

# Researcher perspective on state, gaps and opportunities

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Professor of Clinical Pharmacology

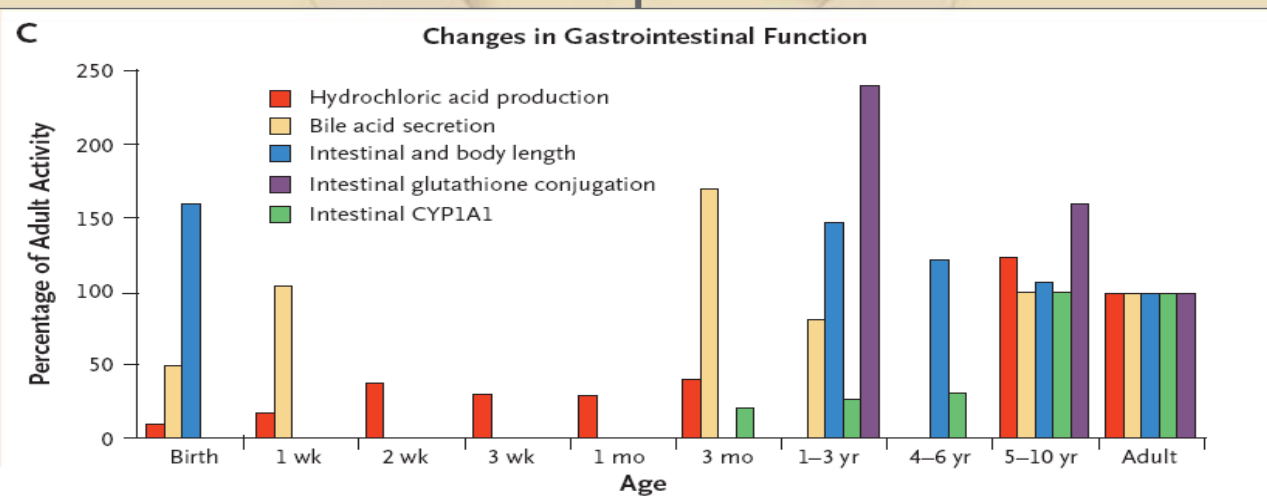
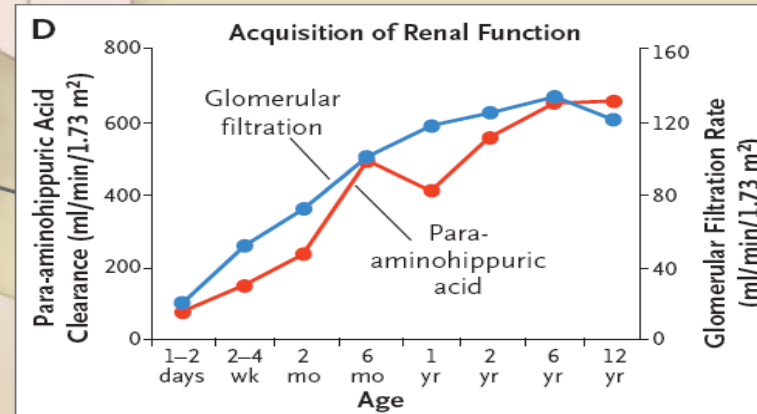
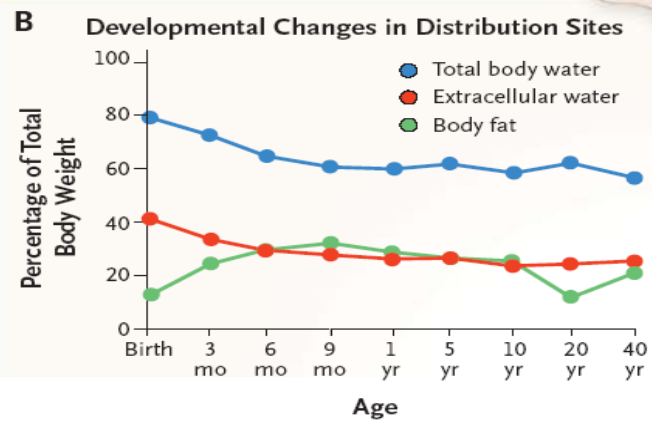
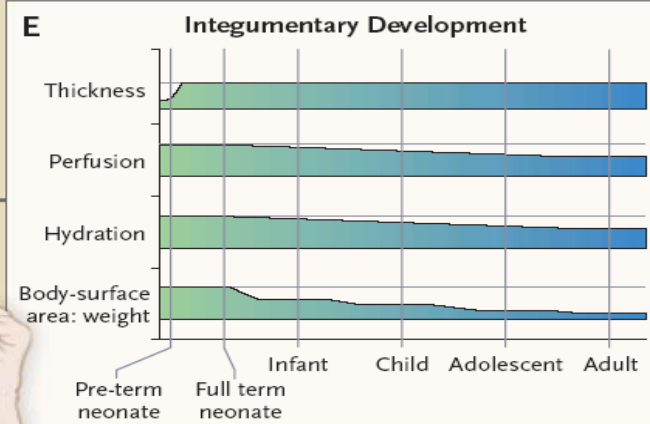
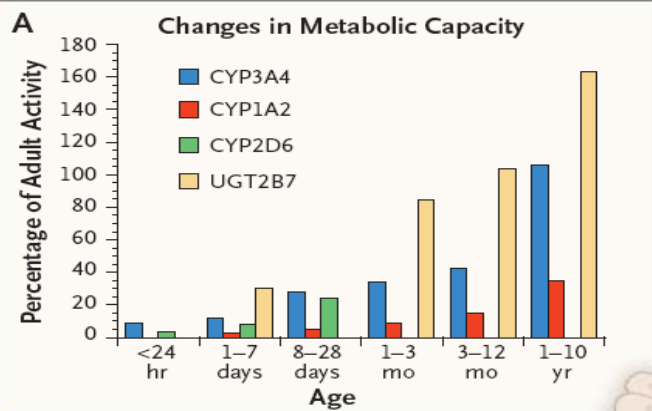
Pediatric Intensivist

Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen  
the Netherlands

# Presentation overview

- Maturation of renal function
- Interplay of age and renal impairment
- What do we know about PK in pediatric renal insufficiency?
- Real-life practice





Kearns et al  
NEJM, 2003

# Extrapolation from adults to children

Review

➤ Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol. 2022 Feb;18(2):99-113.

doi: 10.1080/17425255.2021.2027907. Epub 2022 Feb 25.

## **An Update on the Use of Allometric and Other Scaling Methods to Scale Drug Clearance in Children: Towards Decision Tables**

Anne van Rongen<sup>1</sup>, Elke Hj Krekels<sup>1</sup>, Elisa Am Calvier<sup>2</sup>, Saskia N de Wildt<sup>3 4</sup>,  
An Vermeulen<sup>5 6</sup>, Catherijne Aj Knibbe<sup>1 7</sup>

Choice of method (linear, allometry or PBPK models) dependent on:  
age, drug elimination route (GFR, active tubular transport, binding plasma  
protein, fraction unbound

# Extrapolation from adults to children

**Table 1.** Decision table for pediatric scaling methods for renally cleared drugs through glomerular filtration (GF) and active tubular secretion (ATS) for typical children of different ages

|                                | 1 day <sup>1</sup>                                           | 1 month <sup>1</sup>                  | 6 months                                | 1 year                                     | 2 years                                    | 5 years       | 15 years |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| GF of drugs binding to albumin | If $f_{u,adults} > 0.34$<br>PBPK                             | LinearBW                              | AS0.75                                  | <b>AS0.75</b>                              | <b>AS0.75</b>                              | <b>AS0.75</b> | AS0.75   |
|                                | If $f_{u,adults} \leq 0.34$<br>LinearBW                      |                                       | <b>LinearBW</b>                         | LinearBW                                   | LinearBW                                   | LinearBW      | LinearBW |
| GF of drugs binding to AAG     | If $f_{u,adults} < 0.23$<br>OR $f_{u,adults} > 0.78$<br>PBPK | If $f_{u,adults} \leq 0.23$<br>AS0.75 | All $f_{u,adults}$ values<br>AS0.75     | All $f_{u,adults}$ values<br><b>AS0.75</b> | All $f_{u,adults}$ values<br><b>AS0.75</b> | <b>AS0.75</b> | AS0.75   |
|                                | If $f_{u,adults} 0.23-0.78$<br>LinearBW                      | If $f_{u,adults} > 0.34$<br>LinearBW  | If $f_{u,adults} \geq 0.34$<br>LinearBW | If $f_{u,adults} \geq 0.34$<br>LinearBW    | If $f_{u,adults} \geq 0.34$<br>LinearBW    | LinearBW      | LinearBW |
| ATS                            | OCT2                                                         | OCT2                                  |                                         |                                            |                                            |               |          |
|                                | OAT1                                                         | OAT1                                  | OAT1                                    |                                            |                                            |               |          |
|                                | OAT3                                                         | OAT3                                  | OAT3                                    | OAT3                                       |                                            |               |          |
|                                | Pgp                                                          | Pgp                                   |                                         |                                            |                                            |               |          |

# Can we predict a dose with modeling?

Systems  
data

Trial  
design

Drug  
data



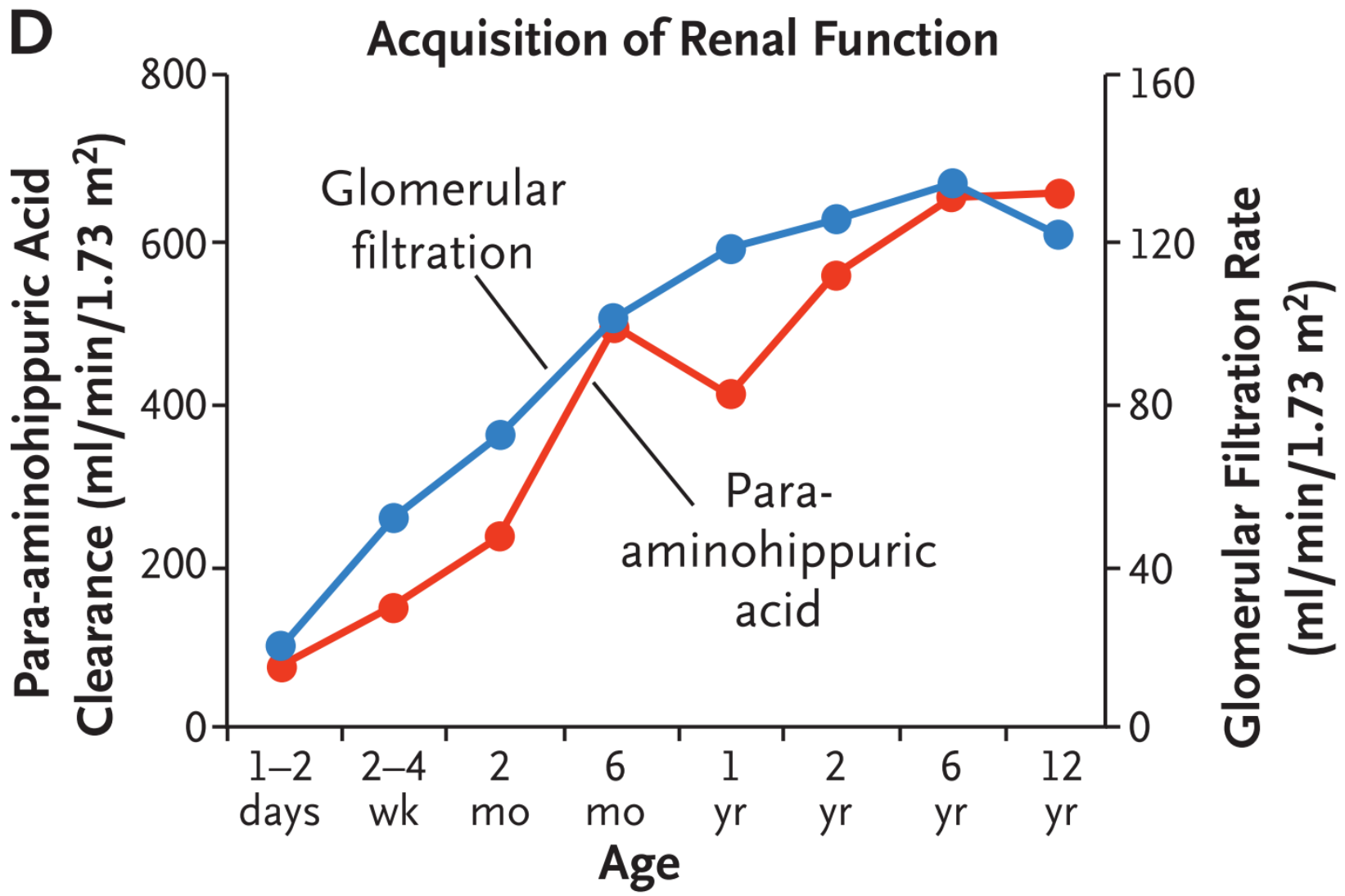
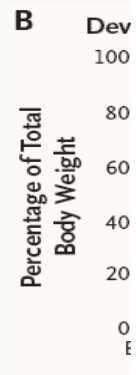
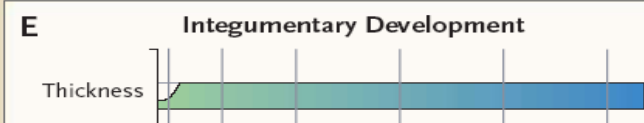
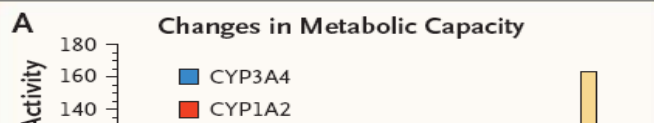
## Maximum likelihood estimation of renal transporter ontogeny profiles for pediatric PBPK modeling

J. Porter Hunt<sup>1</sup> | Samuel Dubinsky<sup>2</sup> | Autumn M. McKnite<sup>1</sup> |  
Kit Wun Kathy Cheung<sup>3</sup> | Bianca D. van Groen<sup>4</sup> | Kathleen M. Giacomini<sup>5</sup> |  
Saskia N. de Wildt<sup>6,7</sup> | Andrea N. Edginton<sup>2</sup> | Kevin M. Watt<sup>1</sup>

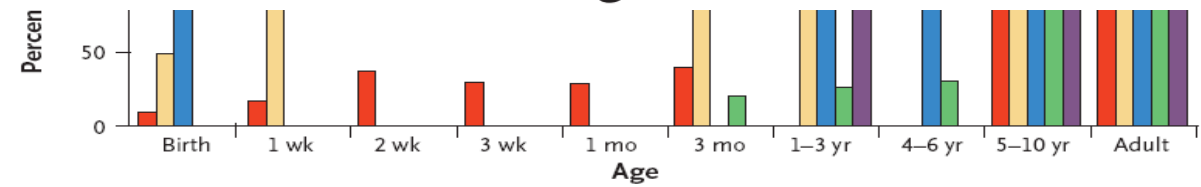
No of male/female



Physiologically-based pharmacokinetic model



Kearr  
NEJM



# What is GFR reference value in term infants?



## Maturation of Glomerular Filtration Rate in Term-Born Neonates: An Individual Participant Data Meta-Analysis

**JASN**  
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

### METHODS



Individual participant data meta-analysis



48 studies, 881 neonates



Definition of GFR reference values

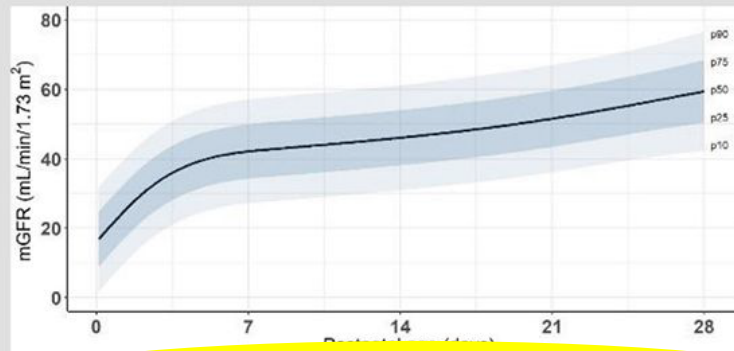


Update of Schwartz coefficient

$$eGFR(\text{ml/min}/1.73\text{m}^2) = (k \cdot \text{height (cm)}) / \text{serum creatinine (mg/dl)}$$

### OUTCOME

GFR doubled in the first five days after birth from 20 to 41 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>, then more gradually increased to 59 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> by four weeks of age.



A coefficient of 0.31 led to accurate eGFR determination.

### Conclusion

Our mGFR reference values and updated coefficient for the Schwartz equation can help to identify altered GFR in term-born neonates.

doi: 10.1681/ASN.2021101326



## ADEPT 8: Workshop on Drug Dosing in Pediatric Patients with Renal Impairment

Nov 30-Dec 1, 2023, Washington DC

> *J Pediatr.* 2025 Apr 23:114624. doi: 10.1016/j.jpeds.2025.114624. Online ahead of print.

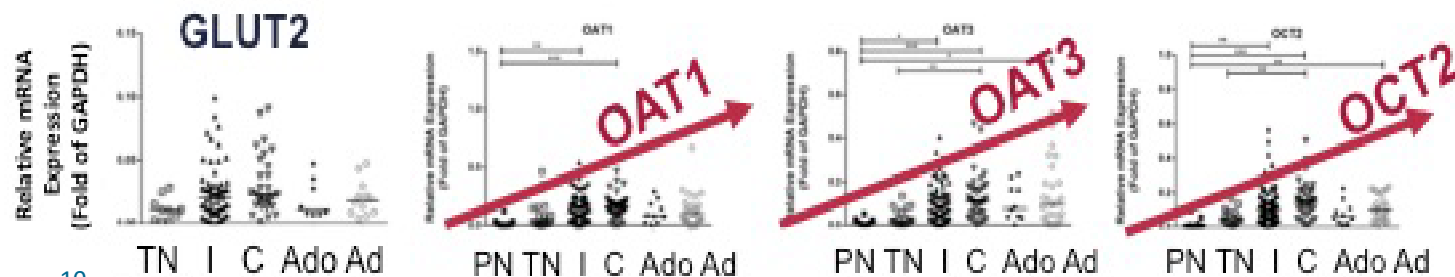
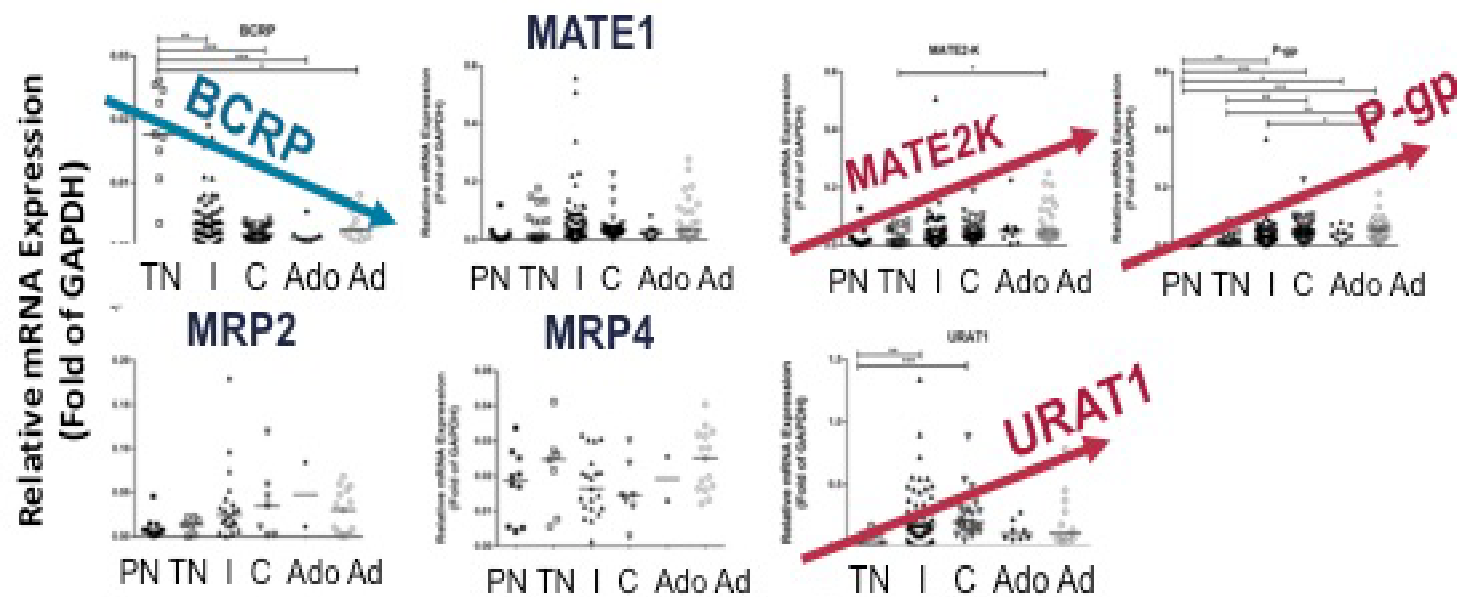
### The ADEPT 8 Workshop: Drug Dosing in Pediatric Patients with Renal Impairment

Shamir Tuchman<sup>1</sup>, Yeruk Mulugeta<sup>2</sup>, George J Schwartz<sup>3</sup>, Guido Filler<sup>4</sup>, Saskia N de Wildt<sup>5</sup>, Kirtida Mistry<sup>6</sup>, Martina Sahre<sup>7</sup>, Elimika Pfuma Fletcher<sup>7</sup>, Karim Azer<sup>8</sup>, Bakri J Alzarka<sup>9</sup>, Sabrina Rahman Archie<sup>10</sup>, Su-Young Choi<sup>11</sup>, Mona Khurana<sup>12</sup>, Lynne P Yao<sup>2</sup>, Deepa H Chand<sup>13</sup>

*The **Smeets equation**, a refinement for the updated Schwartz equation, was developed from measured GFR and provides an equation that can be used to **estimate GFR in patients from 2 days of age until 1 month of age.***



Transcript levels of 7 out of 11 transporters showed age-dependent changes

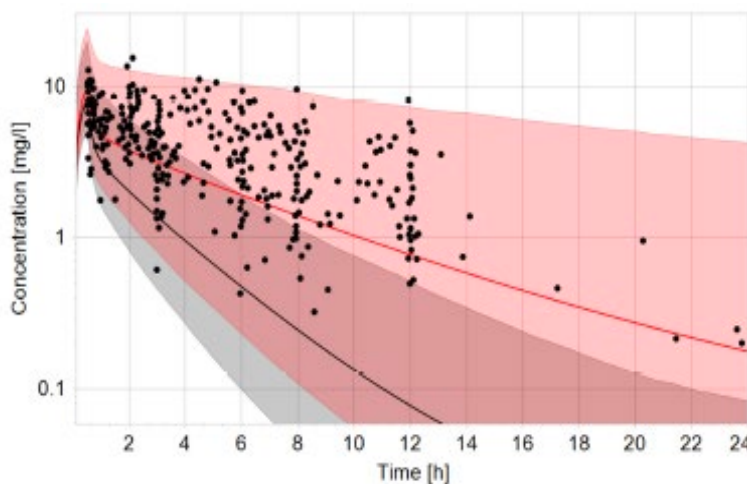


PN = Preterm Neonates  
TN = Term Neonates  
I = Infants  
C = Children  
Ado = Adolescents  
Ad = Adults

# Including transporter ontogeny improves PK

## Maximum likelihood estimation of renal transporter ontogeny profiles for pediatric PBPK modeling

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Ciprofloxacin PK  
Preterm neonates (n=60, 25-41  
wks PMA)

Black-grey = NO transporter  
ontogeny

Red-pink = WITH transporter  
ontogeny

# Discussion points

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- We need sound pediatric systems data, focus on (preterm) neonate
- PD receptor ontogeny is knowledge gap
- Biomarkers (lab/clinical) need age-specific reference values
- Multi-stakeholder consensus on maturation patterns is needed
- To reduce academic brain-drain shared appointments with industry or regulator should be encouraged

# Acknowledgements

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## **Radboudumc, The Netherlands**

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Rob Verdijk

## **University of Rochester, USA**

George J. Schwartz

## **UCSF , USA**

Kathy Giacomini

Kathy Cheung

## **FDA, USA**

Shamir Tuchman

Deepa Chand

Lynne P Yao

Huang SM

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# Questions?



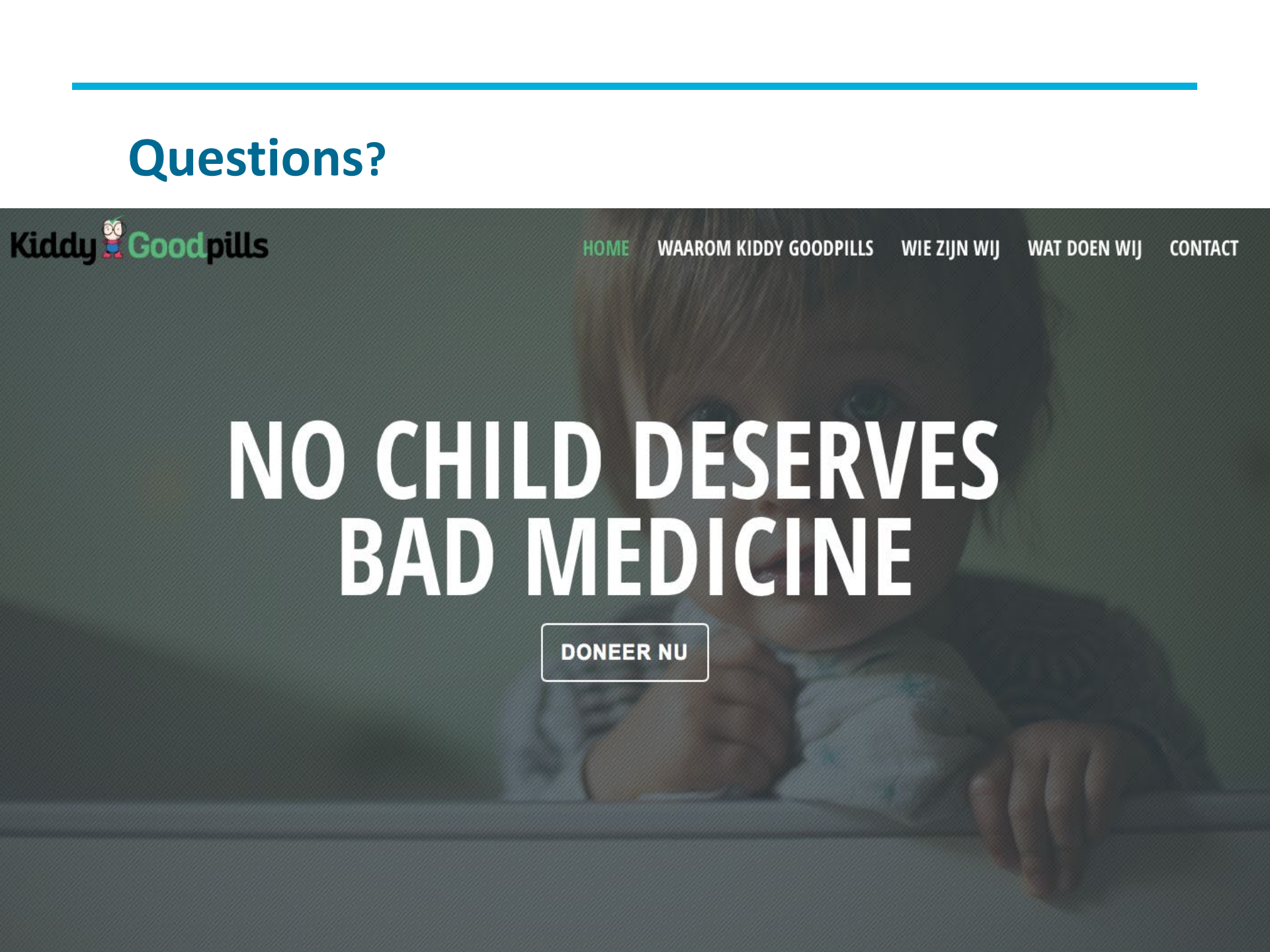
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A young child with light brown hair and green eyes is looking over a white ledge, possibly a bathtub or a play table. The child's hands are resting on the ledge. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

# NO CHILD DESERVES BAD MEDICINE

[DONEER NU](#)

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# Questions?



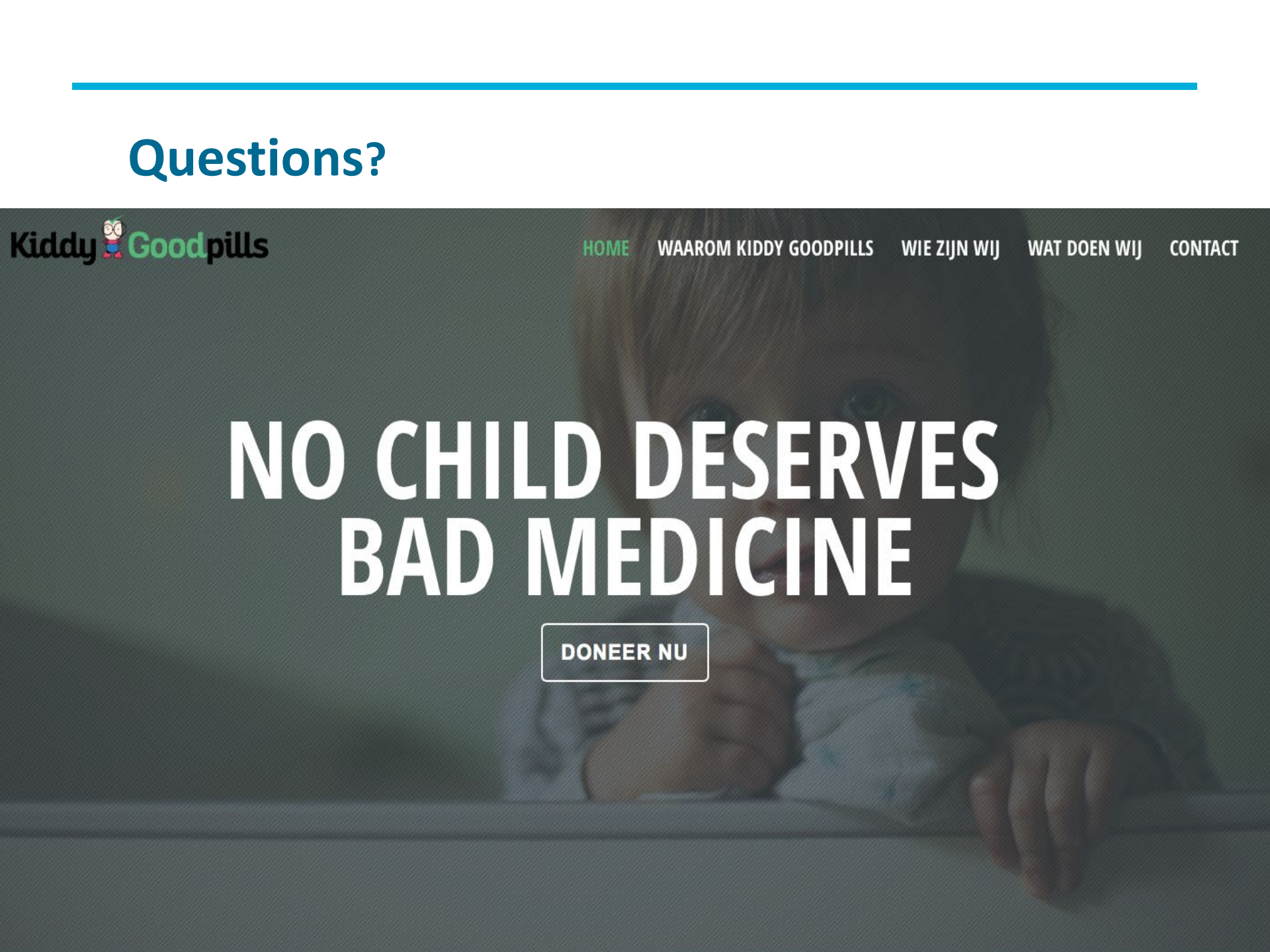
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