (over 30 min)
- ▶ Renally dose adjusted
- ▶ Concerns with therapy:
 - ▶ Reversible ALT elevation

Orbactiv

- ▶ Approved for: ABSSSI by gram +
 - ▶ *Enterococcus faecalis*
- ▶ 1200 mg IV x 1 (over 3 hr)
- ▶ Concerns with therapy:
 - ▶ CYP interactions
 - ▶ Interferes w/coagulation tests*

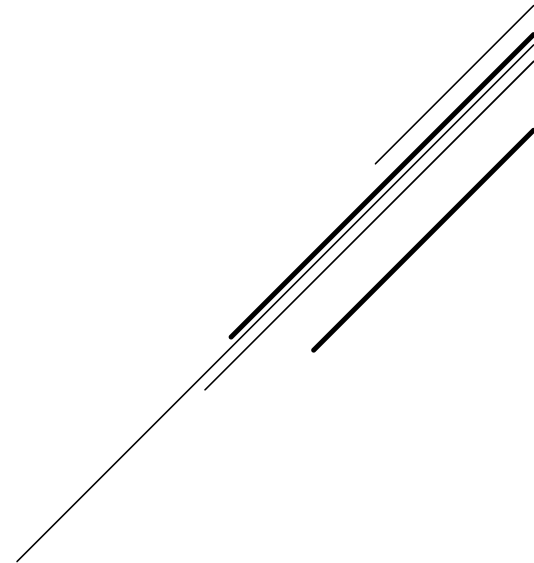
LIPOGLYCOPEPTIDES- DALVANCE

- ▶ Dalbavancin:
- ▶ Renal dose adjustment:
 - ▶ CrCL < 30 mL/min w/o HD: 750 mg IV x 1, 375 mg 1 wk later
 - ▶ HD: no dose adjustment necessary
- ▶ Pro's:
 - ▶ Long half-life: 346 hours
 - ▶ Dosing scheme
- ▶ Con's:
 - ▶ Only approved for SSSI's
 - ▶ Caution in mod-severe hepatic impairment (↓ AUC)
- ▶ Potential role: long-term tx of gram + infections
 - ▶ Osteo*



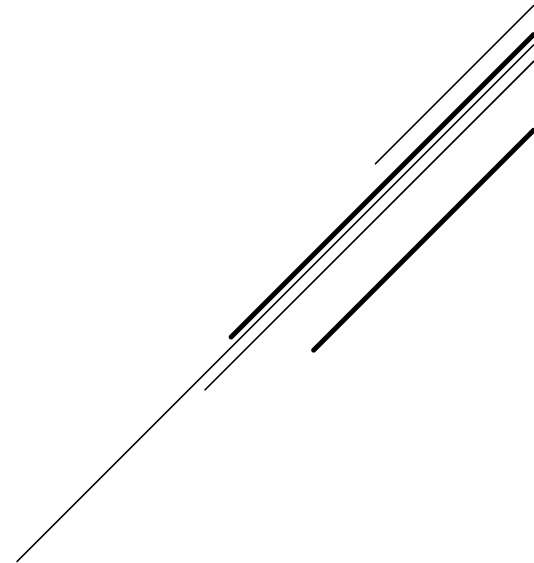
LIPOGLYCOPEPTIDES- ORBACTIV

- ▶ Oritavancin:
- ▶ Pro's:
 - ▶ Long half-life: 245 hours
 - ▶ One time dosing = convenient
- ▶ Con's:
 - ▶ Only approved for SSSI's
 - ▶ Drug interactions
 - ▶ Contraindicated w/UFH after 48h post administration
 - ▶ Risk of resistance?
- ▶ Potential role: to be determined



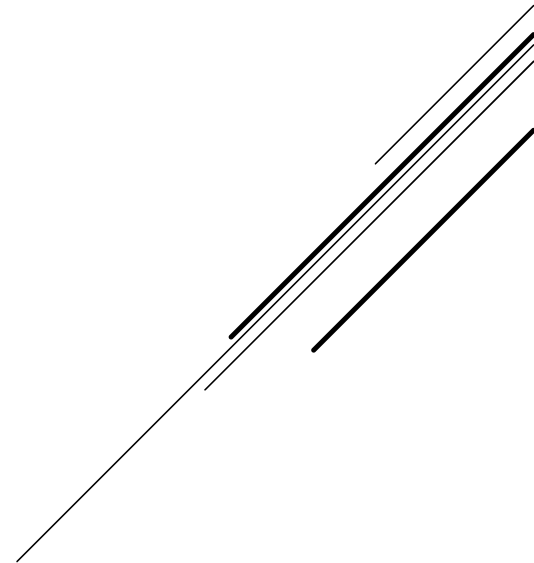
SIVEXTRO

- ▶ Tedizolid: second generation oxazolidinone
 - ▶ “Me-too” drug to linezolid
- ▶ FDA approved for treatment of ABSSSI's by gram +
- ▶ Approved spectrum:
 - ▶ MSSA/MRSA
 - ▶ *Streptococcus pyogenes*
 - ▶ *Streptococcus agalactiae*
 - ▶ *Streptococcus anginosus* group
 - ▶ *Enterococcus faecalis*



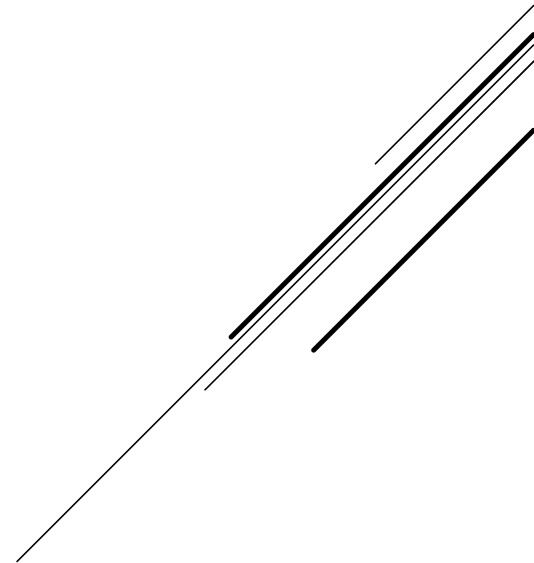
SIVEXTRO

- ▶ Dose: 200 mg PO or IV daily x 6 days
 - ▶ IV: PO conversion 1:1
 - ▶ Infused over 1 hr
- ▶ Caveats of tx:
 - ▶ After reconstitution only good for 24 hrs
 - ▶ Not studied in neutropenic pts
 - ▶ Myelosuppression similar to zyvox
 - ▶ Weak MAOI: not studied in pts on serotonergic agents



SIVEXTRO

- ▶ Two double-blind, non-inferiority trials, n = 1315
 - ▶ Study drug x 6 days vs linezolid x 10 days
 - ▶ Primary endpoint: early clinical response
 - ▶ Trial 1: 79.3% vs 79.1%
 - ▶ Trial 2: 85.2% vs 82.6%
- ▶ Bottom line:
 - ▶ Frequency & duration benefit
 - ▶ Potential use for linezolid-resistant pathogens
 - ▶ More data needed



?QUESTIONS?

