



**UNIKLINIK  
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# **Therapeutic Options: Where do we stand? Where do we go?**

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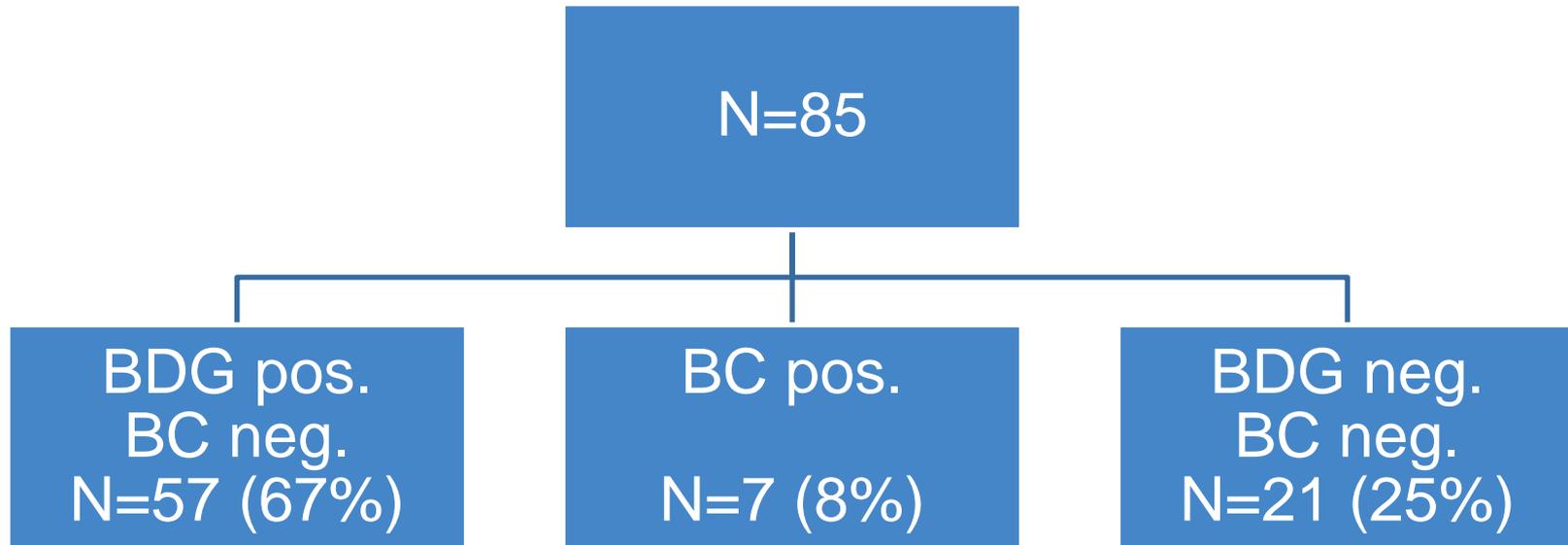


- Research Grants:** 3M, Actelion, Astellas, AstraZeneca, Basilea, Bayer, F2G, Genzyme, Gilead, GSK, Merck/MSD, Medicines Company, MedPace, Miltenyi, Pfizer, Sanofi Pasteur, Scynexis, Seres, Viropharma
- Advisory Boards:** Amplyx, Anacor, Astellas, Basilea, Cidara, Da Volterra, F2G, Gilead, Matinas, Merck/MSD, Scynexis, Seres, Summit, Vical, Vifor
- Speaker Honoraria:** Astellas, Basilea, Gilead, Merck/MSD
- Shareholder:** N/A





- 85 of 2148 ICU patients had all of the below:
  1. CVC
  2. Antibiotic treatment
  3. 2 of: dialysis, surgery, pancreatitis, steroids/immunosuppression, parenteral nutrition
  4. 1 of: fever, hypothermia, hypotension, leukocytosis, acidosis, or CRP $\uparrow$
- Received echinocandin treatment and
  - Diagnostic screening
    - Day 1 and 2: Blood culture
    - Day 1, 2, and 3:  $\beta$ -D-Glucan





Fungal Infection Trust November 2015

Aspergillus Website Newsletter



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FUNDRAISING

Summer 2016: event  
to be announced

Fundraisers stories

[www.fit.care](http://www.fit.care)

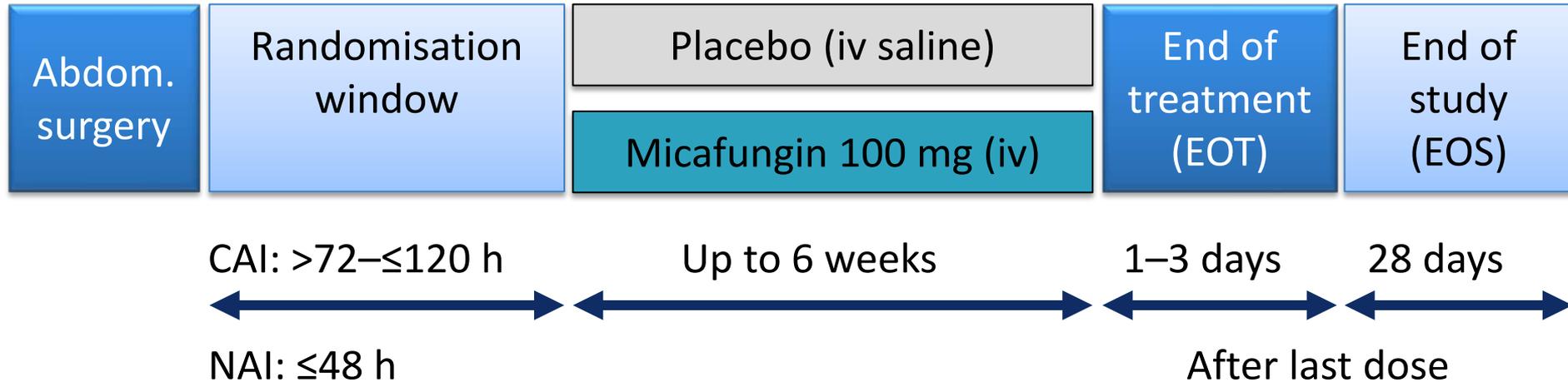
Highlights of this  
month...

## Transfusion can lead to Glucan false positives

1,3-β-D-glucan (BDG) is increasingly being used to diagnose invasive fungal infections as it has good

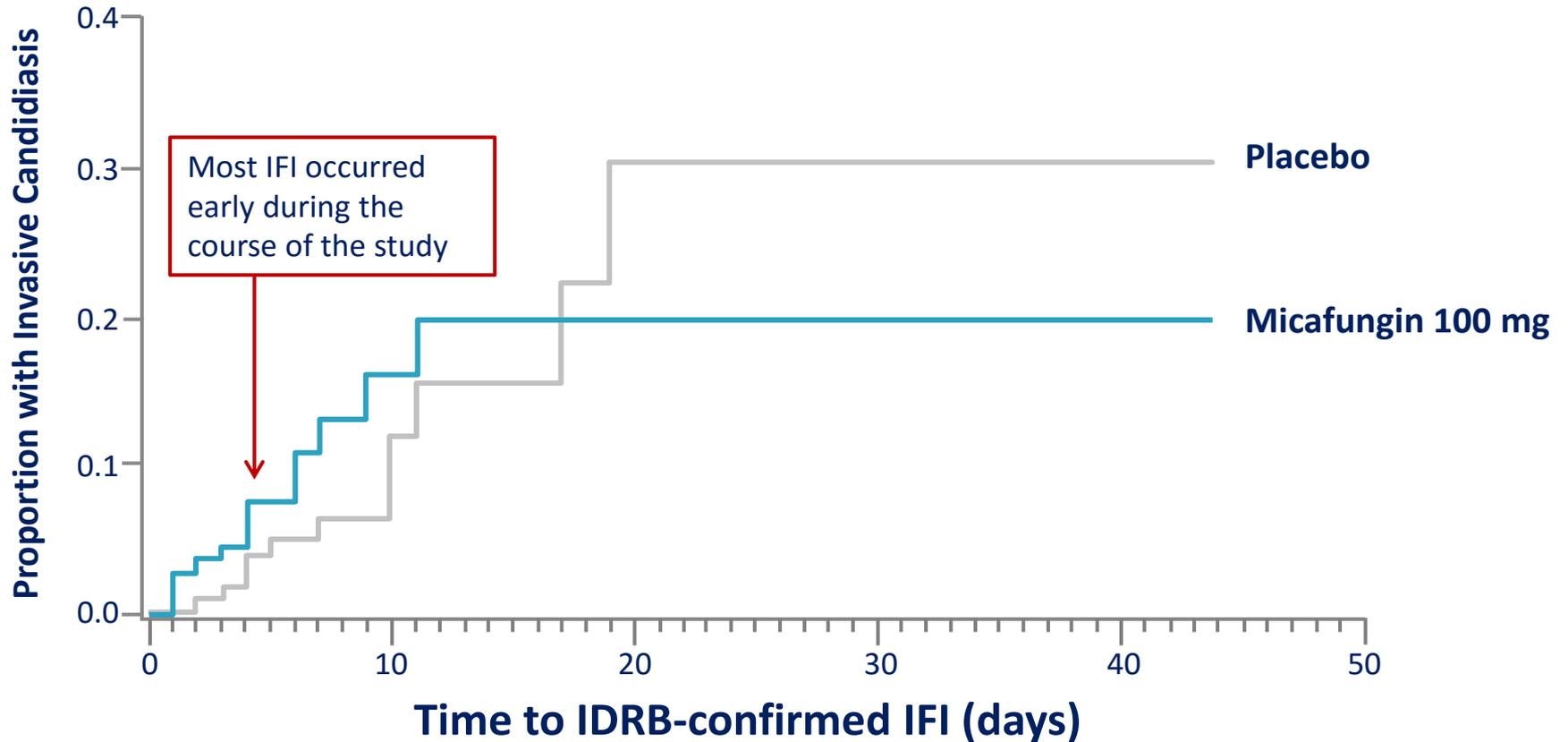
BDG more appropriate

- To rule out IFI
- In ICU settings



## EOT occurred when:

- Condition of patient improved
- Confirmation of IFI
- Alternative antifungal therapy
- Death



No difference between placebo and micafungin 100 mg in time to first IFI.

# Targeted Treatment of Candidaemia

## Echinocandins

Compound	SoR	QoE	Reference	Comment
<b>Anidulafungin 200/100</b>	A	I	Reboli NEJM 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad spectrum</li> <li>• Resistance rare</li> <li>• Fungicidal</li> <li>• Local epidemiology</li> <li>• C. parapsilosis, C. krusei</li> <li>• Safety profile</li> <li>• Less drug-drug interactions than caspofungin</li> </ul>
<b>Caspofungin 70/50</b>	A	I	Mora-Duarte NEJM 2002 Pappas CID 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largely as above</li> </ul>
<b>Micafungin 100</b>	A	I	Kuse Lancet 2007 Pappas CID 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largely as above</li> <li>• Consider EMA warning label</li> </ul>

# Targeted Treatment of Candidaemia

## Polyenes



EFISG

ESCMID FUNGAL INFECTION  
STUDY GROUP

European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

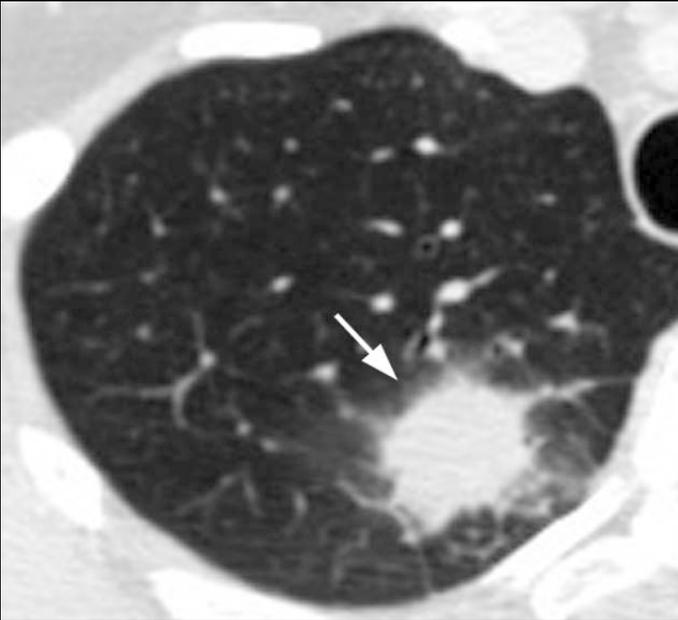
Compound	SoR	QoE	Reference	Comment
Amphotericin B, deoxycholate, any dose	D	I	Ullmann CID 2006 Bates CID 2001 Anaissie CID 1996 Rex NEJM 1994 Philips EJCMID 1995 Mora-Duarte NEJM 2002	
Amphotericin B, liposomal	B	I	Kuse Lancet 2007 Dupont Crit Care 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similar efficacy as micafungin</li> <li>• Higher toxicity than micafungin</li> </ul>
Amphotericin B, lipid complex	C	II <sub>a</sub>	Anaissie ICAAC 1995 Ito CID 2005	
Amphotericin B, colloidal dispersion	D	II <sub>u</sub>	Noskin CID 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly immunocompromised patients (HCT, haem/onc or SOT) rather than ICU patients</li> </ul>

HCT, haematopoietic stem cell transplantation; SOT, solid organ transplantation.

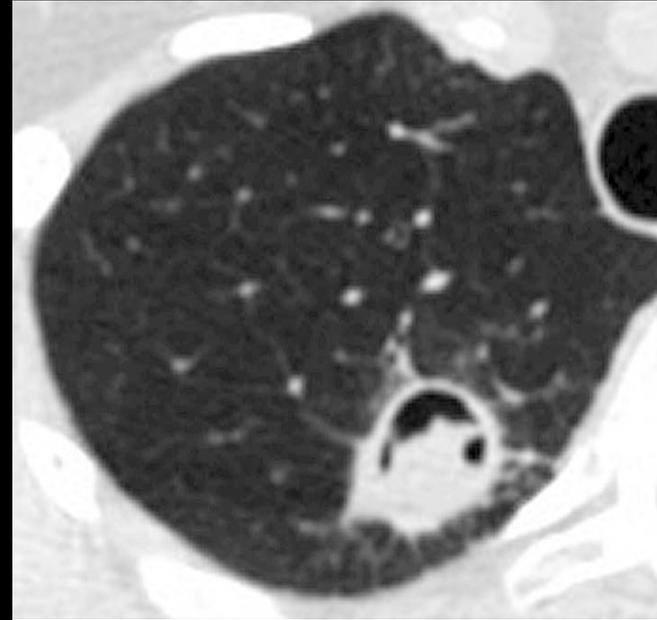
# Targeted Treatment of Candidaemia

## Azoles

Compound	SoR	QoE	Reference	Comment
<b>Fluconazole</b>	C	I	Anaissie CID 1996 Rex NEJM 1994 Rex CID 2003 Philips EJCMI 1995 Reboli NEJM 2007 Tuil CCM 2003 Abele-Horn Infect 1996 Leroy CCM 2009 Gafer-Gvili Mayo Clin Proc 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited spectrum</li> <li>• Inferiority to anidulafungin (<u>especially</u> in the subgroup with high APACHE scores),</li> <li>• <i>C. parapsilosis</i></li> </ul>
<b>Itraconazole</b>	D	II <sub>a</sub>	Tuil CCM 2003 (abstract)	
<b>Posaconazole</b>	D	III	No reference found	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PO only</li> </ul>
<b>Voriconazole</b>	B	I	Kullberg Lancet 2005 Ostrosky EJCMI 2003 Perfect CID 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited spectrum compared to echinocandins</li> <li>• Drug-drug interactions</li> <li>• IV in renal impairment</li> <li>• Need for TDM</li> </ul>

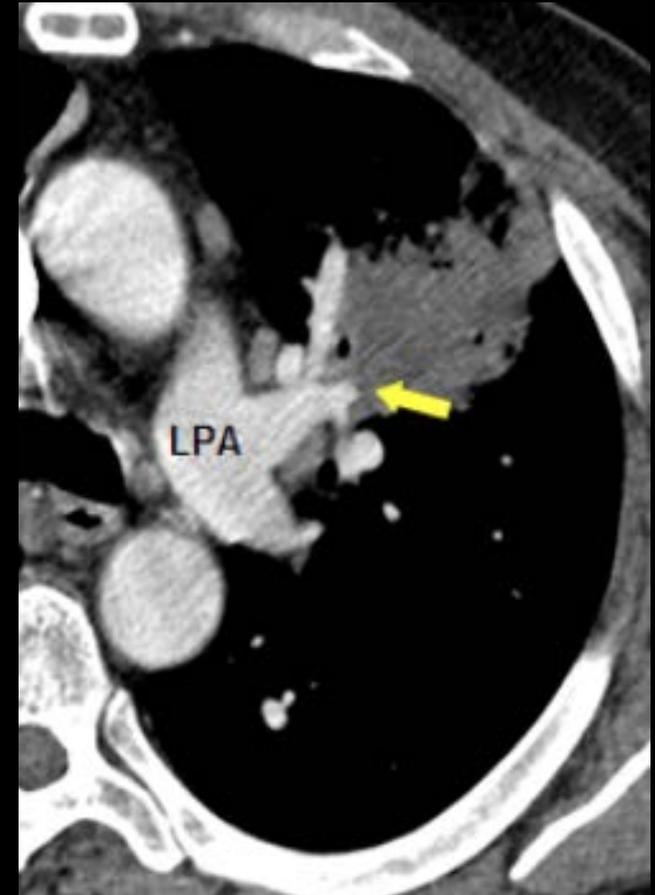


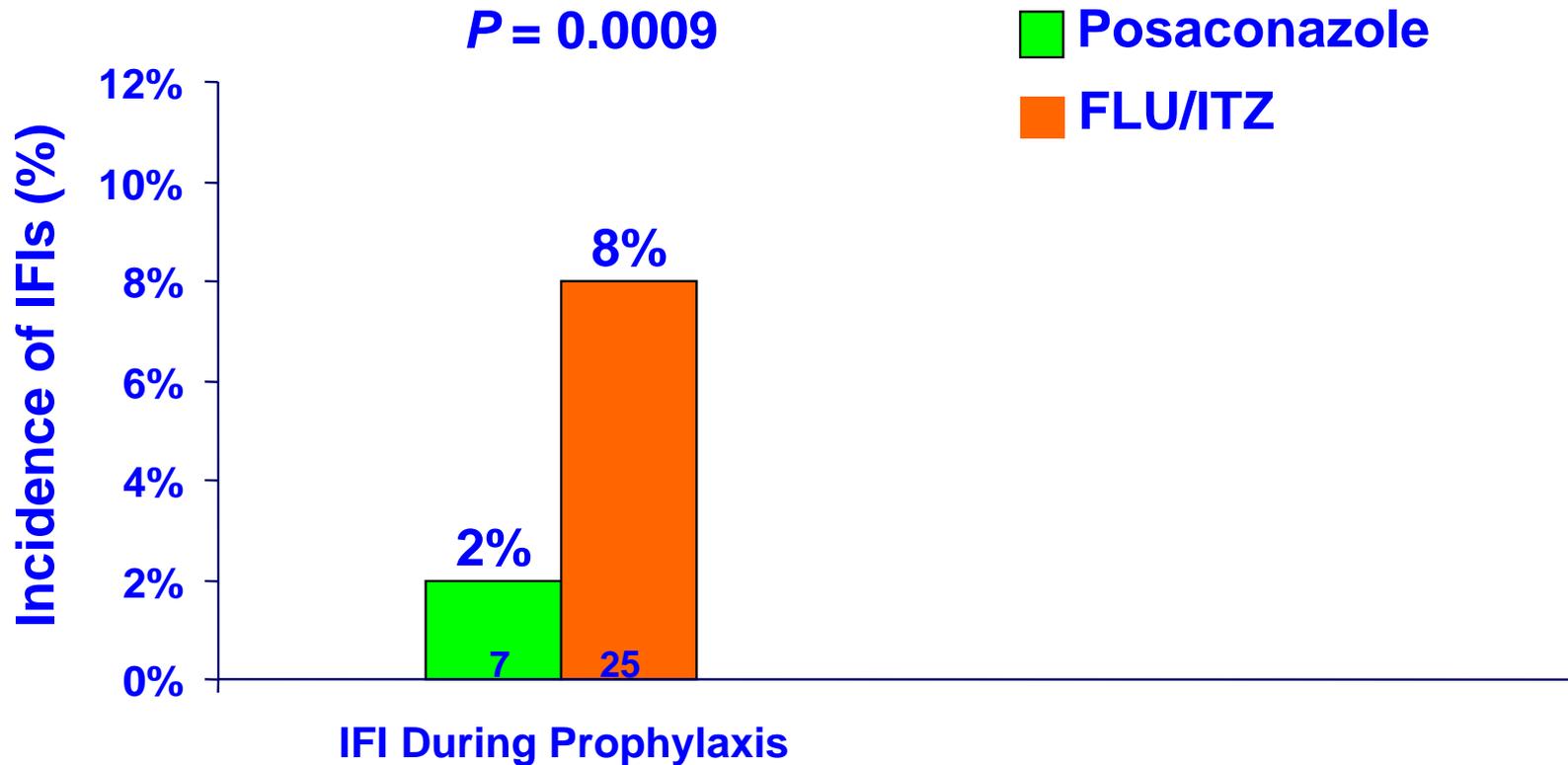
nodular infiltrate with a  
surrounding halo



air-crescent

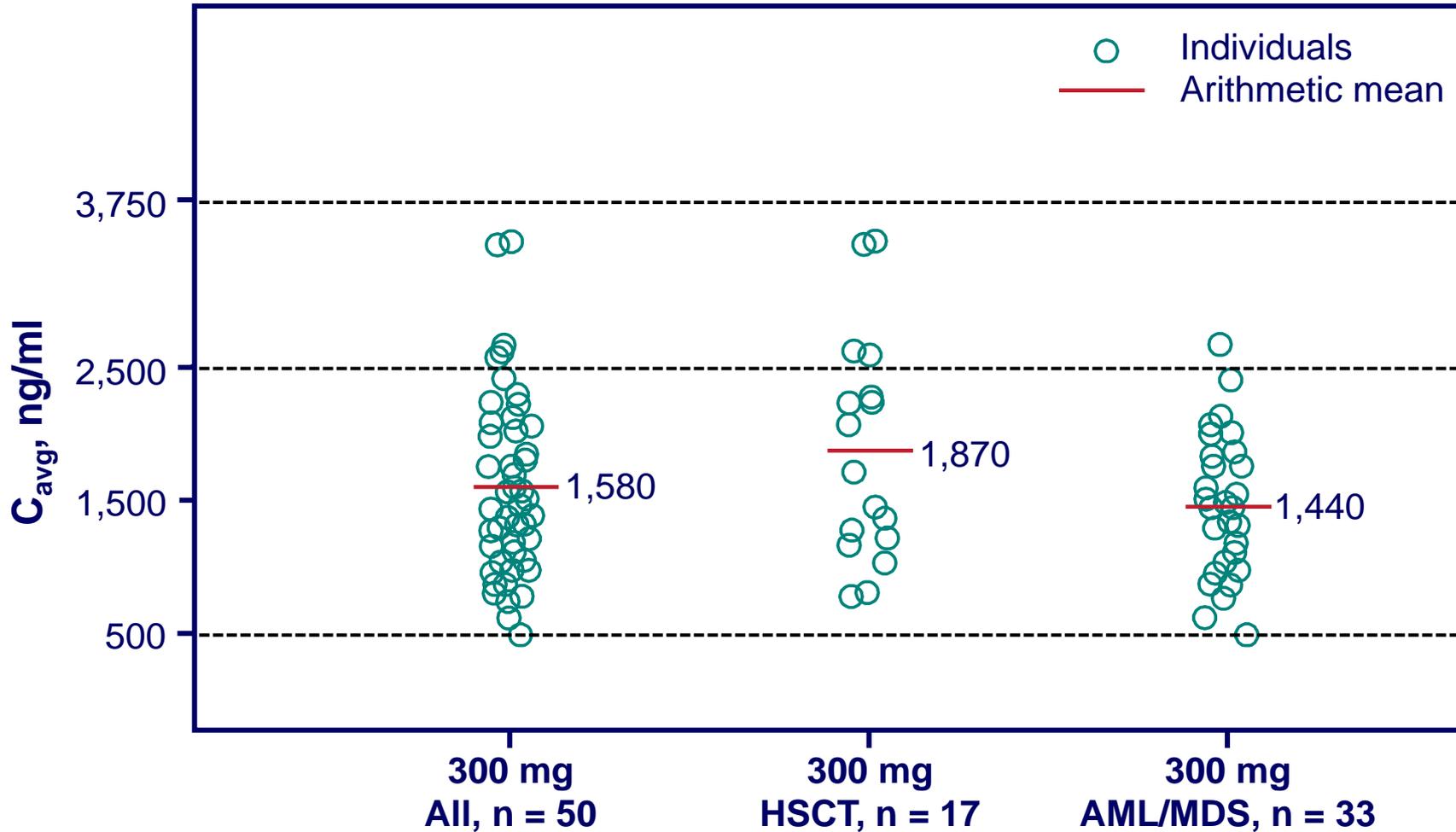
- Lung embolism protocol
- Lung artery occluded or destroyed
- Angio-invasive growth of moulds







Multiple dosing of 300 mg QD, BID on day 1, serial PK-evaluable cohort

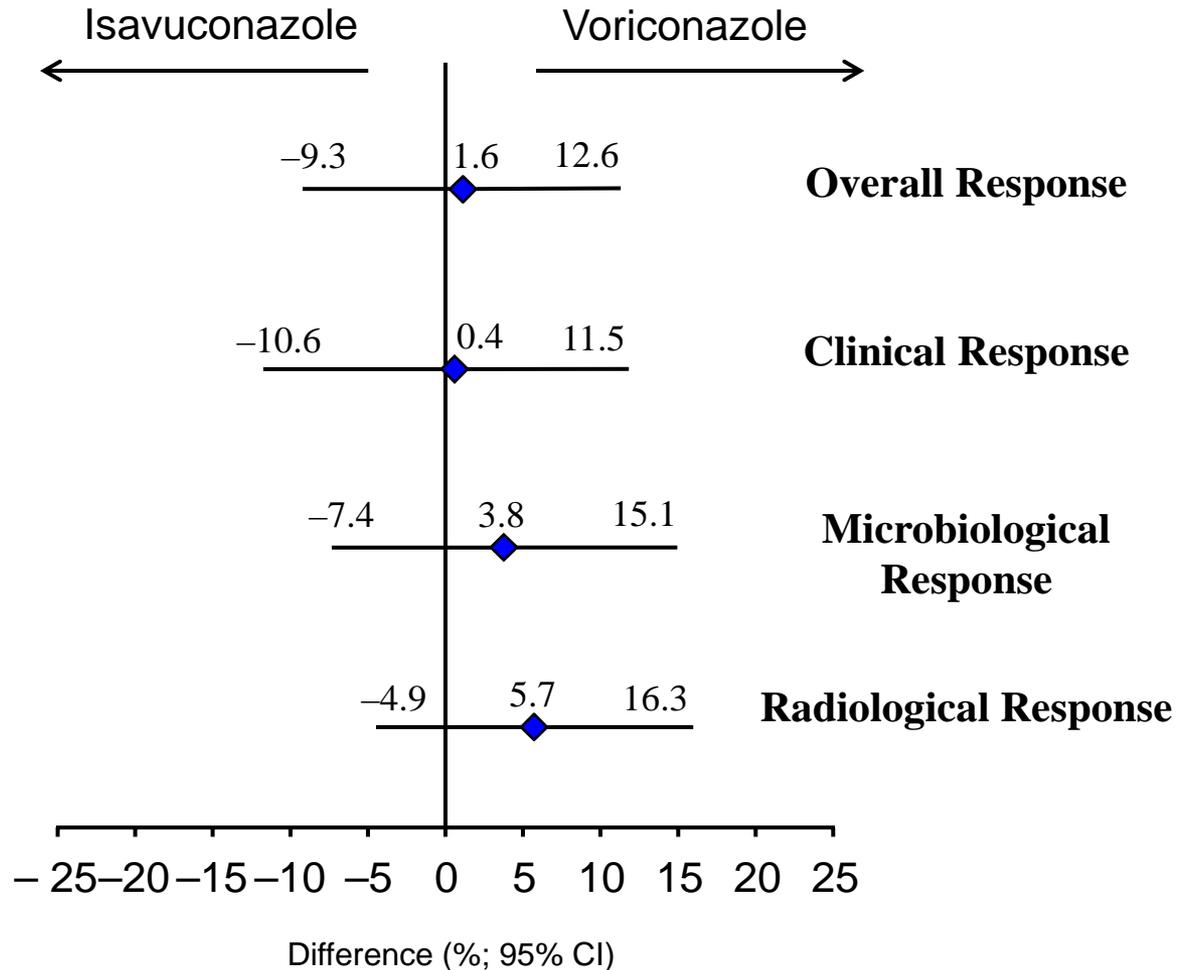




- 46/49 patients (94%) attained the exposure target of  $C_{avg} \geq 500$  ng/mL and  $\leq 2,500$  ng/mL

PK Steady State $C_{avg}$ Criteria	AML n = 30	HSCT n = 19	Total n = 49
<500 ng/mL, n (%)	0	0	0
$\geq 500$ and $\leq 2,500$ ng/mL, n (%)	28 (93)	18 (95)	46 (94)
>2,500 and $\leq 3,650$ ng/mL, n (%)	2 (7)	1 (5)	3 (6)
>3,650 ng/mL, n (%)	0	0	0

- Steady state  $C_{avg}$  was similar in AML/MDS (1,470 ng/mL) and allogeneic HSCT (1,560 ng/mL) patients



	ISA	VRC
Overall Response	50/143 (35%)	47/129 (36%)
Clinical Response	85/137 (62%)	73/121 (60%)
Microbiological Response	54/143 (38%)	53/129 (41%)
Radiological Response	41/141 (29%)	42/127 (33%)



## Most frequent treatment-emerging adverse events by system organ class

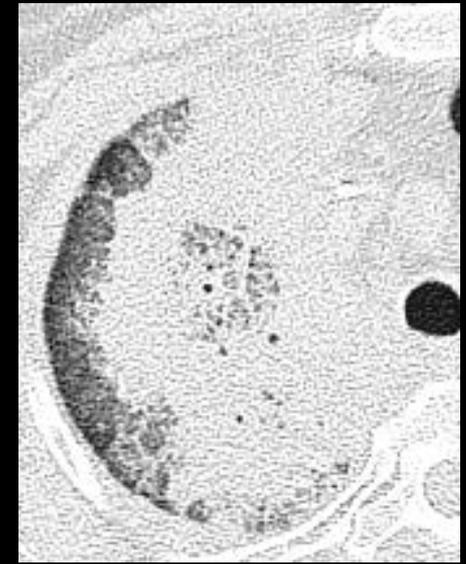
System Organ Class	Isavuconazole N = 257	Voriconazole N = 259	p-value
<b>Overall, n (%)</b>	247 (96.1)	255 (98.5)	
Gastrointestinal disorders	174 (67.7%)	180 (69.5%)	
Infections and infestations	152 (59.1%)	158 (61.0%)	
General disorders & admin. site conditions	148 (57.6%)	144 (55.6%)	
Respiratory, thoracic & mediastinal disorders	143 (55.6%)	147 (56.8%)	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	108 (42.0%)	121 (46.7%)	
Nervous system disorders	95 (37.0%)	89 (34.4%)	
<b>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</b>	<b>86 (33.5%)</b>	<b>110 (42.5%)</b>	<b>0.037</b>
Investigations (abnormal laboratory tests)	85 (33.1%)	96 (37.1%)	
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	77 (30.0%)	82 (31.7%)	
Psychiatric disorders	70 (27.2%)	86 (33.2%)	
<b>Eye disorders</b>	<b>39 (15.2%)</b>	<b>69 (26.6%)</b>	<b>0.002</b>
<b>Hepatobiliary disorders</b>	<b>23 (8.9%)</b>	<b>42 (16.2%)</b>	<b>0.016</b>



d1



d8



d15

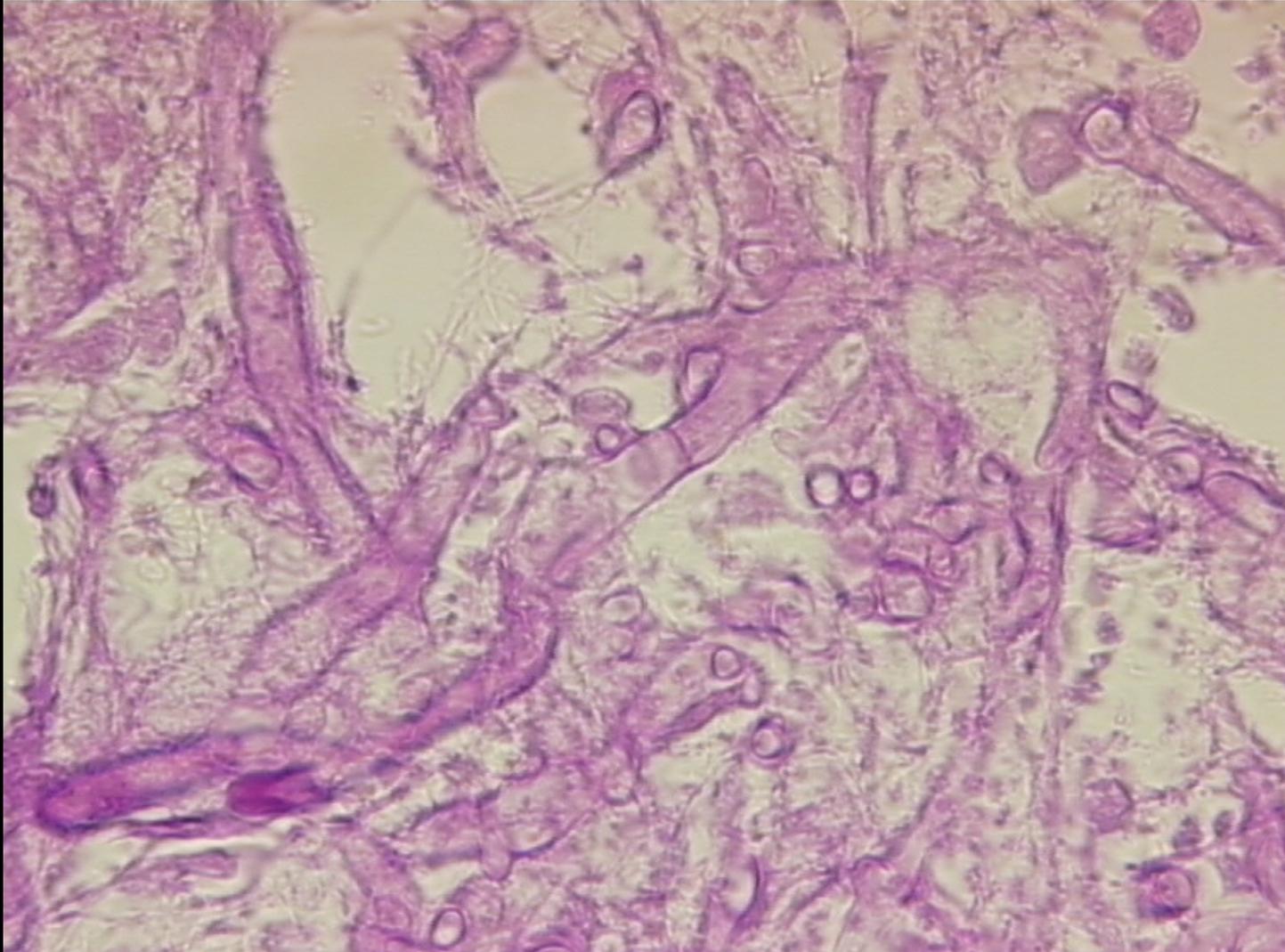


**Partial or total resection of**

- 1. Spleen**
- 2. Kidney**
- 3. Colon**
- 4. Diaphragm**
- 5. Pancreas**
- 6. Abdominal wall**
- 7. Rib**
- 8. Liver**



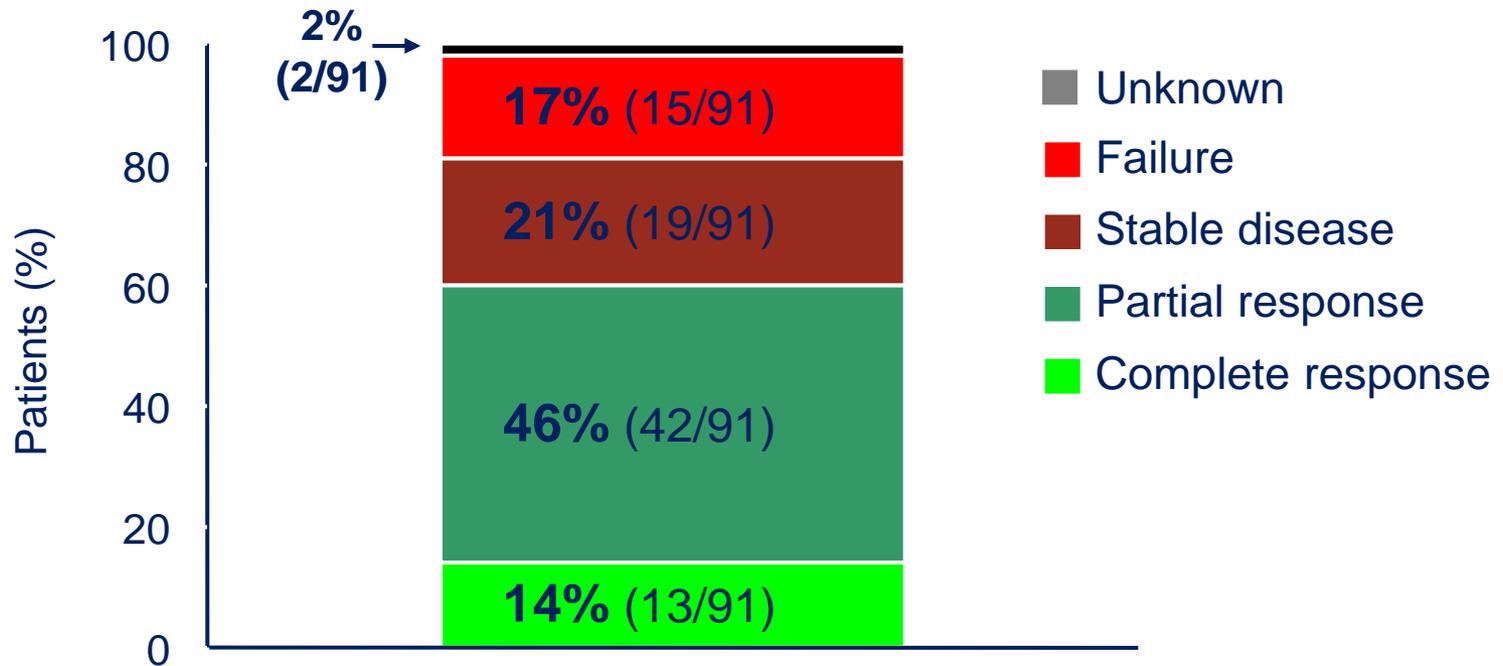
2016



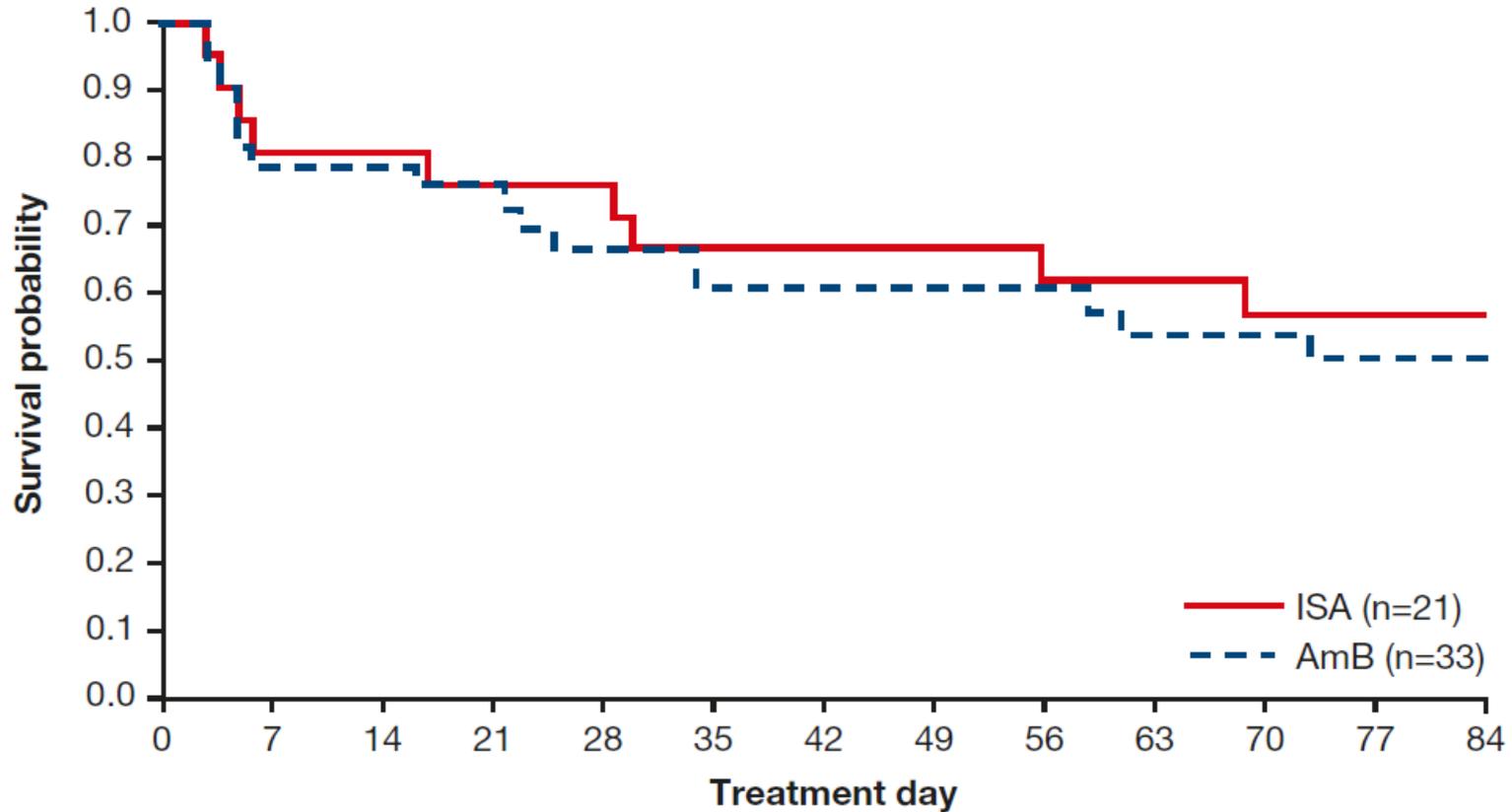


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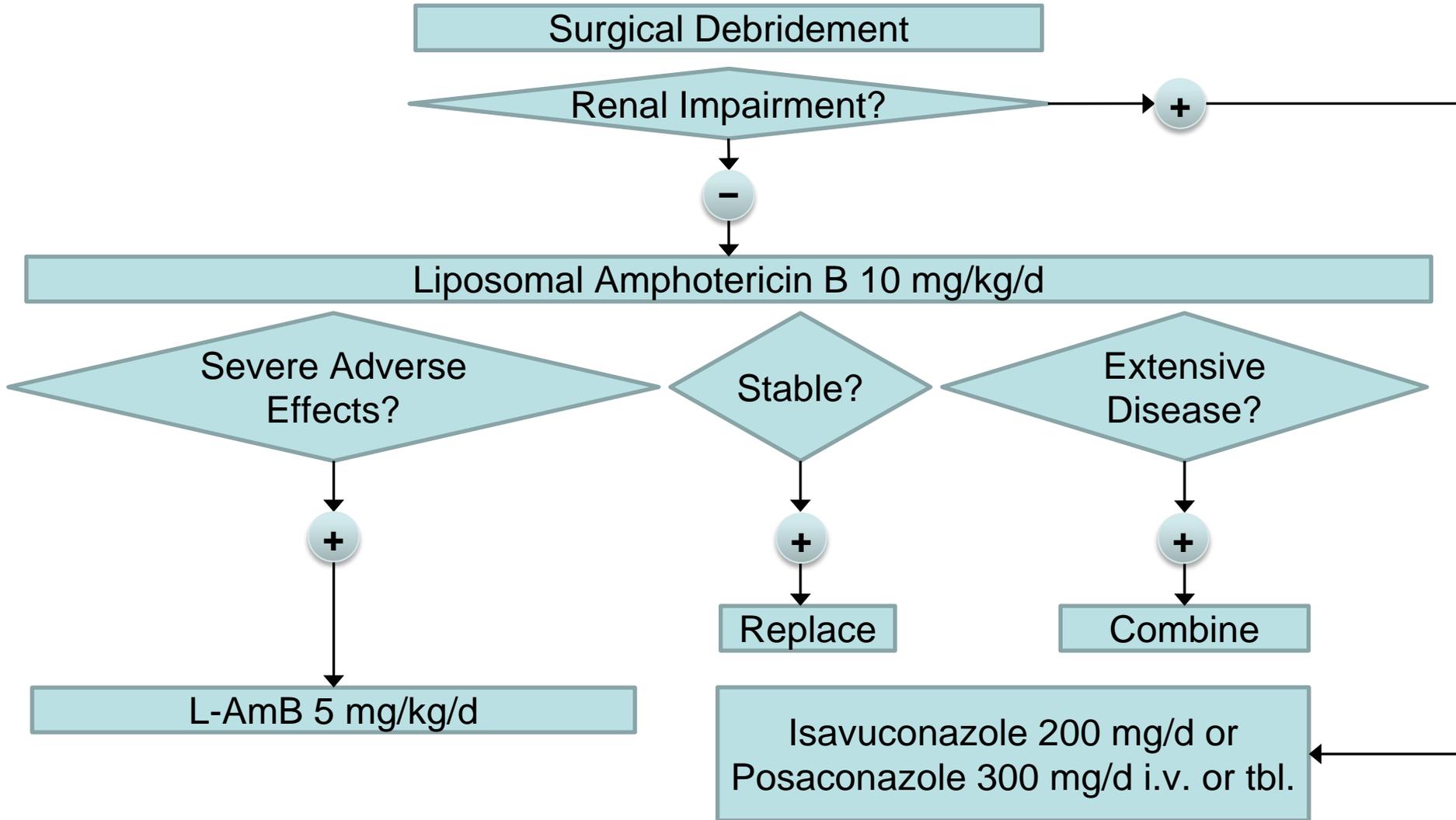


- 38% (35/91) of patients died while on POS or within 30d F/U
- 43% (15/35) of deaths were attributed to mucormycosis



**No. of Subjects at Risk**

ISA	21	17	17	16	16	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	12
AmB	33	26	26	25	22	20	20	20	18	16	16	14	14





## Today

### Candidiasis

- Echinocandins 1<sup>st</sup> line

### Aspergillosis

- Posaconazole Prophylaxis in H/O
- Voriconazole 1<sup>st</sup> line

### Mucormycosis

- Liposomal Ampho 1<sup>st</sup> line
- Posaconazole 2<sup>nd</sup> line
- Isavuconazole 2<sup>nd</sup> line

## Tomorrow?

### Candidiasis

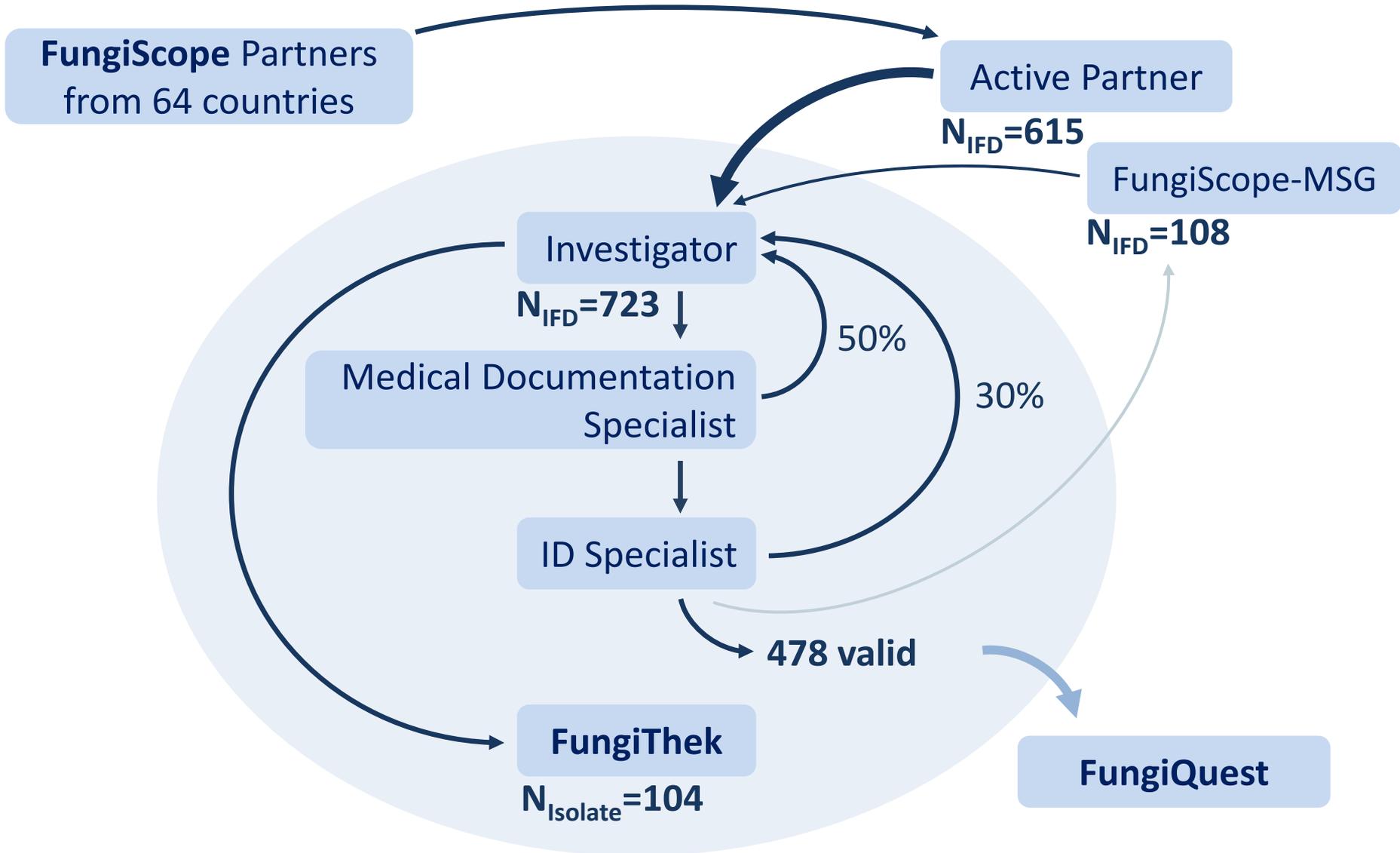
- Oral glucan synthesis inhibitors

### Aspergillosis

- Isavuconazole 1<sup>st</sup> line
- Posaconazole 1<sup>st</sup> line

### Mucormycosis

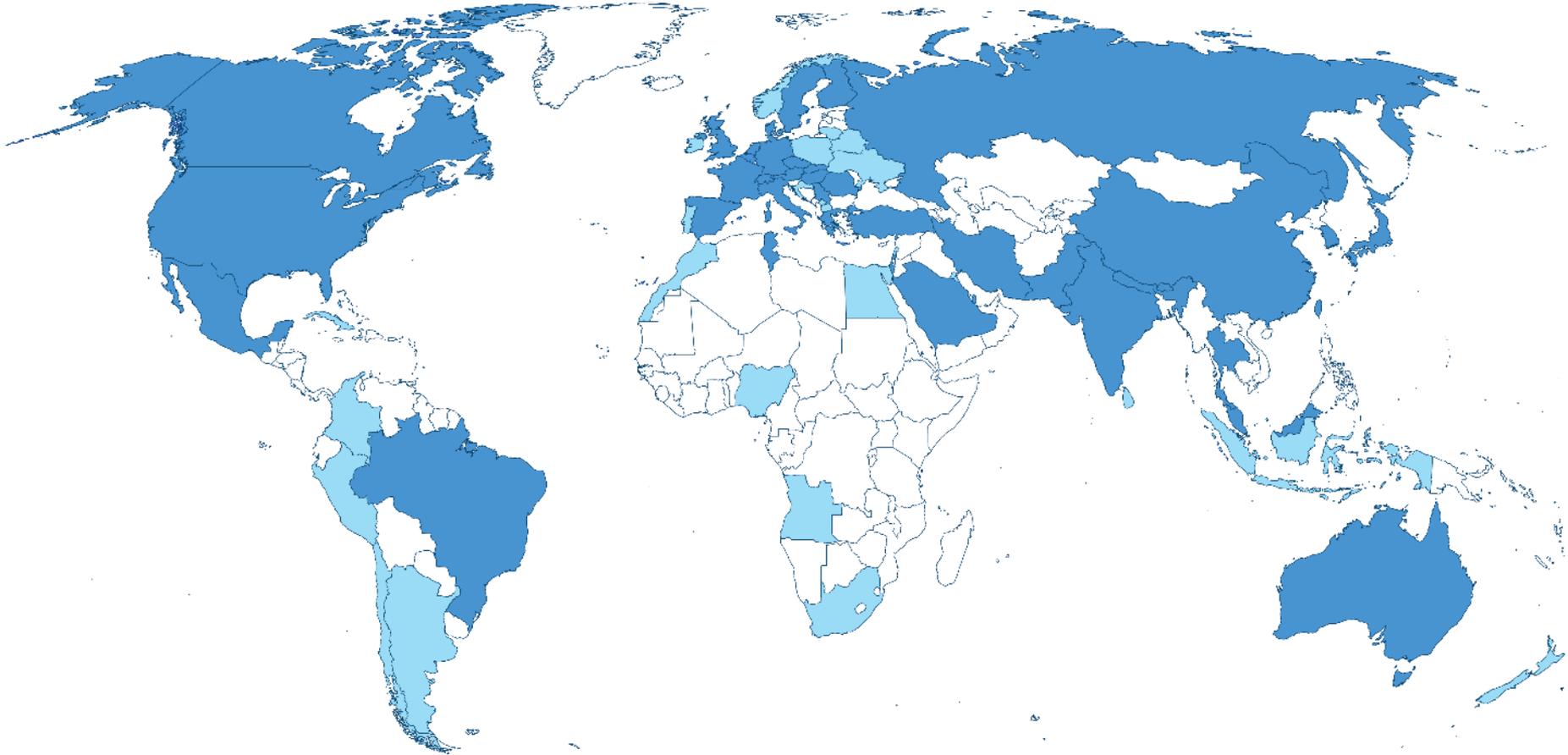
- Isavuconazole 1<sup>st</sup> line





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# FungiScope – 478 Validated Rare IFI Cases



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