



## Updates on invasive fungal disease management: From ECIL 4–6

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**Barts Health NHS Trust**



*Royal London  
and  
St Bartholomew's  
Hospitals*



### Updates on Invasive Fungal Disease Management: From ECIL 4–6

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ECIL, European Conference on Infections in Leukaemia

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## Conflicts of interest



Research grants – advisory boards – speaker

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

**Topics I will address:**

- ***IFD Management – is it important ?***
- ***Guidelines , Guidelines, Guidelines !***
- ***Improving your practice***

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IFD, invasive fungal disease

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### IFD management – is it important ?

- **Mortality:** ranges from **40–90%** in high-risk patients<sup>1-5</sup>
  - Invasive candidiasis , aspergillosis , mucormycosis
- **Diagnosis:** is challenging – **Empirical** treatment
- **Antifungal prophylaxis:** common in haematological malignancy and HSCT<sup>6</sup>
- **Impact?**
  - **Exposure to unnecessary drugs** <sup>7</sup> , **increased costs** <sup>7</sup> , **missed infections (?)**<sup>8</sup>
  - Increased risk of **antifungal resistance** (an emerging issue)<sup>7,8</sup>
- Can we improve antifungal management?<sup>7</sup>

HSCT, haematopoietic stem cell transplant. 1. Dagenais TR, Keller NP. Clin Microbiol Rev 2009;22:447–65; 2. Wingard J. Adv Stud Med 2006;6:S526–30; 3. Skiada A, et al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2011;17:1859–67; 4. Rüping MJ, et al. J Antimicrob Chemother 2010;65:296–302; 5. Lanternier E, et al. Clin Infect Dis 2012;54(Suppl 1):S35–43; 6. Arvanitis M, et al. J Clin Microbiol 2014;52:3731–42; 7. Muñoz P, et al. J Antimicrob Chemother 2016;71(Suppl 2):ii5–12; 8. Maertens J, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2005;41(9):1242–50; 9. Fisher MC, et al. Science 2018;360:739–42.

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Topics I will address:

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- **Guidelines , Guidelines, Guidelines !**
- *Improving your practice*

IFD, invasive fungal disease

Guideline title	Affiliated associations/society	Year
Australian and New Zealand consensus guidelines	<b>Australasian</b> Leukaemia and Lymphoma / Infectious Diseases / NSW Cancer Institute	2008
IFI during therapy for haematological malignancy	<b>British</b> Committee for Standards in Haematology (BCSH)	2008
Primary prophylaxis in patients with haematological malignancies	Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the <b>German</b> Society of Haem-Onc (DGHO)	2009
Clinical practice guidelines for candidiasis	Infectious Diseases Society of <b>America</b> (IDSA)	2009
Treatment of aspergillosis: clinical practice guidelines	IDSA	2008
Antifungal prophylaxis in leukaemia	<b>European</b> Conference on Infections in Leukemia (ECIL)-3	2010
Management guideline for <i>Candida</i> diseases	<b>European</b> Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID)	(2012)

Agrawal S, et al. *Crit Rev Microbiol.* 2012;38(3):203–16.

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### ECIL development 2005 – 2016<sup>1,2,3</sup>

- **European Conference on Infections in Leukaemia**
  - ECIL-1/2, 2007
    - prophylaxis , empirical , treatment
  - ECIL-3, 2009 & ECIL-5/6, 2016
    - Updates
    - no recommendations on DIAGNOSTICS

1. Eur J Cancer 2007; Suppl 5.

2. Maertens et al. Bone Marrow Transplantation (2011) 46, 709–718

3. Tissot F, Agrawal S, et al. Haematologica. 2017. 102: 433–444

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### ECIL development 2005 – 2016<sup>1,2,3</sup>

#### ECIL-1 and ECIL-3 Prophylaxis

Allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation	Antifungal drug	Grading
Fluconazole 400 mg qd intravenous (i.v.)/oral	<i>Leukemia patients, induction chemotherapy</i>	
Itraconazole 200 mg IV followed by oral solution 200 mg bid	Fluconazole (50–400 mg/day)	CI
Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral		
Micafungin 50 mg qd i.v.	Itraconazole oral solution (2.5 mg/kg b.i.d.)	CI
Polyene <sup>a</sup> i.v.		
<b>Itraconazole oral solution 2.5 mg/kg bid</b>	<b>Posaconazole (200 mg t.i.d.)</b>	<b>AI</b>
<b>Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral</b>	Echinocandins IV	Insufficient data
Candins i.v.	Polyenes IV	CI
Polyene <sup>a</sup> i.v.	<i>Aerosolized liposomal amphotericin B combined with oral fluconazole</i>	BI

1. Eur J Cancer 2007; Suppl 5.  
2. Maertens et al. Bone Marrow Transplantation (2011) 46, 709–718

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### ECIL development 2005 – 2016<sup>1,2,3</sup>

#### ECIL-1 and ECIL-3 Prophylaxis

Allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation	<i>Allogeneic HSCT recipients, initial neutropenic phase</i>	
Fluconazole 400 mg qd intravenous (i.v.)/oral	Fluconazole (400 mg q.d. i.v. or oral)	AI
Itraconazole 200 mg IV followed by oral solution 200 mg bid		
Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral	<i>Allogeneic HSCT recipients, GVHD phase</i>	
Micafungin 50 mg qd i.v.	Fluconazole (400 mg q.d. i.v. or oral)	CI
Polyene <sup>a</sup> i.v.	Itraconazole (200 mg i.v. followed by oral solution 200 mg b.i.d.) <sup>a</sup>	BI
<b>Posaconazole</b>	<b>Posaconazole</b>	<b>AI</b>
<i>Induction chemotherapy acute leukemia</i>	<i>Voriconazole (200 mg b.i.d. oral)</i>	<i>Provisional AI</i>
Fluconazole 50–400 mg qd i.v./oral	Echinocandins i.v.	Insufficient data
Itraconazole oral solution 2.5 mg/kg bid	Polyenes i.v.	CI
Posaconazole 200 mg tid oral	<i>Aerosolized liposomal amphotericin B combined with oral fluconazole</i>	<i>Insufficient data</i>
Candins i.v.		
Polyene <sup>a</sup> i.v.		

1. Eur J Cancer 2007; Suppl 5.  
2. Maertens et al. Bone Marrow Transplantation (2011) 46, 709–718

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Empirical IFD Treatment – IDSA , ECIL-6 2016<sup>1</sup>

Strategy	Recommendation	Strength of Recommendation	Quality of Evidence
Empirical therapy	L-AmB	Strong	High
	Echinocandin (caspofungin or micafungin)	Strong	High
	Voriconazole	Strong	Moderate
	Strongly suspected IPA: early antifungal therapy + diagnostic evaluation	Strong	Moderate

1 : Patterson, TF, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2016;63:e1–e60  
2: Tissot F, Agrawal S, et al. Haematologica. 2017. 102: 433-444  
IDSA, Infectious Disease Society of America; IPA, invasive pulmonary aspergillosis; L-AmB, liposomal amphotericin B

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

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IDSA, Infectious Disease Society of America; IPA, invasive pulmonary aspergillosis; L-AmB, liposomal amphotericin B

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Guidelines for Probable / Proven *Aspergillus* IFD

2016 to 2018:

- IDSA
- ECIL
- ESCMID

IDSA, Infectious Disease Society of America; ECIL, European Conference on Infections in Leukaemia; ESCMID, European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### EORTC/MSG 2008: Definitions

microscopy	tissue	culture	= Proven		
Host factors	+	Clinical features	+	Mycology	= Probable
Host factors	+	Clinical features	+	Negative or Not done	= Possible
Host factors	+	none	+	Mycology	} Not classified
Host factors	+	none	+	Negative or Not done	

1, De Pauw B, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2008;46:1813-21.

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

Probable / Proven *Aspergillus* IFD

- VORICONAZOLE
- ISAVUCONAZOLE
- LIPOSOMAL AMPHOTERICIN B

} A  
} A  
} A/B\*

\*ECIL and ESCMID:  
not 'A' because AmBiLoad had Liposomal AmB in each arm (3 vs 10 mg/kg)

1. A.J. Ullmann et al. Clinical Microbiology and Infection 24 (2018) e1ee38 (ESCMID-ECMM-ERS)
2. Tissot F, Agrawal S, et al. Haematologica. 2017. 102: 433-444 (ECIL)
3. Patterson TF, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2016;63:e1-e60. (IDSA)


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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

Topics I will address:

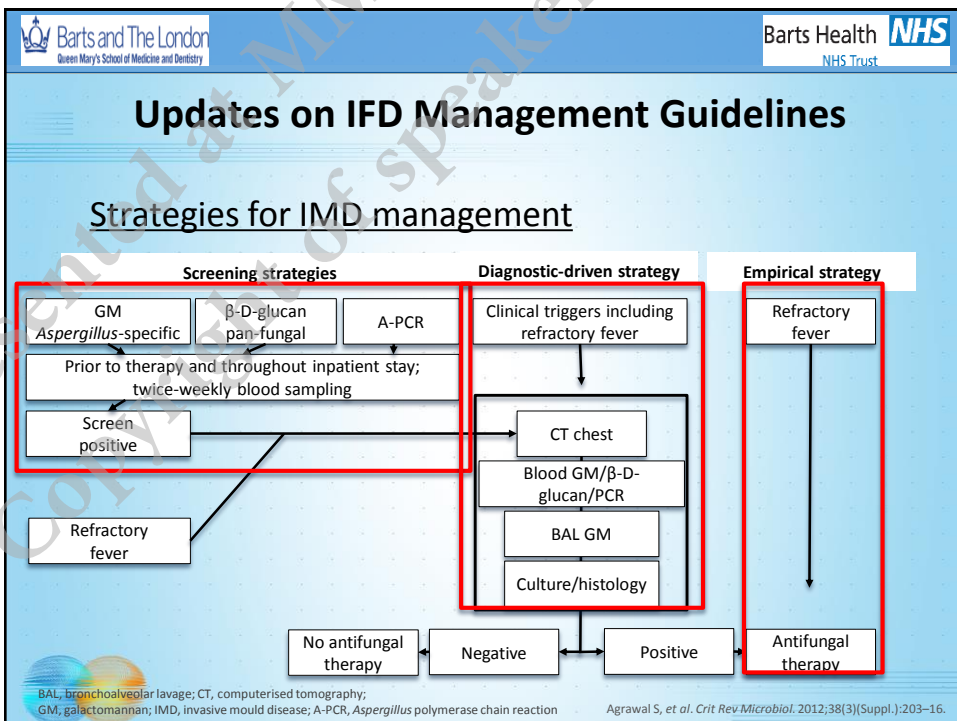
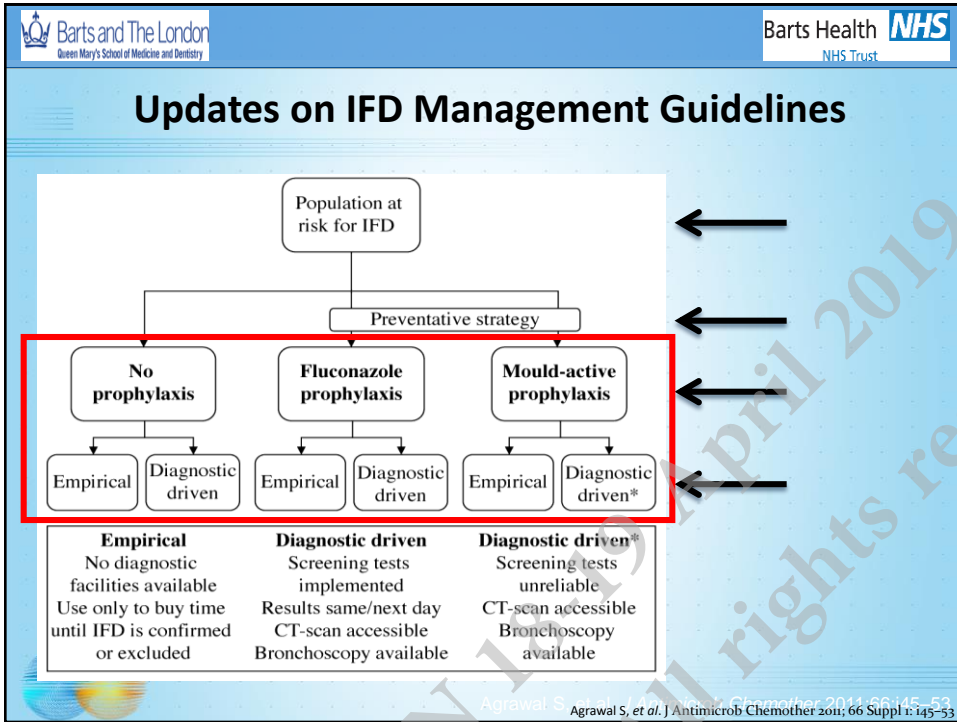
- IFD Management – is it important?
- Guidelines, Guidelines, Guidelines
- Improving your practice – Strategy



**Do you have a plan?**

IFD, invasive fungal disease





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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Strategies for IFD management

- What is usual in your centre?
  - True empiric
  - Empiric 'plus' (CT)
  - Pre-emptive/screening
  - Diagnostic
  - PROPHYLAXIS (mould-active)

CT, computerised tomography; IFD, invasive fungal disease; IMD, invasive mould disease

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Mould-active prophylaxis?

The flowchart is divided into three main strategies:

- Screening strategies:**
  - GM Aspergillus-specific: Sampling before therapy and throughout inpatient stay; twice weekly blood sampling.
  - $\beta$ -D-glucan Pan-fungal: Sampling before therapy and throughout inpatient stay; twice weekly blood sampling.
  - PCR Not standardised: Sampling before therapy and throughout inpatient stay; twice weekly blood sampling.
- Diagnostic driven strategy:**
  - Clinical triggers including refractory fever.
  - CT chest.
  - BAL GM.
  - Culture/histology.
- Empirical strategy:**
  - Refractory fever.

A central box asks: **What do you do if the patient has persistent fever?**

From this box, an arrow points to a red box labeled **MOULD-ACTIVE PROPHYLAXIS**. Another arrow points from this box to the 'Antifungal therapy' box in the diagnostic-driven strategy.

Flowchart outcomes:

- Negative result: No antifungal therapy.
- Positive result: Antifungal therapy.

1. Mennink-Kersten MA, et al. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2004;4(6):349–57;  
2. Eijl S, et al. *Int J Antimicrob Agents.* 2015;46(4):401–5;  
3. Barnes RA. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2008;61(Suppl. 1):i3–i6.

BAL, broncho-alveolar lavage; CT, computerised tomography; GM, galactomannan;  
IFD, invasive fungal disease; IMD, invasive mould disease; PCR, polymerase chain reaction

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Mould-active prophylaxis?

- Expose large numbers of patients to drug
- Therapeutic drug monitoring
  - Voriconazole, posaconazole suspension, itraconazole
- Resistance?
- Treatment drug? IDSA 2016: '...switch to IV therapy, and/or another drug class.'<sup>1</sup>

**Screening strategies**

GM Aspergillus-specific	β-D-glucan Pan-Fungal	PCR Not standardised
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Prior to therapy and throughout inpatient stay:  
twice weekly blood sampling

Screen positive → Refractory fever

**Diagnostic-driven strategy**

Clinical triggers including refractory fever

CT chest  
Blood GM/β-D-glucan/PCR  
BAL GM  
Culture/histology

Negative → No antifungal therapy  
Positive → Antifungal therapy

**Empirical strategy**

Refractory fever → Antifungal therapy

BAL, bronchoalveolar lavage; CT, computerised tomography; GM, galactomannan;  
IDSA, Infectious Diseases Society of America; IMD, invasive mould disease; IV,  
intravenous; PCR, polymerase chain reaction

1. Patterson TF, et al. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2016;63(4):e1–60;


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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Topics I will address:

- IFD Management – is it important?
- Guidelines, Guidelines, Guidelines
- Improving your practice – Diagnostics



**Do you have biomarkers in your centre?**

IFD, invasive fungal disease


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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Commercially available assays

- Galactomannan – *Aspergillus* spp. (not mucor)
- $\beta$ -D-glucan – pan-fungal (not mucor)
- PCR – *Aspergillus* spp. (and resistance genes)
- **Rapid antigen tests** – lateral flow devices



IMD, invasive mould disease; PCR, polymerase chain reaction


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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

### Studies in haem-onc using GM/A-PCR<sup>1-3</sup>

- 2013 empirical 'plus' vs GM + A-PCR
  - 50% mould prophylaxis
  - Decreased AF 32% vs 15% ( $p=0.002$ ); Mortality same
- 2015 GM vs GM + A-PCR
  - No mould prophylaxis
  - Decreased empirical AF 29% vs 17% ( $p=0.038$ ); Mortality same
- 2005 prospective feasibility study using GM, CT, BAL
  - Fluconazole prophylaxis
  - Decreased AF 35% vs 8%
  - **10 pts (7%) started AF based on biomarker (no fever)**



AF, antifungal drugs; A-PCR, *Aspergillus* PCR; BAL, broncho-alveolar lavage;  
GM, galactomannan; IMD, invasive mould disease; PCR, polymerase chain reaction

1. Morrissey CO, et al. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2013;13(6):519–28;  
2. Aguado JM, et al. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2015;60(3):405–14;  
3. Maertens J, et al. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2005;41(9):1242–50.

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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines



### Studies in haem-onc using rapid tests

- Current biomarkers
  - Not available in all centres
  - Turn-around times?
- Lateral flow tests
  - Aspergillus-specific antigens
  - Single-sample tests
  - Fast – 15 min to 1 hour
  - Point-of-care for BAL

OLM LFD

IMMY LFA

BAL, broncho-alveolar lavage; IMD, invasive mould disease;  
LFA, lateral flow assay; LFD, lateral flow device

1. Heidt S, et al. *J Infect.* 2018;77(3):235–41;
2. Mercier T, et al. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2019. [Epub ahead of print];
3. Jenks JD, et al. *J Infect.* 2019;78(3):249–59;
4. Jenks JD, et al. *Mycoses.* 2019;62(3):230–6.

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- *Guidelines , Guidelines, Gui*
- **Improving your practice**



### **Real world cases...implementing a strategy**

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## Case 1

- 62-year-old man with CLL
- #1 and #2 chemo-immunotherapy (FCR)
- Neutropenia, fever, cough, dyspnoea
  - On aciclovir/fluconazole/co-trimoxazole
  - Piperacillin–tazobactam + gentamicin
  - Remains febrile for >72 hours
  - Caspofungin

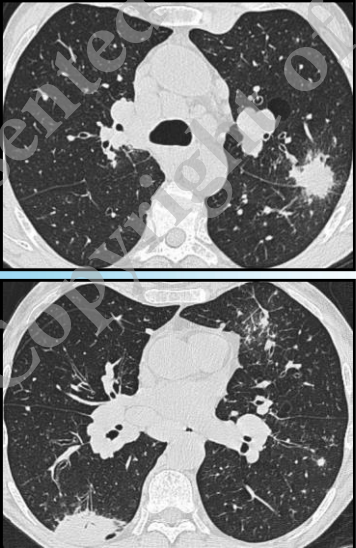
CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia; FCR, fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab

Agrawal S, personal data.

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## Case 1: Would you give empirical Caspofungin ?



EORTC/MSG criteria<sup>1</sup>

- CT/no micro = **Possible IFD**
- *EMPIRICAL?*
- Change antibiotics?
- Change antifungals?
- Investigations?

CT, computerised tomography; EORTC/MSG, European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer/Invasive Fungal Infections Cooperative Group and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Mycoses Study Group; IFD, invasive fungal disease; L-AMB, liposomal amphotericin B

1. De Pauw B, et al. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2008;46(12):1813–21; Agrawal S, personal data...

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## Case 1: What happened...

- Serum GM – <0.5
- BAL:
  - GM 0.9
  - A-PCR
  - LFD

Probable IA – with multiple biomarkers

Diagnostic driven



A-PCR, *Aspergillus* PCR; BAL, broncho-alveolar lavage; GM, galactomannan; IA, invasive aspergillosis; L-AMB, liposomal amphotericin; LFD, *Aspergillus* lateral flow device

Agrawal S, personal data.

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## Case 2: Diagnosis made easy!

- 59-year-old man
- Acute myeloid leukaemia
- Allogeneic stem cell transplant
- Presents Day 120 – cough, dyspnoea, fever
- Co-trimoxazole, aciclovir, reducing cyclosporin
- No GVHD
- **CT chest...**

CT, computerised tomography; GVHD, graft-versus-host disease

Agrawal S, personal data.



Treatment?  
Investigations?

**CTPA**

Vessel occlusion sign  
(yellow arrow)

Stanzani M, *et al. Clin Infect Dis.*  
2015;60(11):1603–10.

CT, computerised tomography; CTPA, CT pulmonary angiography

Agrawal S, personal data.

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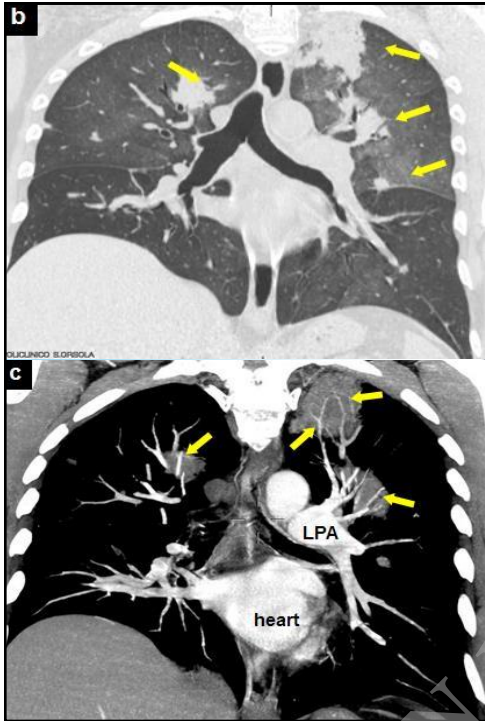
### Case 3: Diagnosis made easy?

- 53-year-old man
- Acute myeloid leukaemia
- Consolidation chemotherapy
- Persistent neutropenic fever
- CT chest...

CT, computerised tomography

Agrawal S, personal data.





**b**

**c**

LPA

heart

CTPA

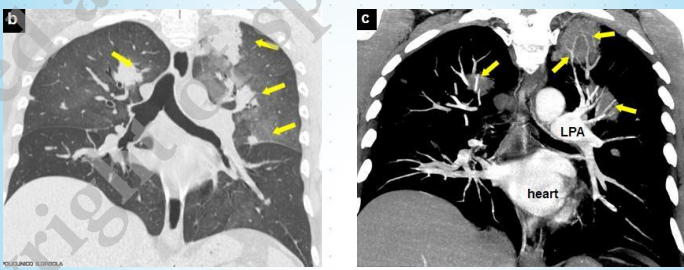
Treatment?

Investigations:  
Biomarkers?  
Blood/BAL?  
CTPA?

BAL, broncho-alveolar lavage; CT, computerised tomography;  
CTPA, CT pulmonary angiography; LPA, left pulmonary artery

Agrawal S,  
personal data.

This is not pulmonary IMD!



**b**

**c**

LPA

heart

- GM – negative blood/BAL
- CTPA – no vessel occlusion sign
- Multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from blood/BAL
- **Antifungals stopped**

BAL, broncho-alveolar lavage; CT, computerised tomography; CTPA, CT pulmonary angiography; GM, galactomannan; IMD, invasive mould disease

Stanzani M, et al. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2015;60(11):1603–10;  
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## Updates on IFD Management Guidelines

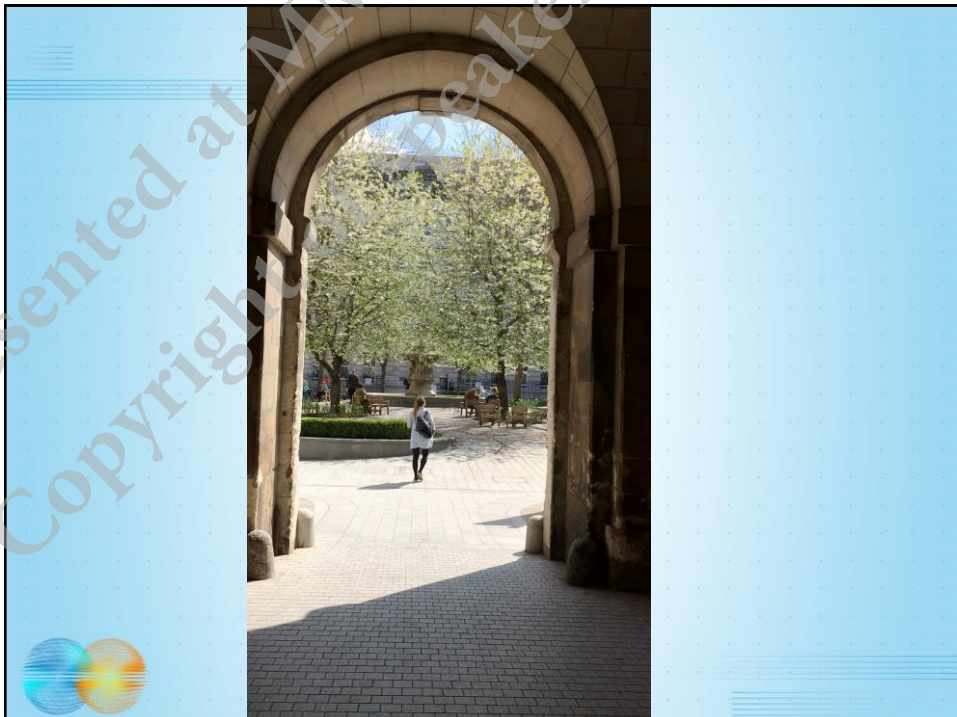
**Summary:**

- IFD Management is Important !
- Guidelines...
- **...Improving Your Practice...**

**LOCAL POLICIES:**

- Risk
- Mould-active prophylaxis
- Treatment drug
- Empirical vs diagnostic
- Screening
- Biomarkers
- New rapid assays
- CT
- CTPA
- **COLLECT YOUR DATA !**

IFD, invasive fungal disease



## 2020 Fungal Update Conference

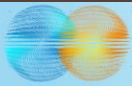


Central London

13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>  
March 2020

[fungalupdate.org](http://fungalupdate.org)

Podcasts



Presented at MMTN 18-19 April 2019.  
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