Top 3 Papers in Aspergillosis for Clinical Sciences

Dr. Murat Akova



Topics to be Covered

- Diagnosis
- Assessment of treatment response
- Azole resistance

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The strategy for the diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis should depend on both the underlying condition and the leucocyte count of patients with hematological malignancies

Anne Bergeron, Raphaël Porcher, Annie Sulahian, Cédric de Bazelaire, Karine Chagnon, Emmanuel Raffoux, Anne Vekhoff, Muriel Cornet, Françoise Isnard, Benoit Brethon, Claire Lacroix, Jean Louis Poirot, Claire Bouges, Francis Derouin, Abdellatif Tazi and Patricia Ribaud

 Diagnostic yield of BAL in immunocompromised 40-60%

 Associated w underlying hematologic condition and neutropenia

- Host immunosupression may influence
 - Radiologic presentation
 - Prognosis

What was Done?

Question

-Could mycological diagnosis for IPA be adapted based on patient characteristics?

 55 patients, prospectively evaluated

-Acute leukemia (AL), no HSCT, 22

-Non AL

» Allo HSCT, 23

» Another hematologic disorder, 10

Evaluation

- Baseline HRCT scan
 - -Angio-invasive (nodule w a halo sign)
 - –Airway invasive (centrilobuler micronodules, tree-in-bud w a halo)
- FOB with BAL performed within 24 h of CT
- GMI, positive <u>></u>0.5 in serum and BAL



Airway-invasive



Table 2: Lung CT scan features at the diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis according to patient groups.

Signs	Allogenic	Acute leukemia	Others#
	HSCT	N=22	N=10
	N=23		
Angio-invasive†	3 (13%)	10 (45%)	1 (10%)
Airway-invasive¶	10 (44%)	3 (14%)	2 (20%)
Both angio- and airway-invasive	3 (13%)	2 (9%)	2 (20%)
No angio- nor airway-invasive§	7 (30%)	7 (32%)	5 (50%)

Table 3: Association between lung CT scan pattern and leucocyte count.

	Leucocyte count < 100/mm ³	Leucocyte count > 100/mm ³	Р
	n=27	n=28	
Angio-invasive			
disease*	13	1	0.001
n=14			
At least one			
airway-invasive	4	18	0.001
sign			
n=22			
Airway-invasive			
disease†	2	13	0.005
n=15			

* at least one nodule with halo sign and no sign of airway-invasive disease, † centrilobular micronodules and/or tree in bud without any nodule with halo sign

Other Findings

- Presence of aspergillus in respiratory samples
 - -More frequent in non-AL patients (82%) than AL (25%), p=.0003
 - -In patients with WBC counts >100/mm³, p=.002
- In logistic regression, they are independent factors
 - -OR 7,14 and 6.97, respectively

Summary

 Different mycological diagnostic strategy may be applied to those with
 -AL and WBC <100/mm³
 -Non-AL (with HSCT)
 > BAL

Earlier Response Assessment in Invasive Aspergillosis Based on the Kinetics of Serum *Aspergillus* Galactomannan: Proposal for a New Definition

Simone A. Nouér,^{1,3} Marcio Nucci,^{2,3} Naveen Sanath Kumar,³ Monica Grazziutti,³ Bart Barlogie,³ and Elias Anaissie³

¹Department of Preventive Medicine, ²Department of Internal Medicine, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and ³Myeloma Institute for Research and Therapy, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock

- Whether kinetics of serum Aspergillus galactomannan-index (GMI)
 - Compare favorably with EORTC/MSD definitions

Allow earlier and more objective response assessment

Clin Infect Dis 2011;53:671

What was Done?

- 115 cancer patients between 2003-2010 in Arkansas
 - -X3 weekly serum galactomannan
 - Fluconazole given as prophylaxis
 - No empirical therapy
- Cases classified
 - Proven
 - Probable
 - » Probable w prespecified radiological findings (PSRF)
 - Possible cases excluded

What was Found?

Patients w invasive aspergillosis

- -5 proven (4%)
- -73 probable (64%)
- -37 probable w PSRF (32%)
- Infection site
 - Lungs only, 84
 - Lungs and sinuses, 23
 - Sinuses, 8

EORTC/MSG Criteria Responses to Antifungal Therapy in Invasive Mold Disease

- Complete response at 6 weeks
 - Survival and resolution of all signs and symptoms
 - -Resolution of radiological lesions
 - Documented clearance of infected sites that are accessible to repeated sampling

Partial response

- Survival and improvement of S&S
- ->25% reduction in radiology
- Clearence of infected sites

Segal B, et al. Clin Infect Dis 2008;47:674

GMI-based Response

Success

- -Survival
- –Repeatedly negative serum GMI >2weeks after the 1st negative
- Absence of new extrapulmonary lesions

Failure

- -Persistently positive GMI
- -Death during 14 d period

Outcome

Normalization GMI in 91 patients (79%)

- Median 8 days after 1st (+) GMI
- 7 days after start of tx

79 patients survived at 6 weeks (69%)

Success after start of therapy n, (%)

Criteria	Week3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	After Week 6
EORTC/MSG	NA	NA	NA	73 (63)	73 (63)
GMI-based	44 (38)	65 (56)	72 (63)	76 (66)	83 (72)
Agreement, %	-	-	-	85	91

Discordant 10 Cases

- 9 died with uncontrollable cancer
- 1 classified as failure (stable disease EORTC/MSG)

- Alive for 3 years w/o relapse of IA

 Agreement was 100% for those who failed

Summary

 GMI-based response criteria
 Compare favorably to EORTC/MSG
 Allow a much earlier assessment of response
 All failures w EORTC/IDG determined at a later time point

High-frequency Triazole Resistance Found In Nonculturable *Aspergillus fumigatus* from Lungs of Patients with Chronic Fungal Disease

David W. Denning,^{1,2,3} Steven Park,⁴ Cornelia Lass-Florl,⁵ Marcin G. Fraczek,^{2,3} Marie Kirwan,^{1,2} Robin Gore,² Jaclyn Smith,² Ahmed Bueid,² Caroline B. Moore,³ Paul Bowyer,² and David S. Perlin^{2,4}

¹National Aspergillosis Centre, ²School of Translational Medicine, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, ³Mycology Reference Centre, Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, University Hospital of South Manchester, Manchester, UK, ⁴Public Health Research Institute, New Jersey Medical School-UMDNJ, Newark, New Jersey, and ⁵Department für Hygiene, Mikrobiologie und Sozalmedizin, Medizinische Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

- Patients are affected or at risk of diseases with Aspergillus spp.
 - Invasive PA in immunocompromised
 - 3 million with chronic pulmonary aspergillosis
 - -3 million with ABPA
 - 10 million with severe astma w fungal sensitization
- Daily 100s of conidia exposure Clin Infect Dis 2011;52:1123

Resistance to Azoles

- Described worldwide
- Several mutations to CYP51A gene, most frequent culprit
 - Encodes azole target protein, lanosterol 14-∝demethylase
- Extensive use of azoles in agriculture
- Emergence of resistance during treatment

What was Done?

- Fungal load was detected with RT-PCT
 - In sputum from ABPA and CPA patients
 - In BAL from normal volunteers and IPA patients
- In a subset of PCR (+), culture (-) samples
 - CYP51A gene was amplified to detect single point mutations

What was Found?

- 11 healthy volunteers
 - All culture negative
 - -4 (36,3%) had detectable DNA
- 22 culture and microscopy confirmed IPA patients
 - -21 (95%) had DNA
- 42 patients with CPA
 - -7 (16.7%) culture-positive
 - -30 (71.4%) had DNA
- 19 patients with ABPA
 - All culture negative
 - -15 (78.9%) had DNA

Direct Detection of Azole Resistance

- 29 sputum samples
 - -25 from ABPA and CPA patients (PCR+, Cul-)
 - -4 from ABPA (PCR+, Cul+)
- 4 samples had M220 mutations
 - -2 with upstream 34 bp TR and L98H
- 27 (93%) had L98H mutation
 - -16 also had TR
 - » Combination provides R to itra and vori
- Overall azole resistance documented in
 - -16/19 (55%) sputum samples
 - 2/4 (50%) isolates

Table 2.

Interrelationship Between Azole Therapy, Sampling Time, and Frequency of Azole Resistance Marker Detected

Azole treatment experience	Number of patients with azole resistance marker/total tested (%)						
	Sar	Totals					
	Itra	Itra Vori Posa None					
Azole naive	-	-	-	2/3 (67)	2/3 (67)		
Itra only	2/5 (40) ^a	-	-	2/2 (100) ^a	4/7 (57)		
Posa only	_	_	1/4 (25) ^a	0/1 (0)	1/4 (25)		
Itra + vori	1/1 (100)	2/4 (50)		2/2 (100)	5/7 (71)		
Itra + Posa	-	-	1/2 (50)	-	1/3 (33)		
Itra + vori + posa	-	-	3/5 (60) ^a	-	3/5 (40)		
Totals	3/6 (50)	2/4 (50)	5/11 (45)	6/8 (75)	16/29 (55)		

NOTE. Itra indicates itraconazole; vori, voriconazole; posa, posaconazole.

 \downarrow ^a M220 mutation (n = 4).

Resistance and Therapeutic Outcome

- 2/3 patients with no prior azole exposure
 - L98H and TR detected
 - Both culture negative
 - One treated w itra and died
 - The other w posa and survived
- All w M220 failed to tx
- 14 with L98H and TR only
 - -3 unevaluable
 - -6 failed to itra or vori
 - -5 stabilized/improved on posa, itra or vori

Summary

- Detection of azole resistance in clinical samples with PCR
 - Identifies a high rate of resistance
 - » w/o prior exposure to azoles
 - » despite adequate plasma drug concentrations
 - May optimize treatment