

Anti-Infectives and Neonates

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Summary of Neonatal Anti-infective drug development

1. Assess exposure (PK)
2. Extrapolate efficacy
3. The real (primary) safety question is: does the product get into the (CNS) central nervous system?

Dosing in the NICU: 2005

Lessons of history: chloramphenicol, bactrim, ceftriaxone

- 23 week estimated gestational age DOL 3, vs. 28 week DOL 40
- 2005, we did not know the dosing (let alone safety) in the ELBW infant

Medication	Rank-use in NICU	PK studies <28 wks
Ampicillin	1	6 infants, 26-28 wks
Erythromycin	27	0
Clindamycin	47	0
Nafcillin	67	0
Metronidazole	81	0
Cefazolin	95	0
Meropenem	141	1 infant, 27 wks
Piperacillin-tazobactam	144	0

Dosing surprises

- Need for clinical pharmacology
- Most (but not all) safety and efficacy surprises related to exposure
- Exposure in one compartment, let alone tissue distribution

Drug	Preferred adult dosing (mg/kg/day)	Pediatric or infant dosing (mg/kg/day)
Ampicillin	30–50	~50
Piperacillin	250–340	150–300
Ciprofloxacin	10	30
Gentamicin	3–7	3.5–7.5
Daptomycin	4–6	12
Metronidazole	30	15
Fluconazole	3–6	12
Micafungin	3	10

2005-2018 Antibiotics and Antifungals in the NICU in Babies < 28 weeks EGA

RED indicates FDA-NIH BPCA off-patent work through the Pediatric Trials Network












1. *Acyclovir*
2. *Ampicillin*
3. Anidulafungin
4. Cefipime
5. *Cefazolin*
6. Ceftazidime
7. *Clindamycin*
8. Daptomycin
9. *Fluconazole*
10. *Gentamicin*
11. *Metronidazole*
12. Micafungin
13. *Meropenem*
14. *Piperacillin-tazobactam*
15. *Rifampin*
16. *Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid*
17. *Trimethoprim-sulfa*
18. Tobramycin
19. Vancomycin (shunts)
20. Voriconazole (TDM)

Three Stages of Research & Innovation

1. You can't do that (2006)
 - It's impossible
2. We're not going to do that (2012)
 - It's expensive
3. Anybody can do that (2018)
 - It's easy, required by law, etc.

Pediatric Trials Network: Federal and Off-Patent Efforts

- Pediatric Trials Network (PTN) established 2010
- Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act Off-Patent Program; NICHD-FDA
- >40 molecules under study under an IND
- 22 pediatric therapeutic trials, 4 device trials, 10 longitudinal cohort studies, plus additional secondary analyses,
- From 2010-2018, pediatric labeling changes were agreed upon with the FDA for 10 drugs, of which 7 completed the labeling change.

PERFORMANCE METRIC	CONTRACTED SCOPE OF WORK	ACCOMPLISHED SCOPE OF WORK
PROJECTS	16 clinical trials   Phase 1–2 studies	26 clinical trials 12 other studies 38 total studies   Phase 1–4 studies
THERAPEUTIC AREAS	6 therapeutic areas* 	18 therapeutic areas* 
ENROLLMENT	1600 children 	>7000 children 
REGULATORY SUBMISSIONS	4 product submissions 	21 product submissions  10 label changes or docket submissions 

Priorities for Anti-Infective Use in Neonates

- Exposure in the blood
 - This requires a clinical trial in neonates of varied gestational age
- Exposure in the CNS
 - Neonates do not localize infection
 - Bacteremic neonates develop meningitis ~15%, depending on organism
 - Neonates are pre-verbal, signs are not reliable, and acquisition of the lumbar puncture is extremely variable
 - Pre-clinical work plus a small number of infants who receive product and from whom CSF is obtained
- Exposure in other target tissues (e.g., the lung)
 - Typically can be derived from pre-clinical data, adult data, and primary trial
 - With caution
- General 'safety data' for commonly used anti-infectives
 - How much do we learn from randomizing 60 infants

Common hurdles to doing clinical trials in the NICU

- Hurdles
 - Families
 - Blood volume
 - Sticks
 - Uncertainty
 - Physicians
 - Safety
 - Why bother compared to other morbidities
 - High incidence sites, only a small fraction of which are capable sites = very few sites
- The ‘Cs’
 - Contracts
 - Central IRB
 - Case report form

Lesson 1: Basic Design

- Prior method
 - Children with infection
 - 10-20 centers
 - Enroll 8 children 2-3 years
 - 10 samples per child
- Current method
 - At risk of infection
 - Additive therapy (PK study) or compared to standard of care (safety study)
 - Multiple doses
 - 5 centers
 - Across age groups
 - 3-5 samples per child
 - Scavenge sampling; opportunistic sampling
 - Pre-trial modeling, dosing simulation, population modeling
 - Combine data other populations

Lesson 2: Multiple Drugs

- Prior method
 - I have a drug
 - I want to know the dosage
 - Go

- Current method
 - Combination or Master Protocol
 - Pre-consent facilitated
 - Organism: Anti-staphylococcal
 - Indication: Anti-epileptic
 - Patient population: ECMO, Obesity

Trial	# of drugs
POPS	47
Anti-staph	3
Anti-epileptic	4
SCAMP	3
Anti-psychotic	6
Breast Milk	10

Lesson 3: Addressing the CNS

- Prior method

- Getting cerebrospinal fluid is hard
- Don't do it

- Current method

- Nesting CSF study within larger study
- CSF is an add-on check box and arm of the protocol
- Works better for 100-200 infant studies
- Meropenem example
 - 200 infants, 20 centers, 16 months, 6 infants
- SCAMP
 - 260 infants
 - Ampicillin, gentamicin, metronidazole, clindamycin, piperacillin-tazobactam
 - 46 sites, 23 samples (3 sites provided most of these samples)

Lesson 4: Electronic Health Record

- The problem
- We knew exposure for several therapeutics including ampicillin
- We wanted to relate dosing to safety: e.g., seizure
- Pivotal study not feasible
- What we did
 - Pediatrix Database
 - Ampicillin cohort
 - Similar demographics as PK
 - Primary outcome seizure
 - 131,723 infants
 - 780 infants with seizure

Challenges Moving Forward

- CNS exposure
 - Few centers responsible for a high fraction of samples
 - Animal data with small amount of human data is feasible
 - A few human samples considerable effort relative to PK study
- Ever decreasing number of centers relative to the obligations
 - Timeline creep: start up, enrollment, submission
- Assessing safety in a meaningful way
 - A single arm study of 100-200 is feasible in neonates, but is it helpful
 - Meaningful—compare to adult endpoint
 - Frequency of use and risk:benefit
 - The use of EHR

FDA-sponsored Program
Industry Collaboration
Pediatric Trials Network

Molecule	Product development	Protocol Design	PSP	PIP	DSMB	Advisory Committee	Dosing optimization
A	X	X					X
B	X	X		X	X		X
C	X			X			X
D	X	X					X
E	X						X
F	X	X	X	X		X	X
G		X					
H	X			X			X
I	X	X					X
J	X	X			X		X
K			X		X		
L	X			X			X
M		X					
N	X						X
O			X				
P		X					
Q	X		X				X
R	X			X	X		X
S	X	X					X
T	X	X		X			X
U	X	X		X	X		X
V		X					
W	X				X	X	X
X	X						X
Y	X	X		X			X
Z		X					
AA	X	X		X			X
BB	X	X					X
CC		X					
DD		X					