Extracorporeal Albumin Dialysis with Molecular Adsorbent Recirculating System (MARS®) and the Effect on Antimicrobial Removal

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Background

- MARS® is a liver support system used for the removal of hydrophilic compounds and highly protein-bound lipophilic substances that accumulate during liver failure.

- Very limited literature to guide antimicrobial dosing in MARS® patients.

- Clearance of albumin-bound toxins poses risk for removal of highly-bound antimicrobials.

- Select drug dosing recommendations based on protein binding and drug Vd were developed at ASLMC in 2014 to prepare for MARS® use.

Objective

- Evaluate MARS® antimicrobial dosing recommendations developed at ASLMC.

Methods

- Observational study with IRB approval.

- Inclusion criteria: consent obtained, ASLMC SICU patient, ≥18 years old, current MARS®, receiving at least 1 antimicrobial.

- Three blood samples per patient collected during a single MARS® run (pre, mid, and post).

- Drug concentrations measured via high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

- ASLMC SICU organism data reviewed and compared measured drug concentrations.

Results

HPLC Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>MIC-MARS</th>
<th>MCM-MARS</th>
<th>MIC-MARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vancomycin</td>
<td>94.46 (1.185)</td>
<td>97.5 (1.653)</td>
<td>99.74 (1.858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meropenem</td>
<td>11.08 (1.914)</td>
<td>11.08 (1.914)</td>
<td>11.08 (1.914)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole</td>
<td>97.37 (1.604)</td>
<td>97.37 (1.604)</td>
<td>97.37 (1.604)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Patient had serum vancomycin result of 11.7 mcg/mL from routine monitoring that was sent to ACL Laboratories that corresponded to the timing of the MARS level. Through analyzing this discordance, it was identified that vancomycin co-existed with a naturally occurring molecule in the blood to increase its HPLC analytical peak. Further investigation is ongoing to correct via other analytical means.

Results Summary

- MARS® duration varied from 6.7 to 23.5 hours.

- All drugs analyzed are classified as having low protein binding with the exception of daptomycin which has high protein binding.

- Lowest observed concentration (mcg/mL, rounded) of each antimicrobial: cefepime (23.6), daptomycin (2) fluconazole (3.6), metronidazole (11.4), piperacillin (1.8), vancomycin (11.7).

- These concentrations remain at appropriate clinical levels based on SICU MIC data except for piperacillin.

- Two patients on P/T were retrospectively identified as being under-dosed pre-MARS® and had low measured P/T concentrations.

- One of the two patients had P/T dose increased during the MARS® run to be compliant with our dose recommendations guideline, which then yielded a clinically appropriate post-run P/T level.

Results Patient Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>MELD Score</th>
<th>Reason for Hepatic Failure</th>
<th>MARS Run Duration (hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NAFLD, HCC, Allograft Rejection</td>
<td>7.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Fulminant Hepatic Failure, APAP Toxicity</td>
<td>4.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>ESOT Abuse</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sclerosing Cholangitis</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Cirrhosis – Autoimmune Hepatitis and ESOT</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>OLT – ESOT and Hep C Cirrhosis</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/AFLD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma; APAP: acetaminophen; OLT: orthotopic liver transplant.

ASLMC SICU Historical Organism MIC Evaluation

- Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) report for organisms grown out of cultures from ASLMC SICU patients 10/2014 – 10/2015 was obtained from ACL Laboratories.

- Data from culture sites classified as blood, respiratory, urine, wound/tissue, or fluid/other were evaluated.

- MIC data compared to HPLC concentrations for antimicrobials measured in the study showed patient levels for beta-lactam antibiotics remained at therapeutic levels at all three data points except for one patient on piperacillin/tazobactam (P/T) (see Results Summary).

Conclusions

- The internal recommendations for empiric antimicrobial dosing in MARS® patients in the ASLMC SICU achieved adequate concentrations for the drugs sampled in our small patient population.

- Due to the observational study design, the potential impact on antimicrobial pharmacokinetics could not be accurately evaluated.

- Most drugs analyzed were classified as having low protein binding, which may limit application to highly bound drugs.

- Increasing the length of MARS run times may yield results inconsistent with our observations, and thus must be considered when using the dosing recommendations in our reference tool.

References

1. MARS® System, Gambro, www.gambro.com