

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

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ADEPT4

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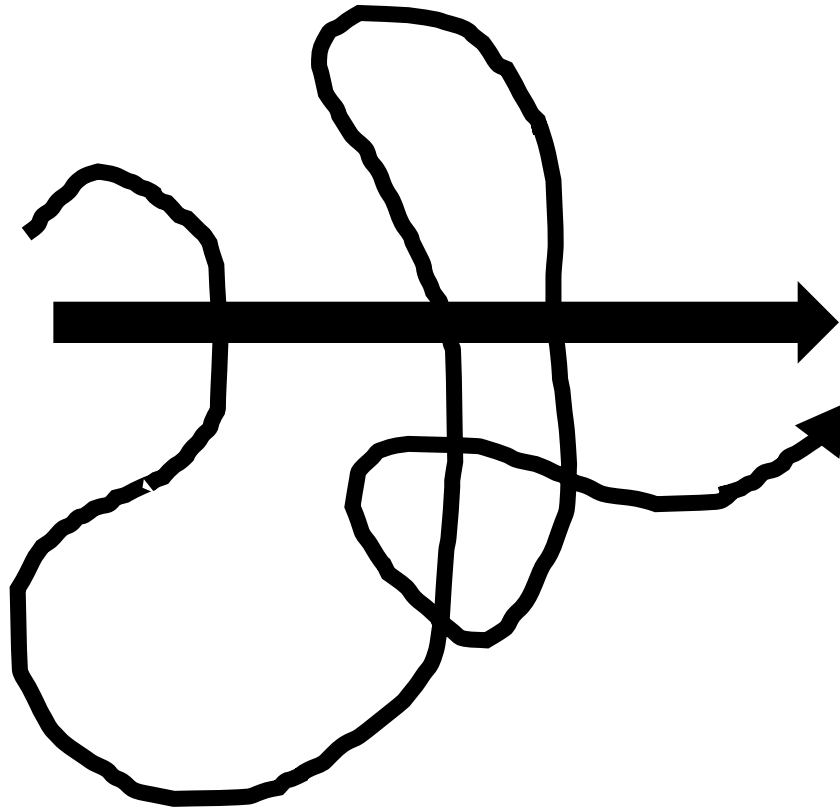
# Disclosures

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.

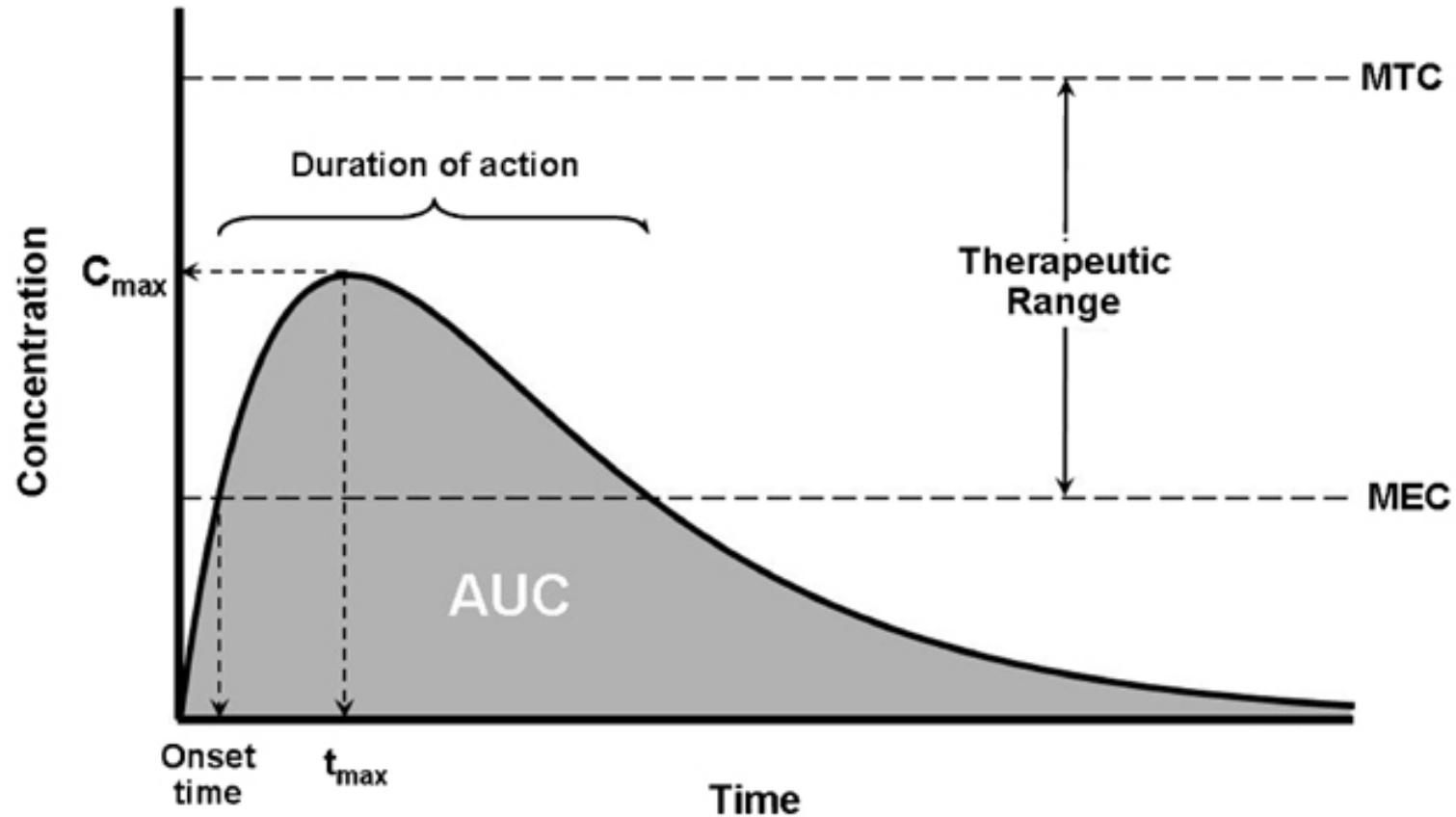
# Objectives

- 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

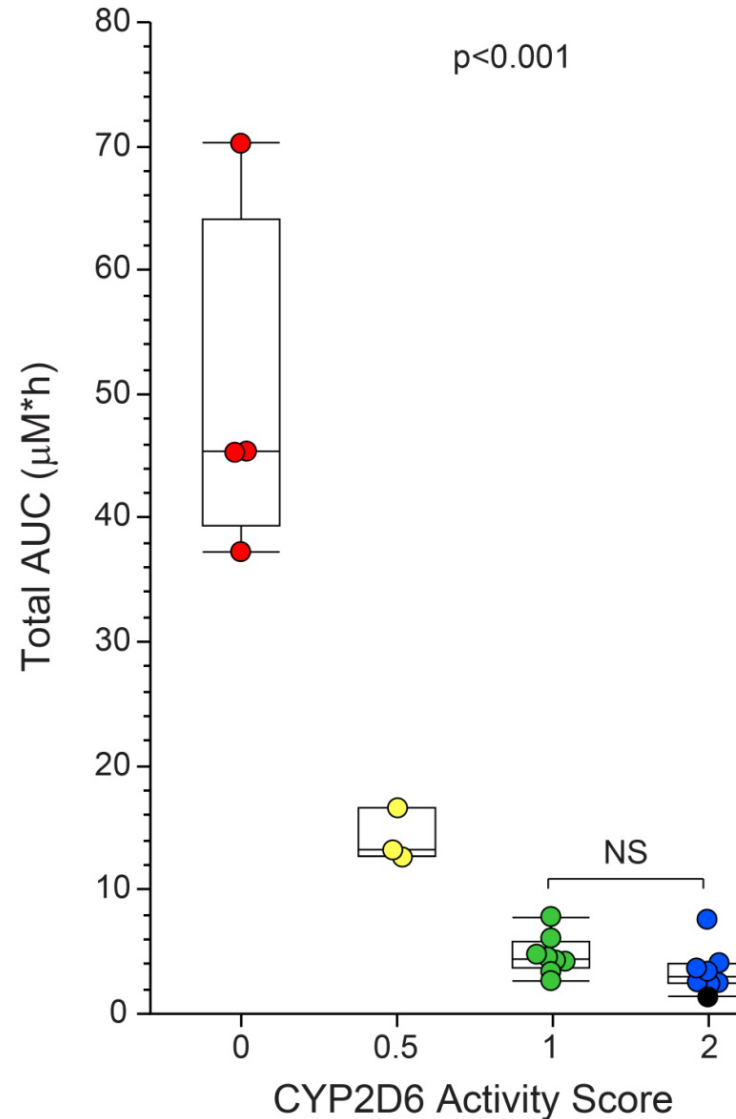
# Making the link between drug exposure and an adverse reaction



# Textbook Drug Exposure



# Reality as related to exposure



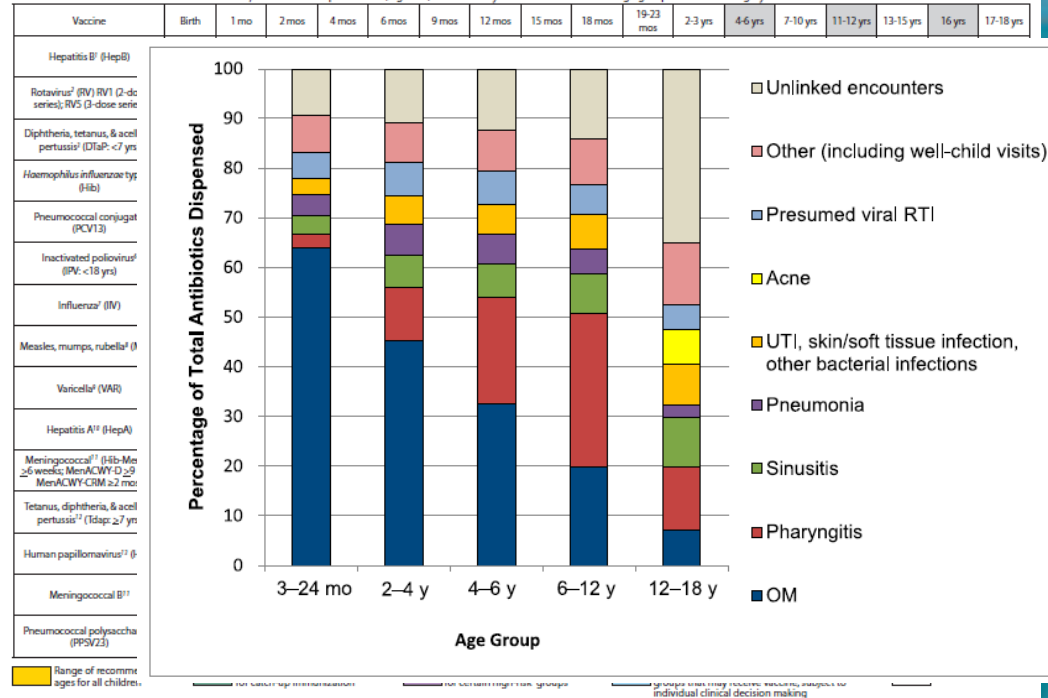
- Dose 0.5 mg/kg
- Mean AUC differs **14.2-fold** between PM and EM2 groups
- **50-fold** absolute range in AUC values

# 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.



NOTE: The above recommendations must be read along with the footnotes of this schedule.

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
Influenza <sup>1</sup>	1 dose annually				
Td/Tdap <sup>2</sup>	Substitute Tdap for Td once, then Td booster every 10 yrs				
MMR <sup>3</sup>	1 or 2 doses depending on indication				
VAR <sup>4</sup>	2 doses				
HZV <sup>5</sup>				1 dose	
HPV–Female <sup>6</sup>	3 doses				
HPV–Male <sup>6</sup>	3 doses				
PCV13 <sup>7</sup>					1 dose
PPSV23 <sup>7</sup>	1 or 2 doses depending on indication				1 dose
HepA <sup>8</sup>	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine				
HepB <sup>9</sup>	3 doses				
MenACWY or MPSV4 <sup>10</sup>	1 or more doses depending on indication				
MenB <sup>10</sup>	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine				
Hib <sup>11</sup>	1 or 3 doses depending on indication				

Recommended for adults who meet the age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection

Recommended for adults with additional medical conditions or other indications

No recommendation

# 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?

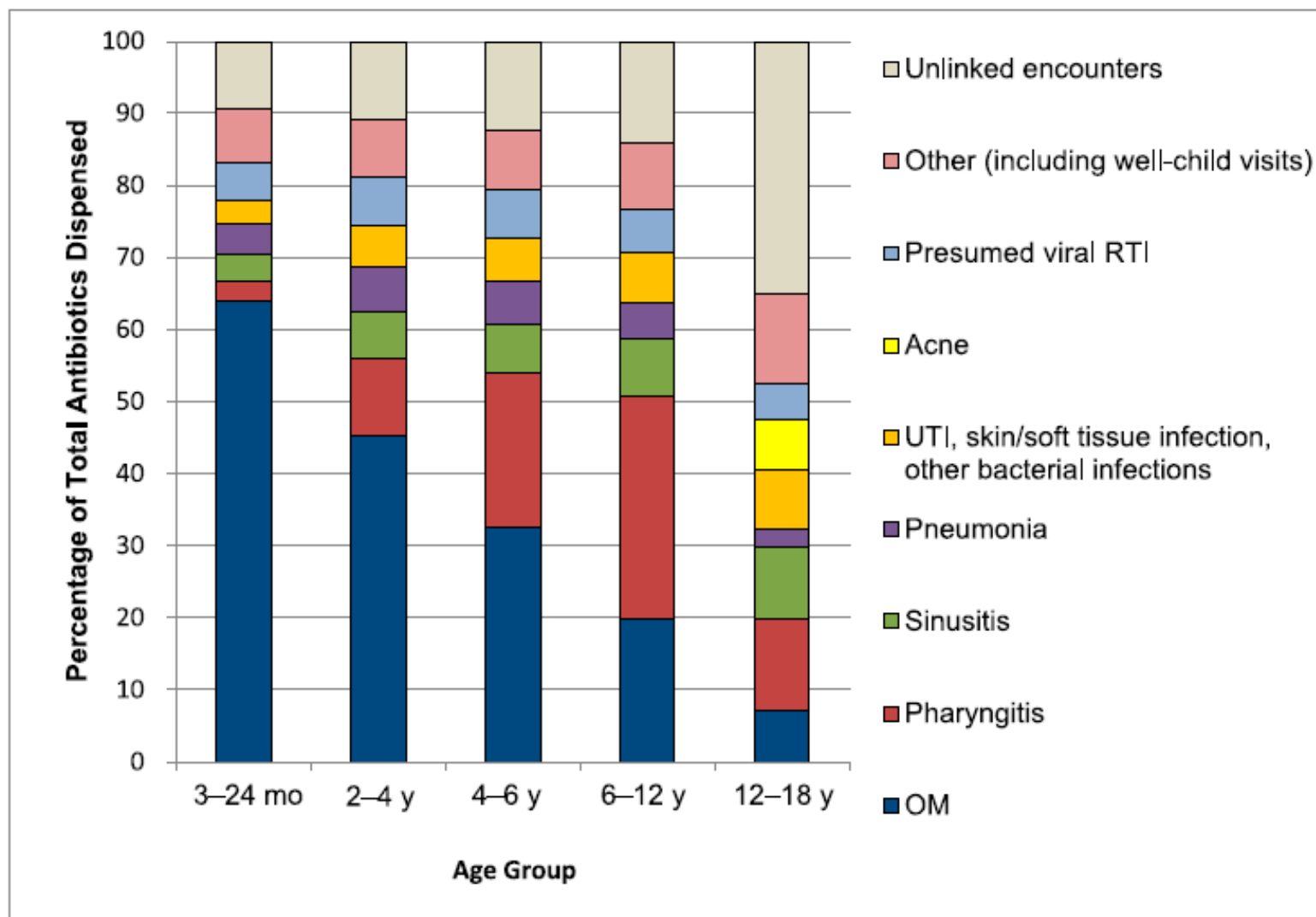
# Four Vs

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

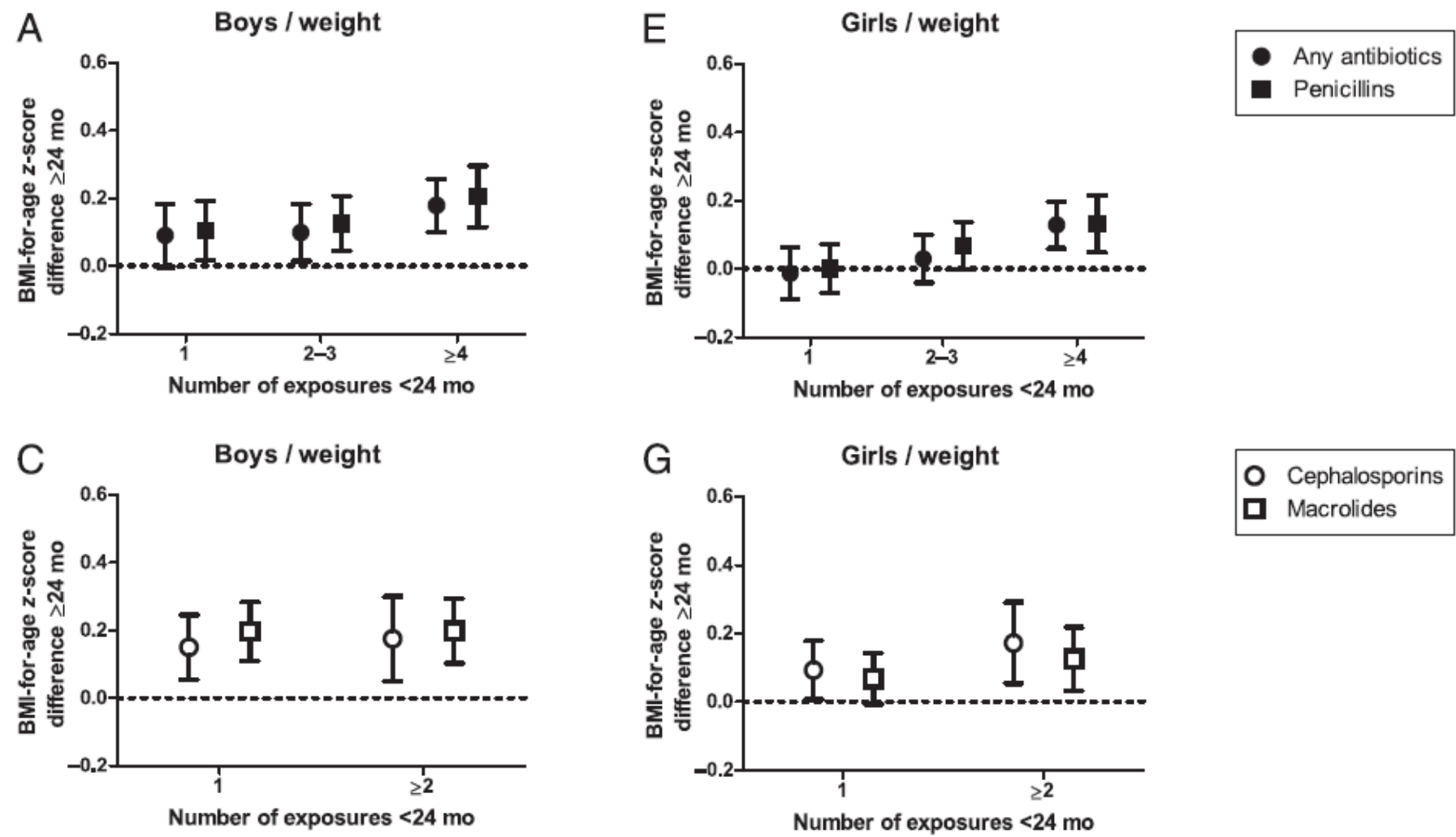
# Velocity

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



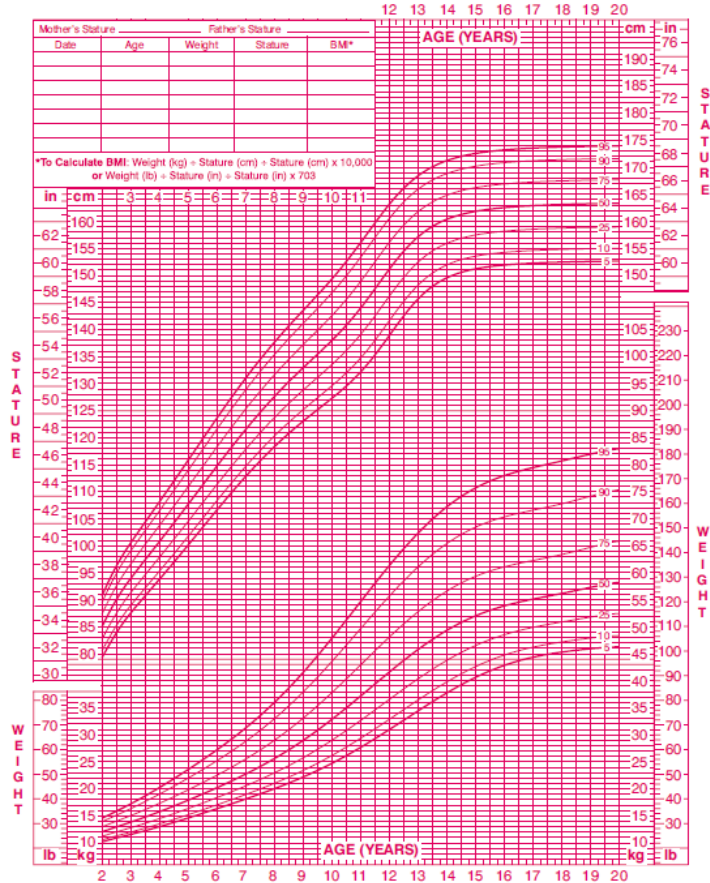
# Velocity

### 2 to 20 years: Girls

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_



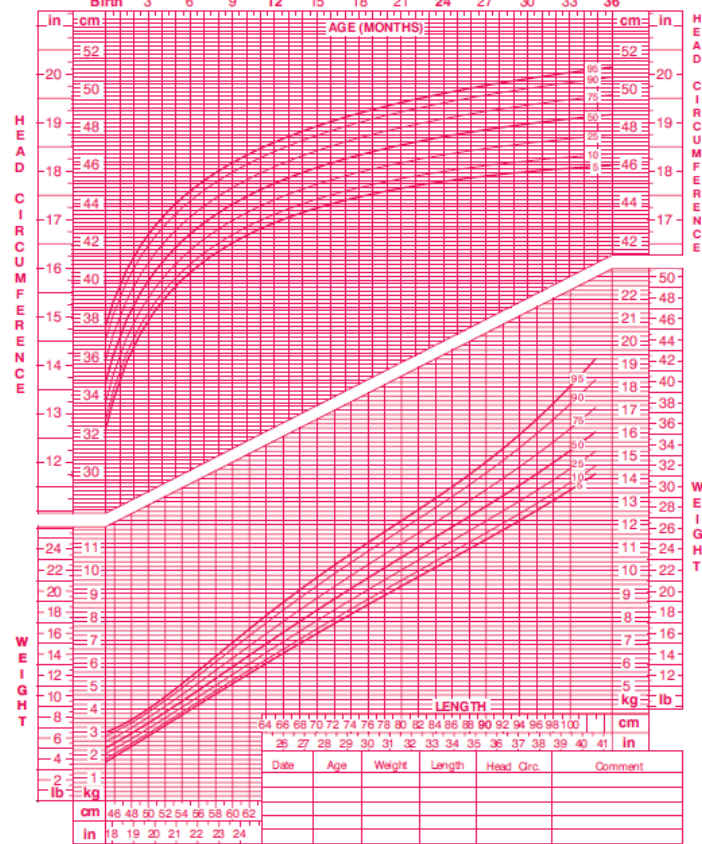
**SOURCE:** Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000). <http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>

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**Birth to 36 months: Girls  
Head circumference-for-age and  
Weight-for-length percentiles**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_

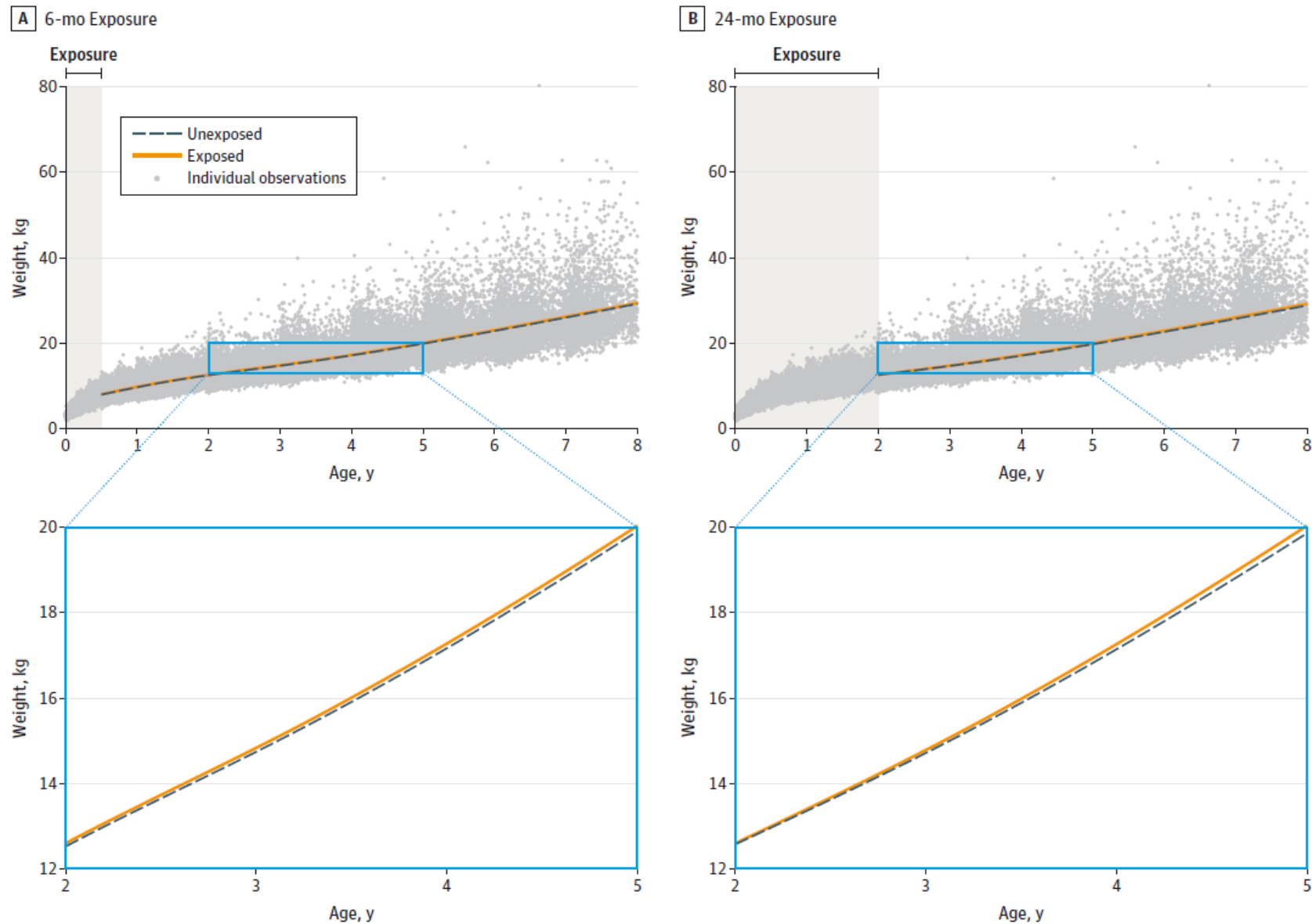


**SOURCE:** Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000). <http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>

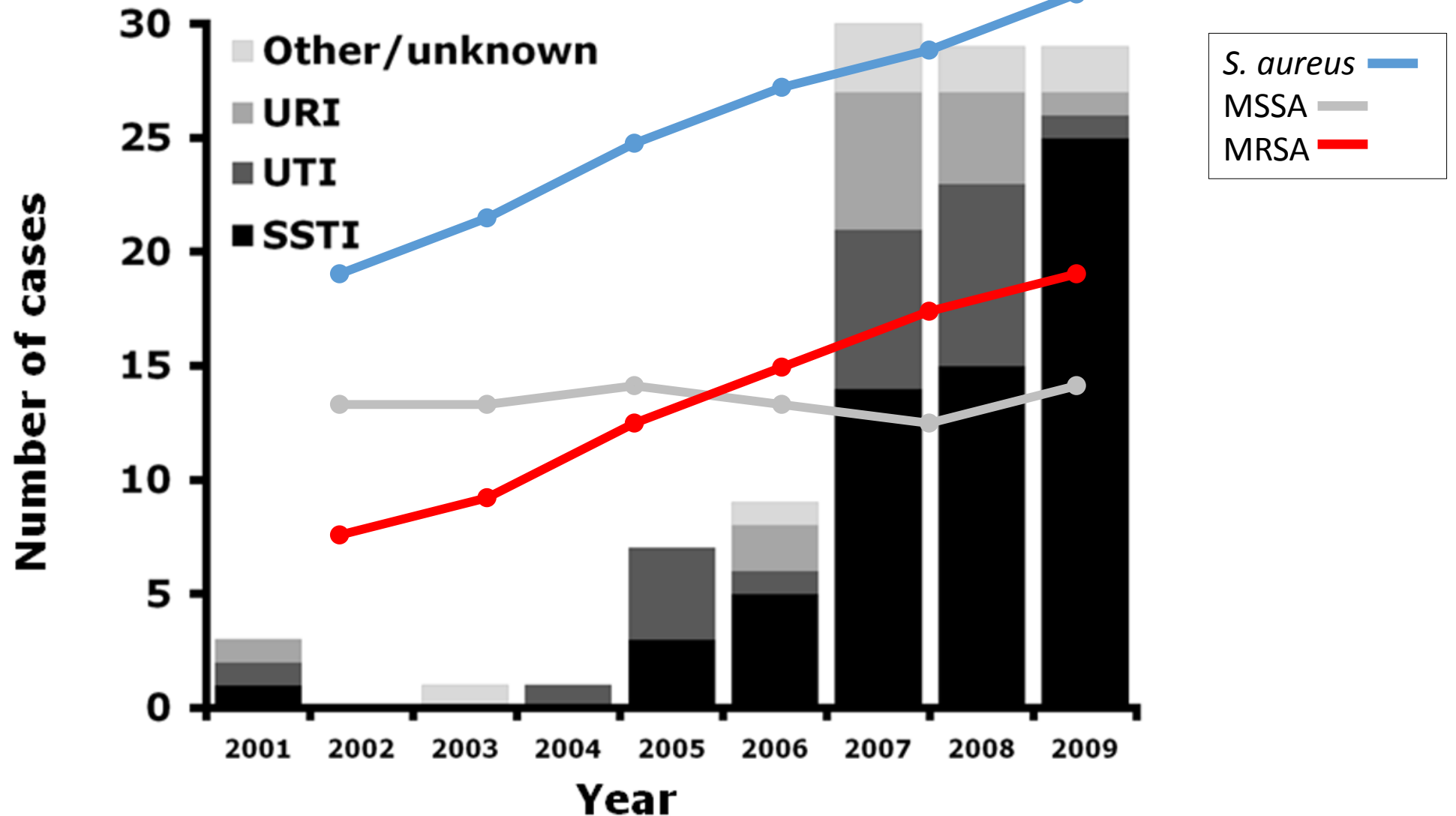
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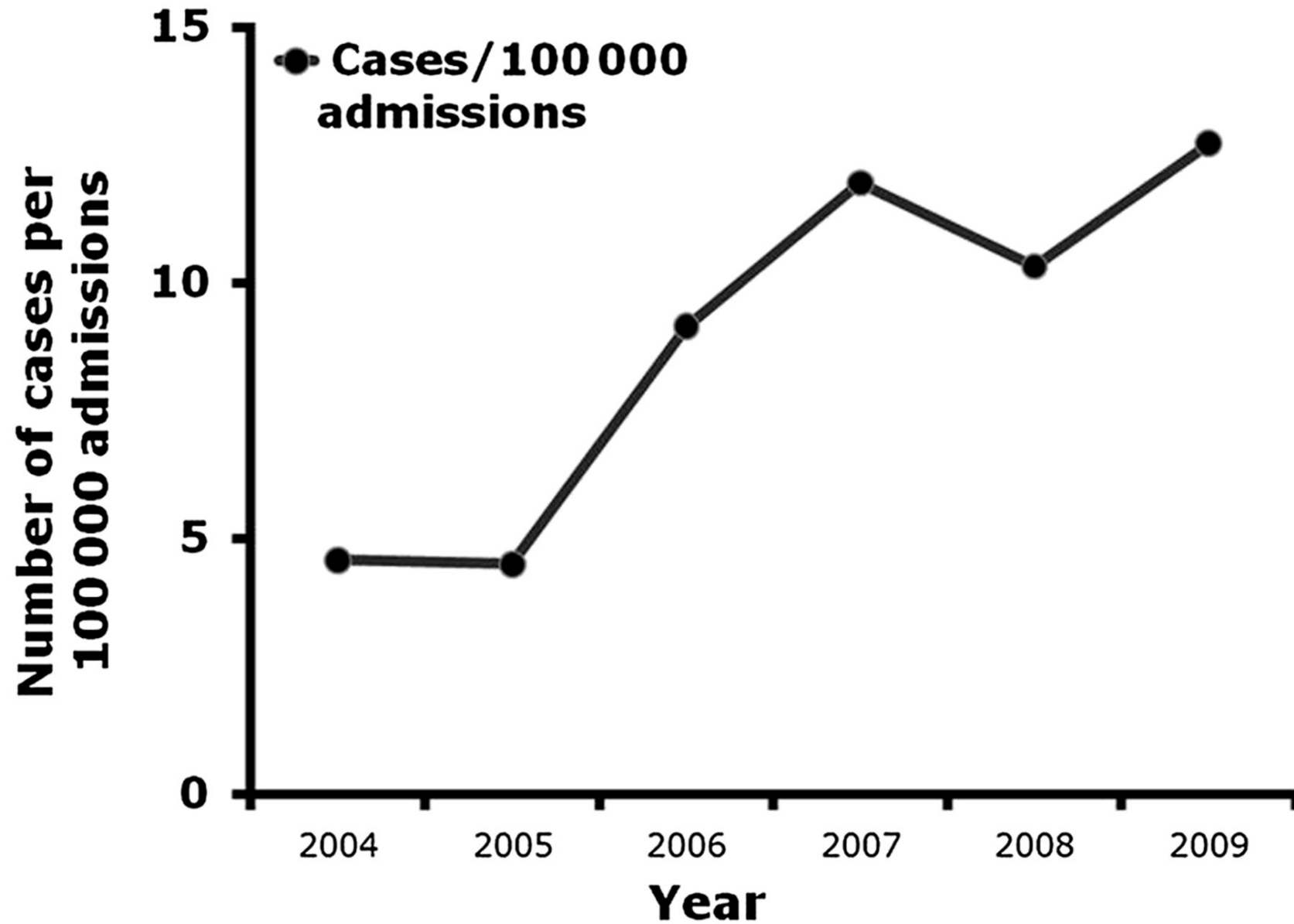
# Antibiotic Exposure During the First 6 months of Life and Weight Gain During Childhood



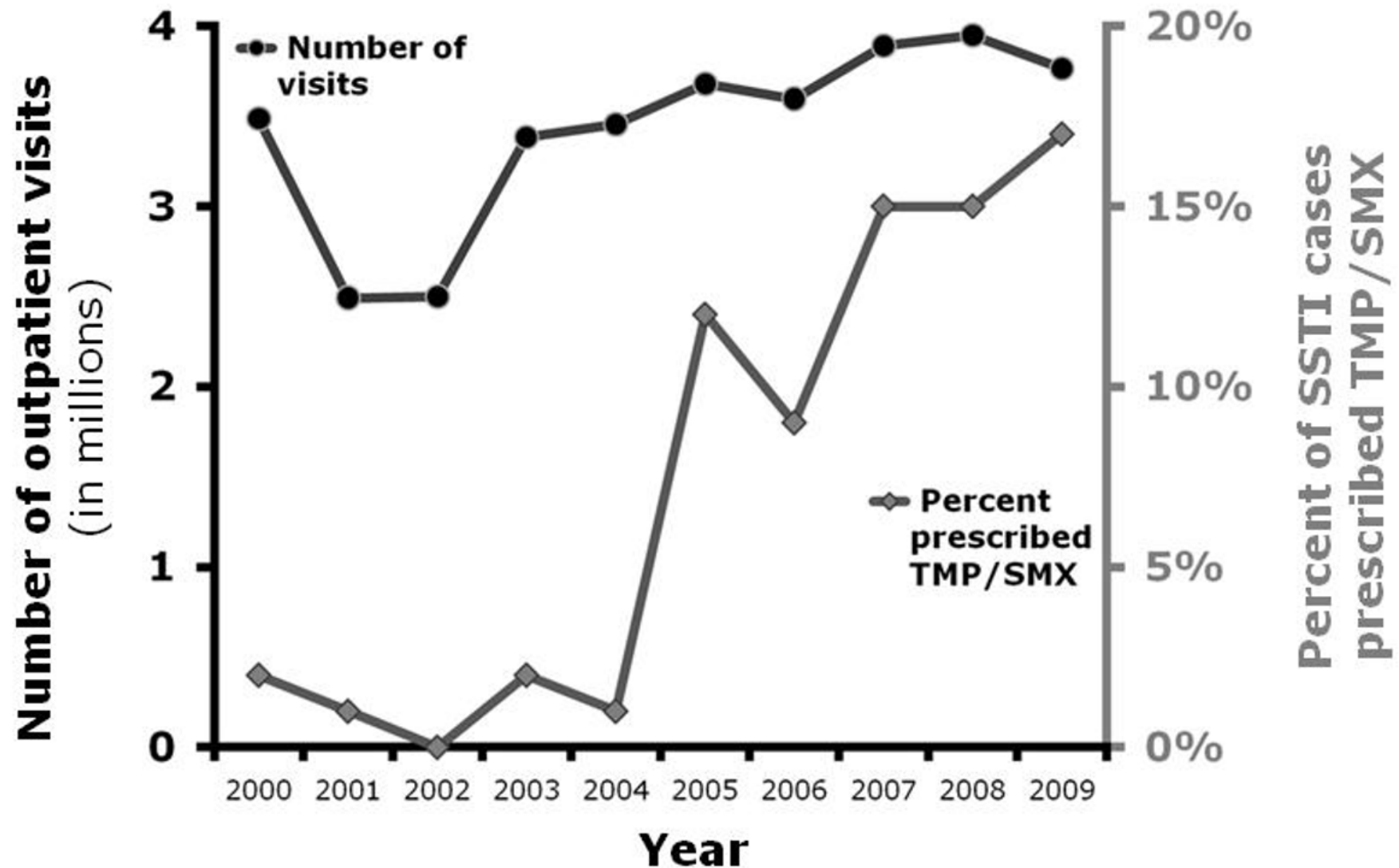
# Children Experiencing TMP-SMX ADRs



# 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**

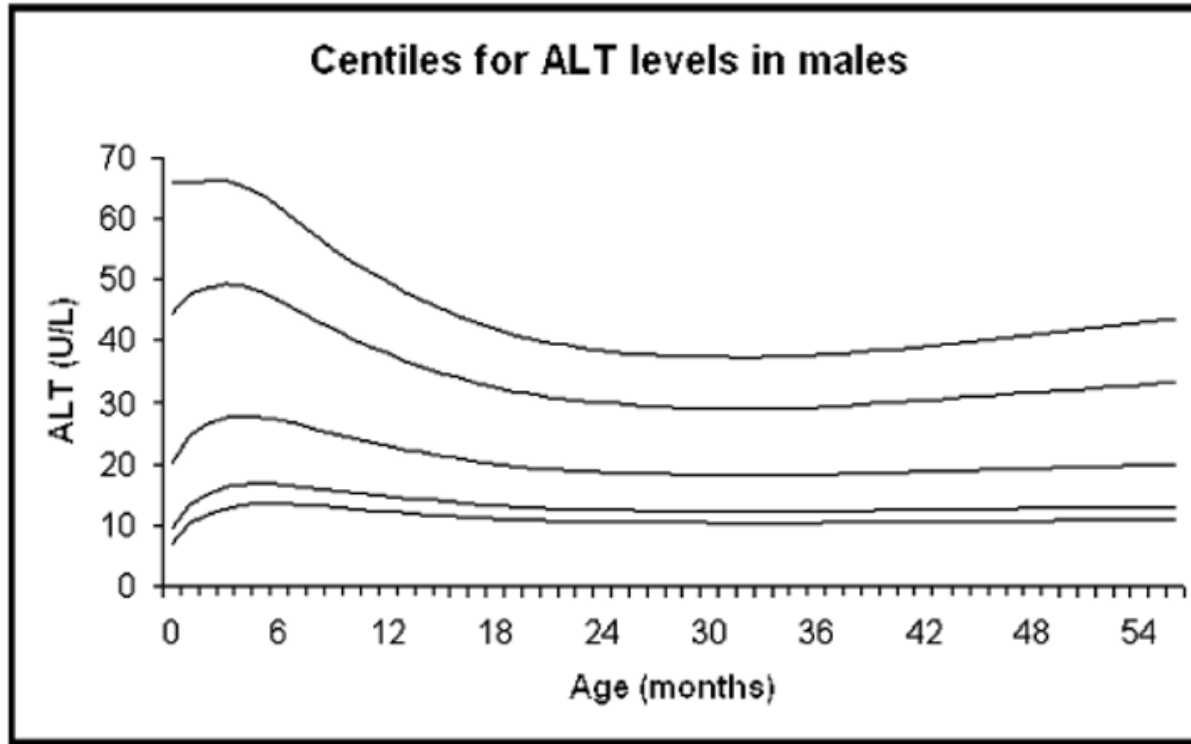
- White blood cell count
- Immunoglobulins (IgA, IgM, IgG and IgE)
- Complement C3 and C4
- Creatinine



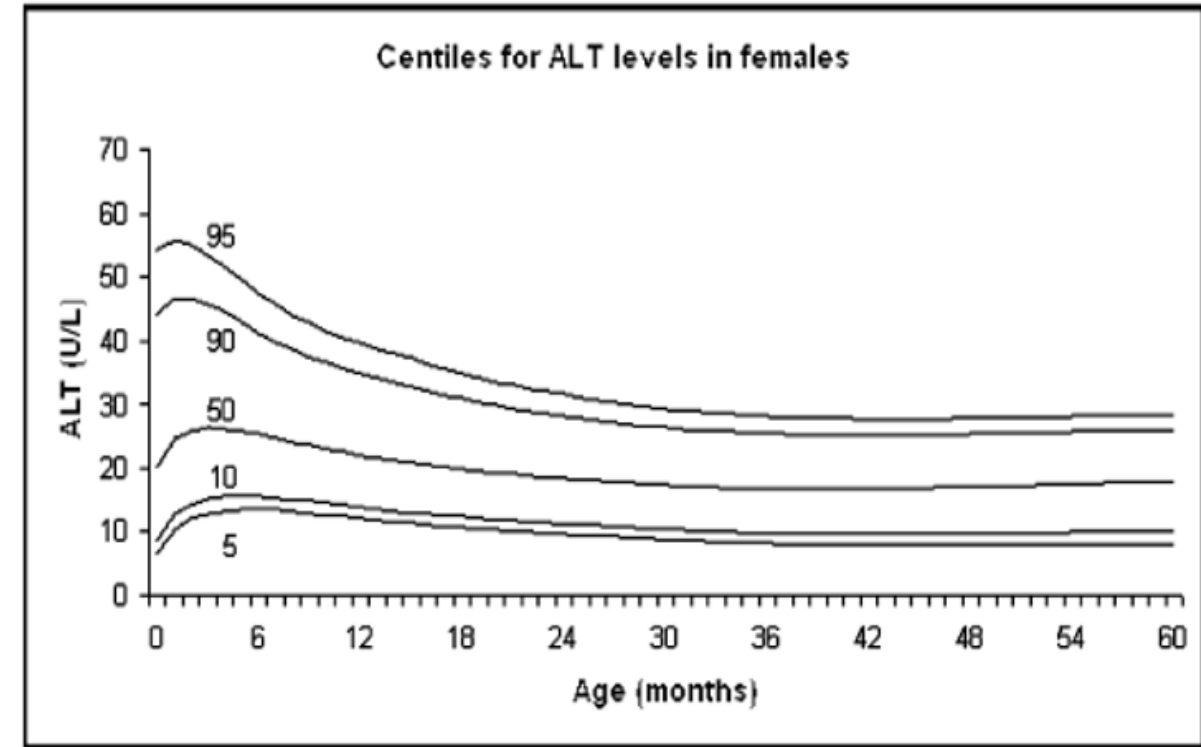
# Age- and Sex-related Reference Ranges of Alanine Aminotransferase Levels in Children: European Paediatric HCV Network

- 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**

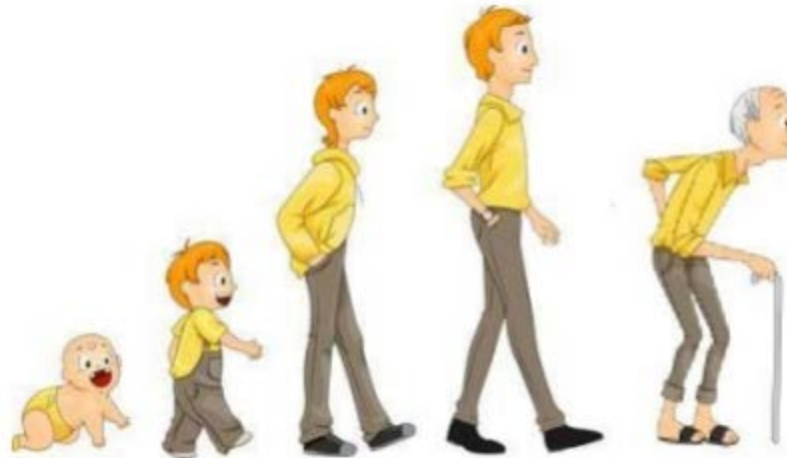
# Variability

Intra-individual variability and complexity

# Variability

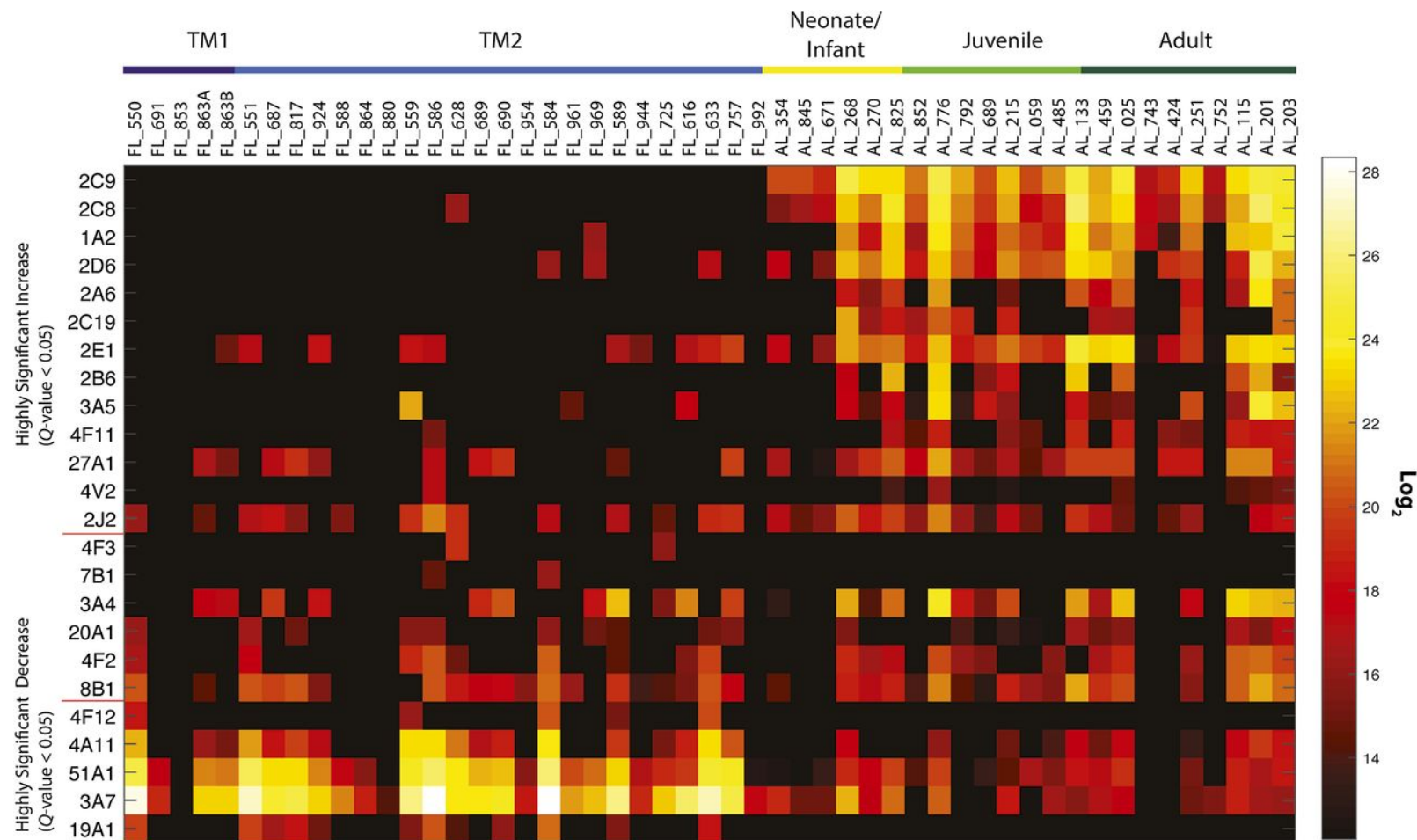
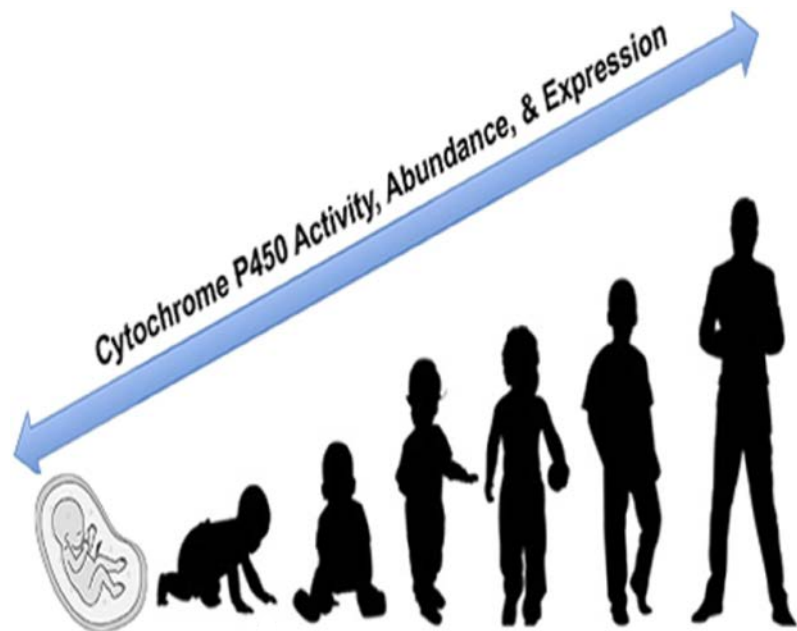
- Ontogeny
- Genetic variation

Neonate → Infant → Toddler → Child → Adolescent



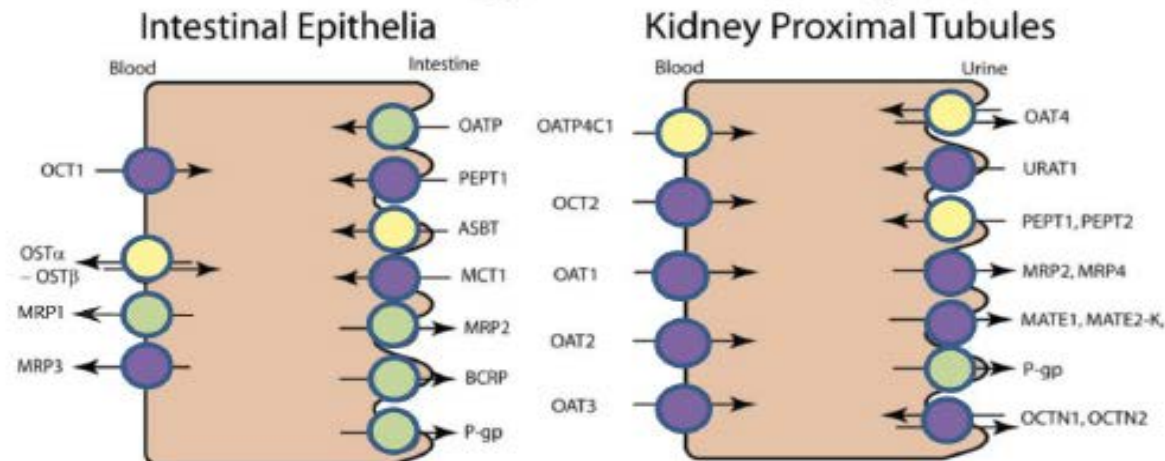
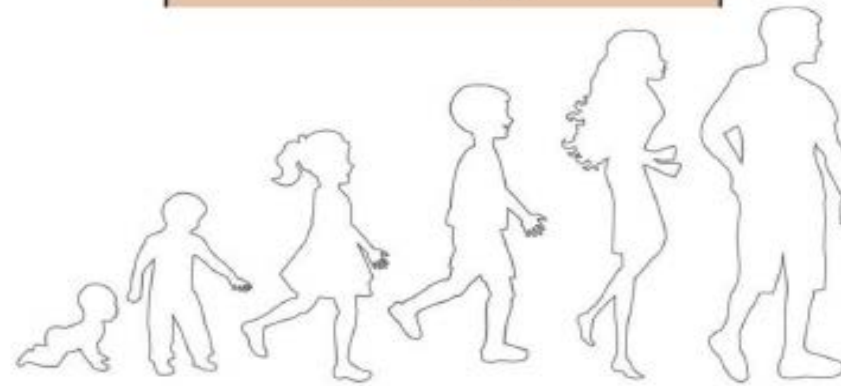
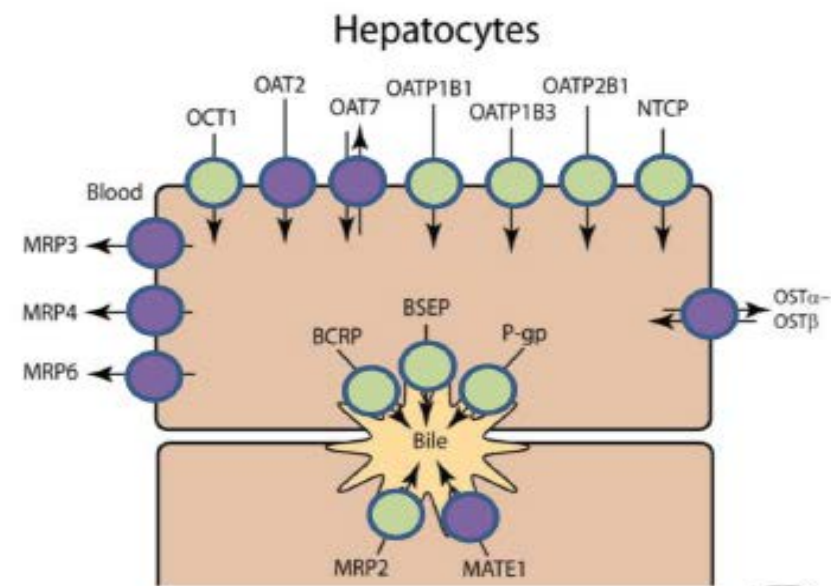
# Variability

## Activity-based protein profiling of P450 enzymes



# Human Transport Proteins for Drugs and Endogenous Substances

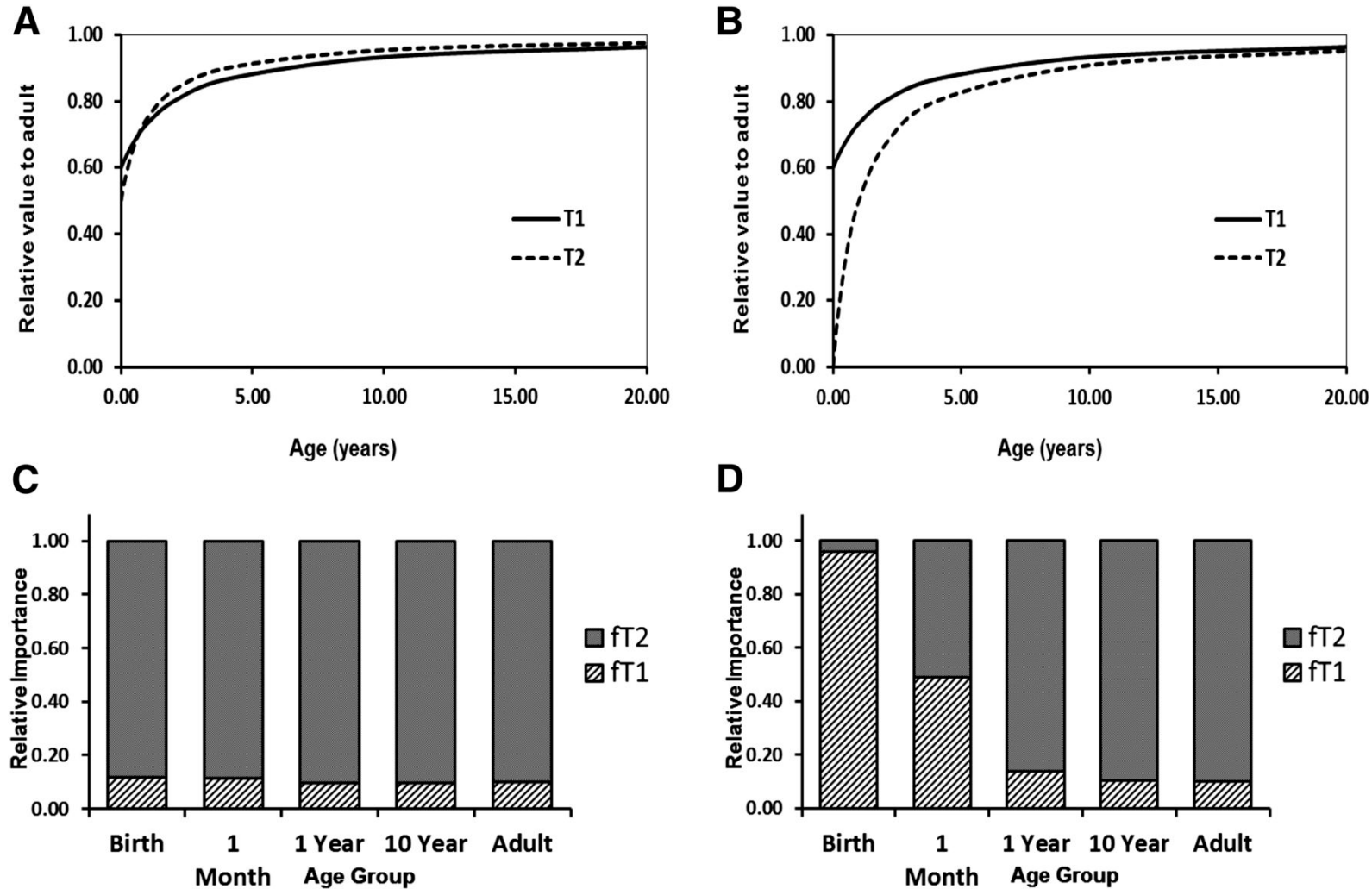
Brouwer KL. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2015; 98(3): 266–287.





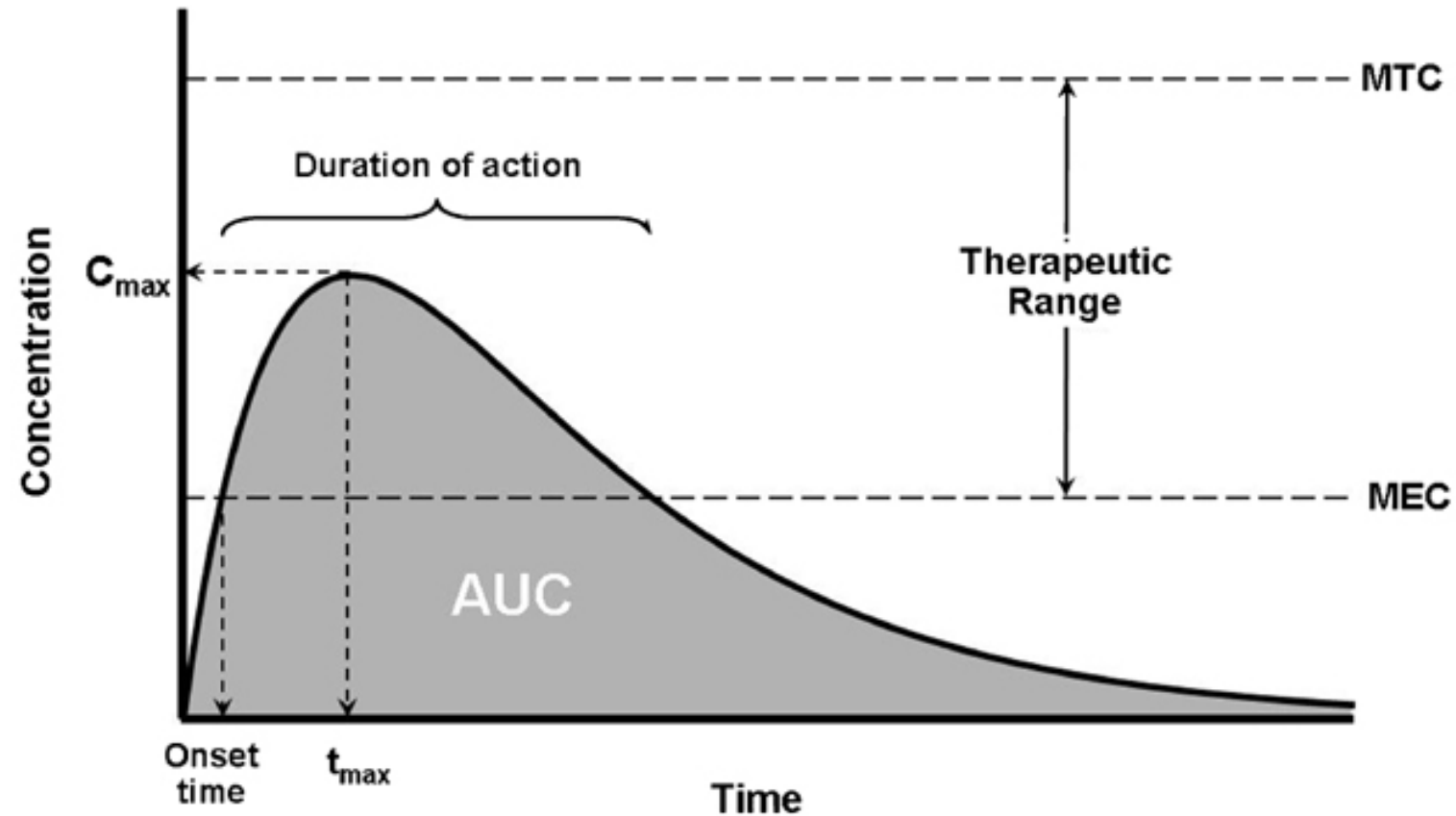
# Variability

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