



Drug clearance in pediatric patients with renal impairment

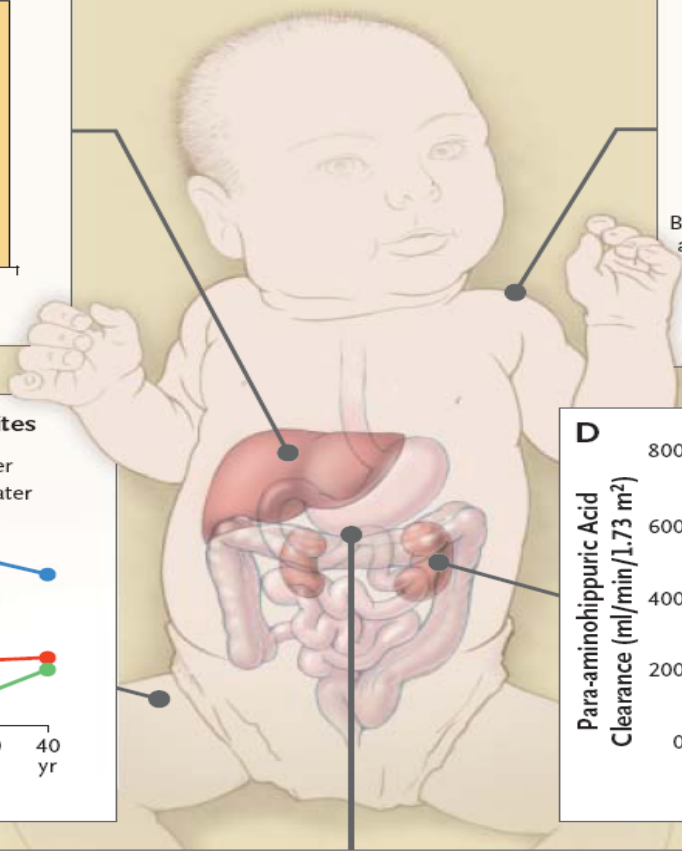
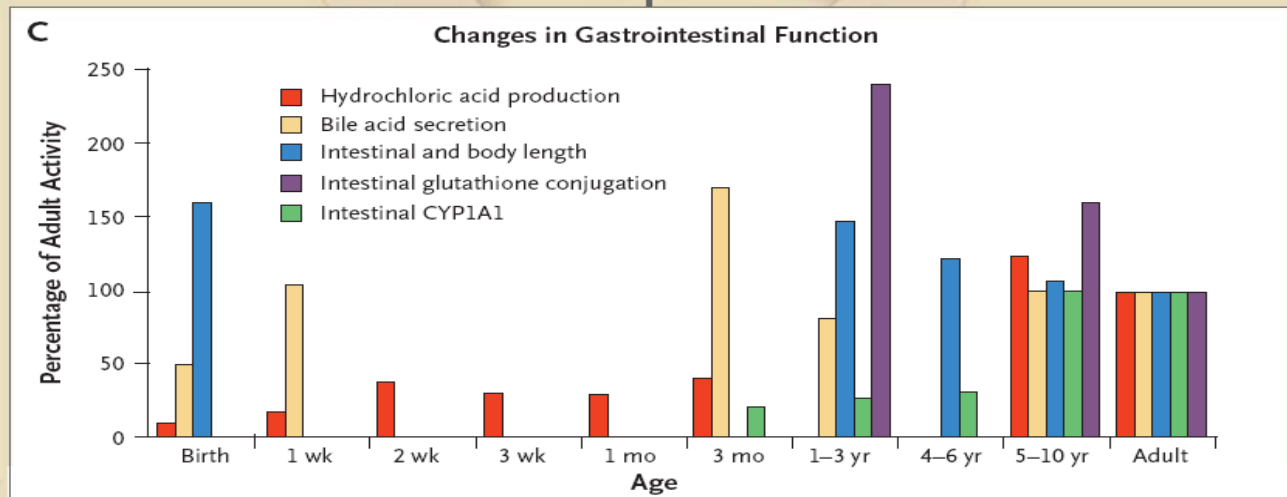
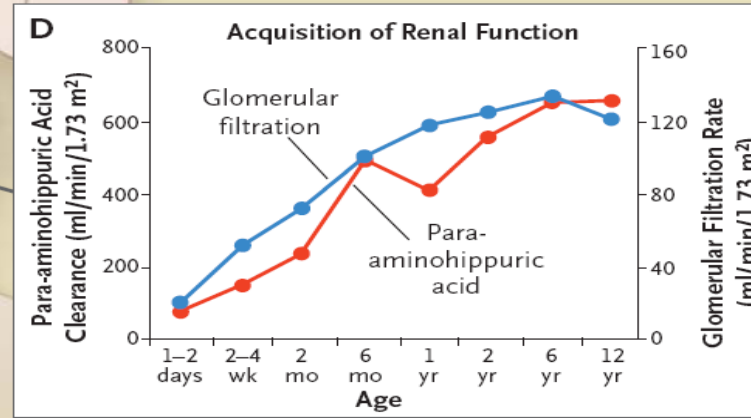
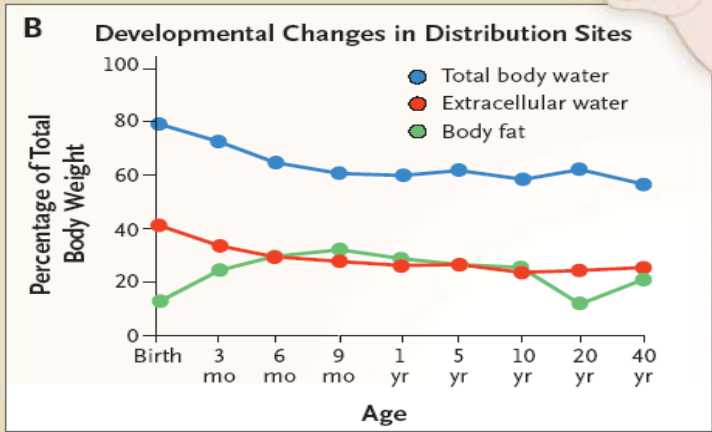
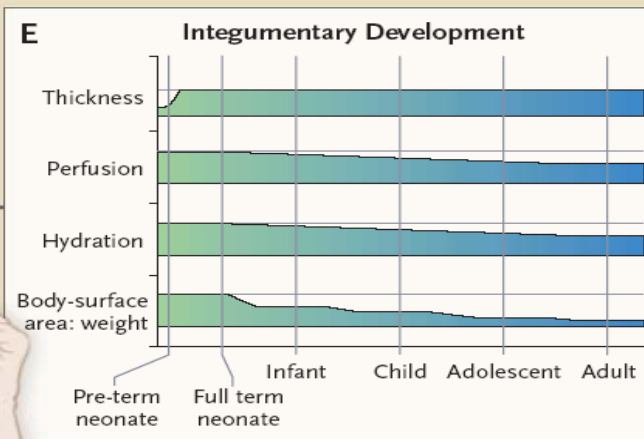
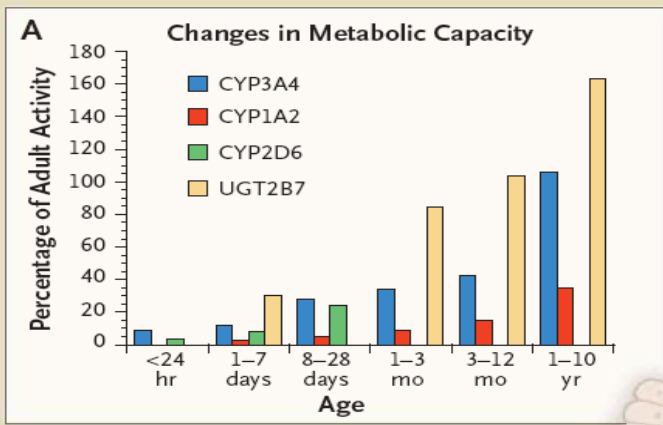
Saskia N. de Wildt

Professor of Clinical Pharmacology
Pediatric Intensivist
Director Dutch Pediatric Formulary

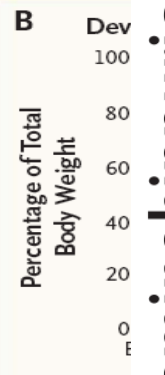
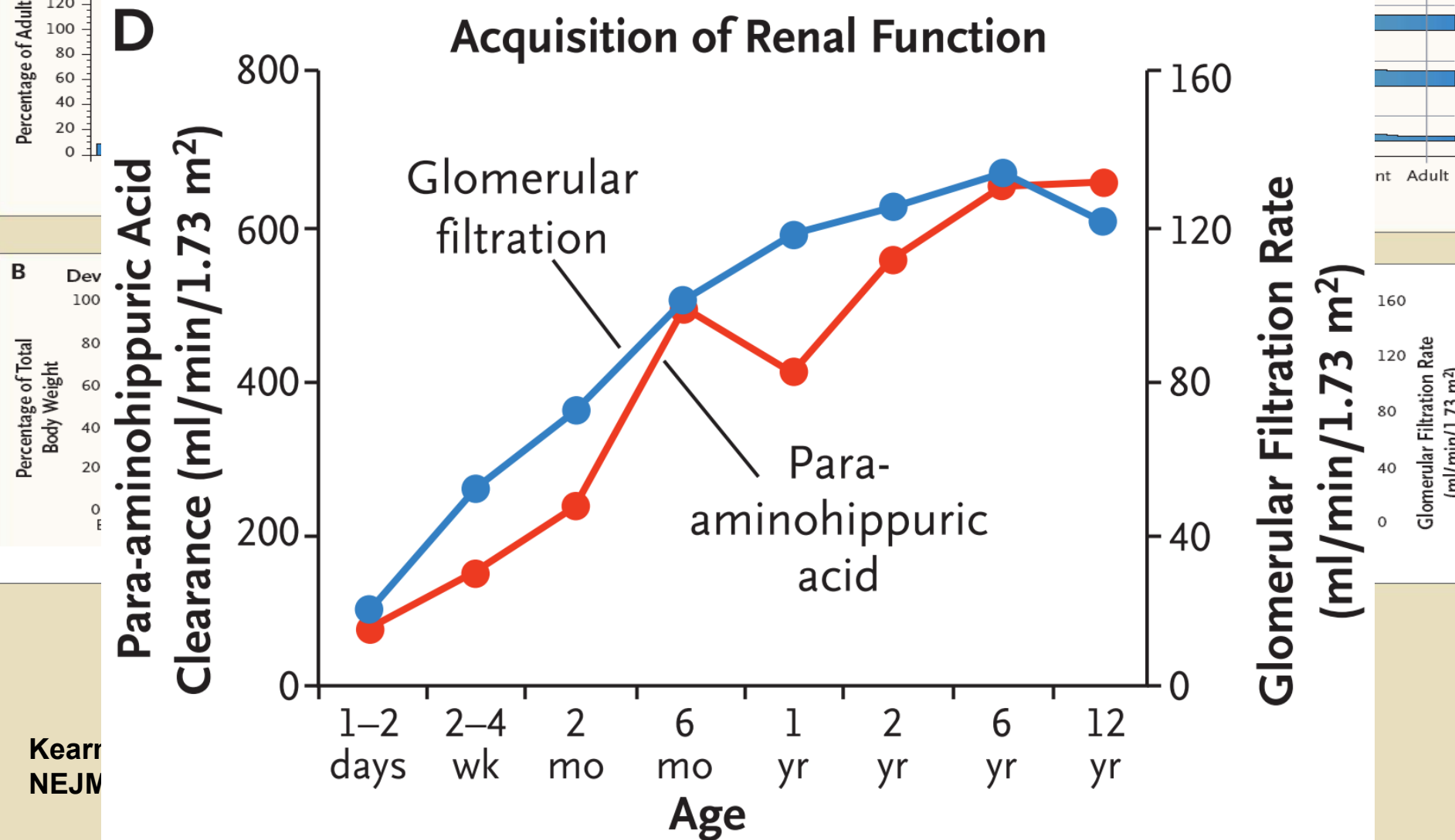
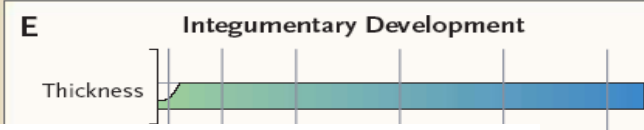
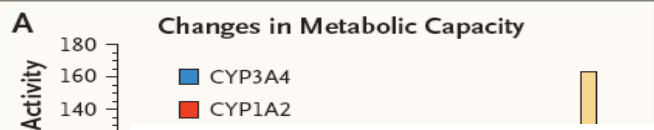
Presentation overview

- Maturation of renal function
- Interplay of age and renal impairment
- What do we know about PK in pediatric renal insufficiency?
- Real-life practice

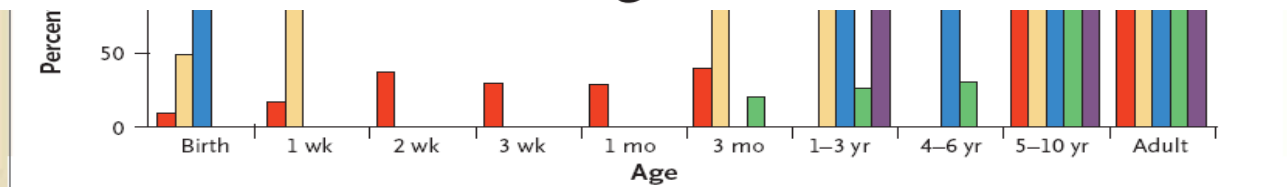




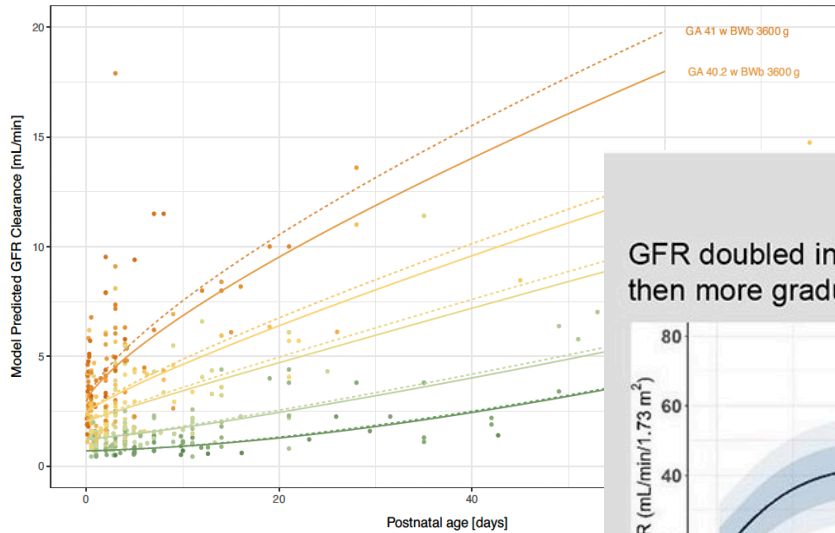
Kearns et al
NEJM, 2003



Kearr
NEJM

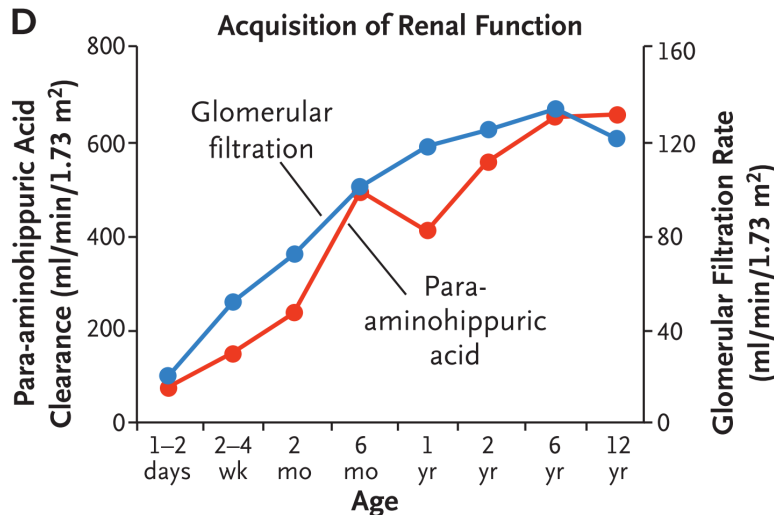
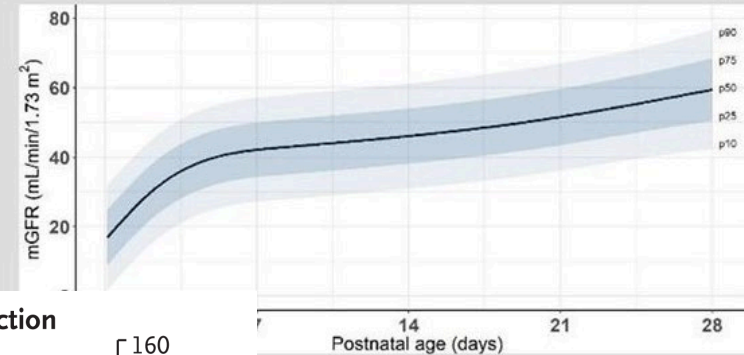


GFR maturation equation?



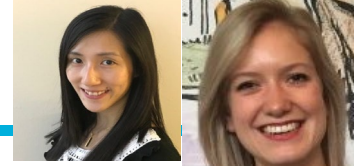
OUTCOME

GFR doubled in the first five days after birth from 20 to 41 ml/min/1.73m², then more gradually increased to 59 ml/min/1.73m² by four weeks of age.



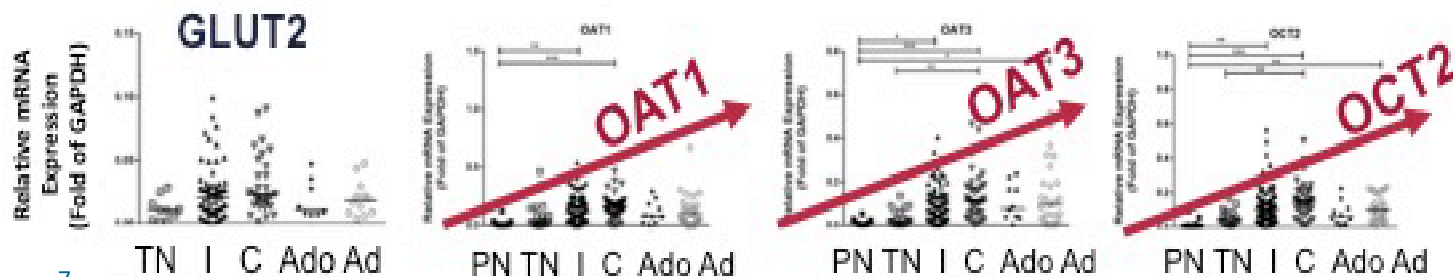
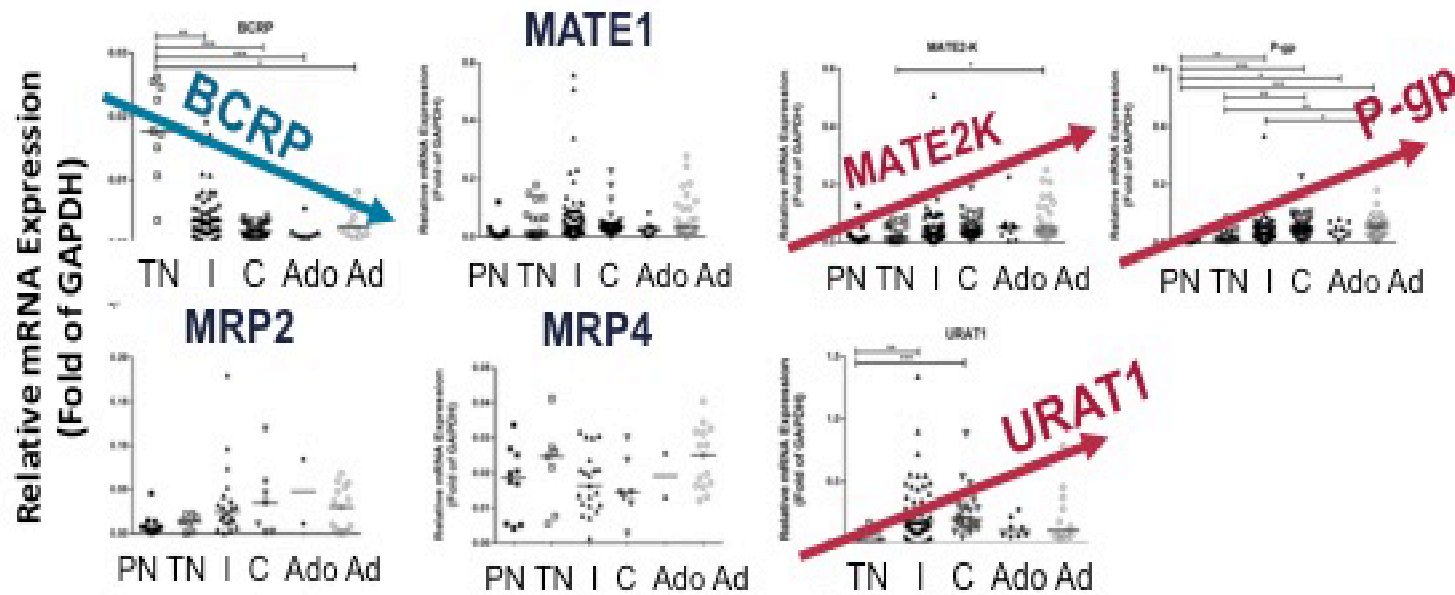
51 led to accurate eGFR determination.

Renal transporter specific maturation



7

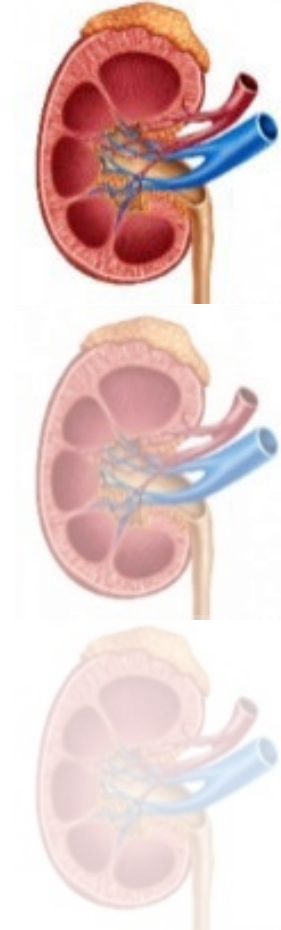
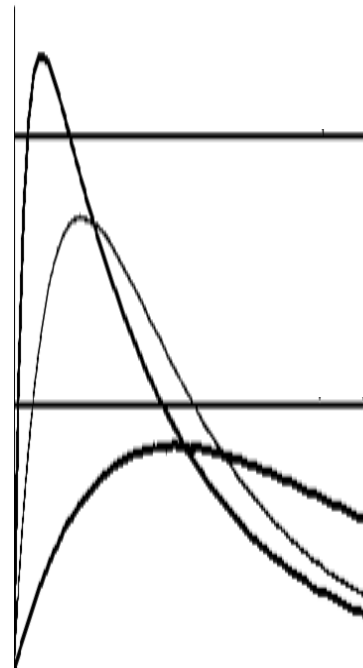
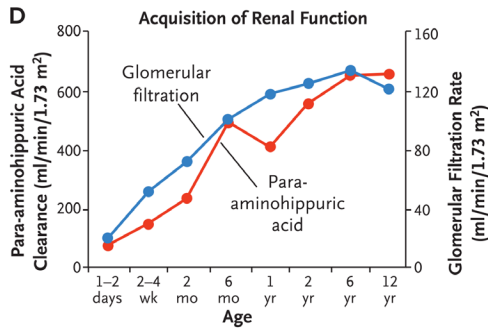
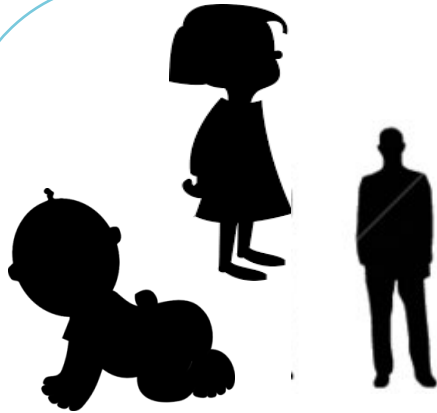
Transcript levels of 7 out of 11 transporters showed age-dependent changes



PN = Preterm Neonates
 TN = Term Neonates
 I = Infants
 C = Children
 Ado = Adolescents
 Ad = Adults

7

Interplay of age and renal insufficiency?



NephroDose project

Aim: provide pediatric drug doses for renal insufficiency

Drug selection: if RI dosing information in Royal Dutch Pharmacy Association reference handbook + Listed in Dutch Pediatric Formulary (n=68)

Pubmed searches showed hardly any data

Adjusted pragmatic approach:

Elimination pathway similar?

Adjusted pediatric dosing proportional based on adult advice

www.kinderformularium.nl


Pharmacokinetics in children with CKD

Pediatric Nephrology (2020) 35:1153–1172
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00467-019-04304-9>

REVIEW



Pharmacokinetics in children with chronic kidney disease

Anne M. Schijvens¹  • Saskia N. de Wildt^{2,3} • Michiel F. Schreuder¹

Received: 28 March 2019 / Revised: 26 June 2019 / Accepted: 2 July 2019 / Published online: 2 August 2019
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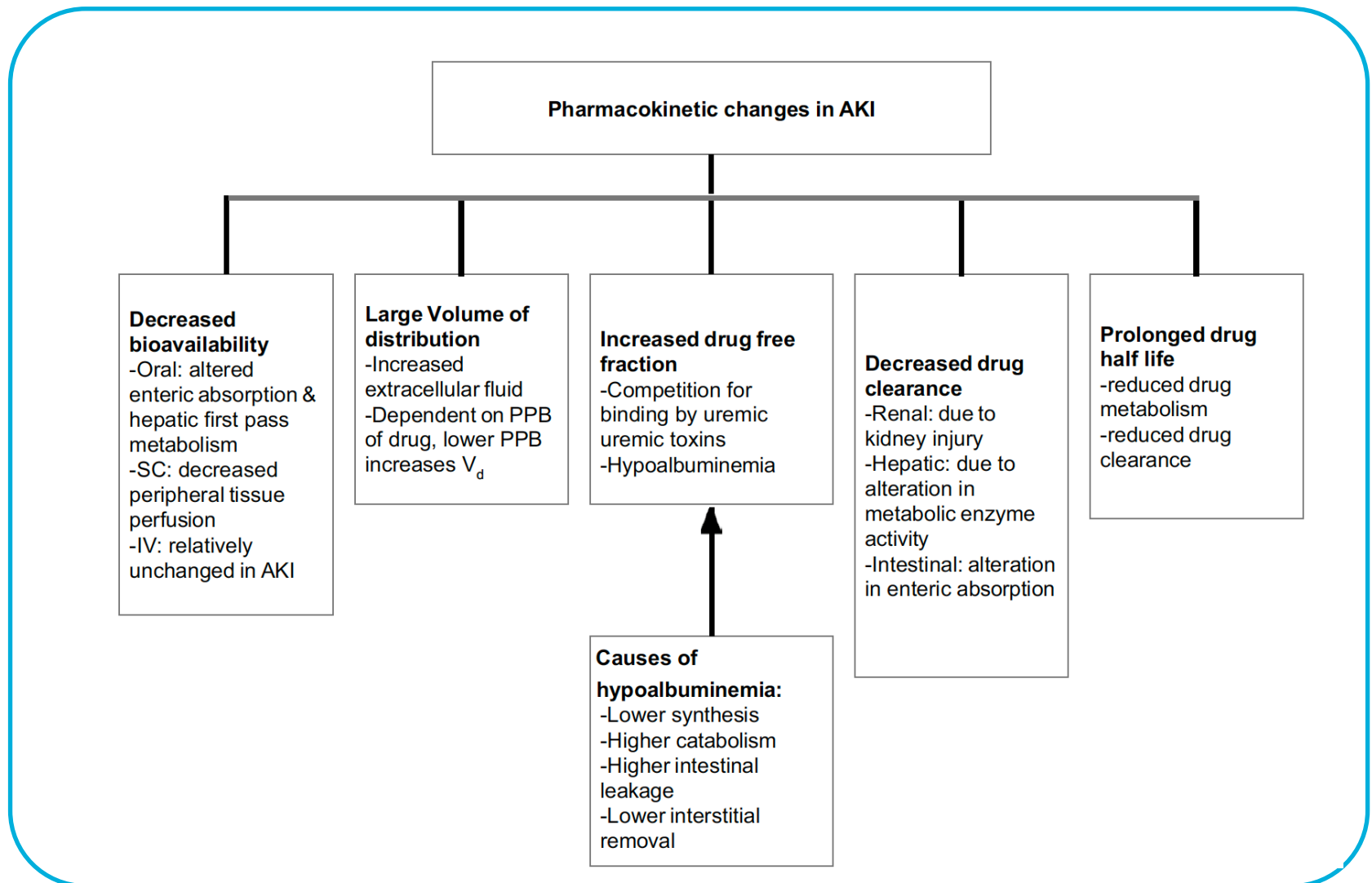
Abstract

In children, the main causes of chronic kidney disease (CKD) are congenital diseases and glomerular disorders. CKD is associated with multiple physiological changes and may therefore influence various pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters. A well-

Very limited PK data from children with CKD

Dose advice based on extrapolation from adults, taking RI associated PK mechanisms into account

Impact of AKI on PK



Pharmacokinetics in ICU children with AKI

Pediatric Drugs (2023) 25:425–442

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40272-023-00572-z>

REVIEW ARTICLE



Pharmacokinetics in Critically Ill Children with Acute Kidney Injury

Manan Raina¹ · Amani Ashraf² · Anvitha Soundararajan³ · Anusree Krishna Mandal⁴ · Sidharth Kumar Sethi⁵

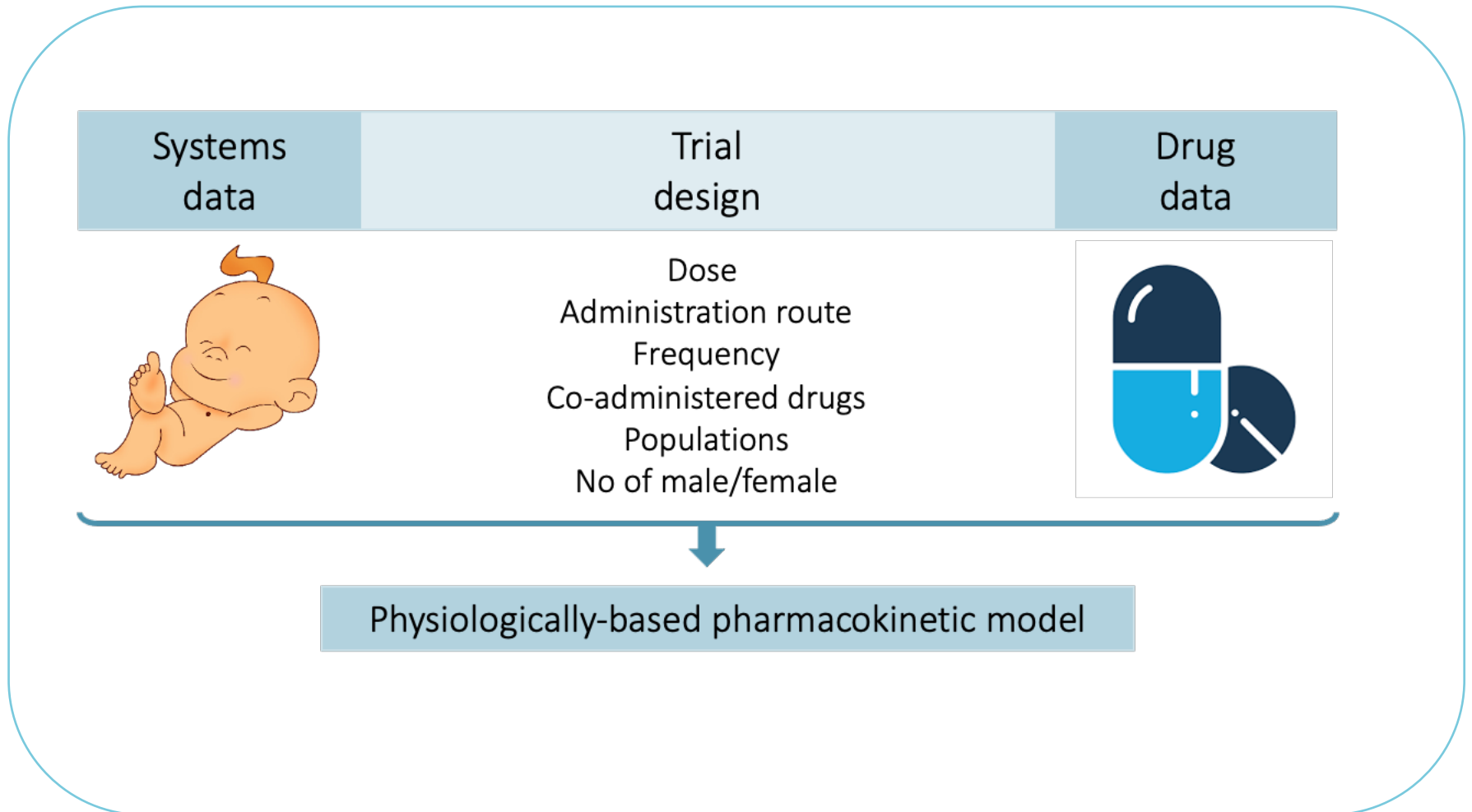
Renal insufficiency

Hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis, ECMO

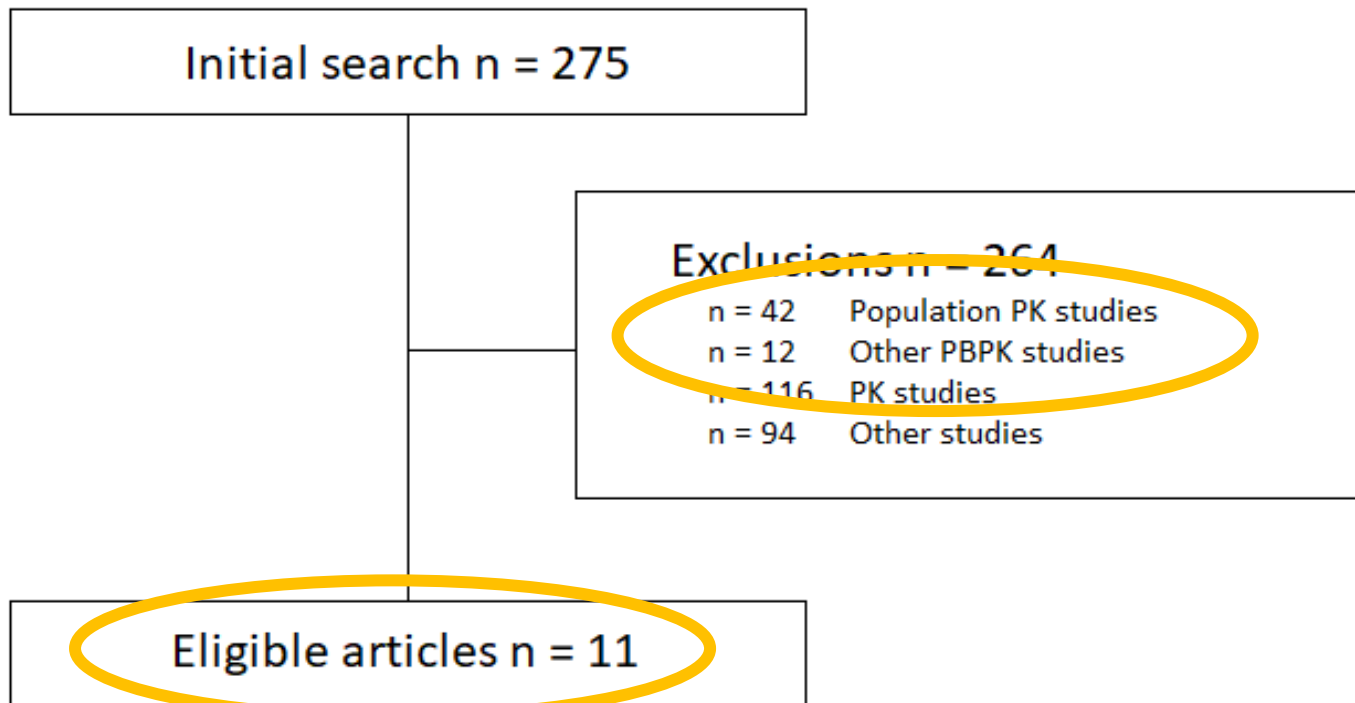
Very limited data on the impact of renal insufficiency and dialysis modalities on PK of drugs in critically ill children

Little dosing advices

Can we predict a dose with modeling?



Pediatric renal insufficiency PBPK papers?



Take home message

- Age impacts drug disposition, but the interplay of age and renal insufficiency has not been elucidated
- Little dosing guidance available
- But: did we look close enough?
 - Role of popPK and PBPK studies?



Acknowledgements

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Camilla Tøndel

University of Rochester, USA

George J. Schwartz

UCSF

Kathy Cheung

Kathy Giacomini

FDA

Shu-Mei Huang

Questions?



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[WAAROM KIDDY GOODPILLS](#)

[WIE ZIJN WIJ](#)

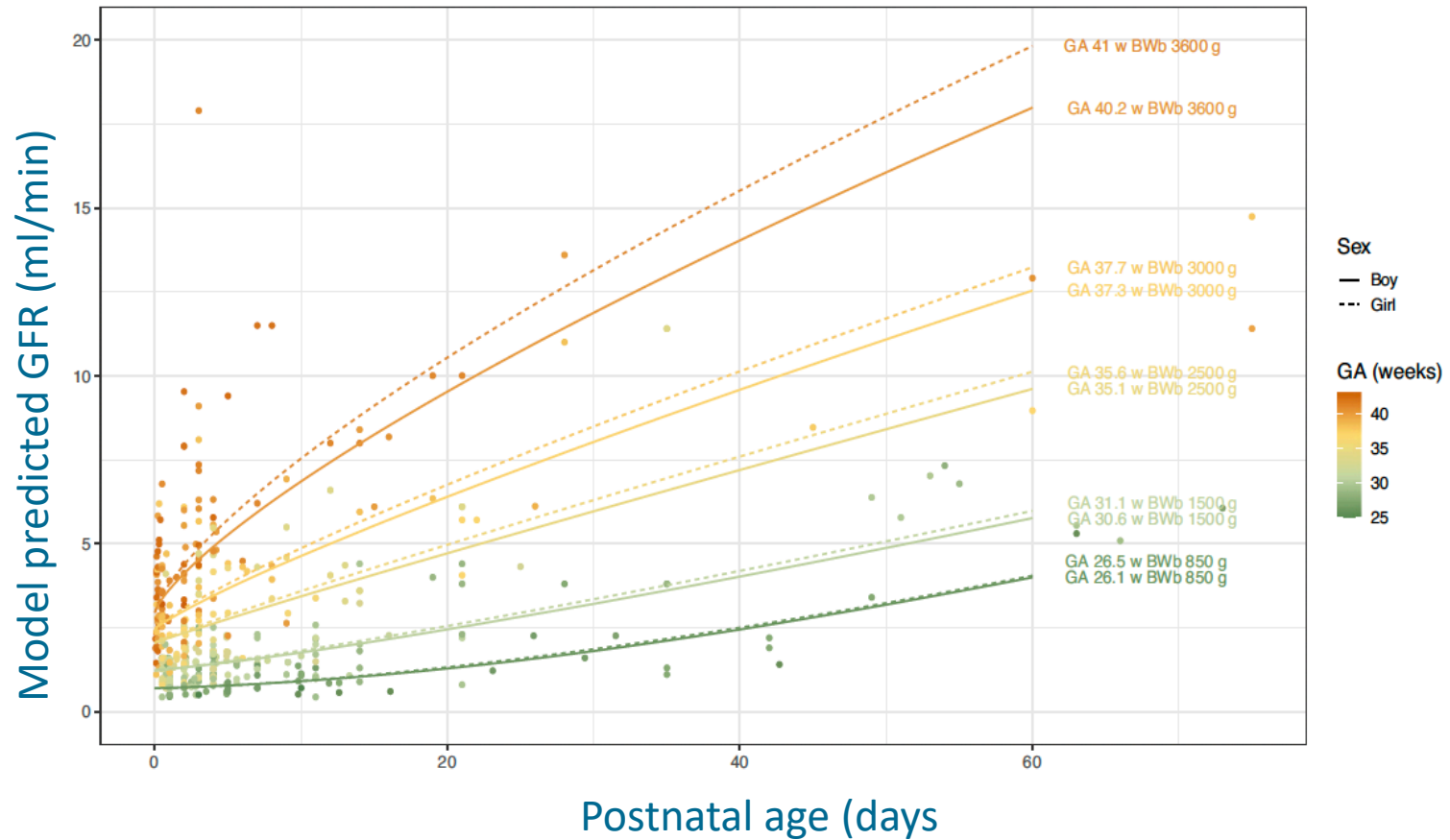
[WAT DOEN WIJ](#)

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NO CHILD DESERVES BAD MEDICINE

[DONEER NU](#)

GFR maturation using inulin in preterms



What is GFR reference value in term infants?



Maturation of Glomerular Filtration Rate in Term-Born Neonates: An Individual Participant Data Meta-Analysis

JASN
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY

METHODS



Individual participant data meta-analysis



48 studies, 881 neonates



Definition of GFR reference values

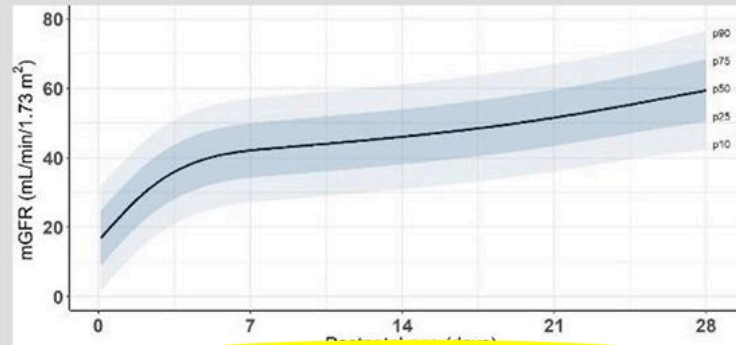


Update of Schwartz coefficient

$eGFR(\text{ml}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2) = (k \cdot \text{height (cm)}) / \text{serum creatinine (mg/dl)}$

OUTCOME

GFR doubled in the first five days after birth from 20 to 41 ml/min/1.73m², then more gradually increased to 59 ml/min/1.73m² by four weeks of age.



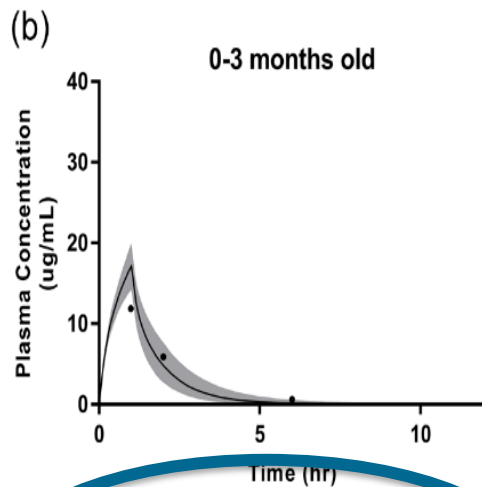
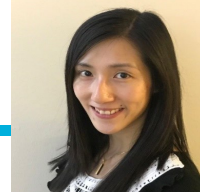
A coefficient of 0.31 led to accurate eGFR determination.

Conclusion

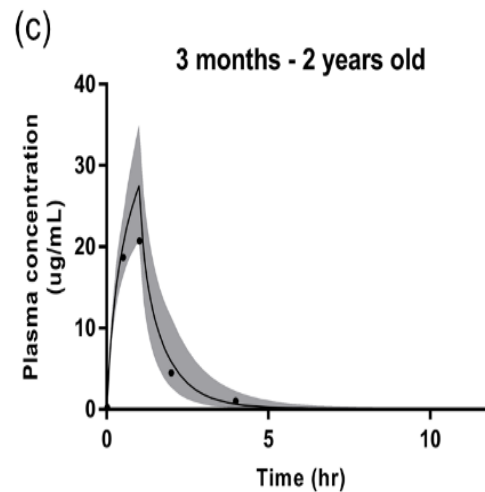
Our mGFR reference values and updated coefficient for the Schwartz equation can help to identify altered GFR in term-born neonates.

doi: 10.1681/ASN.2021101326

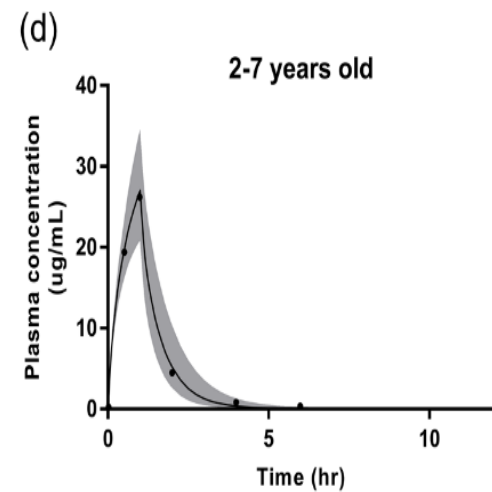
Pediatric kidney PBPK model - tazobactam



Observed CL = 1.47 L/hr
Predicted CL (PBPK) = 1.7 L/h (1.2-fold)
CL estimated by allometry = 2.67 L/hr (1.8-fold)



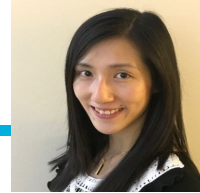
Observed CL = 4.29 L/hr
Predicted CL (PBPK) = 4.0 L/h (1.1- fold)
CL estimated by allometry = 4.89 L/hr (1.1-fold)



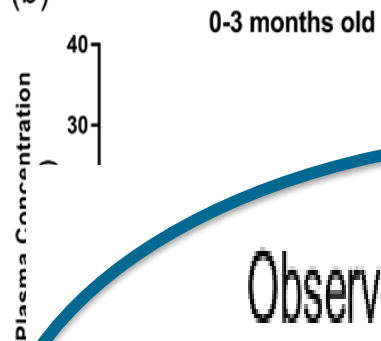
Observed CL = 8.75 L/hr
Predicted CL (PBPK) = 6.9 L/h (1.3-fold)
CL estimated by allometry = 6.92 L/hr (1.3-fold)

- Median simulated plasma concentration
- 5%-95% simulated plasma concentration interval
- Observed data

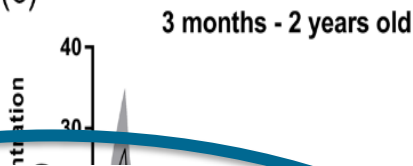
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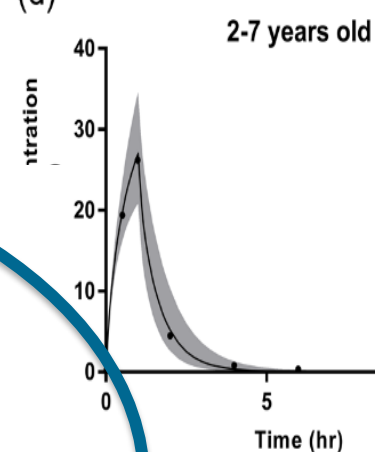
(b)



(c)



(d)



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Plasma concentration

Plasma concentration interval

Observed data