

Developmental and environmental considerations in analysis of “Big Data” in pediatrics

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ADEPT4

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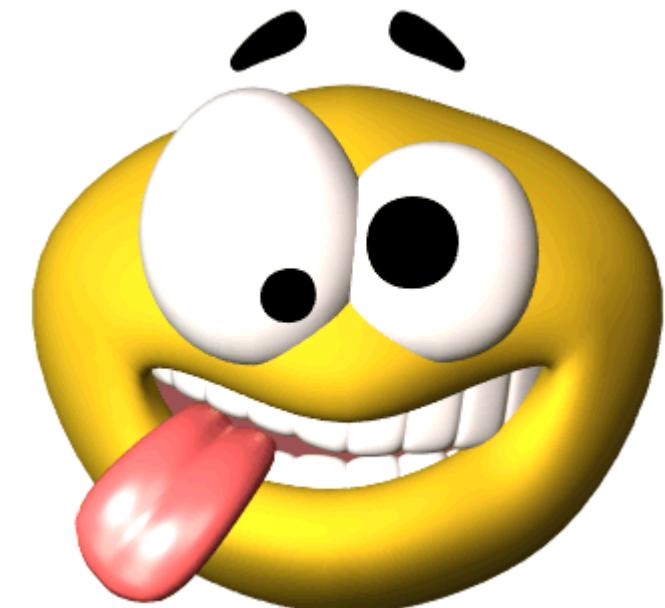
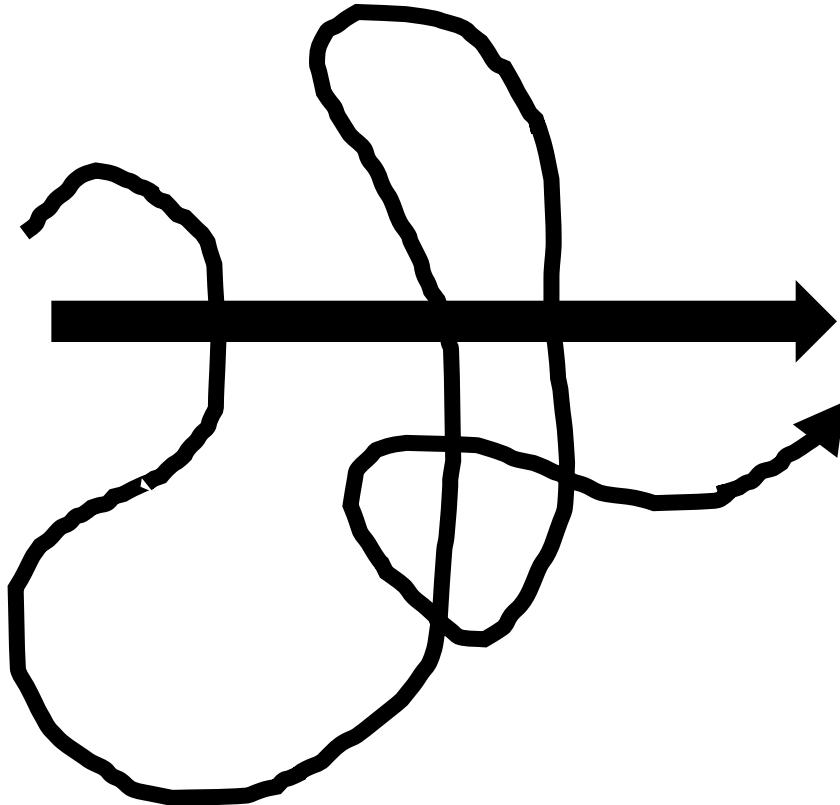
Disclosures

In the past 12 months, I have no relevant financial relationships with the manufacturer(s) of any commercial product(s) and/or providers of commercial services discussed in this presentation.

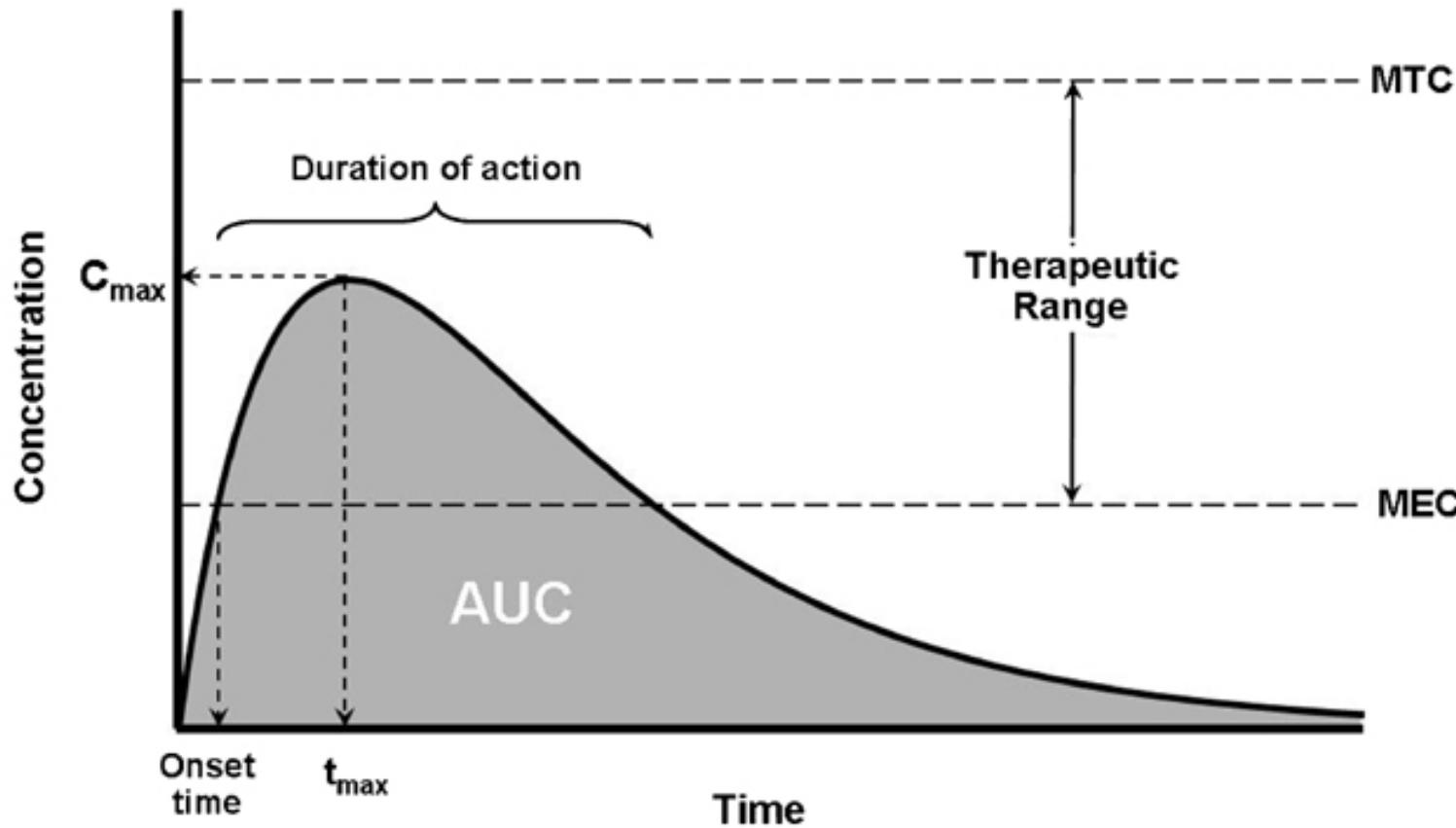
Objectives

- Highlight key differences in pediatric exposures as compared to adults
- Discuss factors that may influence the interpretation of big data in pediatrics
- Recognize information that is important when evaluating pediatric drug exposure but is not readily available in big data

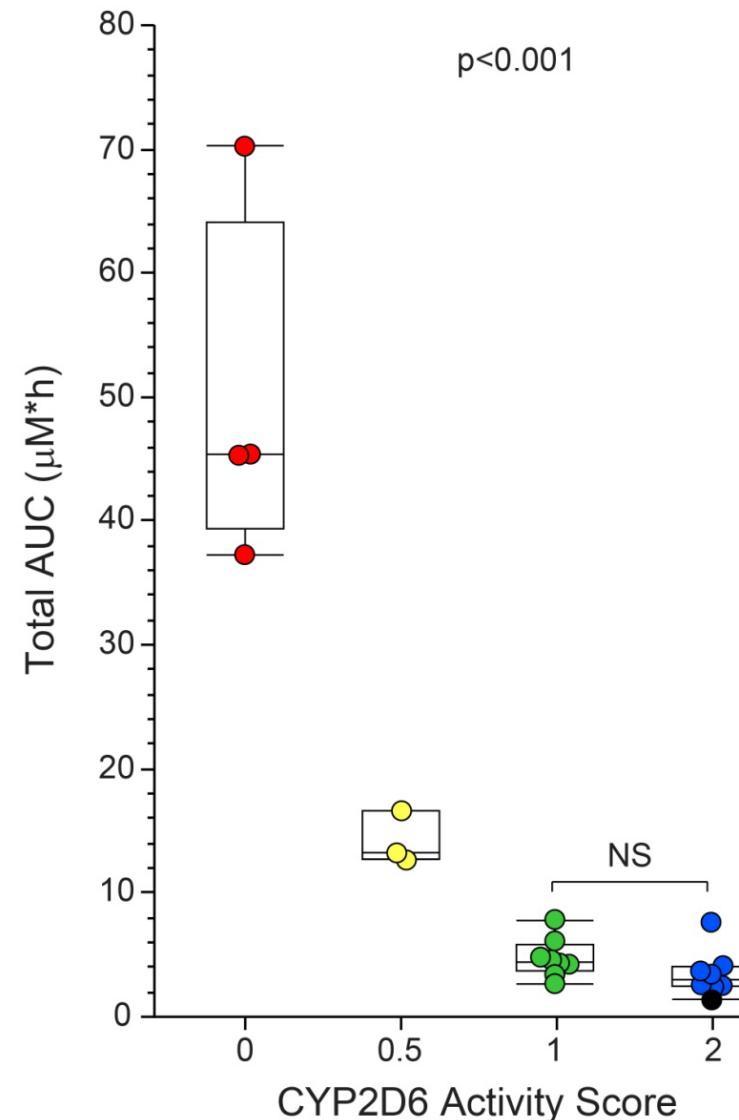
Making the link between drug exposure and an adverse reaction



Textbook Drug Exposure



Reality as related to exposure



- Dose 0.5 mg/kg
- Mean AUC differs **14.2-fold** between PM and EM2 groups
- **50-fold** absolute range in AUC values

Reality as related to exposure

Figure 1. Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 18 Years or Younger—United States, 2017.

(FOR THOSE WHO FALL BEHIND OR START LATE, SEE THE CATCH-UP SCHEDULE (FIGURE 2)).

These recommendations must be read with the footnotes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars in Figure 1. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Figure 2). School entry and adolescent vaccine age groups are shaded in gray.

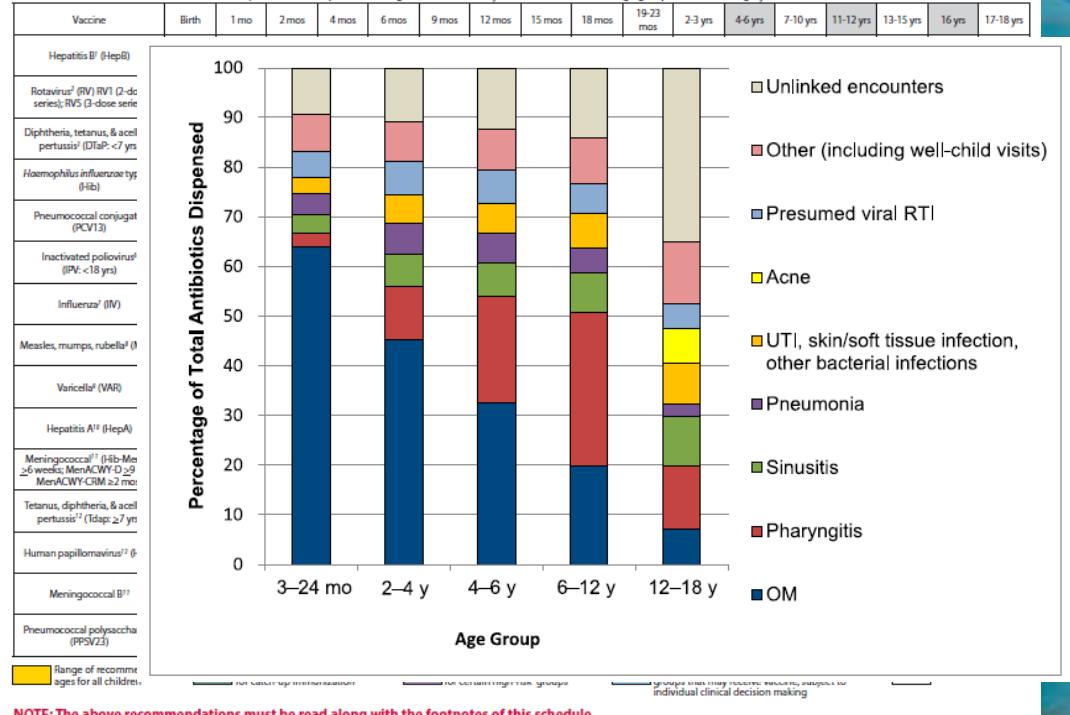


Figure 1. Recommended immunization schedule for adults aged 19 years or older by age group, United States, 2017

Vaccine 19-21 years 22-26 years 27-59 years 60-64 years ≥ 65 years

Influenza¹ 1 dose annually

Td/Tdap² Substitute Tdap for Td once, then Td booster every 10 yrs

MMR³ 1 or 2 doses depending on Indication

VAR⁴ 2 doses

HZV⁵ 1 dose

HPV-Female⁶ 3 doses

HPV-Male⁶ 3 doses

PCV13⁷ 1 dose

PPSV23⁷ 1 or 2 doses depending on Indication 1 dose

HepA⁸ 2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine

HepB⁹ 3 doses

MenACWY or MPSV4¹⁰ 1 or more doses depending on Indication

MenB¹⁰ 2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine

Hib¹¹ 1 or 3 doses depending on Indication

Legend:

- Recommended for adults who meet the age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection (Yellow)
- Recommended for adults with additional medical conditions or other indications (Purple)
- No recommendation (White)

Four Vs

- Volume
- Velocity
- Variety
- Variability

Four Vs

- **Volume**
- Velocity
- Variety
- Variability

Volume

Number of participants or data points

Volume

- Fewer drug exposures in pediatrics
- Fewer ADRs identified/reported
 - ADR hospital admission rate
 - Pediatrics 4.1% (IQR 0.16-5.3%)
 - Adults 6.3% (IQR 3.9-9.0%)
 - Elderly 10.7% (IQR 9.6-13.3%)
- Under recognized?

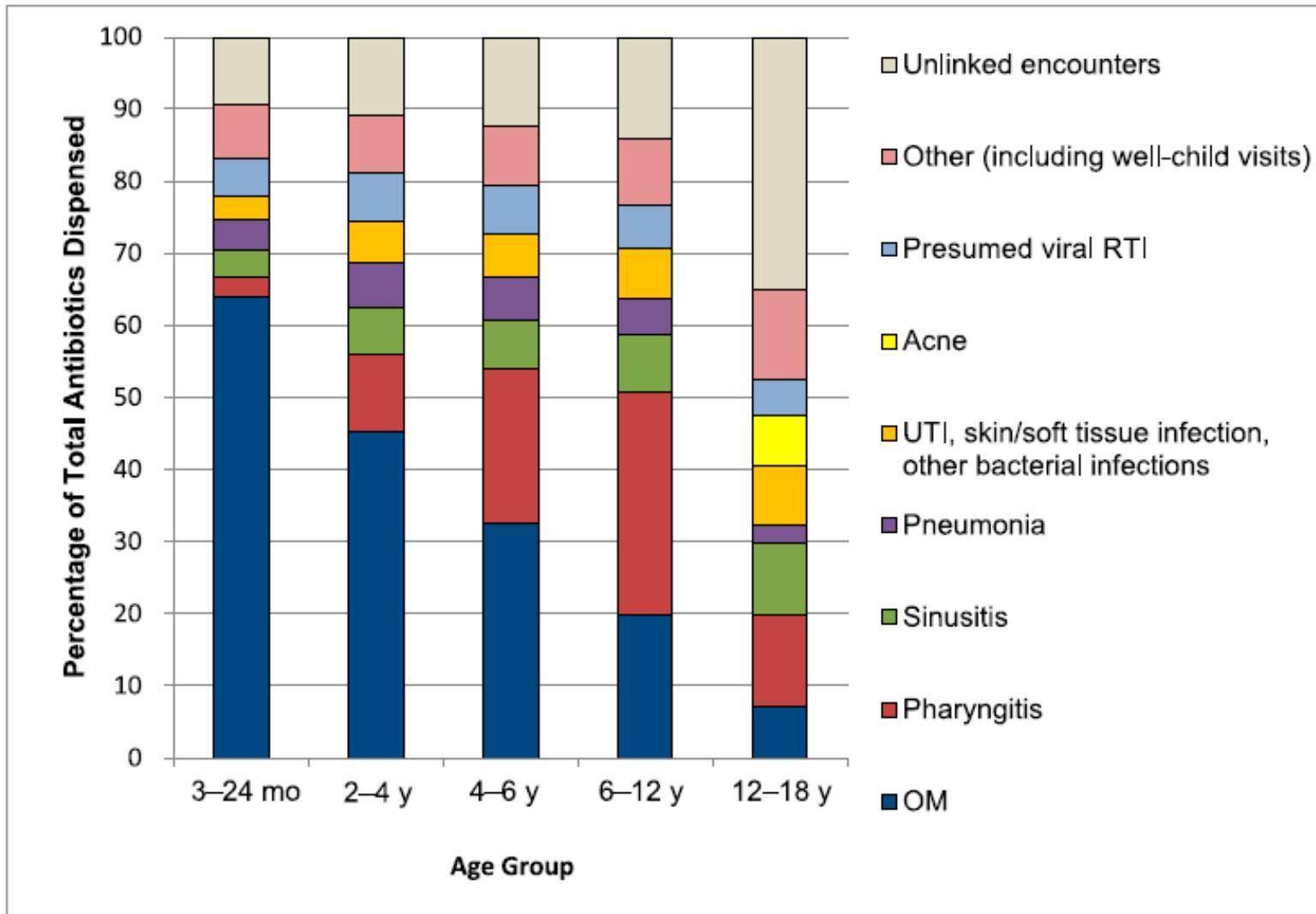
Four Vs

- Volume
- **Velocity**
- Variety
- Variability

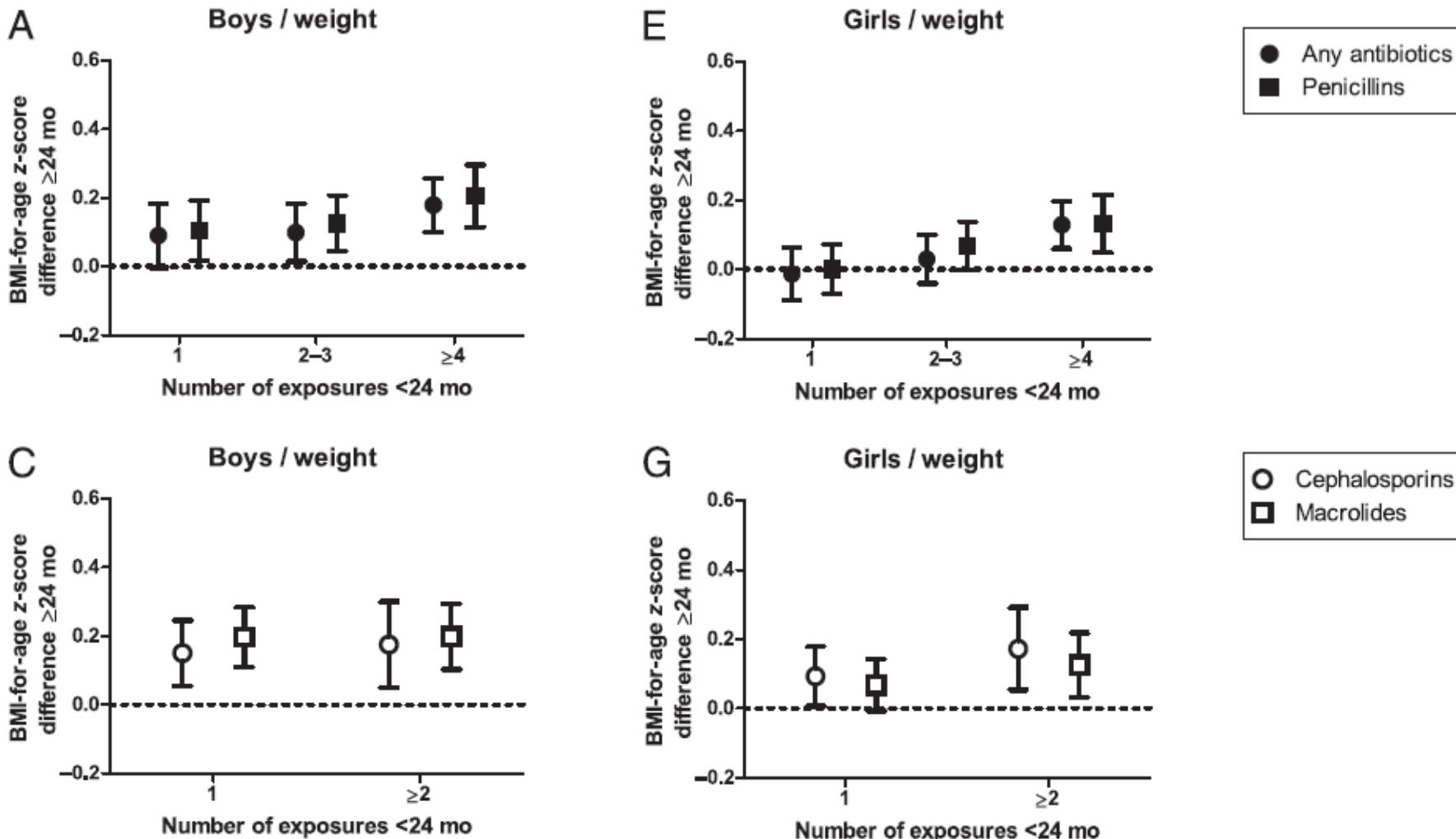
Velocity

Estimation of trends within and between people
across time

Antibiotic Exposure By Age



Antibiotic Exposure in Infancy and Risk of Being Overweight in the First 24 Months of Life



Velocity

2 to 20 years: Girls

Stature-for-age and Weight-for-age percentiles

NAME _____ RECORD # _____

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
AGE (YEARS)

Mother's Stature	Father's Stature	Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*	AGE (YEARS)	cm	in
							12	76	
							13	74	
							14	72	
							15	70	
							16	68	
							17	66	
							18	64	
							19	62	
							20	60	

*To Calculate BMI: Weight (kg) = Stature (cm) ÷ Stature (cm) x 10,000
or Weight (lb) = Stature (in) ÷ Stature (in) x 703

in cm: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

cm: 160 162 155 160 155 150 155 150 145

in: 140 142 135 130 125 120 115 110 105

cm: 135 130 125 120 115 110 105 100 95

in: 120 115 110 105 100 95 90 85 80

cm: 115 110 105 100 95 90 85 80 75

in: 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65

cm: 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60

in: 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55

cm: 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50

in: 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45

cm: 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40

in: 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35

cm: 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30

in: 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25

cm: 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20

in: 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15

cm: 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10

in: 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5

cm: 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0

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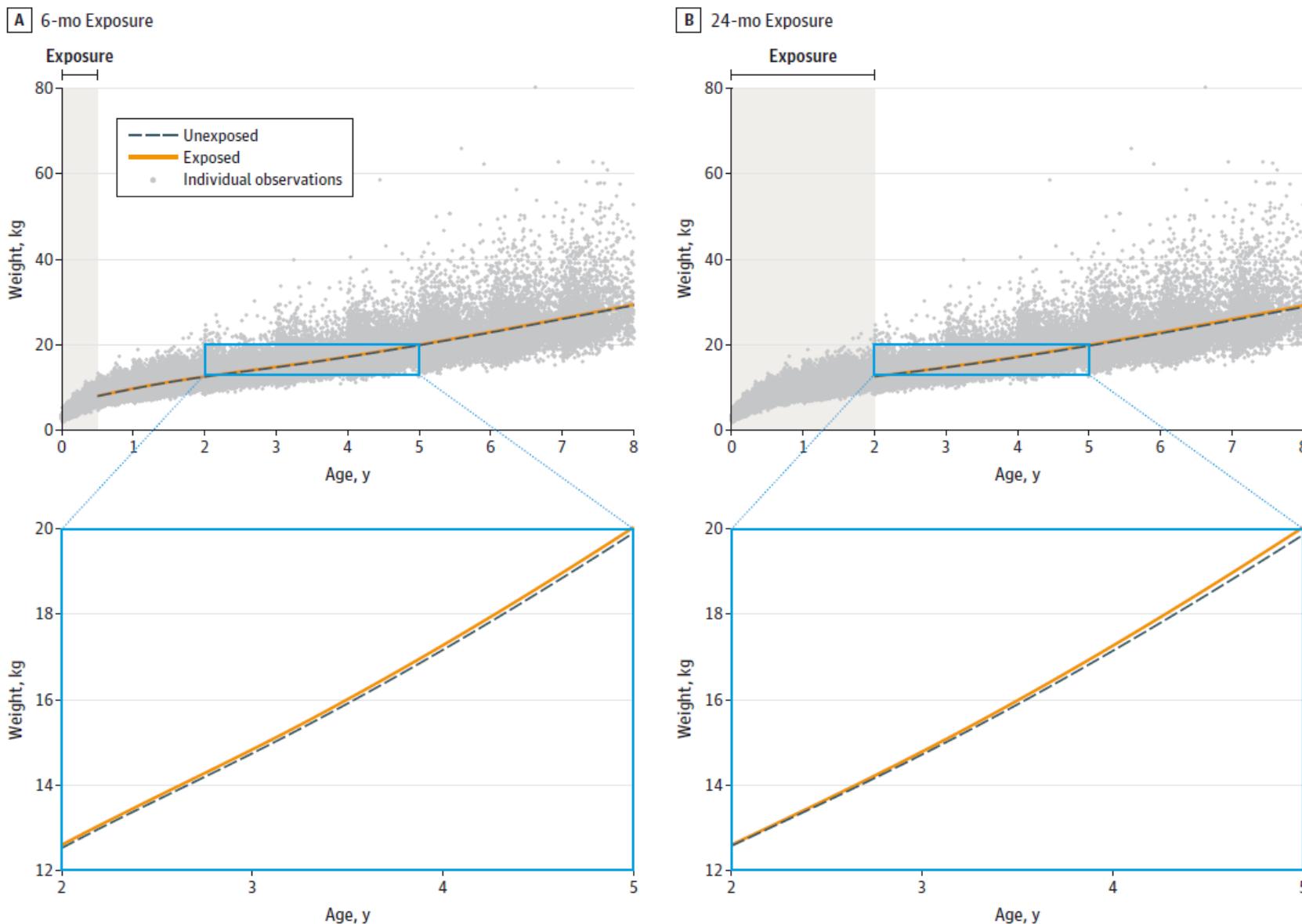
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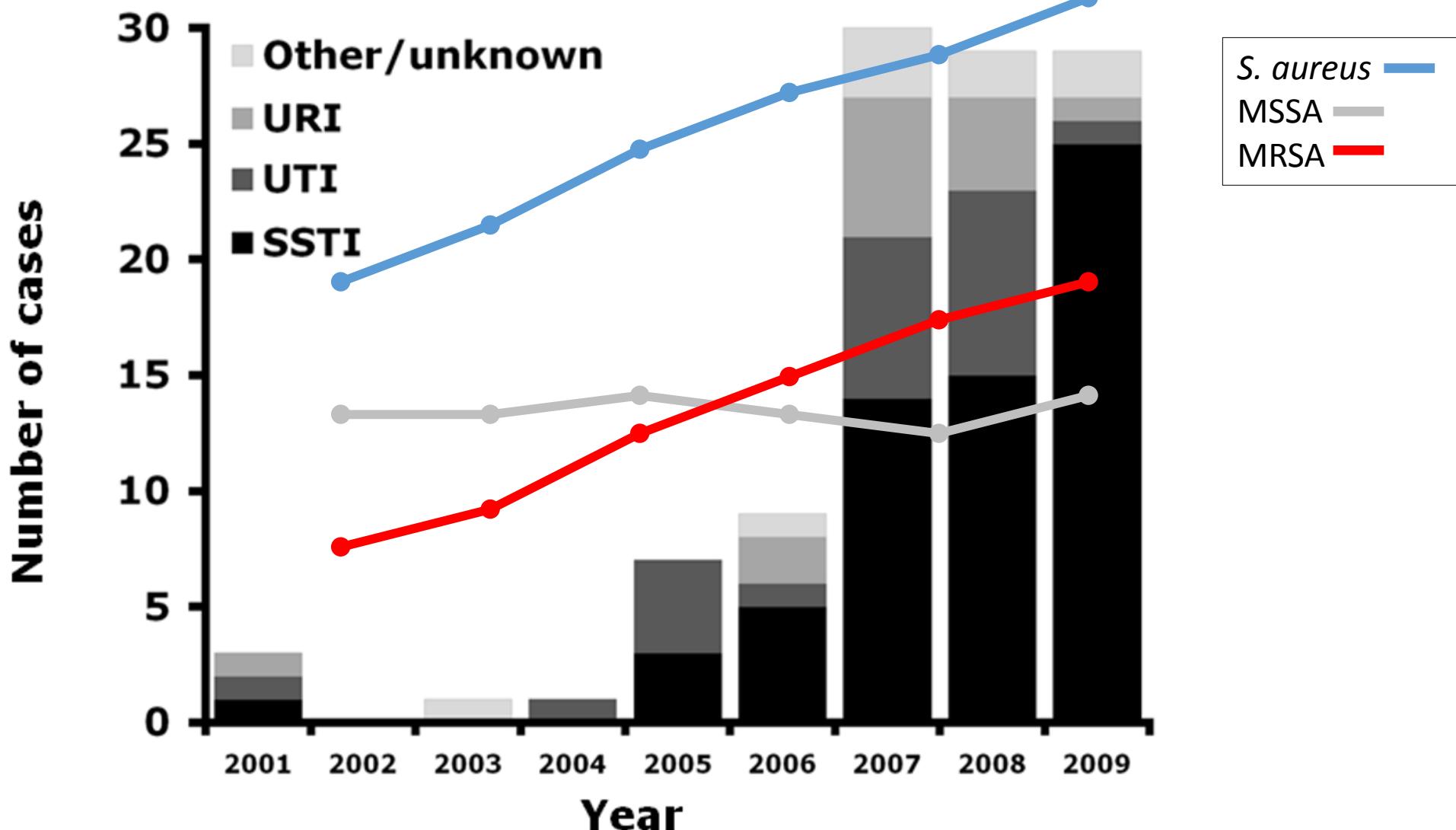
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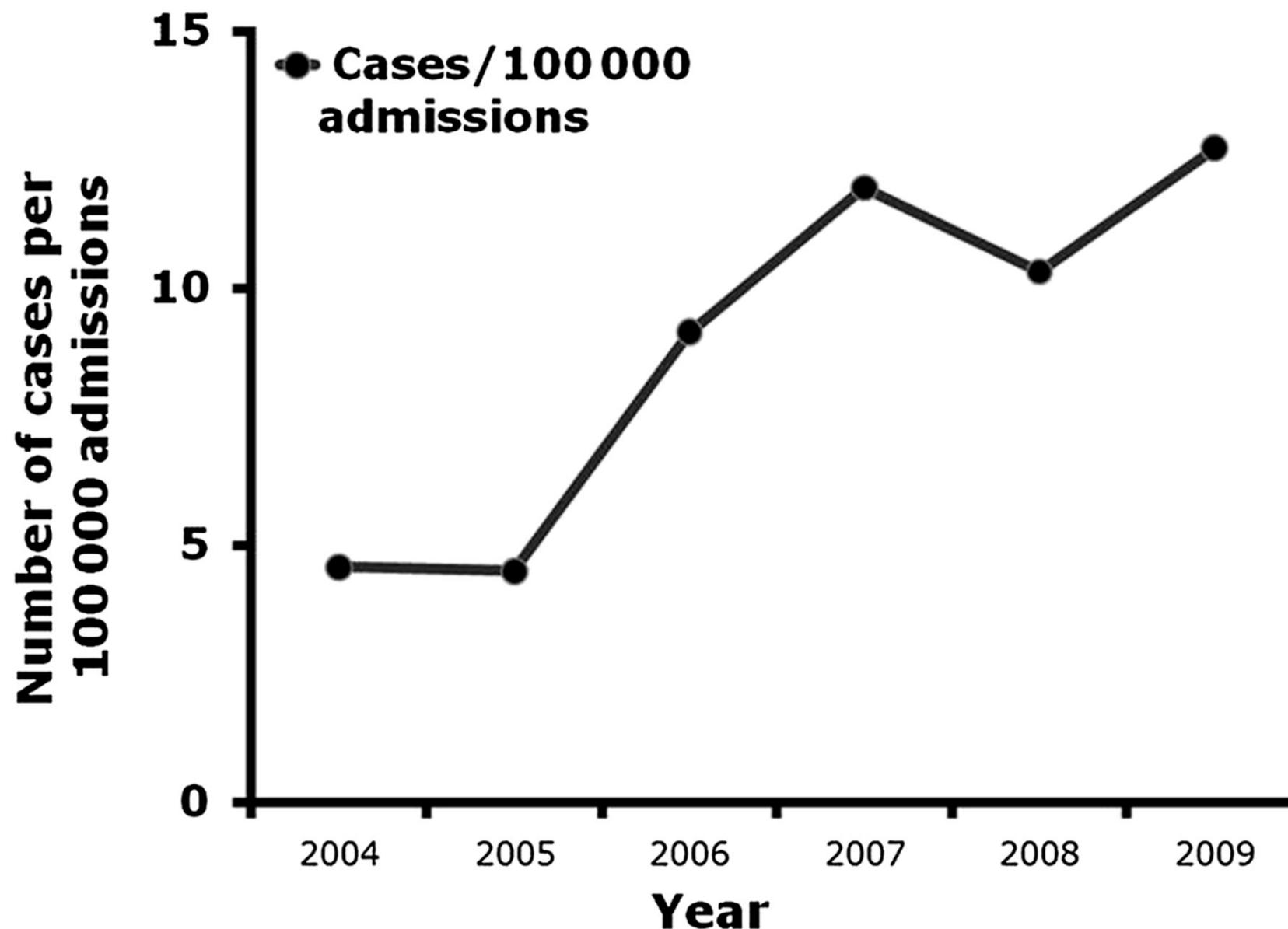
Antibiotic Exposure During the First 6 months of Life and Weight Gain During Childhood



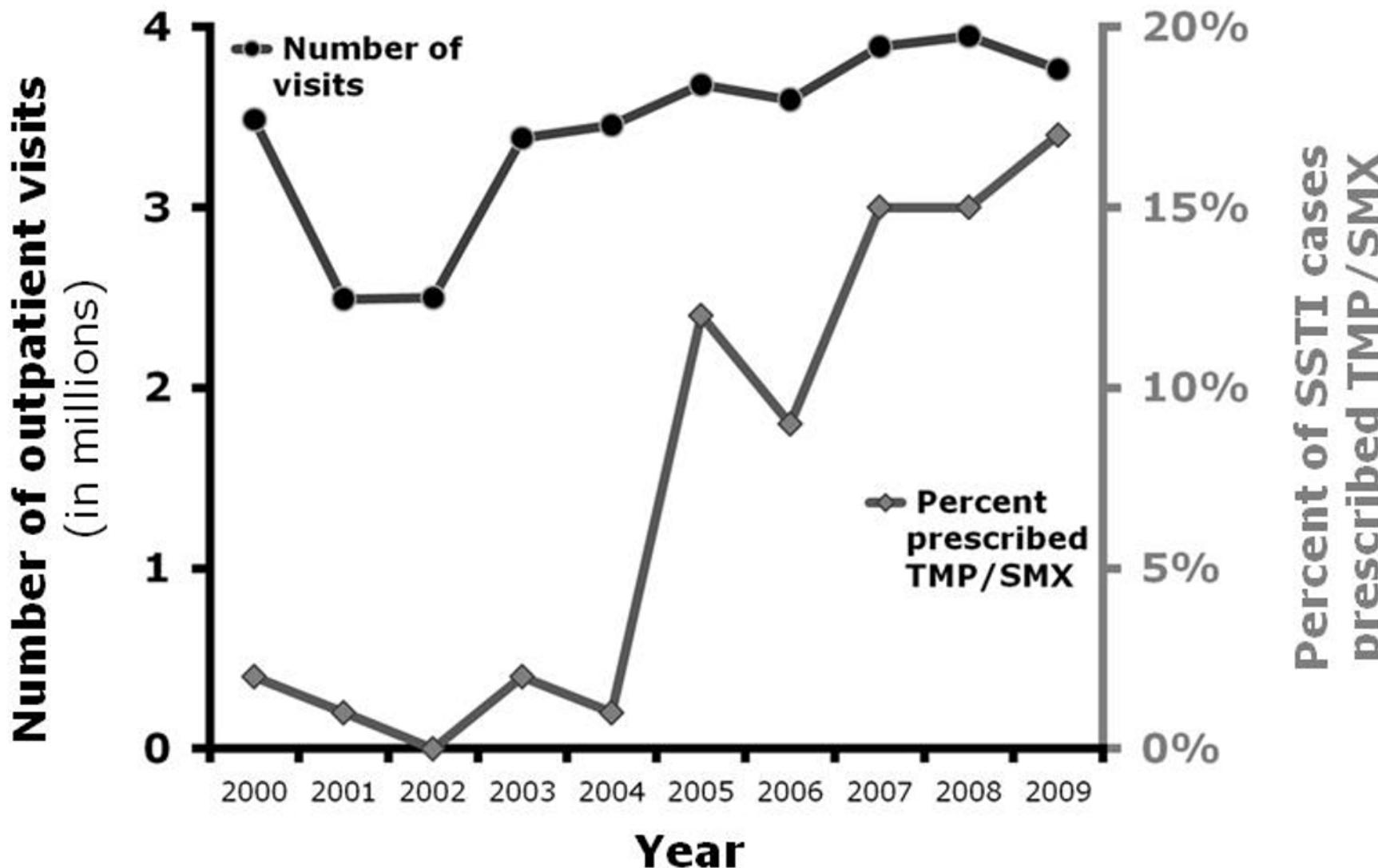
Children Experiencing TMP-SMX ADRs



Number of cases of TMP-SMX ADRs in hospitalized children



Outpatient Prescribing of TMP-SMX



Four Vs

- Volume
- Velocity
- **Variety**
- Variability

Variety

Range of measurement types employed
across developmental spectrum

What is normal?

Alkaline Phosphatase

0-3 yrs = 110-320 U/L
3-10 yrs = 140-400
10-12 yrs = 140-560
12-14 yrs = 105-420
14-16 yrs = 70-230
>16 yrs = 50-130

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)

0-1wk = 10-100 U//L
1wk-2yrs = 20-77
>2 yrs = 12-50

Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)

0-1wk = 10-100 U/L
1wk-2yrs = 20-77 U/L
> 2 yrs = 12-50 U/L

Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT)

0-3 months: 27-210 U/L
3months - 1yr: 10-115
>1yr: 10-78

Bilirubin, total

0 - 1 mo: 0.6 - 11.1 mg/dL
> 1 mo: 0.0 - 1.2 mg/dL
Critical Value: >20.0 mg/dL

Protein, serum

0-1day = 4.0-6.8 g/dL
1day-2mos = 5.4-7.4
2mos-2yrs = 6.2-8.3
>2yrs = 6.5-8.3

Albumin

0-2mos = 2.0-5.3 g/dL
2mos-1yrs = 2.7-5.6 g/dL
1-12yrs = 2.9-5.1 g/dL
>12yrs = 3.0-5.1 g/dL

Examples of commonly utilized laboratory tests with age-dependent reference ranges

Hematology

- Factors V and IX
- Hemoglobin
- Partial thromboplastin time
- Prothrombin time

Endocrine

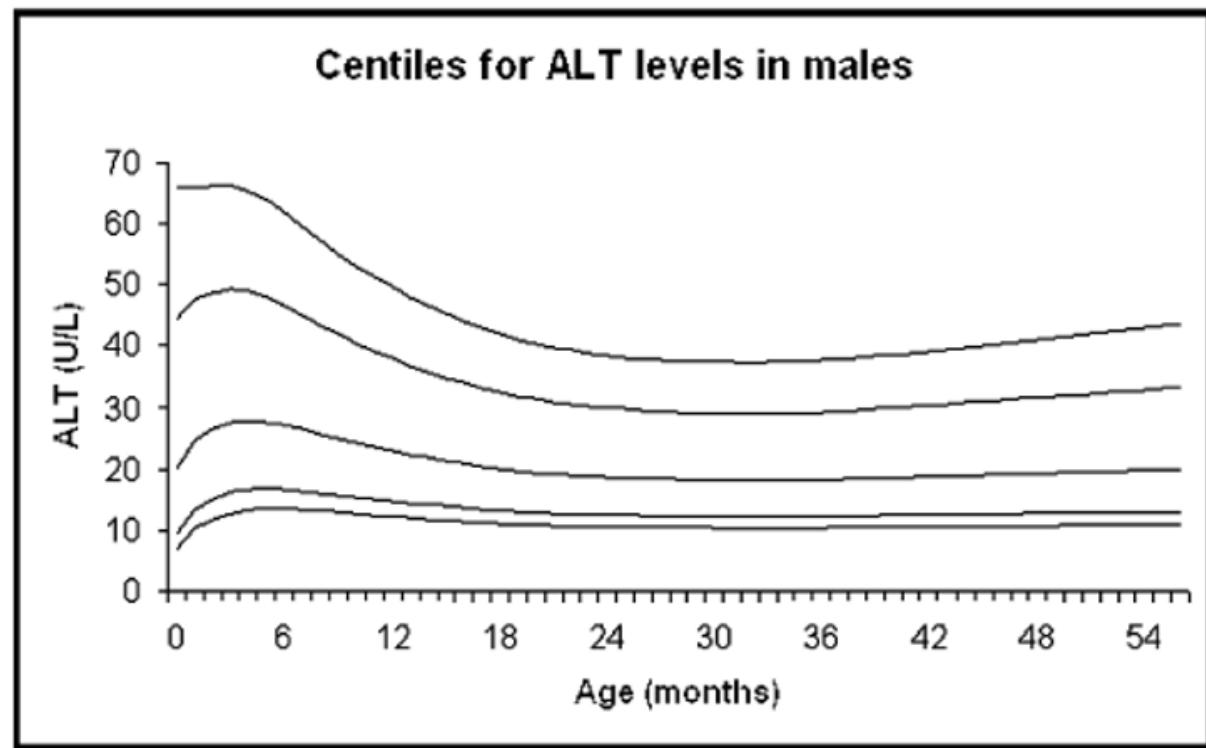
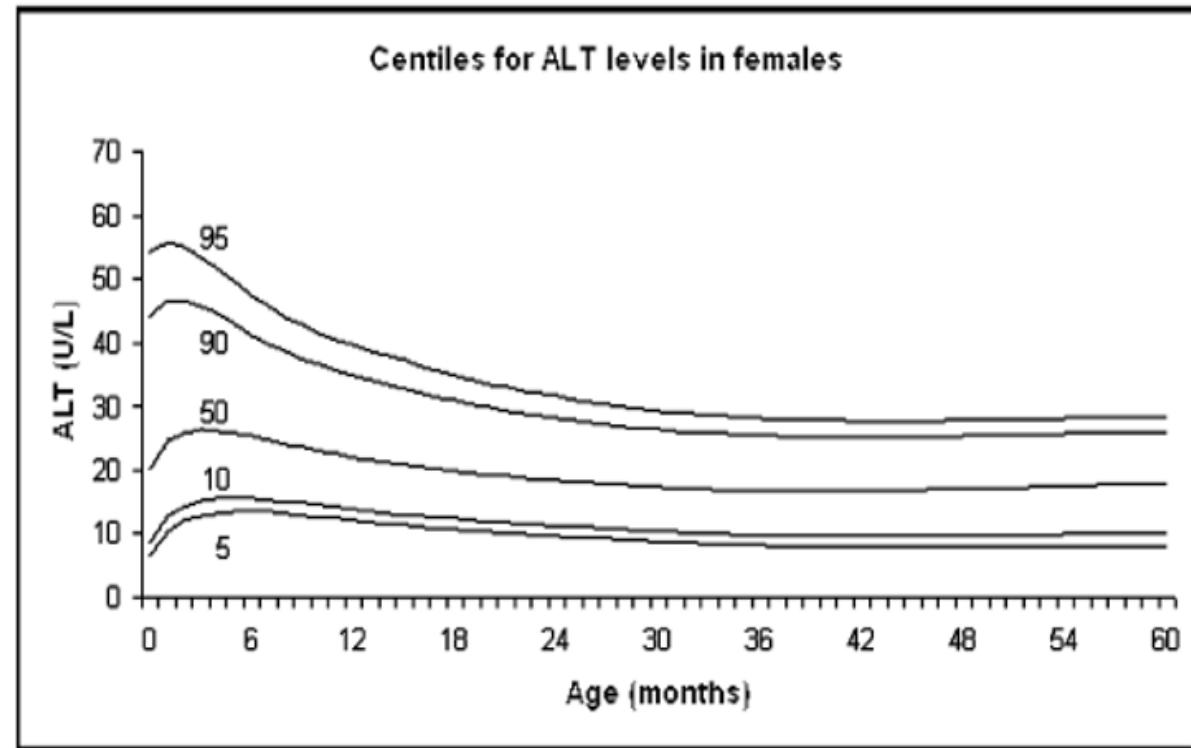
- IGF-1
- Follicle-stimulating hormone
- Luteinizing hormone
- Thyroxine

Immunology/renal

- White blood cell count
- Immunoglobulins (IgA, IgM, IgG and IgE)
- Complement C3 and C4
- Creatinine

Age- and Sex-related Reference Ranges of Alanine Aminotransferase Levels in Children: European Paediatric HCV Network

- 1,293 hepatitis C virus-uninfected children
 - ALT levels peaked between 6 and 18 months of age
 - decreased with increasing age
 - lower in girls compared to boys
 - increased with increasing weight for age (z scores)

A**B**

Clinical chemistry criteria for drug-induced liver injury

- Increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 5 times above the upper limit of normal or baseline value
- Alkaline phosphatase 2 times above the upper limit of normal
- Combination of ALT 3 times above the upper limit of normal and bilirubin 2 times above the upper limit of normal

Four Vs

- Volume
- Velocity
- Variety
- **Variability**

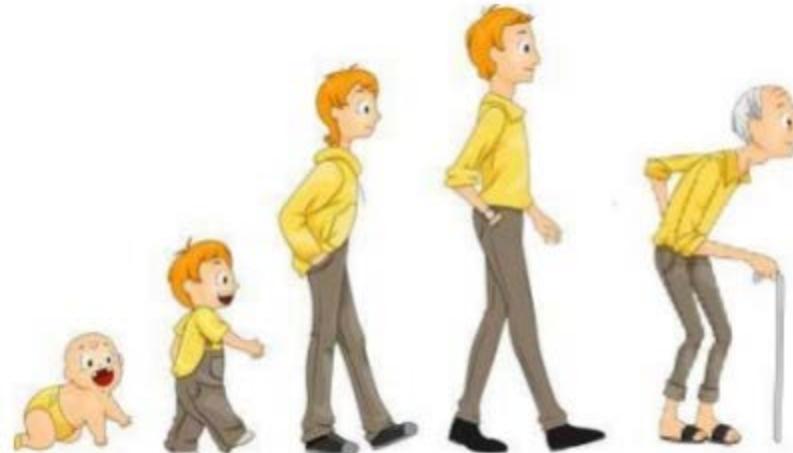
Variability

Intra-individual variability and complexity

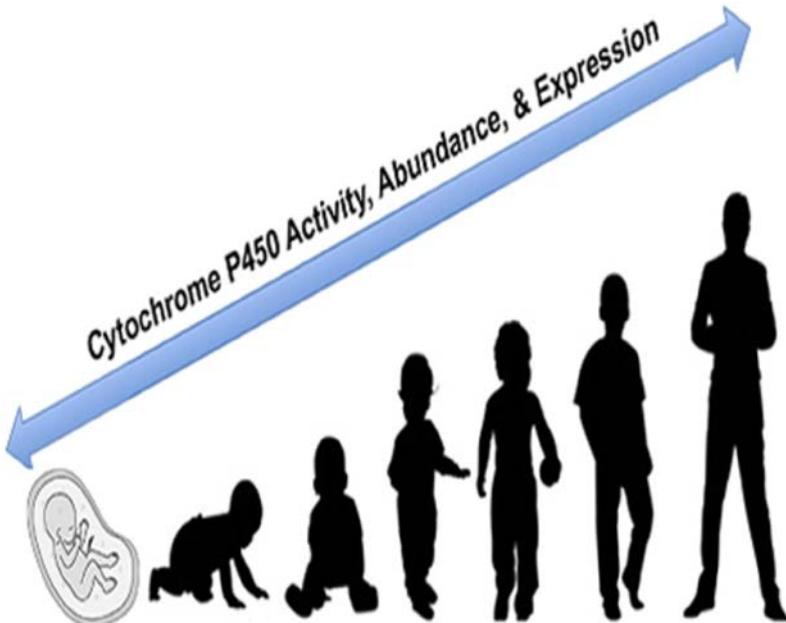
Variability

- Ontogeny
- Genetic variation

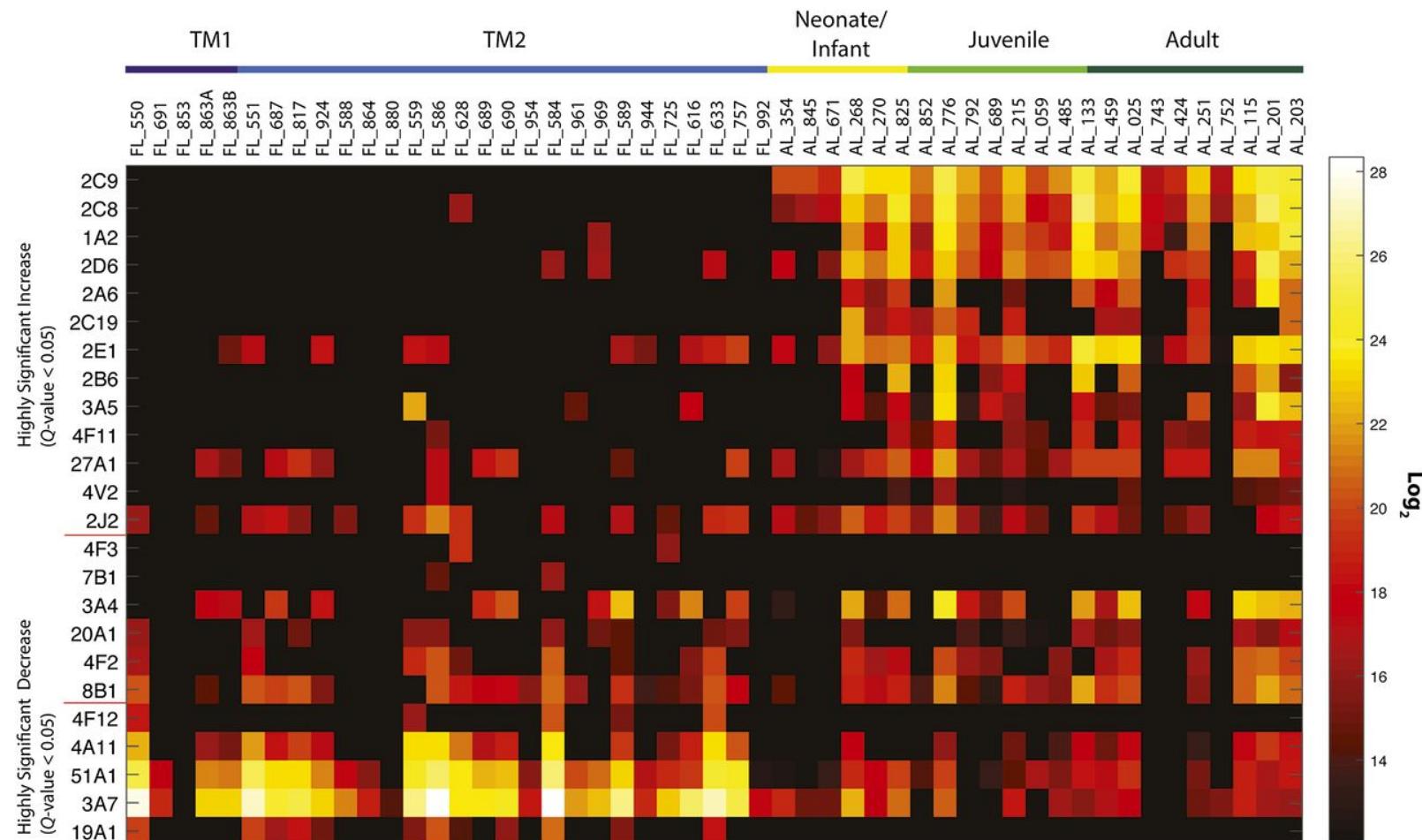
Neonate — Infant — Toddler — Child — Adolescent



Variability

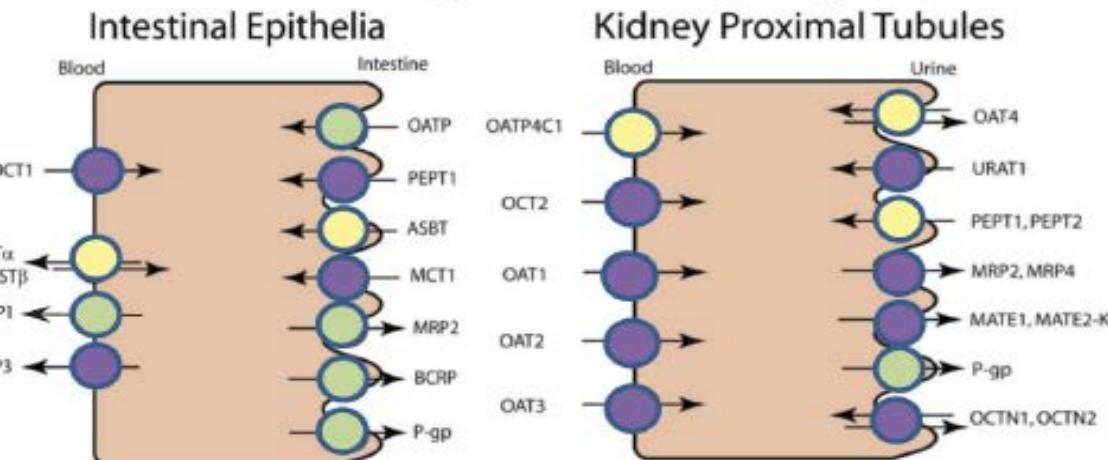
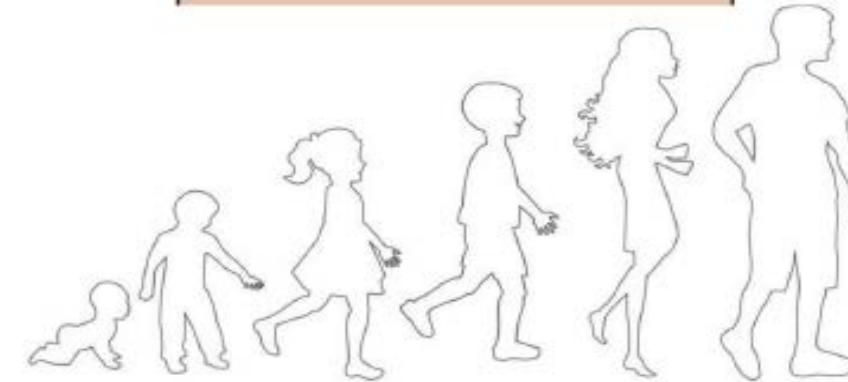
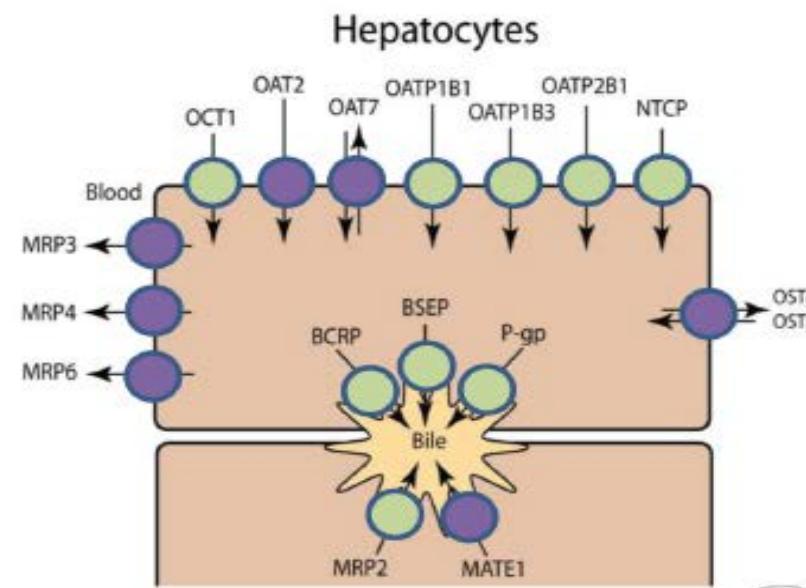


Activity-based protein profiling of P450 enzymes



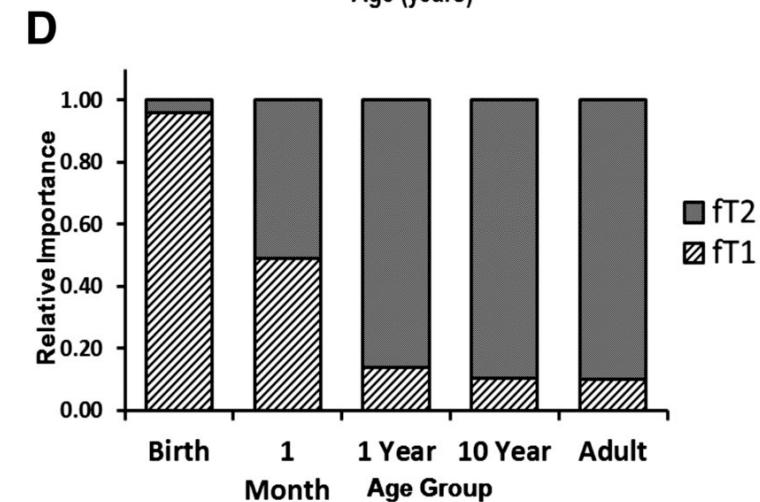
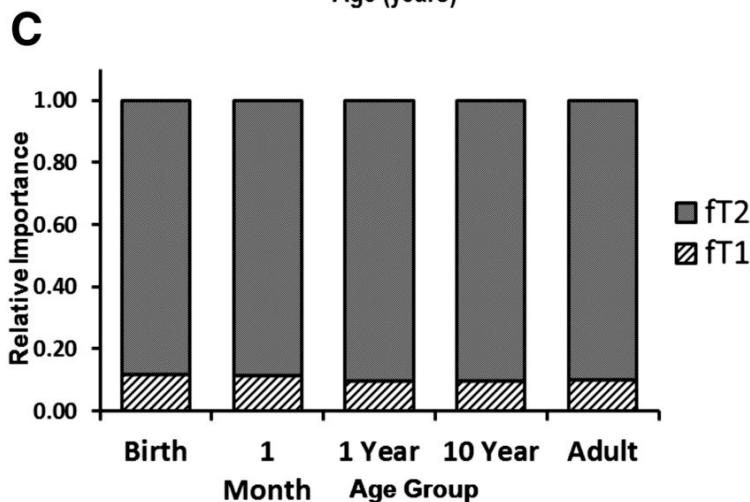
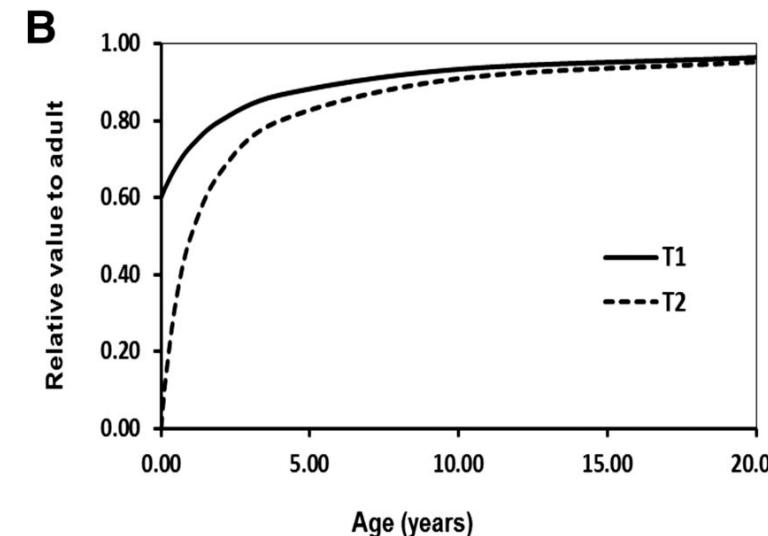
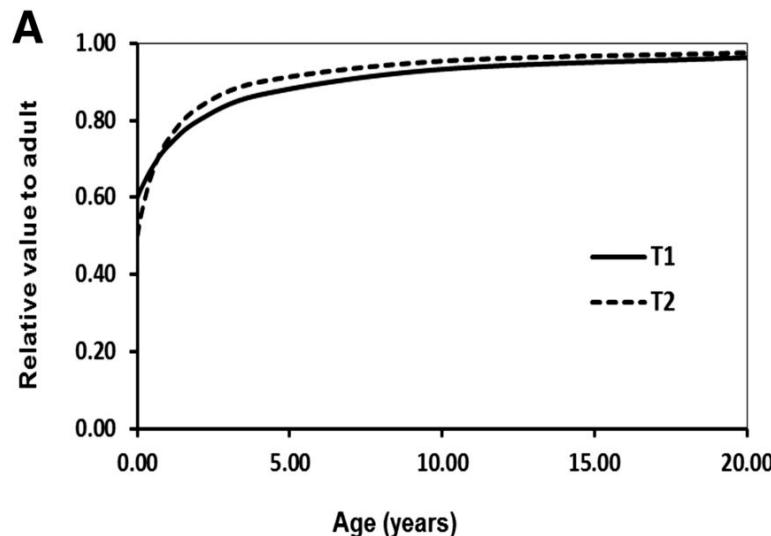
Human Transport Proteins for Drugs and Endogenous Substances

Brouwer KL. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2015; 98(3): 266–287.



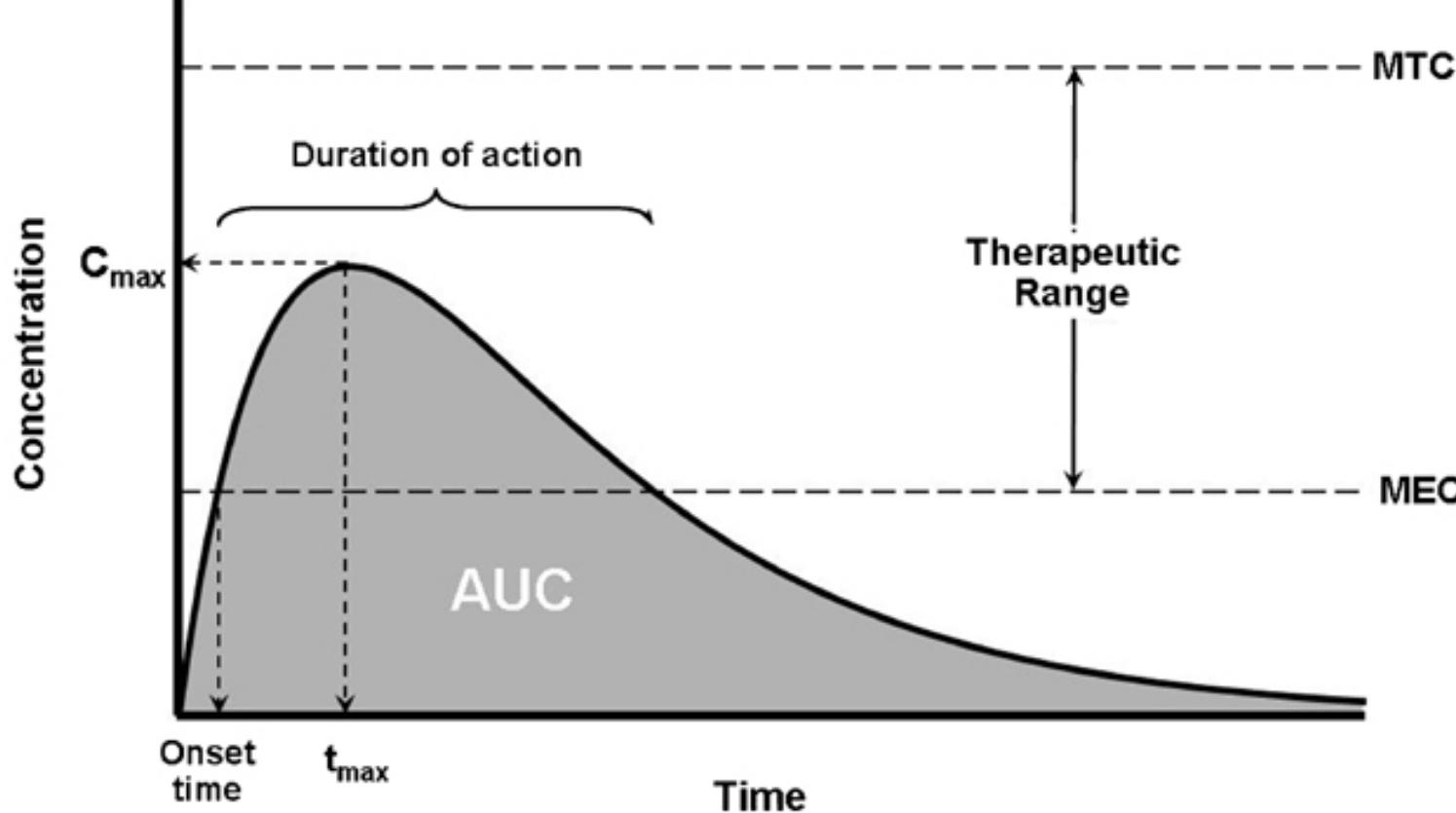
Variability

The relative abundance values (A) and (B), and the age-related changes in the relative importance of two transporters T1 (C) and T2 (D) in different age groups.



Textbook Drug Exposure

Volume
Velocity
Variety
Variability



Conclusions

- Changes during human development influence drug exposure (both AUC and types of exposure)
- Development and environment must be considered when using big data in pediatrics
- While many variables important in pediatrics can be captured in large data sets, data related to developmental changes may be overlooked or unavailable