

Le indagini di laboratorio nella diagnosi delle malattie  
ematologiche:  
quando il medico e il laboratorista parlano la stessa lingua  
Sabato 16 Dicembre 2017 - Aula Magna, Nuovo Arcispedale S. Anna



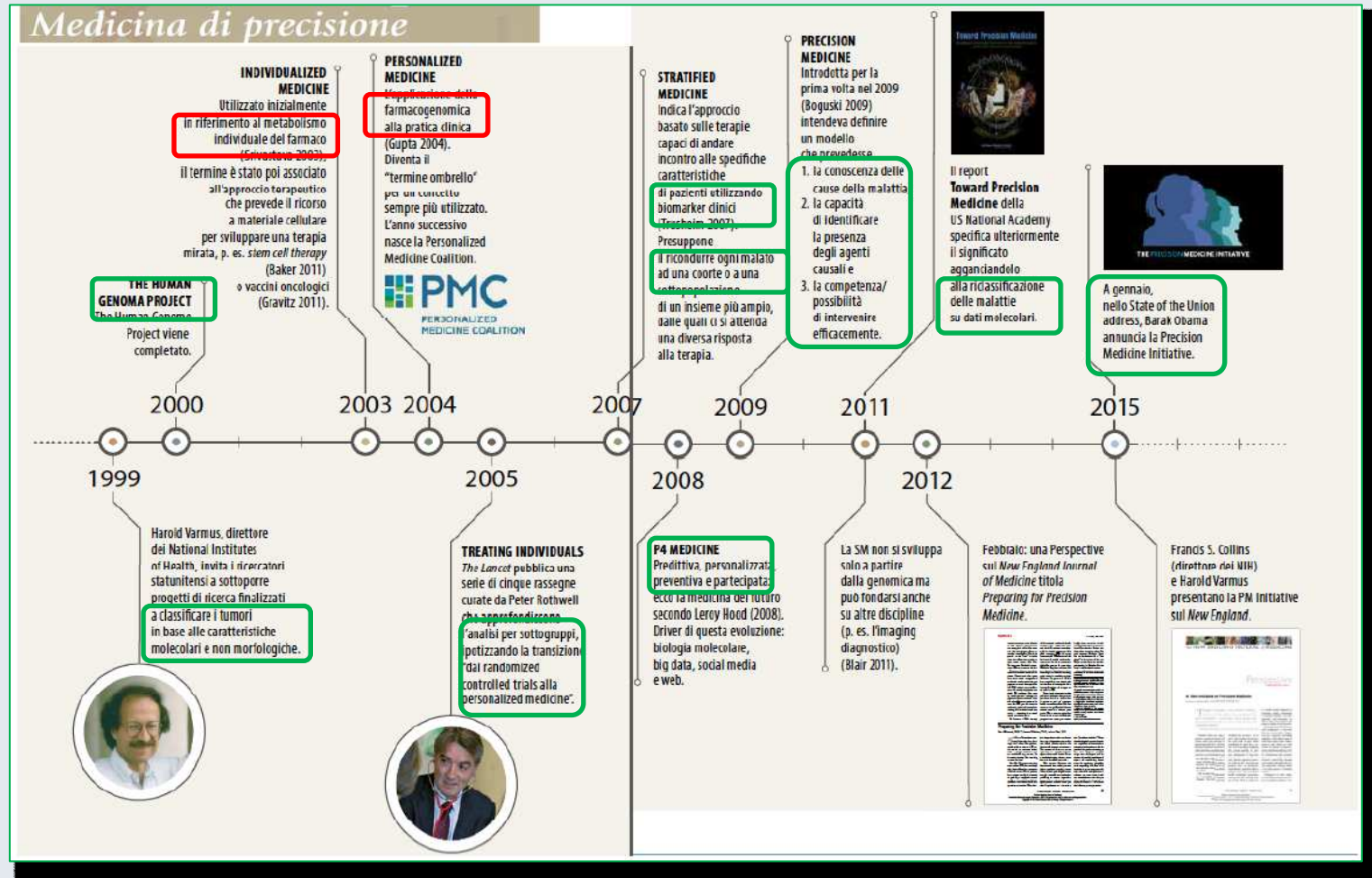
# Monitoraggio Terapeutico dei Farmaci Una visione (d')insieme

**Dott. Alessio Cariani**

**Biologo Clinico**

**U.O. Laboratorio Analisi Chimico-Cliniche e Microbiologia**

# Medicina di precisione/personalizzata,.....



# Medicina personalizzata

## « Born in U.S.A »



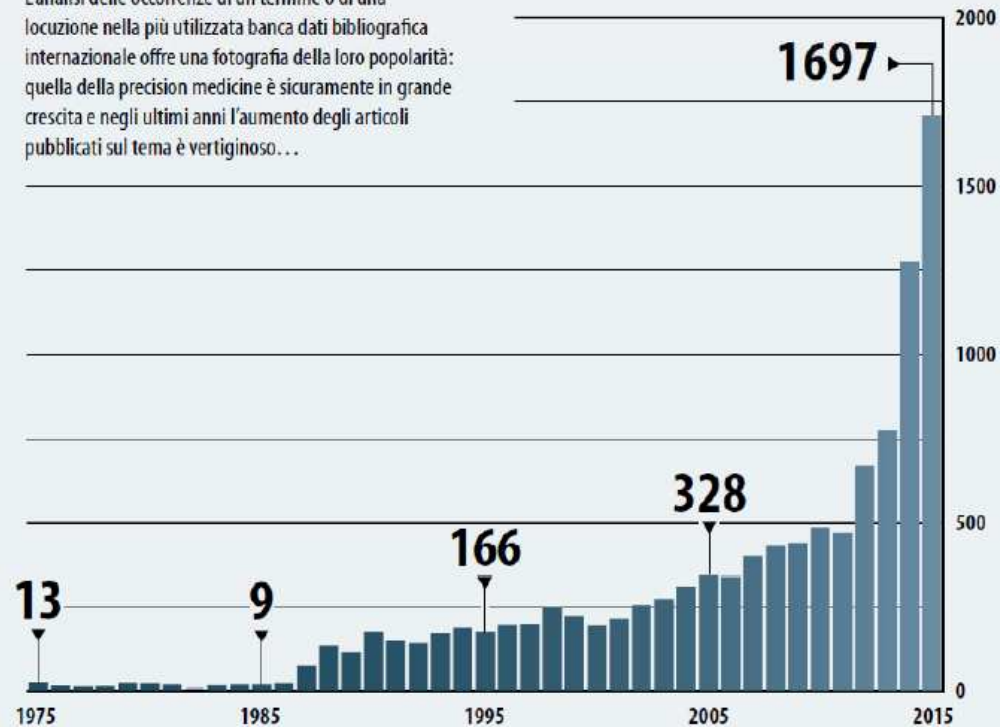
Tonight, I'm launching a new Precision Medicine Initiative to bring us closer to curing diseases like cancer and diabetes — and to give all of us access to the personalized information we need to keep ourselves and our families healthier.

*President Barack Obama,  
State of the Union Address,  
January 20, 2015*

Il Pensiero Scientifico Editore  
[recentiproggressi.it/forward](http://recentiproggressi.it/forward)

### PubMed e la "precision medicine"

L'analisi delle occorrenze di un termine o di una locuzione nella più utilizzata banca dati bibliografica internazionale offre una fotografia della loro popolarità: quella della precision medicine è sicuramente in grande crescita e negli ultimi anni l'aumento degli articoli pubblicati sul tema è vertiginoso...



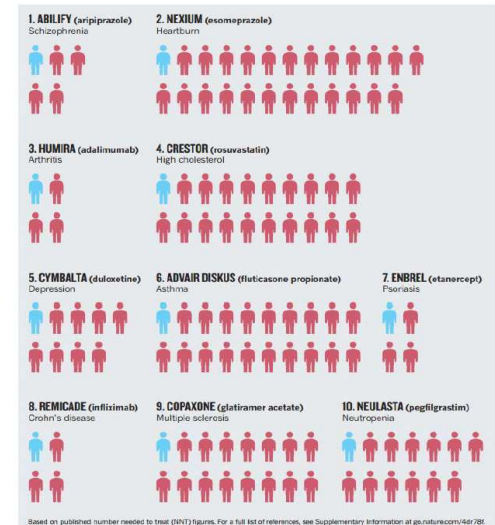
# Medicina di precisione,...

## Perché?

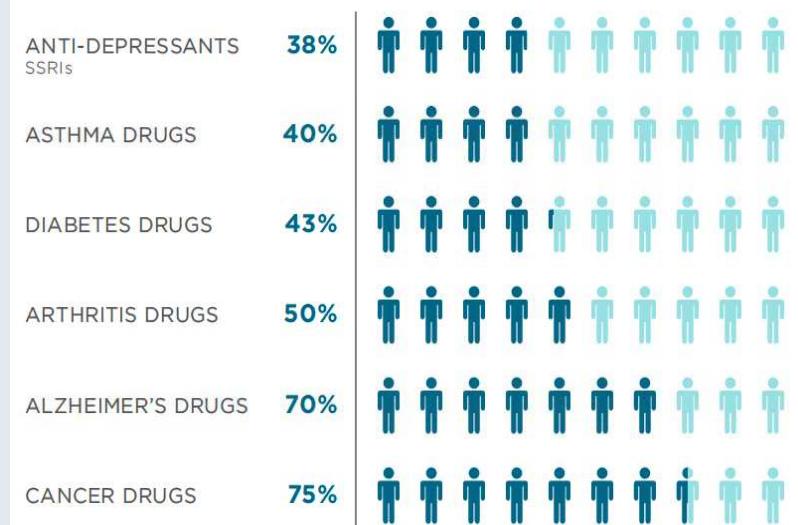
- Si stima una inefficacia terapeutica dal 30 al 75% per numerose classi di farmaci
- In alcune categorie di pazienti affetti da malattie metaboliche, psichiatriche, neurologiche, cardiache, oncologiche, infettive o in ICU, l'insuccesso terapeutico medio è di circa il 30-40%
- Aumento della popolazione anziana (comorbilità, politerapia,.....)

### IMPRECISION MEDICINE

For every person they do help (blue), the ten highest-grossing drugs in the United States fail to improve the conditions of between 3 and 24 people (red).



Percentage of the patient population for which a particular drug in a class is ineffective, on average



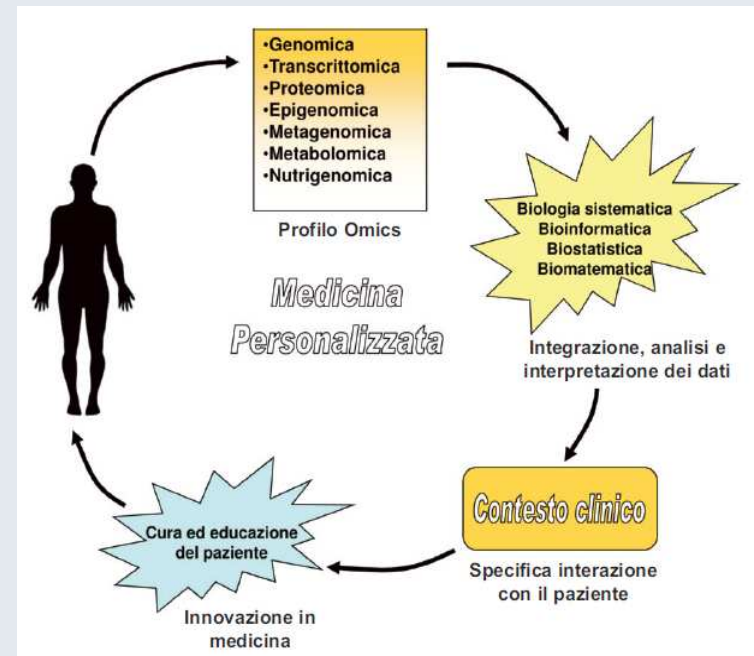
Spear BB, Heath-Chiozzi M, Huff J. Clinical application of pharmacogenetics. Trends Mol Med 2001; 7: 201-6.  
 Eichelbaum M, Ingelman-Sundberg M, Evans WE. Pharmacogenomics and individualized drug therapy. Annu Rev Med 2006; 57: 119-37.  
 Morandi A, Bellelli G, Vasilevskis EE, et al. Predictors of rehospitalization among elderly patients admitted to a rehabilitation hospital: the role of polypharmacy, functional status, and length of stay. J Am Med Dir Assoc 2013; 14: 761-7.

# Medicina personalizzata

## Definizione?

- EC: «un metodo di medicina che utilizza un **profilo molecolare** per individualizzare la corretta **strategia terapeutica** per la **persona giusta al tempo giusto** e/o per identificare la **predisposizione** alla malattia e/o rendere possibile una **prevenzione tempestiva e mirata**»

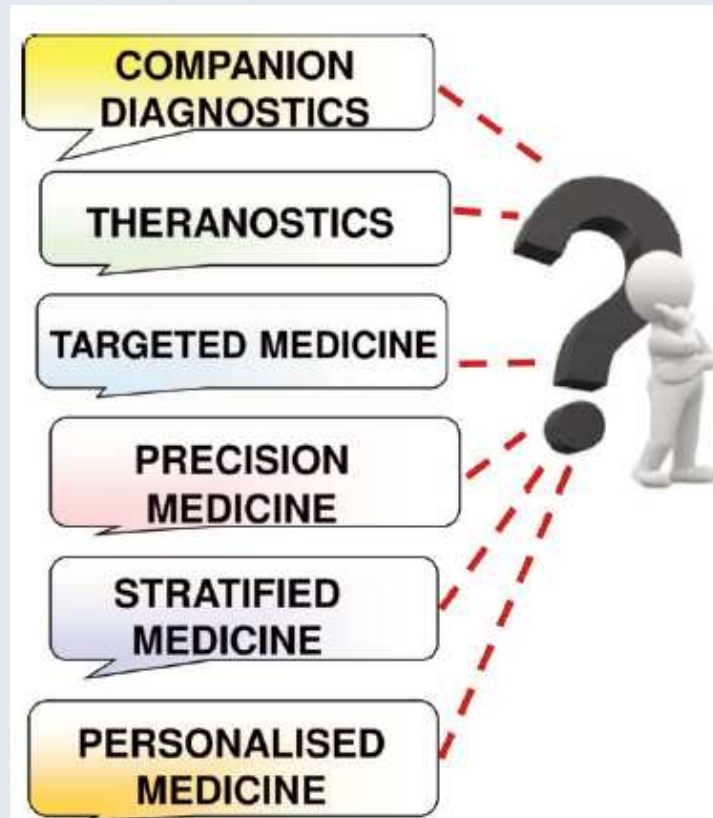
Commission on 31 October 2013



- «Esposoma?»

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/human-use/personalised-medicine/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/human-use/personalised-medicine/index_en.htm).

# Medicina personalizzata .....Definizioni!



[http://ec.europa.eu/health/human-use/personalised-medicine/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/human-use/personalised-medicine/index_en.htm).

## Definizioni proposte di medicina personalizzata

Definizione	Fonte (rif.)
Prevenzione, diagnosi e terapia di una specifica malattia in base al profilo genetico individuale	Carlson B (3)
Uso di nuovi metodi di analisi molecolare per gestire meglio una malattia o la predisposizione a patologie	Personalized Medicine Coalition (4)
<b>Fornire il trattamento giusto al paziente giusto, alla dose giusta</b>	<b>Unione Europea (5)</b>
Medicina basata sulle informazioni cliniche, genetiche e ambientali di ciascuna persona	American Medical Association (6)
Medicina che utilizza le informazioni su geni, proteine e ambiente della persona per prevenire, diagnosticare e curare le malattie	National Cancer Institute (7)

3. Carlson B. What the devil is personalized medicine? *Biotechnol Healthc* 2008;5:17-9.
4. [http://www.personalizedmedicinecoalition.org/Resources/The\\_Case\\_for\\_Personalized\\_Medicine](http://www.personalizedmedicinecoalition.org/Resources/The_Case_for_Personalized_Medicine).
5. [http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/policy-issues-personalised-medicine\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/health/policy-issues-personalised-medicine_en.html).
6. <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/advocacy/topics/personalized-medicine.page>.
7. National Cancer Institute. <http://www.cancer.gov/>

# Medicina personalizzata

## Obiettivi principali



1. Capacità di assumere **decisioni cliniche** basate su **maggiori informazioni possibili**
2. **Maggiore probabilità di effetti desiderati grazie a terapie più mirate**
3. **Ridotta probabilità di eventi avversi e reazioni indesiderate ai farmaci**
4. Focalizzazione sulla **prevenzione e predizione** piuttosto che reazione a malattie già sintomatiche
5. **Benefici economici** e miglior contenimento dei costi per i sistemi sanitari

# La Rete Nazionale di Farmacovigilanza dell'AIFA registra in Italia ogni anno circa 20.000 ADR.



*Ministero della Salute*

DIPARTIMENTO DELLA QUALITÀ  
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PROGRAMMAZIONE SANITARIA, DEI LIVELLI DI  
ASSISTENZA E DEI PRINCIPI ETICI DI SISTEMA  
UFFICIO III

RACCOMANDAZIONE PER LA PREVENZIONE DELLA  
MORTE, COMA O GRAVE DANNO DERIVATI DA ERRORI IN TERAPIA  
FARMACOLOGICA

**Un uso non corretto dei farmaci può determinare eventi avversi con conseguenze gravi per i pazienti**

Drug	Toxic concentration
Carbamazepine	15 µg/mL
Ethosuximide	150 µg/mL
Gabapentin	85 µg/mL
Lamotrigine	20 µg/mL
Phenobarbital	40 µg/mL
Phenytoin	20 µg/mL
Valproic acid	100 µg/mL
Digoxin	2.4 ng/mL
Tricyclic antidepressants	500 ng/mL
Lithium	1.5 mmol/L
Acetaminophen	150 µg/mL
Acetylsalicylic acid	500 µg/mL (intoxication)
Ibuprofen	200 µg/mL
Theophylline	20 µg/mL
Amikacin	32 µg/mL (peak)
Gentamicin/tobramycin	12 µg/mL (peak) 2 µg/mL (trough)
Vancomycin	80 µg/mL (peak) 10 µg/mL (trough)
Chloramphenicol	25 µg/mL
Rifampin	55 µg/mL
5-Fluorouracil	3 µg/mL
Methotrexate	5 µmol/L (24 h post high-dose therapy)
Efavirenz	8 mg/L (peak)
Nevirapine	12 mg/L (peak)
Amprenavir	8 mg/L (peak)
Indinavir	10 mg/L (peak)
Nelfinavir	6 mg/L (peak)
Ritonavir	22 mg/L (peak)
Saquinavir	6 mg/L (peak)

# Medicina personalizzata una scienza «analitica»



- La Medicina Personalizzata/di Precisione si basa su **tre pilastri** principali fondamentalmente **analitici** quali:

1. **Genomica** (Farmacogenomica, Genotipizzazione,...)

2. **Monitoraggio Terapeutico dei Farmaci** (Therapeutic Drug Monitoring-TDM)

3. **Metabolomica**

# TDM (presomministrazione) Farmacogenomica



- La farmacogenetica è una disciplina che valuta le variazioni nella **sequenza del DNA**, capaci di modificare la quantità o la funzione di **proteine coinvolte nel metabolismo, nel trasporto cellulare del farmaco o nel pathway farmacodinamico**.
- Tali variazioni interessano **più dell'1% della popolazione** e sono caratterizzate dalla sostituzione di un singolo nucleotide o da delezioni/inserzioni di una o più basi.
- I principali **polimorfismi funzionali** capaci di modificare il metabolismo dei farmaci sono a carico di : **CYP3A4/5, CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, DPYD, TPMT, UGT1A1, .....**
- Test farmacogenetici in relazione all'impiego terapeutico di alcuni farmaci sono stati **approvati da EMA e FDA**. Ad oggi, in Italia, **l'unico test farmacogenetico obbligatorio, predittivo** di reazione di ipersensibilità da **abacavir**, è il test per l'identificazione dell'allele **HLA-B\*5701**

# TDM



## Farmacogenomica potenziali applicazioni

- **Antiretrovirali** (tenofovir, efavirenz, nevirapina, atazanavir, ribavirina);
- **Antifungini** (voriconazolo);
- **Chemioterapici** (fluoropirimidine, irinotecano, derivati del platino);
- **Immunosoppressori** (azatioprina, metotressato);
- **Antiestrogeni** (tamoxifene, Inibitori aromatasi);
- Farmaci attivi sul **sistema nervoso centrale** (antidepressivi, antipsicotici, antiepilettici, oppioidi);
- Farmaci **cardiovascolari** (anticoagulanti orali, antiaggreganti, statine);
- Farmaci **antigottosi** (allopurinolo)
- .....

# Monitoraggio Terapeutico dei Farmaci una nuova/vecchia scienza!

- **Negli anni 1960** la scienza del TDM introdusse nuovi aspetti nella pratica clinica legando, con **teorie matematiche, aspetti farmacocinetici (PK) alle risposte terapeutiche.**
- **Negli anni 1970** i primi studi pioneristici interessarono gli **effetti avversi** e la identificazione degli intervalli terapeutici di farmaci quali la **digossina, fenitoina, litio e teofillina**

## **Definizione (Touw 2005).**

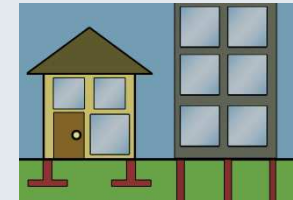
*...misurazione di laboratorio clinico di un parametro «collegato al farmaco» che, **con una appropriata interpretazione**, può direttamente influenzare una procedura prescrittiva.*

## **Therapeutic Drug Measuring/Monitoring/Managment**

Touw DJ, Neef C, Thomson AH, Vinks AA. Cost-effectiveness of therapeutic drug monitoring: a systemic review. Ther Drug Monit 2005;27:10-17.

# Monitoraggio Terapeutico dei Farmaci

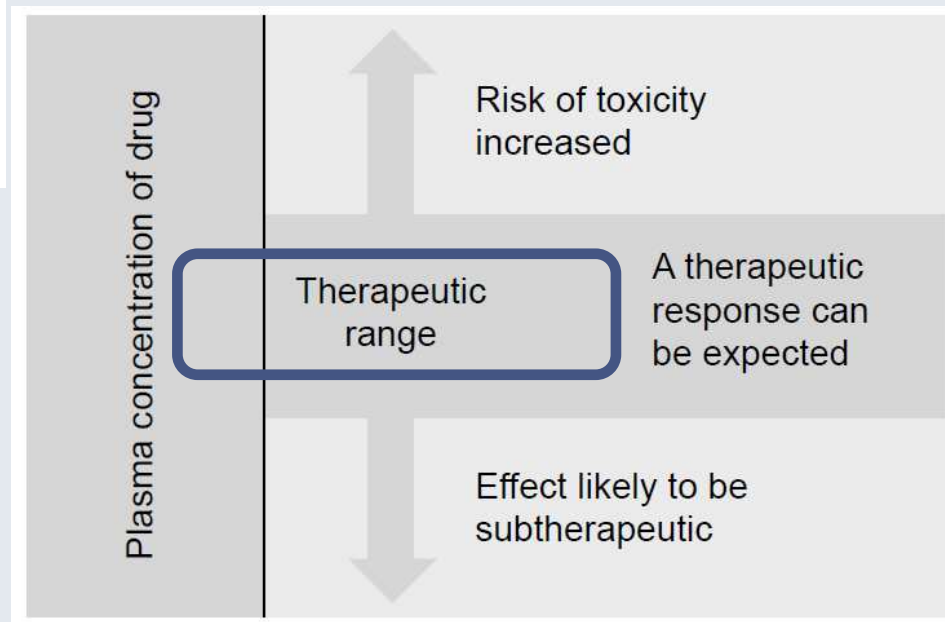
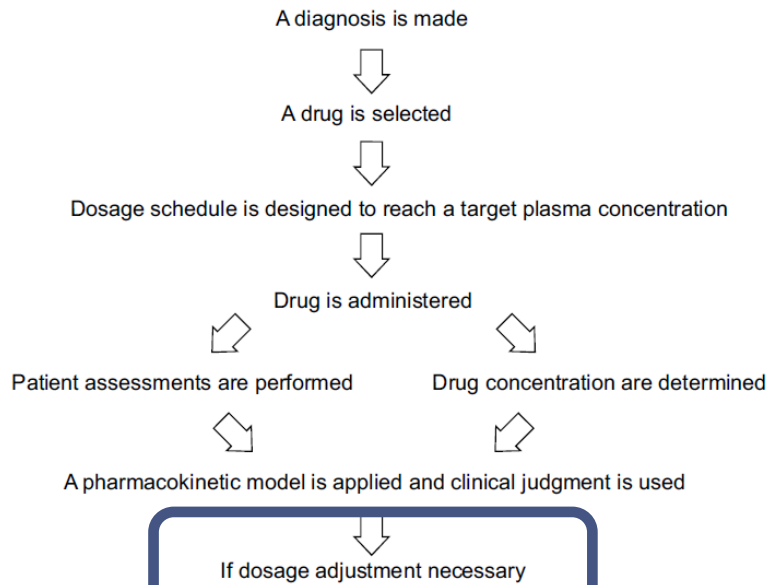
## Presupposti....pratici



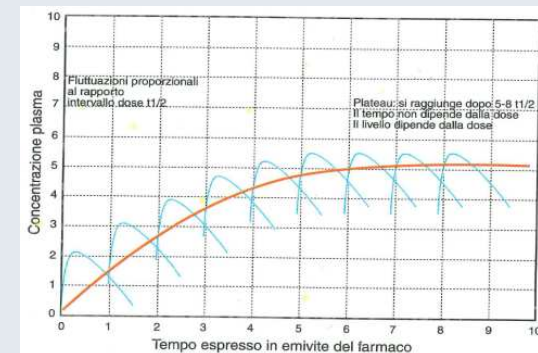
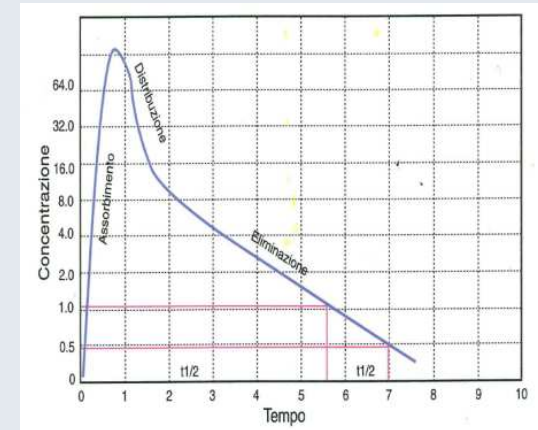
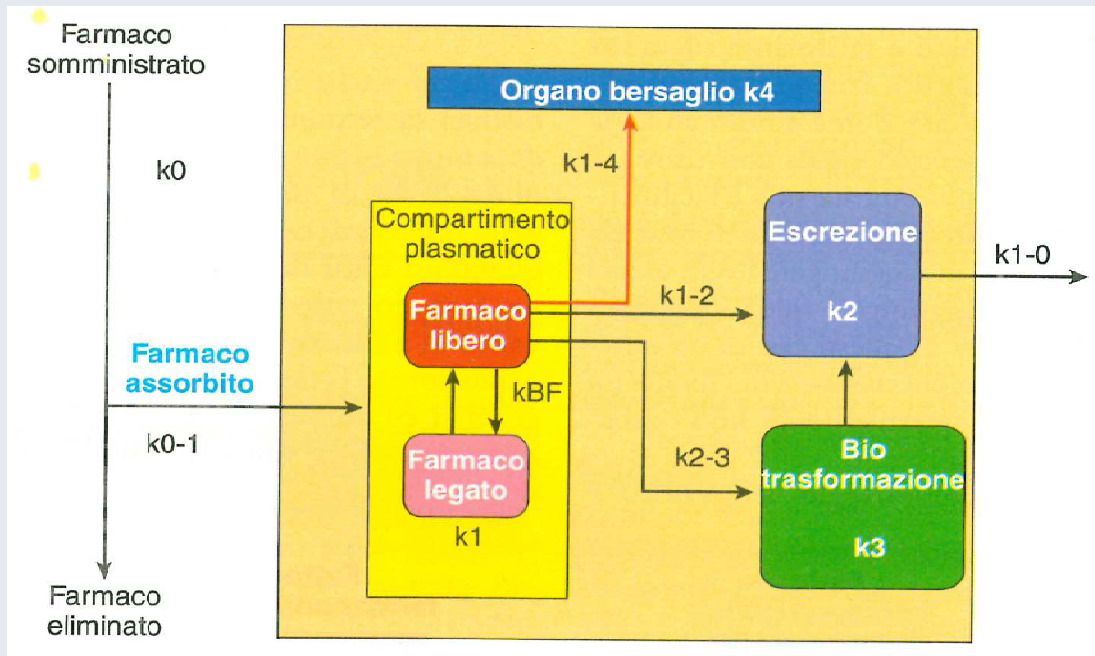
La scienza del monitoraggio terapeutico nasce dalla consapevolezza che:

- alcuni farmaci hanno un **intervallo terapeutico ristretto**
- in concentrazioni superiori al limite superiore del range terapeutico, il farmaco può essere **tossico**
- in concentrazioni inferiori al limite inferiore del range terapeutico, il farmaco può essere **inefficace**
- non tutti i soggetti hanno la stessa risposta** a dosi simili ovvero esiste una notevole variabilità dei parametri farmacocinetici /farmacodinamici
- ....esiste un errata convinzione secondo il quale un clinico possa raggiungere lo stesso risultato di un monitoraggio terapeutico del farmaco semplicemente prescrivendo il farmaco e basandosi sulla risposta clinica del paziente.....**

# TDM-SCOPO



# PK/PD



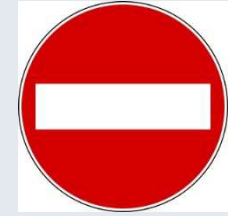
# Monitoraggio terapeutico dei farmaci



## Quando è/sarebbe necessario?

- Efficacia dei farmaci difficilmente osservabile clinicamente (antiepilettici,..)
- Sospetta/sfumata tossicità
- **Risposta terapeutica inadeguata (per aumentare efficacia)**
- Problemi compliance
- Inizio somministrazione (Genotipizzazione)
- Somministrazione cronica
- Cambiamento del dosaggio
- Cambiamento dello stato clinico del paziente (funz. renale, epatica,..)
- Cambiamento dei farmaci cosomministrati
- Manifestazioni di tossicità e stato di malattia sono simili (teofillina, digossina,..)
- Uscita dalla terapia

# Monitoraggio terapeutico dei farmaci



## Quando non è necessario?

- La tossicità legata al farmaco non è una preoccupazione realistica
- Gli effetti di un farmaco possono essere misurati attraverso test di laboratorio funzionali (anticoagulanti,...)
- La concentrazione plasmatica non è un parametro che permette di predire gli effetti di un farmaco (anticoagulanti,...)
- Il rapporto concentrazione plasmatica/effetti rimane indefinito
- .....

# TDM

## Condizioni Operative



### **Il TDM è efficace se:**

1. Il farmaco ha le caratteristiche idonee (ridotta finestra terapeutica,....)

2. Si ha ben presente il quesito diagnostico (efficacia, tossicità,...) e si hanno informazioni specifiche sul paziente e sul protocollo terapeutico

3. Si utilizza la matrice idonea (sangue, siero/plasma, DBS, saliva, lacrime..)

4. Si utilizza la metodica analitica idonea (FPIA, EMIT, ACMIA, HPLC, LC-SM, LC-SM/SM)

5. Si segue il timing corretto per il farmaco ed il quesito diagnostico

6. Si sviluppa e si applica uno specifico/corretto schema interpretativo

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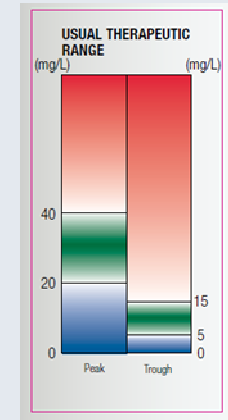
## Caratteristiche farmaco

- **Ridotta finestra terapeutica**
- **Notevole variabilità PK e PD interpersonale**
- **Limitata variabilità PK intraindividuale**
- Metabolismo epatico
- Eliminazione renale
- Elevato legame del farmaco alle proteine (>80% legame: albumina-AE, alfa1 glicoproteina acida-IP, lipoproteine-IS)
- **Suscettibilità alle interazioni farmacocinetiche**

Es:

Digossina, Litio, Teofillina, Antiepilettici , Antibiotici (Aminoglicosidi, Glicopeptidi, Beta lattamici,..) Antimicotici,, Immunosoppressori, Antivirali/retrovirali, Antiaritmici, Antidepressivi, Antitubercolari, Antineoplastici,.....**NOAC**

Antovic JP, Skeppholm M, Eintrei J, Eriksson-Boija E, Söderblom L, Rönquist Y, Pohanka A, Beck O, Norberg E-M, Hjemdahl P, Malmström RE (2013). How to monitor dabigatran when needed: comparison of coagulation laboratory methods and dabigatran concentrations in plasma. Abstract. 24th ISTH Congress and 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific and Standardization Committee (SSC) Meeting, Amsterdam



# TDM

## >> Variabilità PK/PD intra/interindividuali Classi speciali

- Assorbimento
- Distribuzione
- Legame alle proteine
- Metabolismo epatico (fase I-II)
- Eliminazione renale

- Neonati
- Anziani
- Gravidanza
- Obesi
- Pazienti critici (ICU)
- Sepsi (MOF, ARC, SIRS..)
- .....

## POLIMORFISMI GENETICI (CYP)

# TDM

## INTERAZIONI

### FARMACOCINETICHE



«variazione della risposta prevedibile/attesa al farmaco come conseguenza di una azione competitiva di altre sostanze non prodotte dal nostro organismo»

- **Variazioni nel legame con le proteine**
- **Variazione dei transporter (proteici)**
- **Induzione (lenta)-inibizione (rapida) degli enzimi intestinali ed epatici (CYP450)**
- **Variazioni equilibrio acido base-idroelettrolitico**

**Dovute a : altri farmaci, cibo, alcool, tabacco, prodotti vegetali (erbe),...**

*Es: Antiepilettici, antibiotici, antimicotici, antivirali, antidepressivi, antipsicotici, immunosoppressori, antineoplastici.*

Armijo JA, Sanchez MB, Campos C, Adin J. wThe interactions of antiepileptic drugs in oncology practicex. Rev Neurol 2006;42:681–90

Hu Z, Yang X, Ho PC, Chan SY, Heng PW, Chan E, et al. Herb-drug interactions: a literature review. Drugs 2005;65: 1239–82.

**Table 4** Most common herb-drug interactions described in the literature (95).

Herb and drug	Outcomes of interaction	Possible mechanism
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (St. John's wort)		
Amitriptyline	Decreases AUC	Induction of CYP3A4
Midazolam	Increases clearance	Induction of CYP3A4
Cyclosporine	Decreases blood concentration	Induction of CYP3A4 and P-gp
Digoxin	Decreases AUC, C <sub>max</sub> , trough concentration	Induction of P-gp
Methadone	Decreases trough concentration	Induction of CYP
Oral contraceptives	Intermenstrual bleeding	Induction of CYP
Indinavir	Decreases AUC	Induction of CYP3A4
Imatinib	Decreases AUC	Induction of CYP
Simvastatin	Decreases C <sub>max</sub>	Induction of CYP3A4
Tacrolimus	Decreases AUC	Induction of CYP
Theophylline	Decreases blood concentration	Induction of CYP
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>		
Warfarin	Haemorrhage	Additive effect
Acetylsalicylic acid	Spontaneous hyphaema	Additive effect
<i>Panax ginseng</i>		
Warfarin	Decrease INR	Additive effect
Alcohol	Increases blood clearance	Delayed gastric emptying and enzyme induction
<i>Allium sativum</i> (Garlic)		
Warfarin	Increases INR and clotting time	Additive effect
Saquinavir	Decreases AUC and blood concentrations	Induction of CYP3A4 and P-gp
<i>Silybum marianum</i>		
Indinavir	Decreases AUC and trough concentrations	Modulation of CYP3A and P-gp
<i>Piperine from black and long peppers</i>		
Phenytoin	Increases AUC in healthy volunteers	Inhibition of CYP
Propranolol	Increases AUC in healthy volunteers	Inhibition of CYP
Theophylline	Increases AUC in healthy volunteers	Inhibition of CYP
Rifampicin	Increases plasma concentrations in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis	Inhibition of P-gp
<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Siberian ginseng)		
Digoxin	Increases serum concentration	Interference with assay

INR, international normalized ratio.

# TDM NOAC, DOAC, .....

Eur J Clin Pharmacol (2013) 69 (Suppl 1):S25–S32  
DOI 10.1007/s00228-013-1504-x

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Therapeutic drug monitoring for tomorrow

Erik Eliasson · Jonatan D. Lindh ·  
Rickard E. Malmström · Olof Beck · Marja-Liisa Dahl

*Genotyping to predict starting dose of warfarin* Warfarin is a racemic drug, and its more potent *S*-enantiomer is almost completely metabolised by the CYP2C9 enzyme. For more than a decade, it has been well-known that common polymorphisms of the CYP2C9 gene have a major impact on warfarin dose requirements and that in homozygous carriers of the CYP2C9\*3 allele, a dose reduction by about 80 % may be necessary to avoid over-anticoagulation and increased risk of bleeding [35, 36]. Similarly, polymorphisms of the VKORC1 gene encoding warfarin's target molecule alter the anticoagulant effect. The polymorphisms in these two genes are the single most important factor underlying the huge inter-individual variation in warfarin dose requirements [37, 38]. Polymorphisms of VKORC1 and in

bleeding [43]. In addition to compliance, a number of factors, including age, gender, certain medications and renal and hepatic function, may alter the plasma levels of these drugs [39, 44–46]. Therefore, in light of the apparent

LC-MS/MS methods are currently being established for the detection and quantification of the NOACs dabigatran, rivaroxaban and apixaban. However, these will probably be

the near future. In parallel, a number of functional coagulation tests are being developed that indirectly estimate plasma concentrations; the most promising of these being diluted thrombin time and ecarin clotting time for dabigatran, and anti-factor Xa assays for the factor Xa inhibitors [47]. Our first comparisons of plasma concentrations of dabigatran, measured by LC-MS/MS and these coagulation assays, indicate

that both the diluted thrombin time and ecarin clotting time assays may be used to estimate the intensity of dabigatran anticoagulation and drug levels in many situations [48].

Antovic JP, Skeppholm M, Eintrei J, Eriksson-Boija E, Söderblom L, Rönquist Y, Pohanka A, Beck O, Norberg E-M, Hjemdahl P, Malmström RE (2013). How to monitor dabigatran when needed: comparison of coagulation laboratory methods and dabigatran concentrations in plasma. Abstract. 24th ISTH Congress and 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific and Standardization Committee (SSC) Meeting, Amsterdam

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# TDM

## Quesito diagnostico?

		Provenienza: 731 MEDICINA INTERNA OSPEDALIERA (73.1)	
Data di Stampa: 15/12/2017	Ore: 13:42	Pag. 1 / 1	Routine
<i>Esame</i>	<i>Esito</i>	<i>U.M.</i>	<i>Intervalli Riferimento</i>
[0] LAMOTRIGINA :	3.50	mg/l	Intervallo terapeutico indicativo 3 - 15
[0] VANCOMICINA :	6.5	µg/ml	Valle: 5.0 - 10.0 Picco: 20.0 - 40.0

**Table 2** The information required to interpret a drug concentration.

The information required to interpret a drug concentration includes:

- time blood sample taken
- time dose given
- dosage regimen (dose, duration, dosage form)
- patient demographics (sex, age, concomitant disease, ethnicity etc)
- comedications
- indication for monitoring
- pharmacokinetics and therapeutic range of the drug

Sesso: F

Data Nascita: 07/12/1983 Et : 33 Anni

# TDM

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**3. Si utilizza la matrice idonea (sangue, siero/plasma, DBS, saliva, lacrime..)**

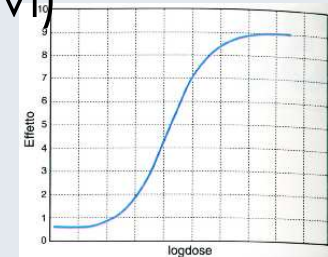
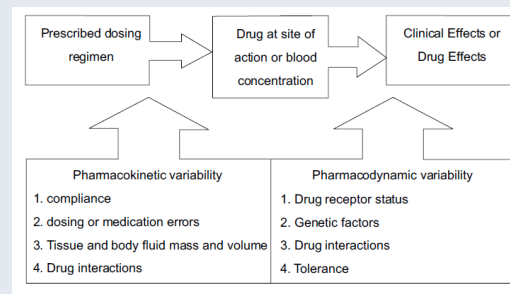
4. Si utilizza la metodica analitica idonea (FPIA, EMIT, ACMIA, HPLC, LC-SM, LC-SM/SM)

5. Si segue il timing corretto per il farmaco ed il quesito diagnostico

6. Si sviluppa e si applica uno specifico/corretto schema interpretativo

# TDM Matrice

- Il TDM sul **plasma** è efficace in particolare per i farmaci che hanno una **buona correlazione tra concentrazione plasmatica (PK) e dose nonché tra concentrazione e risposta ovvero «concentrazione» nel sito target (PD)**, rappresentando un **indice surrogato della esposizione corporea al farmaco** (ridotta presenza/produzione di metaboliti attivi)



- Saliva, lacrime, «goccia secca»** sono in fase di studio per diverse molecole
- La concentrazione tessutale-cellulare sicuramente potrebbe meglio correlare** con gli effetti farmacodinamici (es: citarabina, cisplatino) ma ad oggi non è una procedura di routine.

# TDM

## Condizioni Operative



**Il TDM è efficace se:**

1. Il farmaco ha le caratteristiche idonee (ridotta finestra terapeutica,...)

2. Si ha ben presente il quesito diagnostico (efficacia, tossicità,...) e si hanno informazioni specifiche sul paziente e sul protocollo terapeutico

3. Si utilizza la matrice idonea (sangue, siero/plasma, DBS, saliva, lacrime..)

**4. Si utilizza la metodica analitica idonea (FPIA, EMIT, ACMIA, HPLC, LC-SM, LC-SM/SM)**

5. Si segue il timing corretto per il farmaco ed il quesito diagnostico

6. Si sviluppa e si applica uno specifico/corretto schema interpretativo

# TDM

## INTERFERENZE PRE/ANALITICHE

- contenitore, trasporto/conservazione

Table 2 Analytical interferences described for the most commonly monitored drugs.

Drug	Interfering substance	Method	Interference/references
Acetaminophen	Bilirubin	Colorimetric and enzymatic (no interference in immunoassays and chromatography)	Positive bias (49–51)
Amitriptyline	IgM paraprotein	Enzymatic	Negative bias (55)
Digoxin	Imipramine	Immunoassays	Cross-reactivity (7)
	Heterophilic antibodies	Immunoassays	Positive bias by cross-reactivity
	Digoxin-like immunoreactive factors	Immunoassays	Cross-reactivity
	Spirolactone	Immunoassays	Positive and negative bias by cross-reactivity (62–64)
	Canrenone	Not observed in Tina-Quant (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, USA)	
	Chinese medicines (Bufalin)	FPIA, MEIA	Positive and negative bias by cross-reactivity (59–61)
	Ginseng (Whitapherin-A)		
	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleandrin)		
Lithium	Hemoglobin	–	Positive bias (7)
	Carbamazepine, quinidine, procainamide	Ion-selective electrode	Positive bias (7)
	Calcium, quinidine		Negative bias
	Quinidine, procainamide	Colorimetry	Negative bias (7)
Mycophenolic acid	Acyl glucuronide of mycophenolic acid	EMIT (not observed in HPLC)	Positive bias by cross-reactivity with the metabolite (60)
	Mycophenolate mofetil		Cross-reactivity with prodrug (58)
Nortriptyline	Desipramine, methadone	Immunoassays	Cross-reactivity (7)
		HPLC	
Phenytoin	Fosphenytoin		Cross-reactivity with prodrug (58)
	5-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenylhydantoin	Immunoassays (not observed in newer immunoassays)	Cross-reactivity with the metabolite (59, 61)
TCA	Hemoglobin	–	Variable effects (7)
	Hydroxyzine, cetirizine	FPIA	Positive bias (56)
Vancomycin	Bilirubin	FPIA (no interference in MEIA)	Negative bias (62)

# TDM

## Metodi analitici

(CLIA 88; CV <5-10%)

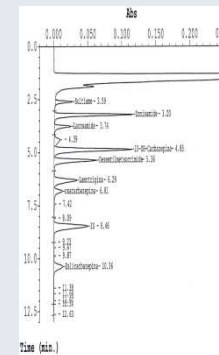
Metodi **immunometrici** (automatizzabili, alta capacità, analisi  
In urgenza, velocità, costi)

- RIA
- ELISA**
- FPIA
- EMIT** (Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Technique)
- ACMIA** (Affinity column mediated immunoassay)



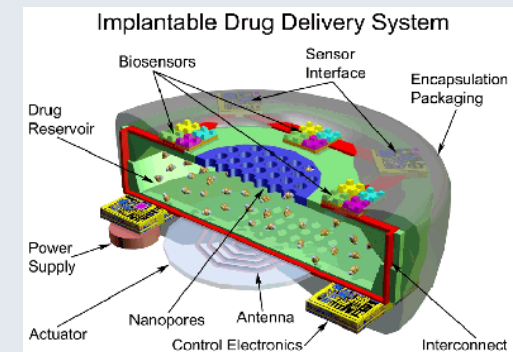
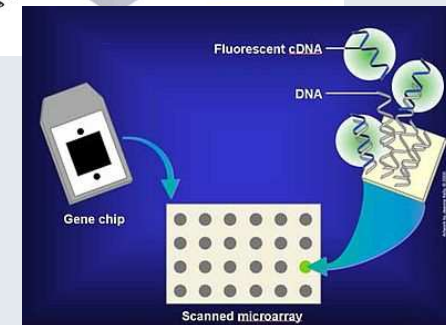
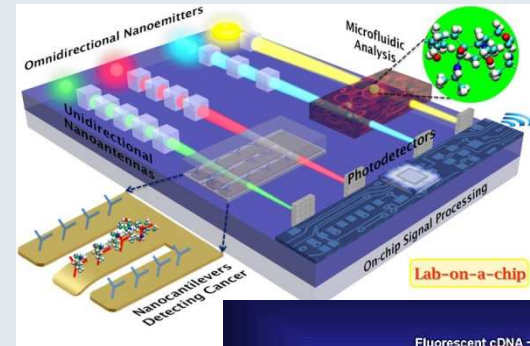
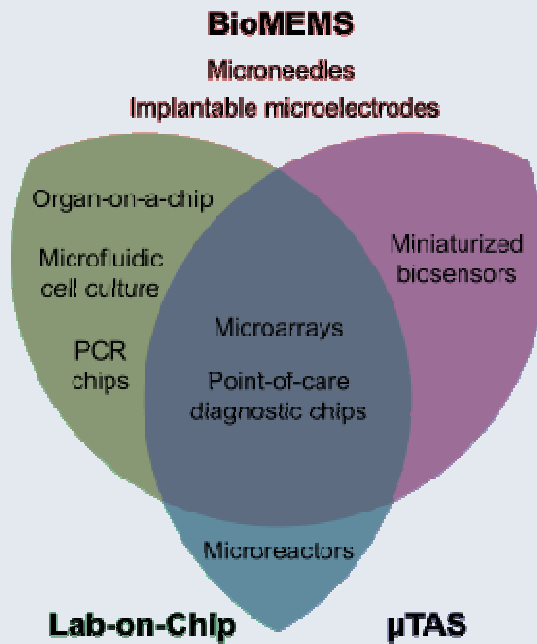
Metodi **«cromatografici»** (precisione, accuratezza, analisi  
multianalita, flessibilità analitica, robustezza,..)

- HPLC**
- GC**
- SM**
- LC/GC/SM**
- LC/SM/SM**



# TDM

# «NANO»-FUTURO



**Misura della concentrazione ematica- tissutale- cellulare (in tempo reale!!!) e dispensazione locale/mirata/controllata dei farmaci!!!**

# TDM

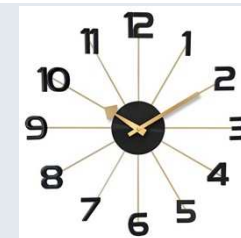
## Condizioni Operative



### Il TDM è efficace se:

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2. Si ha ben presente il quesito diagnostico (efficacia, tossicità,...) e si hanno informazioni specifiche sul paziente e sul protocollo terapeutico
3. Si utilizza la matrice idonea (sangue, siero/plasma, DBS, saliva, lacrime..)
4. Si utilizza la metodica analitica idonea (FPIA, EMIT, ACMIA, HPLC, LC-SM, LC-SM/SM)
- 5. Si segue il timing corretto per il farmaco ed il quesito diagnostico**
6. Si sviluppa e si applica uno specifico/corretto schema interpretativo

# TDM Timing?

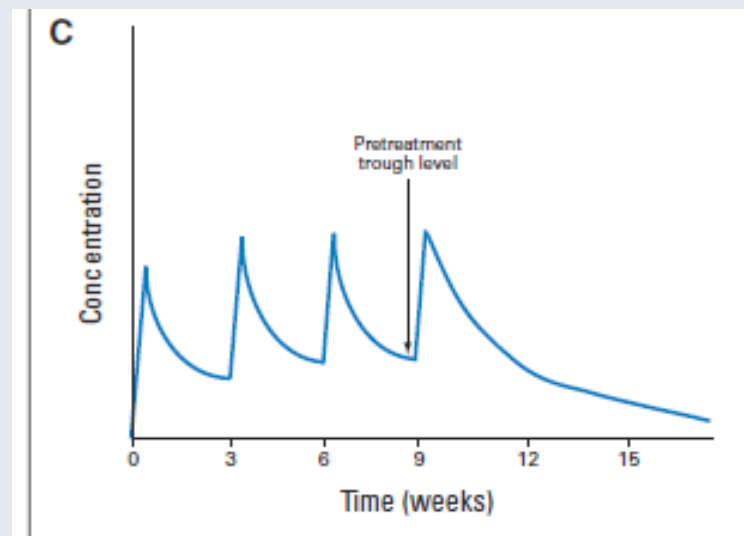
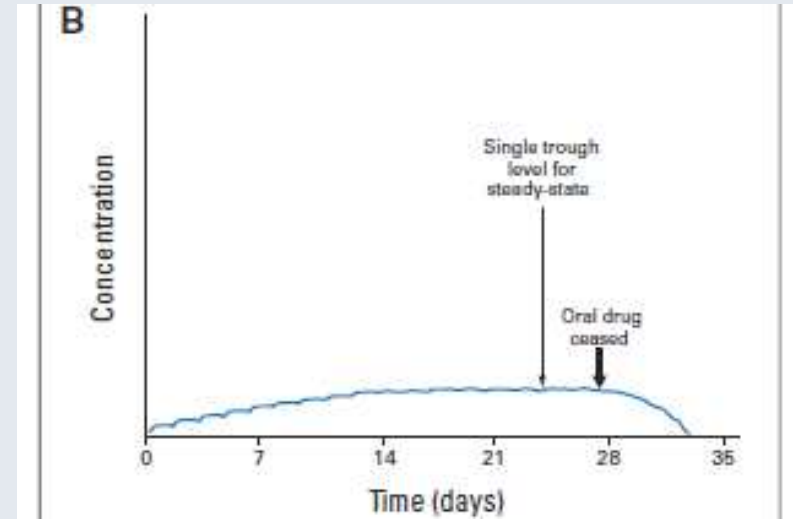
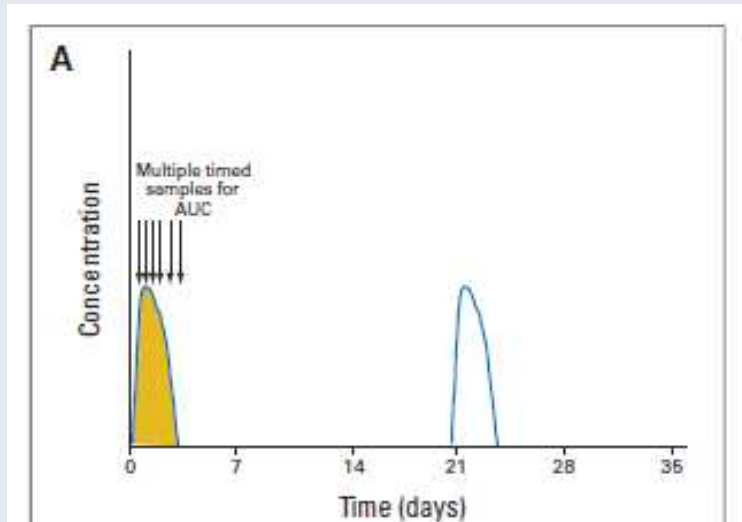


- **Se il quesito diagnostico è legato alla efficacia terapeutica di un farmaco, la concentrazione allo steady-state (4-5 emivite) a valle (C<sub>trough</sub>), ovvero prima della somministrazione successiva (C<sub>ssmin</sub>), è da preferire nella maggior parte dei casi (eccetto digossina, Litio ed antidepressivi triciclici).**
- **Nel caso in cui il quesito diagnostico sia legato ad un sospetto di tossicità** la fase di **picco** e da preferire nella maggior parte dei casi (30-60 minuti dopo somministrazione orale; 2 ore CSA; 4-6 ore FK506,.....).
- Per alcuni ATB possono essere utili, ad inizio terapia, sia il punto di **valle che di picco** (per aminoglicosidi può bastare il picco)

**In funzione del tipo di molecola i tempi di SS e picco possono essere molto variabili**

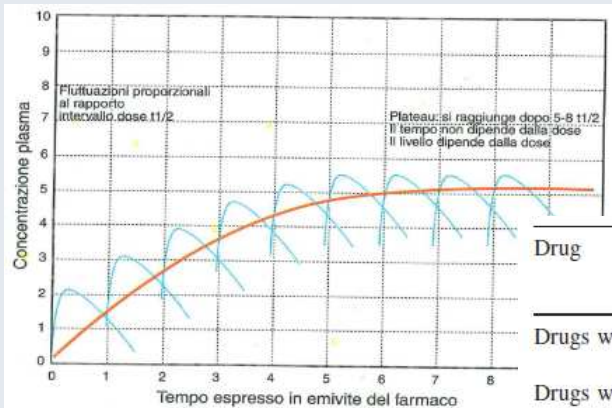
- **Alternativamente si possono raccogliere campioni casuali di plasma e stimare la concentrazione a valle o la esposizione (AUC) usando modelli farmacocinetici di popolazione**

# TDM Timing ESPOSIZIONE SISTEMICA: AUC o Ctrough?



# TDM

## Timing SS-Cssmin-Ctrough (Emivita?)

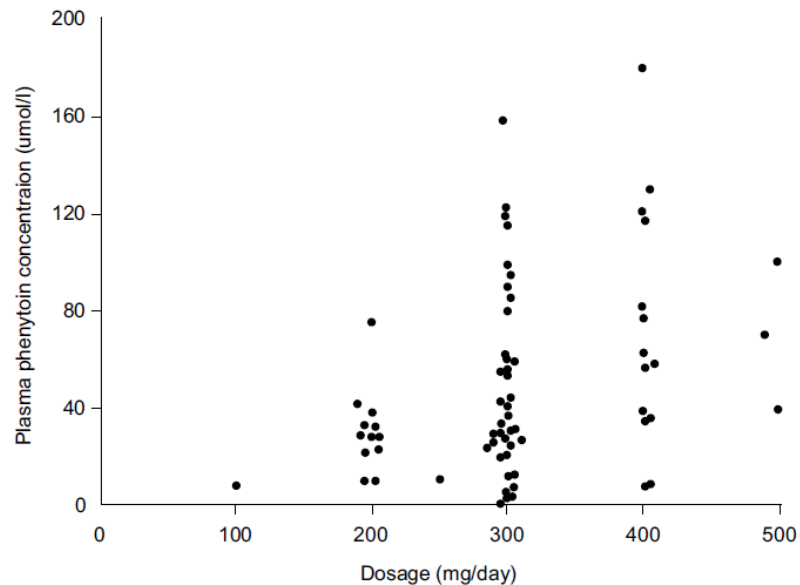


Drug	Time to steady-state	Sample timing	
		Trough concentration	Peak concentration
Drugs with short half-lives	–	Just before next dose (a window of 30 min)	When toxicity is suspected
Drugs with long half-lives Digoxin Lithium TCA (once-daily regimen)	5–7 days 2–7 days 5–6 days	8–12 h after dosing 6–12 h after dosing 10–14 h after the last dose for once-daily dosing and 4–6 h after the last dose for divided daily dosing	When toxicity is suspected
Antibiotics conventional regimen	–	30–90 min before next dose	30–60 min after dose
Aminoglycosides once-daily dosing	10–15 h	–	8–12 h after dosing
Anticonvulsants		Just before next dose except phenobarbital (any time during dosage interval)	When toxicity is suspected
Carbamazepine	2–6 days		
Phenobarbital	17–24 days		
Phenytoin	4–8 days		
Valproic acid	2–4 days		
Leviteracetam	2 days		
Oxcarbamazepine	2 days		
Theophylline	2–3 days	1–4 h after intravenous dose	When toxicity is suspected
Immunosuppressives			
Cyclosporine	2–6 days	Cyclosporine: 2 h after dosing (window of 10 min)	–
Mycophenolic acid	2–4 days	Tacrolimus: 4 and 6 h after dosing (C4 or C6)	
Everolimus	4–7 days		
Sirolimus	5–7 days		
Tacrolimus	3–5 days		
Antiretrovirals	48 h, except saquinavir (4 days)	At the end of dosing interval	When toxicity is suspected

# TDM

## Variabilità Interindividuale

### AUC- CTrough



**Figure 5.** Plasma steady-state phenytoin concentration (C<sub>ss</sub>) in relation to total daily dose. At all dosages, there are large inter-subject variations in mean C<sub>ss</sub>.

**Table 2.** Pharmacokinetic Variations of Selected Targeted Anticancer Therapies

Drug	Dosage per Day	Interpatient Variations (fold or CV*)	
		AUC	Trough Level
<b>Hormones</b>			
Tamoxifen†	20 mg		26-fold <sup>28</sup>
Letrozole	2.5 mg	40% <sup>29</sup>	12-fold <sup>30</sup>
Anastrozole	1 mg	25% <sup>31</sup>	11-fold <sup>32</sup>
Bicalutamide	50 mg	25% <sup>33</sup>	
Abiraterone	1,000 mg	58% <sup>34</sup>	
<b>Tyrosine kinase inhibitors</b>			
Imatinib	400 mg	25% <sup>35</sup>	16-fold <sup>36</sup>
Nilotinib	400 mg bd	51.9% <sup>37</sup>	51.3% <sup>37</sup>
Gefitinib	250 mg	15-fold <sup>38</sup>	23-fold <sup>39</sup>
Erlotinib	150 mg	64% <sup>40</sup>	51% <sup>40</sup>
Sunitinib	50 mg	41% <sup>41</sup>	54% <sup>41</sup>
Sorafenib	400 mg bd	39-82% <sup>42</sup>	11-fold <sup>43</sup>
Temsirolimus	25 mg	26% <sup>44</sup>	
<b>Monoclonal antibodies</b>			
Cetuximab	400 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	39% <sup>45</sup>	6-fold <sup>46</sup>
Trastuzumab	6 mg/kg	10-35% <sup>47</sup>	>10-fold <sup>48</sup>
Rituximab	375 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	6.2-fold <sup>49</sup>	23-fold <sup>50</sup>
Bevacizumab	10 mg/kg	2.4-fold <sup>18</sup>	

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the concentration-time curve; CV, coefficient of variation.

\*A CV of 30% to 50% represents an approximately 10-fold variation between maximum and minimum drug concentrations for most drugs.<sup>51,52</sup>

†Pharmacokinetic variation of endoxifen, the main active metabolite of tamoxifen, was used.

# TDM

## Condizioni Operative



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**6. Si sviluppa e si applica uno specifico/corretto schema interpretativo**

# TDM

## Tecniche di predizione della dose



Per ottimizzare ed individualizzare il regime terapeutico che permette di raggiungere e mantenere la **concentrazione ottimale (esposizione)** si possono utilizzare diversi metodi di previsione del dosaggio che usano **diversi modelli PK/PD individuali o di popolazione.**

• **Nuova dose = dose x (conc. obiettivo/conc. misurata)**

(PK nota e lineare)

• **Nomogrammi**

(nota la relazione tra la concentrazione plasmatica ed alcuni parametri ematochimici/emodinamici)

• **Nuova dose = AUC desiderata x clearance misurata**

(PD nota, PK nota nel dettaglio; numerosi campioni)

• **Interpolazione Baiesiana: utilizza diversi parametri individuali, PK (AUC,..)/PD ottenuti da studi su popolazioni di pazienti analoghi; per i calcoli si utilizzano i valori medi della popolazione di riferimento (Software dedicati: MwPharm, TCIWorks,.....)**

• **Dose test ridotta**: per prederminare i parametri PK da usare nei calcoli

Neely MN, Youn G, Jones B, et al. Are vancomycin trough concentrations adequate for optimal dosing? Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2014;58:309–316. The study illustrates that dosing based on the widely accepted consensus guidelines can frequently fail to achieve appropriate vancomycin exposure, and it also demonstrated that the Bayesian forecasting method can precisely predict individual dosing requirements.

# TDM ONCOLOGIA

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JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

REVIEW ARTICLE

Evidence for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Targeted Anticancer Therapies

Bo Gao, Shang Yeap, Arthur Clements, Bavanthi Balakrishnar, Mark Wong, and Howard Gurney

**I farmaci oncologici per la loro:**

- Ristretta finestra terapeutica
- Ampia variabilità PK interindividuale
- Frequenti e potenzialmente gravi effetti tossici
- Possibile insuccesso terapeutico da sottodosaggio con gravi conseguenze
- Definita relazione tra dose ed effetto.

**Sono potenzialmente degli ottimi candidati per il TDM**

Moore MJ, Erlichman C: Therapeutic drug monitoring in oncology: Problems and potential in antineoplastic therapy. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 13:205-227, 1987

Gurney H: How to calculate the dose of chemotherapy. *Br J Cancer* 86:1297-1302, 2002

European Medicines Agency: Sorafenib (Nexavar): Summary of product characteristics. [http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en\\_GB/document\\_library/EPAR\\_Scientific\\_Discussion/human/000690/WC500027707.pdf](http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/EPAR_Scientific_Discussion/human/000690/WC500027707.pdf)

Fracasso PM, Burris H 3rd, Arquette MA, et al: A phase 1 escalating single-dose and weekly fixed-dose study of cetuximab: Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic rationale for dosing. *Clin Cancer Res* 13:986-993, 2007

# TDM ONCOLOGIA

## TDM routinario



- .....
- Evans WE, Relling MV, Rodman JH, et al: Conventional compared with individualized chemotherapy for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *N Engl J Med* 338:499-505, 1998
- Graf N, Winkler K, Betlemovic M, et al: Methotrexate pharmacokinetics and prognosis in osteosarcoma. *J Clin Oncol* 12:1443-1451, 1994
- Gamelin E, Delva R, Jacob J, et al: **Individual fluorouracil dose adjustment** based on pharmacokinetic follow-up compared with conventional dosage: Results of a multicenter randomized trial of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 26: 2099-2105, 2008
- Dupuis C, Mercier C, Yang C, et al: High dose methotrexate in adults with osteosarcoma: A population pharmacokinetics study and validation of a new limited sampling strategy. *Anticancer Drugs* 19:267-273, 2008
- Le Guellec C, Blasco H, Benz I, et al: **[Therapeutic drug monitoring of methotrexate after its administration in high-dose protocols]**. *Therapie* 65:163-169, 2010
- .....

# TDM Oncologia

## Criticita' .....storiche



- Assenza di veri e propri range terapeutici (Indice terapeutico?)
- Incerta relazione tra concentrazione plasmatica ed effetto
- Effetti tossici e terapeutici inevitabilmente sovrapposti e da valutare anche nel lungo periodo.
- Frequente uso in politerapia (indice terapeutico?????)
- Eterogeneità e complessità della patologia tumorale
- Utilizzo di profarmaci o farmaci con metaboliti attivi
- Emivita generalmente breve
- Somministrazione endovenosa prolungata intermittente
- Necessità di un numero elevato di campioni
- Mancanza di metodologie analitiche sufficientemente specifiche, precise ed accurate
- Difficoltà e limiti etici della sperimentazione (confronto tra gruppo con dose aggiustata e gruppo senza aggiustamento dose)

# TDM ONCOLOGIA



**Negli ultimi 10 anni la introduzione di:**

- nuove metodologie analitiche
- nuove molecole con diversa PD/PK
- Aumentate conoscenze sui meccanismi PD/PK
- Sempre piu diffusa somministrazione orale (TKIs,...) continua
- Utilizzo di molecola lunga emivita (Mabs)

**Ha portato alla necessità di una rivalutazione/revisione del TDM anche in campo oncologico con delle buone potenzialità per:**

- Identificare e **minimizzare il sottodosaggio (inefficacia terapeutica)**
- Evitare tossicità; **diagnosi differenziale di tossicità tra vari agenti**
- Monitorare gli aggiustamenti posologici
- Rivelare le interazioni farmacologiche (CYP3A4, ABCB)
- Monitorare la concentrazione nei soggetti a rischio**  
(anziani,bambini, patologie renali ed epatiche, cure intensive,..)
- Monitorare la non aderenza (CML-Imatinib), inadeguata aderenza o ...eccessiva aderenza** (autogestione terapia orale)
- Monitorare la riduzione della dose

# TDM

## TKIs-MAbs

**Table 1.** Apomorphic Parameters and Systemic Exposure of Targeted Anticancer Therapies

Drug	Cancer	Relationship
Sunitinib	RCC	Body size affected volume of distribution but not clearance. <sup>21</sup>
Imatinib	CML	Trough level did not correlate with body weight or BSA but with dose and dose adjusted for BSA or weight. <sup>22</sup>
	CML	BSA significantly smaller in patients receiving a reduced dose owing to toxicity compared with those receiving a standard dose. <sup>23</sup>
Erlotinib	NSCLC	Clearance did not correlate with body weight but was affected by total bilirubin, $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein, and smoking status. <sup>24</sup>
	H&N cancer	Clearance was partly explained by age, hepatic function, <i>ABCG2</i> genetic polymorphisms, and smoking, but not by body weight. <sup>25</sup>
Bevacizumab	Solid tumor	Body weight and sex were the covariates with the greatest influence on central compartment volume of distribution and clearance. <sup>26</sup>
Trastuzumab	Breast cancer	Body weight, burden of disease, and serum level of extracellular domain of the HER2 receptor affected clearance. <sup>19</sup>
Cetuximab	H&N cancer	Ideal body weight (not actual weight or BSA) and WBC accounted for 35% of total variability in maximum elimination rate. <sup>27</sup>

Abbreviations: BSA, body-surface area; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; H&N, head and neck; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer; RCC, renal cell cancer.

- TKIs: scarse evidenze di efficacia dell'aggiustamento della dose in relazione al peso corporeo
- mAbs: forti evidenze di efficacia usando il peso corporeo

**Per entrambi si è evidenziata una notevole variabilità farmacinetica**

# TDM Oncologia

## Variabilità farmacocinetica

- **Variabilità assorbimento**  
(dieta, patologie/chirurgia gastrointestinali,..)
- **Variabilità dei percorsi di attivazione**  
(epatopatia, attivazione/inibizione/ varianti CYP450, ossidazioni, glucuronazioni..)
- **Variabilità eliminazione**  
(reazioni fase I-II, ABC protein, clearance renale-TKI, clearance **sistema monocito-macrofagico** ed organi target, FcR pm-mAb)

**Table 2. Pharmacokinetic Variations of Selected Targeted Anticancer Therapies**

Drug	Dosage per Day	Interpatient Variations (fold or CV*)	
		AUC	Trough Level
<b>Hormones</b>			
Tamoxifen†	20 mg		26-fold <sup>28</sup>
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Temsirolimus	25 mg	26% <sup>44</sup>	
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Ratain MJ, Cohen EE: The value meal: How to save \$1,700 per month or more on lapatinib. J Clin Oncol 25:3397-3398, 2007

Yoo C, Ryu MH, Kang BW, et al: Cross-sectional study of imatinib plasma trough levels in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors: Impact of gastrointestinal resection on exposure

to imatinib. J Clin Oncol 28:1554-1559, 2010

Pavlovsky C, Egorin MJ, Shah DD, et al: Imatinib mesylate pharmacokinetics before and after sleeve gastrectomy in a morbidly obese patient with chronic myeloid leukemia. Pharmacotherapy 29:1152-1156, 2009

Crewe HK, Ellis SW, Lennard MS, et al: Variable contribution of cytochromes P450 2D6, 2C9 and 3A4 to the 4-hydroxylation of tamoxifen by human liver microsomes. Biochem Pharmacol 53:171-178, 1997

Gschwind HP, Pfaar U, Waldmeier F, et al:

Metabolism and disposition of imatinib mesylate in healthy volunteers. Drug Metab Dispos 33:1503-1512, 2005

Peng B, Lloyd P, Schran H: Clinical pharmacokinetics of imatinib. Clin Pharmacokinet 44:879-894, 2005

# TDM Oncologia

## Evidenze di correlazione PK-efficacia-tossicità

### EFFICACIA

**Table 3.** Correlation of Pharmacokinetic Parameters, Treatment Efficacy, and Toxicity in Commonly Used Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors and Monoclonal Antibodies

Drug	Cancer Type	PK Parameter	Outcomes
<b>Efficacy</b>			
Endoxifen	Breast cancer	Trough level	Recurrence <sup>83</sup>
Imatinib	CML	Trough level	Response <sup>26,84</sup>
	GIST	Trough level	PFS, <sup>85</sup> response <sup>85</sup>
Erlotinib	GIST	AUC	Response <sup>88</sup>
	NSCLC	Trough level	Response <sup>87</sup>
Gefitinib	H&N cancer	Trough level	OS <sup>88</sup>
	NSCLC	D8/D3 trough level ratio	PFS <sup>89</sup>
Sunitinib	GIST + RCC	AUC	PFS and OS, <sup>89</sup> response <sup>89</sup>
Sorafenib	RCC + CRC	Trough level	PFS <sup>90</sup>
Rituximab	Lymphoma	Trough level	Response, <sup>91,92</sup> PFS <sup>92</sup>
	Lymphoma	AUC	Response <sup>91</sup>
Trastuzumab	Breast cancer	Trough level	Best response <sup>48</sup>
Cetuximab	Epithelial malignancies	Trough level	Response <sup>45</sup>
	CRC	Clearance, trough level	PFS <sup>46</sup>

### TOSSICITA'

<b>Toxicity</b>			
Imatinib	GIST	AUC	Neutropenia <sup>34</sup>
Dasatinib	CML	Trough level	Pleural effusion <sup>95</sup>
Nilotinib	CML	AUC	Anemia, <sup>37</sup> total bilirubin elevation <sup>37</sup>
		Trough level	QT interval prolongation <sup>37</sup>
Erlotinib	Solid tumors	AUC	Rash <sup>24</sup>
Gefitinib	Mixed tumors	Trough level	Skin and GIT toxicity <sup>96</sup>
Sunitinib	Solid tumors	Trough level	Hypertension <sup>88</sup>
	Solid tumors	AUC	Neutropenia <sup>89</sup>
Sorafenib	RCC + CRC	Trough level	Hypertension, skin toxicity
Cetuximab	Epithelial malignancies	Trough level	Rash <sup>45</sup>

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the time-concentration curve; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia; CRC, colorectal cancer; D3, day 3 after start of therapy; D8, day 8 after start of therapy; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; GIT, gastrointestinal tract; H&N, head and neck; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; RCC, renal cell cancer.

# TDM Oncologia

## Evidenze recenti

### Antibiotici-Antimicotici-Antivirali/retrovirali

The screenshot shows a PubMed search results page for the query "therapeutic drug monitoring". The search results are filtered to show items published in the last 5 years, resulting in 35658 items. The first five results are listed below:

- Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strains isolated from five cities in India during 2013-2016.**  
Kulkarni SV, Bala M, Muqeeth SA, Sasikala G, Nirmalkar AP, Thorat R, Kambli H, Sawant J, Risbud A, Gangakhedkar RR, Godbole SV.  
J Med Microbiol. 2017 Dec 12. doi: 10.1099/jmm.0.000662. [Epub ahead of print]  
PMID: 29231153  
[Similar articles](#)
- The application of control charts in regulated bioanalysis for monitoring long-term reproducibility.**  
Buijnsvoort MV, Meijer J, den Beld CV.  
Bioanalysis. 2017 Dec 9(24):1955-1965. doi: 10.4155/bio-2017-0163.  
PMID: 29231056  
[Similar articles](#)
- Management of chronic myeloid leukemia in the setting of pregnancy: when is leukocytapheresis appropriate? A case report and review of the literature.**  
Staley EM, Simmons SC, Feldman AZ, Lorenz RG, Marques MB, Williams LA 3rd, Zheng XL, Pham HP.  
Transfusion. 2017 Dec 11. doi: 10.1111/trf.14448. [Epub ahead of print]  
PMID: 29230832  
[Similar articles](#)
- Beta-Blocker Use in Pregnancy and Risk of Specific Congenital Anomalies: A European Case-Malformed Control Study.**  
Bergman JEH, Lutke LR, Gans ROB, Addor MC, Barisic I, Cavero-Carbonell C, Garne E, Gatt M, Klungsoyr K, Lelong N, Lynch C, Mokoroa O, Nelen V, Neville AJ, Pierini A, Randrianaivo H, Rissmann A, Tucker D, Wiesel A, Dolik H, Loane M, Bakker MK.  
Drug Saf. 2017 Dec 11. doi: 10.1007/s40264-017-0627-x. [Epub ahead of print]  
PMID: 29230691  
[Similar articles](#)
- The limitations of some European healthcare databases for monitoring the effectiveness of pregnancy prevention programmes as risk minimisation measures.**  
Charlton RA, Bettoli V, Bos HJ, Engeland A, Garne E, Gini R, Hansen AV, de Jong-van den Berg LTW, Jordan S, Klungsoyr K, Neville AJ, Pierini A, Puccini A, Sinclair M, Thayer D, Dolik H.  
Eur J Clin Pharmacol. 2017 Dec 11. doi: 10.1007/s00228-017-2398-9. [Epub ahead of print]  
PMID: 29230493  
[Similar articles](#)

The search details show the query: ("drug monitoring"[Mesh Terms] OR ("drug"[All Fields] AND "monitoring"[All Fields]) OR "drug monitoring"[All Fields] OR ("therapeutic"[All Fields] AND "drug"[All Fields] AND "monitoring"[All Fields])). The search was performed on 12/13/2017 at 15:34.

do dose regimens and drug exposures affect outcome or adverse events? A systematic review of therapeutic treatment options  
[Sime FB<sup>1</sup>, Roberts MS<sup>2</sup>, Tiong IS<sup>3</sup>, Jenkins A<sup>1</sup>, Thomson AH<sup>1</sup>, Brown NM<sup>1</sup>, Semple Y<sup>1</sup>, Sluman C<sup>1</sup>, MacGowan AM<sup>1</sup>, Wiffen PJ<sup>1</sup>; \(BSAC Working Party on Therapeutic Drug Monitoring\) Author information](#)  
[Clin Pharmacokinet.](#) 2013 Jan;52(1):9-22. doi: 10.1007/s40262-012-0020-y.  
**Benchmarking therapeutic drug monitoring software: a review of available computer tools.**  
[Fuchs A<sup>1</sup>, Csajka C, Thoma Y, Buclin T, Widmer N.](#)

# TDM Antibiotici Evidenze recenti

Optimizing antimicrobial agents bacterial/fungal

Table 1 (Continued)

Authors	Title	Patient subgroup
De Waele <i>et al.</i> [36]	Therapeutic drug monitoring-based dose optimization of piperacillin and meropenem: an RCT	Patients with kidney
Sime <i>et al.</i> [37]	Can therapeutic drug monitoring optimize exposure to piperacillin in febrile neutropenic patients with haematological malignancies? An RCT	Febrile, neutropenic patients
Fournier <i>et al.</i> [38]	Impact of the introduction of real-time TDM on empirical doses of carbapenems in critically ill burn patients	Burn patients
Neely <i>et al.</i> [39**]	Are vancomycin trough concentrations adequate for optimal dosing?	Adult patients with <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
Cardile <i>et al.</i> [40]	Optimization of time to initial vancomycin target trough improves clinical outcomes	Adult patients with TDM performed
Felton <i>et al.</i> [41]	Individualization of piperacillin dosing for critically ill patients: dosing software to optimize antimicrobial therapy	Patients with nosocomial infections
Nezic <i>et al.</i> [42]	TDM of once daily aminoglycoside dosing: comparison of two methods and investigation of the optimal blood sampling strategy	Patients with once-daily aminoglycoside therapy

MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; RCT, randomized controlled trial; TDM, therapeutic drug monitoring.

Table 1. Summary of recent studies providing relevant data on optimization of antibiotic dosing in critically ill patients

Authors	Title	Patient subgroup	Antibiotic	Dosing recommendation
Jamal <i>et al.</i> [26]	Pharmacokinetics of piperacillin in critically ill patients receiving continuous venovenous haemofiltration: an RCT of continuous infusion versus intermittent bolus administration	Receiving continuous venovenous haemofiltration	Piperacillin	Continuous infusion administration may improve PK/PD target attainment
De Waele <i>et al.</i> [27]	Extended versus bolus infusion of meropenem and piperacillin: a pharmacokinetic analysis	Without renal dysfunction	Meropenem and piperacillin	Extended infusion results in improved PK/PD target attainment
Carrier <i>et al.</i> [28]	Population pharmacokinetics and dosing simulations of cefuroxime in critically ill patients; nonstandard dosing approaches are required to achieve therapeutic exposures	Creatinine clearance ranged from 10 to 304 ml/min	Cefuroxime	High-dose continuous infusion is more likely to reach PK/PD targets. Patients with creatinine clearance of 300 ml/min may not achieve PK/PD targets for a MIC of 8 mg/l
Cousson <i>et al.</i> [29]	Lung concentrations of ceftazidime administered by continuous versus intermittent infusion in patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia	Ventilator-assisted pneumonia	Ceftazidime	Continuous infusion presents PK/PD advantages and predictable efficacy
Laterre <i>et al.</i> [30]	Temocillin (6g daily) in critically ill patients: continuous infusion versus three times daily administration	Intra-abdominal or lower respiratory tract infections caused by Enterobacteriaceae	Temocillin	Temocillin (6g daily) given by continuous infusion increases PK/PD target attainment for infections caused by Enterobacteriaceae with an MIC of 16 mg/l
Tafelski <i>et al.</i> [31]	Observational clinical study on the effects of different dosing regimens on vancomycin target levels in critically ill patients: continuous versus intermittent application	Postoperative ICU	Vancomycin	Continuous administration of vancomycin allowed more rapid PK/PD target attainment with fewer subtherapeutic concentrations observed
Lin <i>et al.</i> [32]	Vancomycin continuous infusion versus intermittent infusion during continuous venovenous haemofiltration: slow and steady may win the race	Patient receiving continuous venovenous haemofiltration, no residual renal function	Vancomycin	Continuous infusion achieved PK/PD targets faster than intermittent infusion and consistently kept the vancomycin concentrations within target range
Brunetti <i>et al.</i> [33**]	Clinical and economic impact of empirical extended-infusion piperacillin-tazobactam in a community medical centre	Patients receiving piperacillin/tazobactam >48 h	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Extended infusion of piperacillin/tazobactam is well tolerated and not associated with a reduction in mortality or length of stay
Cutro <i>et al.</i> [34]	Extended-infusion versus standard-infusion piperacillin-tazobactam for sepsis syndromes at a tertiary medical centre	ICU patients	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Patients with urinary or intra-abdominal infections had lower mortality and clinical failure rates when receiving extended infusions. No significant differences in inpatient mortality rates, length of stay, or clinical failure rates. Patients receiving extended infusion treatment had a shorter duration of therapy
Dulhunty <i>et al.</i> [35**]	A multicentre randomized trial of continuous versus intermittent beta-lactam infusion in severe sepsis	ICU patients with severe sepsis	Piperacillin/tazobactam, meropenem, and ticarcillin/clavulanate	Continuous administration of beta-lactam antibiotics improves PK/PD target attainment, with an improvement in clinical cure

# TDM antimicotici Evidenze

## Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) of antifungal agents: guidelines from the British Society for Medical Mycology

H. Ruth Ashbee<sup>1\*</sup>, Rosemary A. Barnes<sup>2</sup>, Elizabeth M. Johnson<sup>3</sup>, Malcolm D. Richardson<sup>4</sup>,  
Rebecca Gorton<sup>5</sup> and William W. Hope<sup>6</sup>

**Table 2.** Overall summary of the need for therapeutic drug monitoring when using antifungal agents (see individual tables for detailed recommendations in specific indications)

Antifungal	GRADE quality of evidence and strength of recommendation <sup>5</sup>	Prophylaxis	Treatment	Toxicity	Table with specific details
Itraconazole	evidence quality recommendation	moderate strong	moderate strong	moderate weak	Table 5
Voriconazole	evidence quality recommendation	low weak	high strong	high strong	Table 6
Posaconazole	evidence quality recommendation	moderate strong	moderate strong	high strong against	Table 7
Fluconazole	evidence quality recommendation	high strong against	high strong against	high strong against	see text
Flucytosine	evidence quality recommendation	NA	low weak	moderate strong	Table 8
Echinocandins	evidence quality recommendation	high strong against	high strong against	high strong against	see text
Polyenes	evidence quality recommendation	high strong against	high strong against	high strong against	see text

NA, not applicable.

**Table 3.** Clinical circumstances that may favour the use of TDM

Context	Example	Comment
Pharmacokinetic variability	children, neonates, elderly, obese, organ dysfunction, critical illness haemodialysis, haemofiltration, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, cardiopulmonary bypass	pharmacokinetics of many antifungal agents very poorly defined in special populations
Changing pharmacokinetics	physiological instability, critical illness, diarrhoea, iv-to-oral switch	
Interacting drugs	antacids, histamine antagonists, proton pump inhibitors and itraconazole capsules; agents known to decrease concentrations of triazoles	drug–drug interactions well defined and documented for many antifungal compounds
Compliance		compliance may be a significant issue for longer-term consolidation therapy or secondary prophylaxis
Poor prognostic disease	extensive or bulky infection, lesions contiguous with critical structures (mediastinum), CNS disease; multifocal or disseminated infection	
Persistent and/or significant underlying immunological defects	prophylaxis versus established disease	

# TDM



## Potenziali Benefici, in sintesi

- Ottimizzare la risposta terapeutica di ogni paziente;
- Limitare la comparsa di tossicità legata al trattamento farmacologico
- Controllare il rischio di interazioni poli-farmacologiche
- Evitare un accumulo di farmaco nel paziente con insufficienza d'organo (fegato, reni);
- Stabilire la dose ottimale di farmaco nel paziente "atipico" (bambino, anziano, gestante, ICU ecc.)
- **Ottimizzare le risorse economiche**
- **Fonte di materiale e dati per la ricerca**

# TDM



## Impatto «Clinico/Farmacoeconomico»

**Se il TDM è svolto da centri specializzati di Farmacologia Clinica con finalità cliniche e di ricerca** (solo da una ventina di Unità Operative che in alcuni casi sono di piccole dimensioni) seguendo precisi protocolli (fase preanalitica), si è dimostrato che vi sono **significativi miglioramenti di diversi outcomes importanti quali:**

- **Incidenza di reazioni avverse**
- **Tassi di guarigione**
- **Tassi di mortalità**
- **Costi per il paziente**
- **Costi per la organizzazione sanitaria (farmaceutica, giorni di degenza,..)**

Tale impatto è ormai ben documentato per gli **Aminoglicosidi** ma vi sono **sempre più evidenze di positivo impatto farmacoeconomico e terapeutico** per antiepilettici, digossina, antidepressivi, antipsicotici, immunosoppressori, antiretrovirali ed antitumorali

Scumacher GE, Barr JT. Economic and outcome issue for therapeutic drug monitoring in medicine. Ther Drug Monit. 1998;20:539-542

Scumacher GE, Barr JT. Total testing process applied to therapeutic drug monitoring: impact on patient's outcome and economics. Clin Chem. 1998;44:370-374.

Rane CT, Dalvi SS, Goptay NJ, Shah PU, Kshirsagar NA. A pharmacoeconomic analysis of the impact of therapeutic drug monitoring in adult patients with generalized tonic-clonic epilepsy. Br J Clin Pharmacol 2001;52:193-195.

Destache CJ, Meyer SK, Bittner MJ, Hermann KG. Impact of a clinical pharmacokinetic service on patients treated with aminoglycosides: a cost-benefit analysis. Ther Drug Monit 1990; 12:419-426.

Darko W, Medicis JJ, Smith A, Guharoy R, Lehmann DE. Mississippi mud no more: cost-effectiveness of pharmacokinetic dosage adjustment of vancomycin to prevent nephrotoxicity. Pharmacotherapy 2003;23:643-650.

# TDM Ricerca?!

- **Banca dati**

Le **concentrazioni misurate, se associate a dati clinici** ed altre informazioni sul paziente, potrebbero essere salvate in **Banche dati specifiche** con fini clinici e di ricerca potendo fornire importanti informazioni di PK e PD individuali e di popolazione/sottopopolazione.

- **Biobanca**

**Aliquote delle matrici (siero, plasma, sangue intero,....)** utilizzate per la misura potrebbero essere conservate sistematicamente a scopo di ricerca soprattutto per la identificazione e caratterizzazione di **biomarker di efficacia terapeutica e tossicità/ADRs**

# TDM BANCA DATI

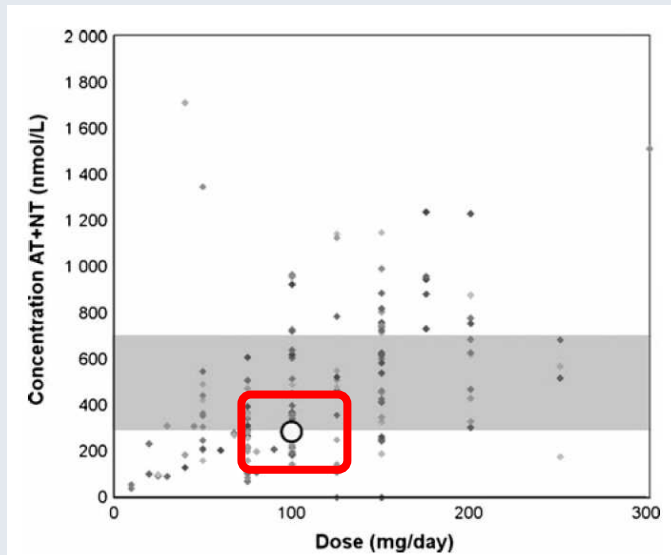


Fig. 2 Dose-concentration plot used in clinical routine to present results from a TDM analysis of amitriptyline (AT) and its metabolite nortriptyline (NT). The current sample (large circle) is presented against a backdrop of previous analyses performed at the laboratory. Grey area Recommended therapeutic interval

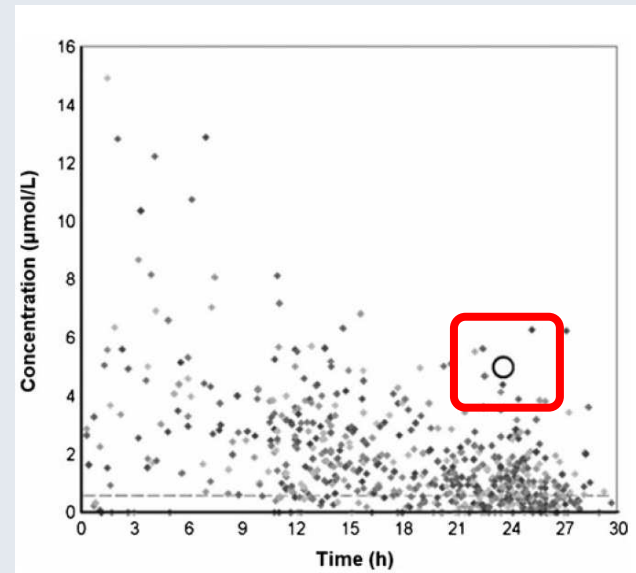
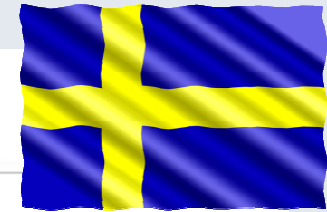
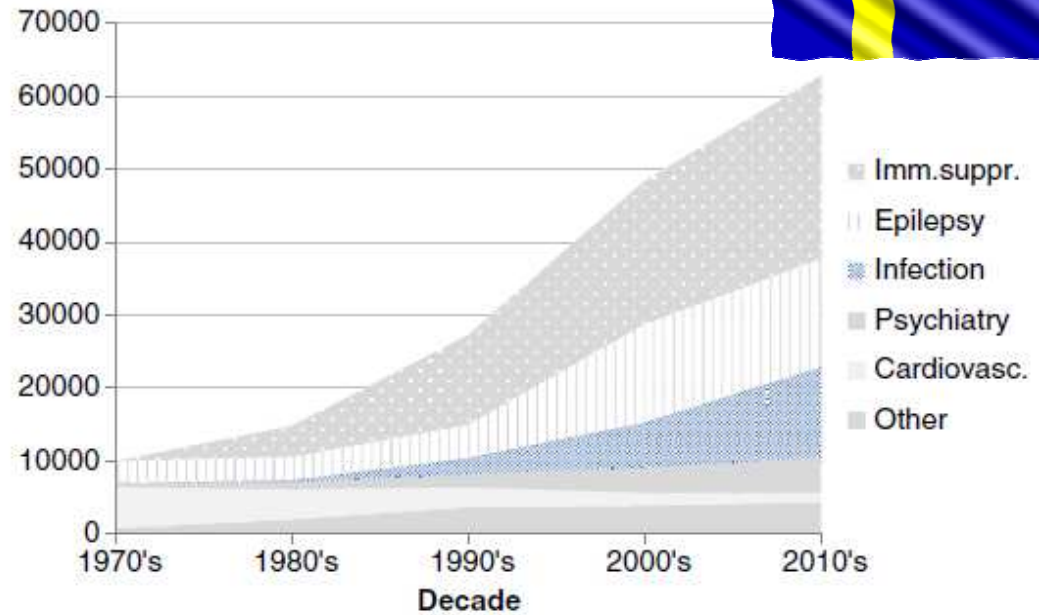


Fig. 3 Atazanavir time-concentration plot used for graphical presentation of an individual TDM result (large circle) against a backdrop of concentrations from previously analysed samples. The minimum recommended trough concentration is indicated by a dotted line

become accessible. For example, data from 70 000 routinely measured concentrations of immunosuppressants analysed at the Karolinska University Laboratory were recently used to demonstrate a cyclic variability in the concentration-to-dose ratio, thought to reflect seasonal variation in CYP3A4 activity. The magnitude of the effect was small compared to



Annual number of TDM analyses



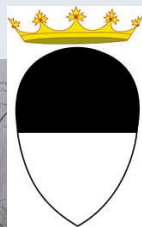
2012, around 63,000 TDM analyses were performed at Karolinska Huddinge, covering more than 100 different pharmaceutical entities. In addition, the laboratory carried out genotyping of 1,600 patient samples. Over the five decades

<b>Telbivudina</b>	<i>Sebivo</i>	<b>TBV</b>	Nuc	HBV
<b>Telmisartan</b>	<i>e.g.: Micardis, Pritor, Tolura, Micardisplus</i>	<b>TEL</b>	Antihypertensive (Sartan/angiotensin-receptor blocker)	Hypertension
<b>Tenofovir/TAF</b>	<i>Viread, Truvada</i>	<b>TDF/TAF</b>	NRTIs	HIV
<b>THIORIDAZINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Tigecycline</b>	<i>Tigecycline, Tigacyl</i>	<b>TIGE</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Tipranavir</b>	<i>Aptivus</i>	<b>TPV</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>TMAO</b>	<	<b>TMAO</b>	Endogen compound	<
<b>Vancomycin</b>	<i>Vancomycin</i>	<b>VAC</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Voriconazole</b>	<i>Voriconazolo, Vfend</i>	<b>VRC</b>	Antifungals	Infection
<b>Zidovudina</b>	<i>Retrovir, Trizivir, Combivir</i>	<b>AZT o ZDV</b>	NRTIs	HIV
<b>ZIPRASIDONE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>ZOTEPINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>ZUCLOPENTHIXOL</b>			neuroleptic	-

<b>Drugs</b>	<b>Commercial name</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Illness</b>
<b>Abacavir</b>	<i>Ziagen, Kivexa (o Epzicom),</i>	<b>ABC</b>	NRTIs	HIV
<b>Amikacin</b>	<i>Amikacina Teva</i>	<b>AMK</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>AMISULPRIDE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Amlodipine</b>	<i>e.g.: Abis, Losedin, Makadip,</i>	<b>AML</b>	Antihypertensive (Calcium	Hypertension
<b>Amphotericin-B</b>	<i>Norvasc, Bivis, Duotens</i>	<b>AMB</b>	antagonist)	n
<b>Amprenavir</b>	<i>Amphotericin-B, Fungilin</i>	<b>APV</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Anidulafungin</b>	<i>Agenerase</i>	<b>ANID</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>ARIPIRAZOLO</b>	<i>Ecalta</i>		Antifungals	Infection
<b>Atazanavir</b>	<i>Reyataz</i>	<b>ATV</b>	neuroleptic	-
<b>Atenolol</b>	<i>e.g.: Atenol, Tenormin, Carmian,</i>	<b>ATE</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>Buprenorfine</b>	<i>Clortanol, Tenoretic, Normopress</i>		Antihypertensive (β-blocker)	Hypertension
<b>Caspofungin</b>	<i>Subutex</i>	<b>BUP</b>	opioid addiction	Tox
<b>Ceftaroline</b>	<i>Caspofungin, Cancidas</i>	<b>CASP</b>	Antifungals	Infection
<b>Ceftazidime</b>	<i>Ceftaroline Fosamil, Teflaro</i>	<b>CFTR</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Ceftobiprole</b>	<i>Glazidim, Spectrum</i>	<b>CFZD</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Ceftriaxone</b>	<i>Zevtera</i>	<b>CEFTO</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>CHLORPROMAZINE</b>	<i>Rocefin</i>	<b>CFTX</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>CHLORPROTHIXENE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Chlortalidone</b>	<i>e.g.: Igroton, Eupres, Target,</i>	<b>CHL</b>	neuroleptic	-
<b>Choline</b>	<i>Tenoretic</i>		Antihypertensive (Diuretic)	Hypertension
<b>Ciprofloxacin</b>	<i>&lt;</i>	<b>&lt;</b>	Endogen compound	n
<b>Clonidine</b>	<i>Ciprofloxacin</i>	<b>CIPRO</b>	Antibiotics	<
<b>CLOZAPINE</b>	<i>e.g.: Catapresan</i>	<b>CLN</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Cobicistat</b>	<i>Tybost/Stribild</i>	<b>CBT</b>	Antihypertensive (α2-	Hypertension
<b>Colistin (polymyxin E)</b>	<i>Colimicina</i>	<b>COLI</b>	neuroleptic	-
<b>Dacatasvir</b>	<i>Daklinea</i>	<b>DAC</b>	Booster	HIV
<b>Daptomycin</b>	<i>Cubicin</i>	<b>DAPTO</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Darunavir</b>	<i>Prezista</i>	<b>DRV</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>Dasabuvir</b>	<i>Exviera</i>	<b>DBV</b>	DAAs	HCV
<b>Dasatinib</b>	<i>Sprycel</i>	<b>DAS</b>	TKIs	Leukemia
<b>DEHYDROARIPIRAZOL</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>DESMETHYLOLANZAPI</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Dolutegravir</b>	<i>Tivicay</i>	<b>DLG</b>	IIs	HIV

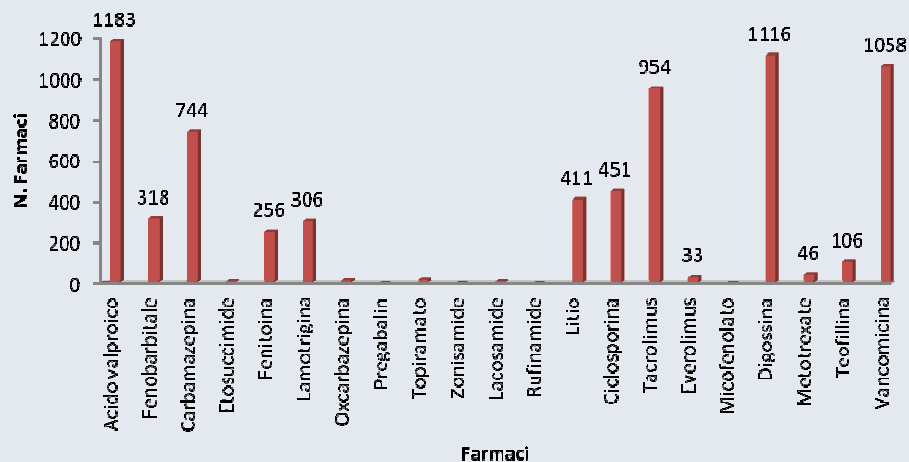
<b>Doripenem</b>	<i>Doribax</i>	<b>DRP</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Doxazosin</b>	<i>e.g.: Cardura, Noradox, Normothen, Saidox</i>	<b>DOX</b>	Antihypertensive ( $\alpha$ 1-antagonist)	Hypertension
<b>Efavirenz</b>	<i>Sustiva</i>	<b>EFV</b>	NNRTIs	HIV
<b>Elvitegravir</b>	<i>Vitekta/Stribild</i>	<b>ELV/EVG</b>	IIs	HIV
<b>Emtricitabine</b>	<i>Emtriva, Truvada</i>	<b>FTC</b>	NRTIs	HIV
<b>Entecavir</b>	<i>Baraclude</i>	<b>ETC</b>	Nuc	HBV
<b>Ertapenem</b>	<i>Ertapenem, Invanz</i>	<b>ERP</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Ethambutol</b>	<i>Etapiam</i>	<b>EMB</b>	Antituberculars	TBC
<b>Etravirine</b>	<i>Inteience</i>	<b>ETV</b>	NNRTIs	HIV
<b>Everolimus</b>	<i>Afinitor</i>	<b>EVE</b>	Immuno	Transplant
<b>FK-506, Tacrolimus</b>	<i>Advagraf</i>	<b>TAC</b>	Immuno	Transplant
<b>Fluconazole</b>	<i>Diflucan, Elazor, Flukimex</i>	<b>FLU</b>	Antifungal	Infection
<b>Fosamprenavir</b>	<i>Telzir</i>	<b>fosAPV o APV</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>Fropenem</b>	<i>Fropenem</i>	<b>FRP</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Ganciclovir</b>	<i>Citovirax</i>	<b>GVC</b>	Antiviral	Infection
<b>Gentamicin</b>	<i>Gentalyn, Gentalyn Beta</i>	<b>GET</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>HALOPERIDOL</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Hydrochlorothiazide</b>	<i>e.g.: Esidrex, Moduretic, Losazid, Olprezide, Micardisplus,</i>	<b>HCTZ</b>	Antihypertensive (Diuretic)	Hypertension
<b>Imatinib</b>	<i>Glyvec</i>	<b>IM</b>	TKIs	Leukemia
<b>Imipenem</b>	<i>Imipenem</i>	<b>IMP</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Isavuconazole</b>	<i>Cresemba</i>	<b>ISV</b>	Antifungals	Infection
<b>Isoniazid</b>	<i>Nicosid</i>	<b>INH</b>	Antituberculars	TBC
<b>Itraconazole</b>	<i>Triasporin, SPORANOX</i>	<b>ITC</b>	Antifungals	Infection
<b>Lamivudine</b>	<i>Epivir, Kivexa (o Epzicom), Trizivir, Combivir</i>	<b>3TC</b>	NRTIs	HIV
<b>L-Carnitine</b>	<i>&lt;</i>	<b>&lt;</b>	Endogen compound	<
<b>Ledipasvir</b>	<i>Harvoni</i>	<b>LDV</b>	DAA's	HCV
<b>Levofloxacin</b>	<i>Levoxacin, Tavanic</i>	<b>LEVO</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>LEVOMEPRMAZINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Linezolid</b>	<i>Linezolid, Zyvox</i>	<b>LZD</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Lopinavir</b>	<i>Kaletra</i>	<b>LPV</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>Maraviroc</b>	<i>Selzentry, Celsentri</i>	<b>MVC</b>	CCRSI	HIV
<b>MELPERONE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Meropenem</b>	<i>Meropenem</i>	<b>MRP</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Methadone</b>	<i>Palamidon, Eptadone, Dolophine</i>	<b>MET</b>	synthetic opioid	Tox
<b>Moxifloxacin</b>	<i>Avalox</i>	<b>MOXI</b>	Antibiotics	Infection

<b>N-Desmetil-Imatinib</b>	<i>N-Desmetil-Imatinib</i>	<b>DES-IM</b>	TKIs	Leukemia
<b>Nevirapine</b>	<i>Viramune</i>	<b>NVP</b>	NNRTIs	HIV
<b>Nifedipine</b>	<i>e.g.: Adalat, Amarkor, Coral, Nifedidor, Antrolin</i>	<b>NFD</b>	Antihypertensive (Calcium antagonist)	Hypertension
<b>Nilotinib</b>	<i>Tasigna</i>	<b>NIL</b>	TKIs	Leukemia
<b>NORCLOZAPINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>NORQUIETAPINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>OLANZAPINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Olmesartan</b>	<i>e.g.: Olmetec, Olpress, Bivis, Olprezide</i>	<b>OLM</b>	Antihypertensive (Sartan/angiotensin-receptor blocker)	Hypertension
<b>Ombitasvir</b>	<i>Viekirax</i>	<b>OMB</b>	DAAs	HCV
<b>PALIPERIDONE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Paritaprevir</b>	<i>Viekirax</i>	<b>PAR</b>	DAAs	HCV
<b>PERAZINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>PIPAMPERONE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Ponatinib</b>	<i>Iclusig</i>	<b>PON</b>	TKIs	Leukemia
<b>Posaconazole</b>	<i>Posaconazole, Naxafil</i>	<b>PSC</b>	Antifungals	Infection
<b>PROMETHAZINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>PROTHIPENDYL</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Pyrazinamide</b>	<i>Piraldina</i>	<b>PZA</b>	Antituberculars	TBC
<b>QUETIAPINE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Raltegravir</b>	<i>Isentress</i>	<b>RGV</b>	Isis	HIV
<b>Ramipril</b>	<i>e.g.: Norapril, Ramicor, Triatec, Icomb, Triamlo</i>	<b>RAM</b>	Antihypertensive (ACE-inhibitor)	Hypertension
<b>Ribavirin</b>	<i>Rebetol</i>	<b>RBV</b>	No-DAAs	HCV
<b>Rifabutin</b>	<i>Crixivan</i>	<b>RFB</b>	Antituberculars	TBC
<b>Rifampicin</b>	<i>Rifadin</i>	<b>RFP</b>	Antituberculars	TBC
<b>Rilpivirine</b>	<i>Edurant</i>	<b>RPV</b>	NNRTIs	HIV
<b>RISPERIDONE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Ritonavir</b>	<i>Norvir, Kaletra</i>	<b>RTV</b>	Pis	HIV
<b>SERTINDOLE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Simeprevir</b>	<i>Olysio</i>	<b>SIM</b>	DAAs	HCV
<b>Sofosbuvir</b>	<i>Sovaldi</i>	<b>SOF</b>	DAAs	HCV
<b>Sofosbuvir Metab</b>	<i>GS 331007</i>	<b>GS-SOF</b>	DAAs	HCV
<b>SULPIRIDE</b>			neuroleptic	-
<b>Telcoplanin</b>	<i>Targosid</i>	<b>TEC</b>	Antibiotics	Infection
<b>Telaprevir</b>	<i>Incivo</i>	<b>TEL</b>	DAAs	HCV



# 21 molecole!

**N. Farmaci refertati LUP S. Anna  
2017  
Totale 7054**

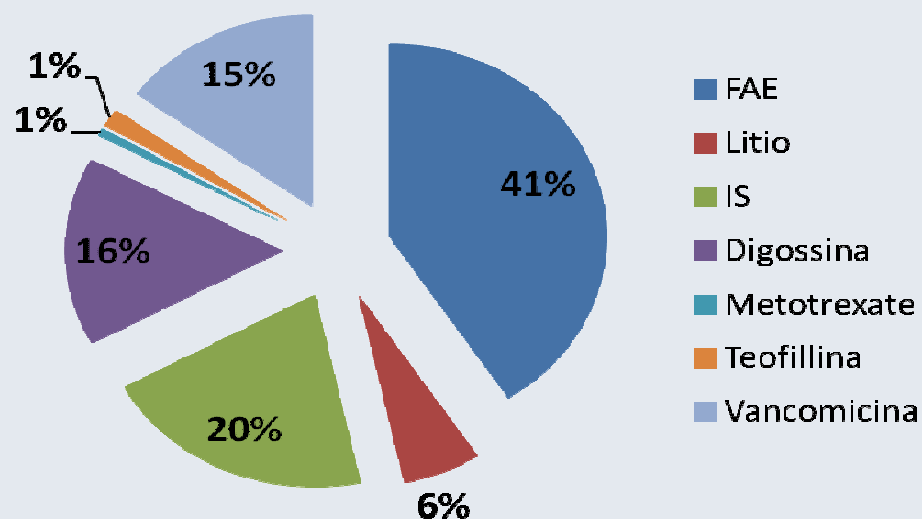


Farmaci	N. ref. 2017
Acido Valproico	1183
Fenobarbitale	318
Carbamazepina	744
Etosuccimide	12
Fenitoina	256
Lamotrigina	306
Oxcarbazepina	18
Pegabalin	2
Topiramato	21
Zonisamide	4
Lacosamide	12
Rufinamide	1
Litio	411
Ciclosporina	451
Tacrolimus	954
Everolimus	33
Micofenolato	2
Digossina	1116
Metotrexate	46
Teofillina	106
Vancomicina	1058
<b>Totale</b>	<b>7054</b>

# Distribuzione % FARMACI LUP 2017

## Potenziale Implementazione 2018 (HPLC)

Distribuzione % farmaci refertati LUP  
S. Anna  
2017



- **Antibiotici :**

Daptomicina, Streptomicina,  
Linezolid, Levofloxacina,  
Ciprofloxacina, **Gentamicina**,  
Amikacina, Teicoplanina,  
Piperacillina, Tazobactam,  
Meropenem,....

- **Antimicotici:**

Posaconazolo, Voriconazolo,  
Itraconazolo-OH  
Itraconazolo,....

- Antiretrovirali:

Atazanavir, Ritonavir,  
Efavirenz, Lopinavir,...

Antiarritmici.....

# Per concludere

*Il TDM è un potente strumento analitico/clinico ed è uno dei pilastri della moderna medicina di precisione.*

*Trova già già numerose applicazioni ed avrà delle enormi potenzialità sia in termini clinici che economici solo se correttamente applicato ed interpretato all'interno di un contesto scientifico multidisciplinare dove i diversi professionisti cerchino di.....parlare la stessa lingua!*

# GRAZIE

*Dedicato al referto di laboratorio*

*“Tutti ti valutano  
per quello che appari.  
Pochi comprendono  
quel che tu sei.”*

**(Niccolò Machiavelli ;nato a Firenze 3 maggio  
1469, morto a Firenze 21 giugno 1527)**

