IMPAACT P1106 ARV AND TB PHARMACOKINETICS (PK) IN PREMATURE/ LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) INFANTS

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SGA births is common in LMIC settings 2010



International Maternal Pediatric Adolescent AIDS Clinical Trials Network

Lee et al Lancet Global Health 2013; 1: 26 - 36

Burden of premature and SGA births in LMIC settings (2010)



Rationale

- Increased risk of LBW (≤ 2500 g) infants in pregnant HIV (+/-TB) women
- LBW infants need access to ARV and TB drugs
- Developmental changes in premature infants affect pharmacokinetics (PK)
- VERY limited PK and safety data available for these drugs in LBW infants to guide dosing



Challenges to overcome

To design a feasible study for LBW infants

- Strategy to minimize the blood volumes (sparse sampling with population PK design)
- PK assays on tiny plasma volumes
- How to provide real-time PK results to clinicians managing these infants
- How to manage adverse events



Phase IV Prospective PK Study

Primary Objective

To describe PK and safety of ARV and TB drugs in LBW infants

Study Arms (plan		(planned n=158)
1	NVP	40
2	NVP + INH	18
3	NVP + INH + RIF	28
4	INH ± RIF	18-36
5	LPV/r + 2NRTIs ± INH	24
6	LPV/r + 2NRTIs +RIF ± INH	12

Opportunistic study design (infant dosing – clinician choice) PK visits at Entry and Weeks 4, 6, 10, 16, and 24



Safety Study Visits

• **Ex**pected adverse events

To provide a snapshot of the infant's overall clinical condition at visit





• **Un**expected adverse events



Expected Adverse Event Parameters

Parameters		
Apnea	Neonatal abstinence syndrome	
Anemia	Neurologic compromise (including HIE)	
Congenital abnormalities	Neutropenia	
Congenital Heart disease (not PDA)	Patent Ductus Arteriosus	
Electrolyte or metabolic disorder	Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension	
GI dysfunction (including NEC)	Renal dysfunction	
Hypertension	Respiratory insufficiency	
Hypotension	Retinopathy of prematurity	
Intravascular hemorrhage	Sepsis	
Jaundice	Thrombocytopenia	



2 South African sites (FAM-CRU - Cape Town; PHRU - Johannesburg)



Accrual per arm

From 4 August 2015 - 02 May 2017 (18 months)

Study	Arms	Accrual target (PK evaluable infants)	Current Accrual
1	NVP	40	40
2	NVP + INH	18	9
3	NVP + INH + RIF *	28	θ
4	INH ± RIF	18 - 36	5
5	LPV/r + 2NRTIs ± INH	24	15
6	LPV/r + 2NRTIs +RIF ± INH	12	1
	New total	Max of 130	70

* Arm 3 was closed on November 2016 – due to changes in clinical practice ** One Arm 5 infant was excluded from both PK and safety analysis



Baseline Characteristics (n=70)

Infant Characteristics (n=70)	
Male (n, %)	30 (43%)
Race (Black African) (n,%)	60 (86%)
Birth weight, g (median, Q1-Q3)	1815 (1490 - 2165)
Gestational age, weeks (median, Q1-Q3)	34 (32 - 36) *
Enrollment age, days (median, Q1-Q3)	12 (10 – 14)

*missing data (gestational age) for 4 infants



Preliminary PK results

Arm 1 - NVP (n=40) - prevention Arm 5 - LPV (n=16) - treatment





NVP PK results (Arm 1) – August 2016

• NVP dosed at 2 mg/kg (0-14 days) and then 4 mg/kg dly

Weight Band	N=40
<1400 gm	12 infants
1400 - <1800 gm	12 infants
1800 - <2500 gm	16 infants

 94 NVP trough levels in 27 infants across study visits from day 7 to week 24



94 Observed NVP concentrations versus postnatal age in days over study period (n=40)



NVP trough concentrations were > 0.1 µg/mL prophylaxis target

NVP concentrations decreased with increasing postnatal age

LPV PK results (Arm 5) – May 2017 (n=16)

LPV was prescribed by clinicians using +/- 300 mg/m²/dose twice daily



Time Post Dose (hours)

	Number	Mean	SD range
Pre-Dose (mcg/mL)	35	4.14	(0.4 – 7.88)
1.5 hr Post Dose	29	6.70	(1.48 - 11.92)
4 hr Post Dose	29	7.62	(2.77 - 12.47)

Adverse Events

All AEs were **unrelated** to study drugs

Expected Adverse Events

14 infants had Grade 3/4 expected AEs that commonly occur in premature infants, most common being presumed or confirmed sepsis (n=8)

All grade 3/4 expected AEs **resolved** or were downgraded to a Grade 1/2 by study end

Unexpected Adverse Events

16 infants had Grade 3/4 unexpected AEs, most common being pneumonia (n=6)

All grade 3/4 unexpected AEs **resolved** or were downgraded to a Grade 1/2 by study end (except for the infant that died from septicemia)



Deaths

Five infants died during the study period:

Total deaths	Cause	Age of death (weeks)
3	Sudden unexpected death in infancy	7, 13 ,17
1	Acinetobacter baumannii septicemia	4
1	Bronchopneumonia	6

All deaths were unrelated to study drugs



Summary

- Successfully enrolled 70 LBW infants on ARV and TB drugs
- NVP concentrations were within the target range for prophylaxis
- Subsequent NVP trough levels decreased with postnatal age
- LPV concentrations were similar to adult LPV target values (safety)
- No treatment related adverse events were observed





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