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I Can't Breathe - Cystic Fibrosis

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Alex



Dum Spiro Spero: While I Breathe I Hope



I can't breathe

Cystic Fibrosis

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January 27, 2019



Objectives

- Define Cystic Fibrosis (CF), how it manifests and its incidence
- List the different classes of genetic mutations
- Discuss diagnosis and testing
- Describe the therapeutic management of CF
- Recognize the medications that are currently under investigation



Question 1

1. Cystic fibrosis is part of the Newborn screening in all 50 states
 - A. True
 - B. False



Question 2

1. Cystic Fibrosis a disease that affects: Sweat glands, GI tract, Lungs, and Reproductive System
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



Question 3

1. In CF patients Azithromycin is only used because of its antimicrobial properties
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



What is Cystic Fibrosis?

Cystic fibrosis is a progressive, genetic disease that causes persistent lung infections and limits the ability to breathe over time



Epidemiology

CF patients: 29,887

Newly diagnosed:
880

Detected by newborn
screening: 58.4%

Adults >18 years:
53.5%

Caucasians: 93.6%

Males: 51.6%



Question 1

1. Cystic fibrosis is part of the Newborn screening in all 50 states
 - A. True
 - B. False



Pathophysiology

Chronic and progressive disease

Respiratory, digestive and reproductive systems, and sweat glands

Increased excretion of salt

Accumulation of mucus in intestine and lungs



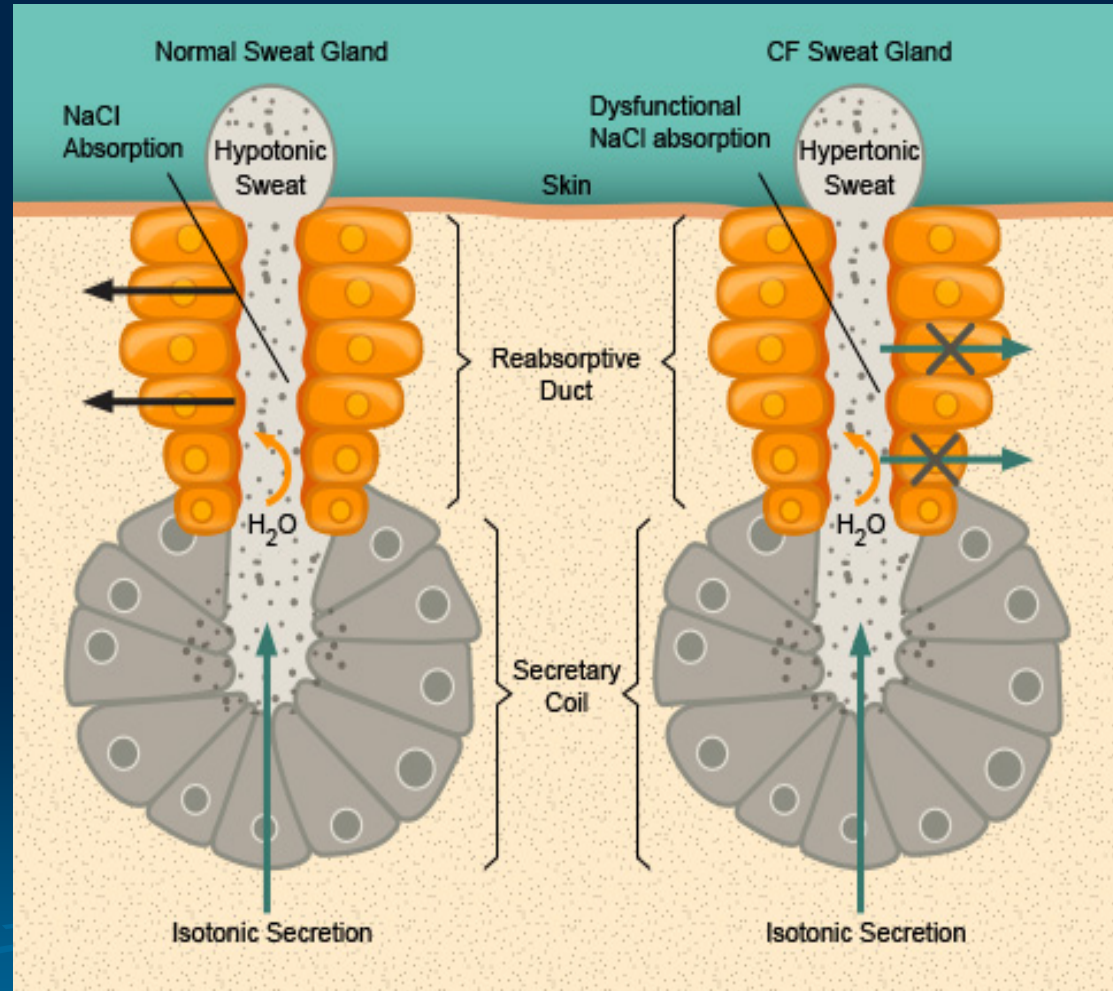
Question 2

1. Cystic Fibrosis a disease that affects: Sweat glands, GI tract, Lungs, and Reproductive System
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



Sweat Glands

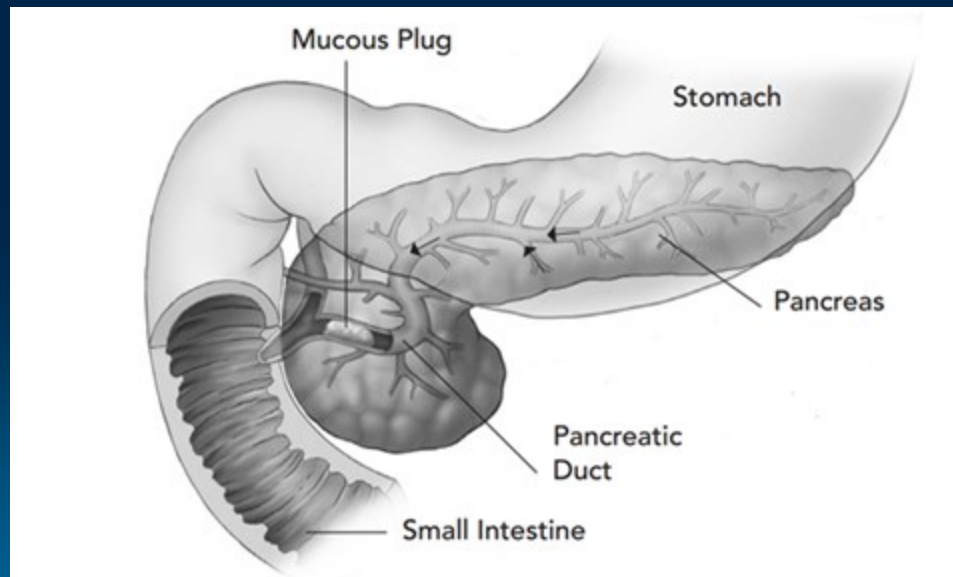
Mutation of Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Regulator (CFTR) protein prevents reabsorption of chloride ions





Pancreas and GI Tract

- Pancreatic ducts are blocked by thick mucus
- No release of pancreatic enzymes





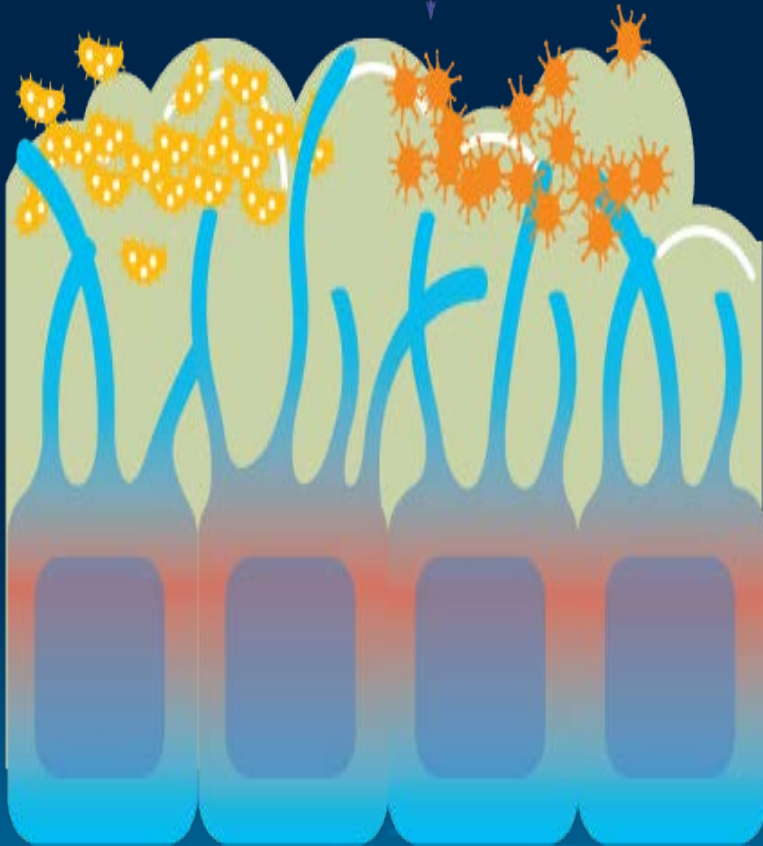
Airways

Bacteria Colonies form Biofilm

Thick,
viscous
mucus

Stuck cilia

Inflamed
lung surface



- Thickening of airway surface liquid (ASL)
- Impaired mucociliary clearance



Overall Consequences

01

Malnutrition

02

Poor growth

03

Respiratory
infections

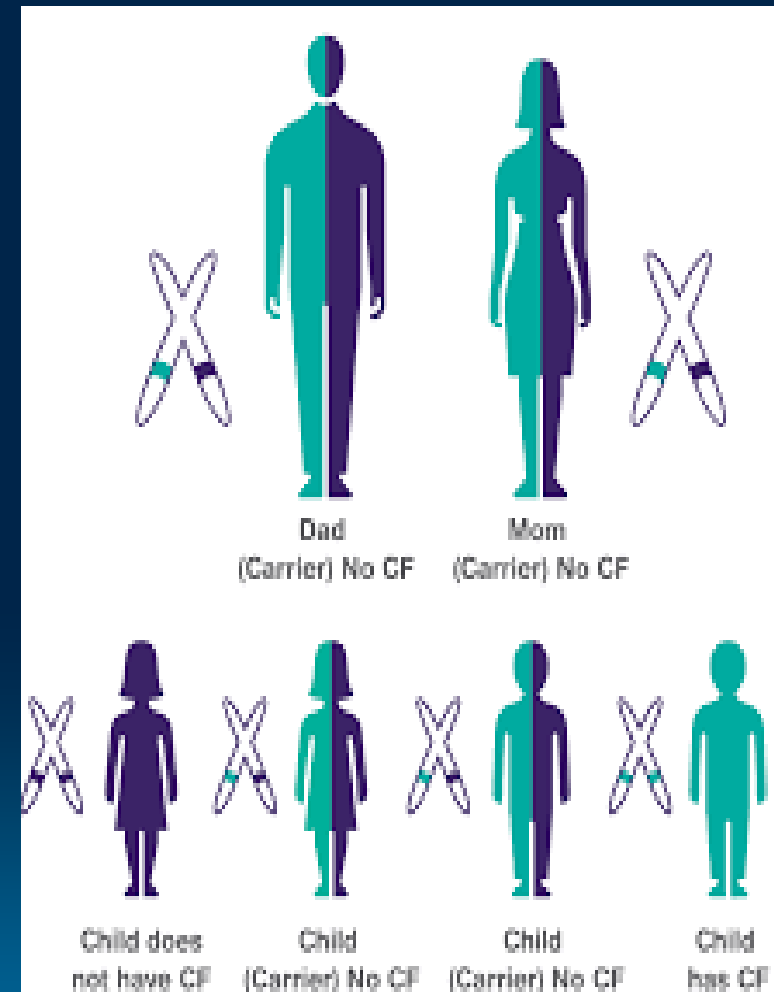
04

Permanent
lung
damage



Genetics

- Autosomal recessive genetic disorder
- 25% probability for the offspring





Cystic fibrosis mutation classification

One Way of Classifying CFTR Mutations



| | Normal | Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV | Class V |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| DESCRIPTION | CFTR is created, reaches cell surface and functions properly, allowing transfer of chloride and water. | No functional CFTR created. | CFTR protein is created, but misfolded, keeping it from reaching the cell surface. | CFTR protein is created and reaches cell surface, but does not function properly. | The opening in the CFTR protein ion channel is faulty. | CFTR is created in insufficient quantities. |



Statistics

- Mortality: 380 patients
- Pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy: 85.7%
- Supplemental feeding tube: 10.9%
- Supplemental feeding tube oral: 44.9%



Diagnosis

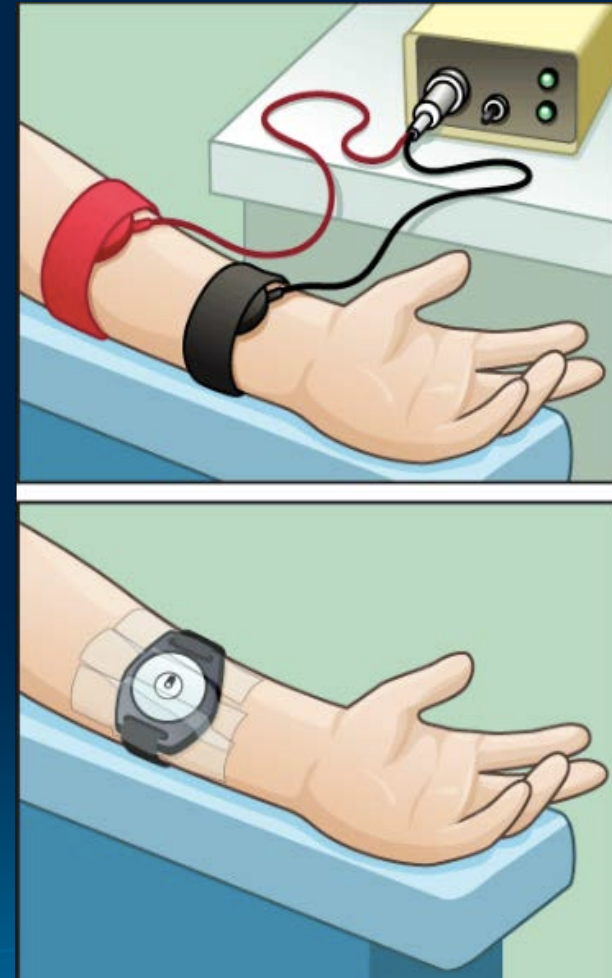
- Diagnosis prior to onset of symptoms
- Cystic Fibrosis is part of the Newborn screening test
- Newborn screen test/prenatal genetic test
 - Immunoreactive trypsinogen test (IRT)
 - Sweat test between 10 days to 4 weeks from birth



The gold standard test

➤ Sweat Test

- Measures the amount of chloride in the sweat
- Electrodes attached
- Electrode 1 contains pilocarpine gel
 - A weak electrical current pushes the medication through skin ~5minutes
- Remove electrodes, clean and dry skin
- Collect sweat for 30 minutes





Newborn Screening (IRT)

Negative Test

Positive Test

Sweat test

Cl < 29 mmol/L
Negative

Cl 30-59 mmol/L
Inconclusive

Cl > 60 mmol/L
Positive

Cystic Fibrosis related
Metabolic Syndrome
(CRMS)

Cystic Fibrosis
Transmembrane Receptor
(CFTR) gene mutation and
related conditions

< 2 CF causing
genetic mutation

> 2 CFTR gene mutation
CFTR related disorders



Therapy

Pancreas and GI tract

- Fecal pancreatic elastase-1 (FE-1)
 - Pancreatic insufficiency test
 - 2 weeks of age if no liquid stools
- Pancreatic enzyme replacement therapies (PERT)
 - Patients with 2 mutation in the group I-III
 - Fecal elastase value < 200 micrograms/stool
 - Signs of malabsorption



Therapy PERT

- Infants: 450-900 lipase U/g or 2000-4000 U/120ml of formula
- Older children and adults: 500-4000 lipase U/g of fat ingested or 500-2500 U/kg/meal, 250-1250 U/kg/snack
- Doses > 2500 lipase U/kg/meal or 4000 U/g of fat → Investigate
 - Doses >6000 lipase U/kg/meal → associated with fibrosing colonopathy



PERT Pearls

- Only dispense prescribed product brand
- Enteric coated microencapsulated enzymes are most effective
- Excessive doses of PERT may result in abdominal pain/constipation
- Fat soluble vitamins measured once a year



Therapy

Pancreas and GI tract

- Acid blockers to treat acid reflux (GERD), decrease acidity of environment or increase effectiveness of PERT
 - Proton Pump Inhibitors 48.5% of CF patients
 - H2 blockers 17.5%



Therapy Lungs

Bronchodilators

- 2-4 times a day to open airways

Hypertonic saline
(HyperSal, PulmoSal)

- 2-4 times a day as osmotic agent

Dornase alfa
(Pulmozyme)

- 2.5mg daily as mucolytic

Chest Physiotherapy

- To mobilize mucus

Antibiotics

- To prevent/treat lung infections



Therapy Respiratory

- Short acting beta adrenergic receptor agonists
 - Immediately prior to nebulized hypertonic saline
 - As a rescue for airway hyperreactivity
- No clear benefit
 - Ipratropium
 - Tiotropium
 - Theophylline



Reusable Nebulizer Pearls

- Use bronchodilators 15-30 min before airway clearance treatments
- Common side effects are tremor, nausea, rapid heart rate, nervousness
- Clean and disinfect after each use



Inhaled Hypertonic Saline 7%

- 6 years and older
- Moderate to severe lung disease
- Pretreat with bronchodilator
- Bronchospasms



- 1- Restore hydration
- 2- Increase expectoration
- 3- Increase mucociliary function



Dornase alfa (Pulmozyme)

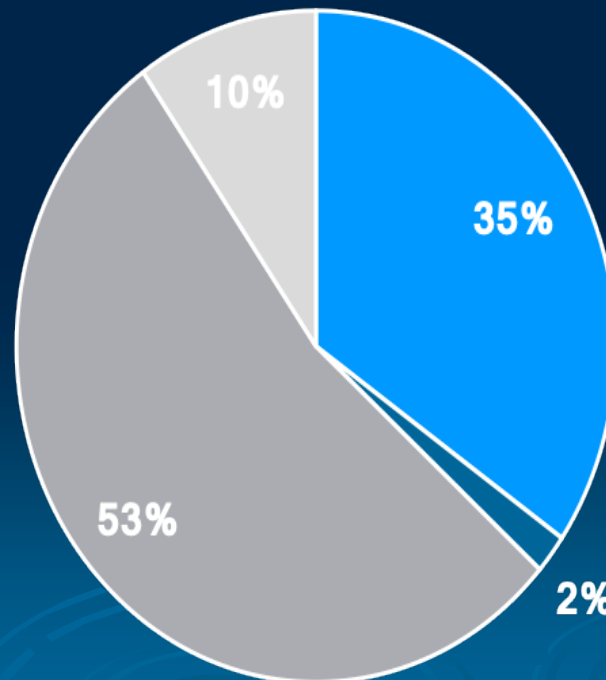
- 6 years and older
- Mucolytic which decreases viscosity
- Reduces the decline in lung functioning and pulmonary exacerbations
- Side effects: Hoarseness, sore throat, and change in voice



Incidence of respiratory pathogens

Percent

- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Burkholderia cepacia
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Stenotrophomonas maltophilia





MRSA Treatment

➤ Pulmonary exacerbations

- Vancomycin IV
 - 45-60mg/kg/day divided Q6-8
 - 15-20mg/kg Q8-12hr adults
- Linezolid
 - 10mg/kg IV/PO Q8hr for <12 years old
 - 600mg IV/PO Q12hr for >11 years old
 - Serotonin syndrome-drug interactions
 - Peripheral/optic neuropathies
 - Myelosuppression



MRSA treatment

➤ Outpatient setting

- Two oral agents are recommended
 - Rifampin plus another oral agent
 - High mucosal concentration
 - Activity against biofilms
 - Do not give monotherapy
 - Worsening of GERD
 - Decrease oral contraceptive effectiveness
 - Add nebulized vancomycin to regime
 - Effective and well tolerated.
 - Ongoing studies investigating the use of inhaled vancomycin



Antipseudomonal Treatment IV antibiotics

| Column A Choose 1 from this column | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Tobramycin | 2.5-3.3mg/kg IV/IM Q6-8 pediatric 5-7mg/kg IV Q24h adult | Ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity |
| Amikacin | 10mg/kg/dose Q8hrs pediatric (traditional) 30mg/kg/dose Q24 pediatric (extended interval) 15-20 mg/kg/dose every 24hrs IV adult | Ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity |
| Colistin | 3-5 ,g CBA/kg/day Q8hrs >5years old 3mg CBA/kg/day Q8hrs adults | Nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity |



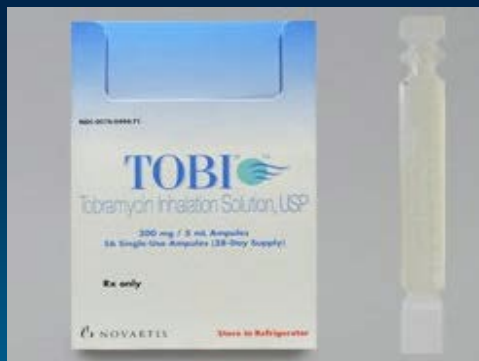
Antipseudomonal Treatment IV antibiotics

| Column B Add one to column A | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Ceftazidime | 150-200mg/kg/day IV Q6h pediatric 90-150mg/kg/day IV Q8h adults | GI, rash |
| Meropenem | 40mg/kg IV Q8h pediatric 2g IV Q8 adults | GI, rash, hepatitis, neutropenia |
| Ciprofloxacin | 10mg/kg IVQ8hrs-or-20mg/kg PO Q12h pediatric 400mg Q8hr IV-or-750mg PO Q12h | GI, rare seizure, tendinopathy |



Antipseudomonal Treatment Inhaled Antibiotics

- Aztreonam (Cayston[®]) Inhalation solution
- Tobramycin (TOBI[®] Bethkis[®], Kitabis Pak[®]) Inhalation solution
- Tobramycin (TOBI[®], Podhaler[™]) Inhalation powder





Antipseudomonal treatment

- Combination of 2 antipseudomonal agents
- Eradication of pseudomonas infection treatment recommendation
 - 28 days of inhaled tobramycin
 - Followed by nebulized colistimethate plus oral ciprofloxacin for 3 months
- If failed eradication treatment, patient is diagnosed with chronic infection



Antipseudomonal treatment

Chronic infection

- Inhaled Tobramycin 300mg BID on alternative months
 - 6 years and older
 - Extended indefinitely
 - Tobramycin IV or IM: 10mg/kg/day divided 4 times a day
- Aztreonam 75mg on alternative months
 - Showed superiority to Tobramycin for lung functioning



Inhaled Antibiotic Pearls

- Solutions are administered via nebulizer
- Refer patients to CF care teams for instructions about specific nebulizer usage/cleaning
- Powders: four capsules twice/day
 - Place one cap at a time in the inhalation device
 - Breathe slowly and deeply
 - **Hold breath for 5 seconds**



Azithromycin

- 6 years and older
- Antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties
- Chronic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection-biofilms
 - Not antipseudomonal agent
- Improve lung function
- Linked to resistance when chronic use



Question 3

1. In CF patients Azithromycin is only used because of its antimicrobial properties
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



CFTR Modulator Therapies

Ivacaftor (Kalydeco)

➤ Ivacaftor (Kalydeco):

- 12 months to <6 years, and 7-14kg: 50mg granules PO Q12h
- 12 months to <6 years and >14kg: 75mg granules PO Q12h
- 6 years and older: 150mg PO Q12h



CFTR Modulator Therapies

Ivacaftor (Kalydeco)

- 1 year and older
 - ARRIVAL Trial
- For most CFTR mutations
 - Not approved for two copies of the F508del mutation
- Side effects: headaches, upper respiratory tract infections, stomach pain, and diarrhea



CFTR Modulator Therapies

Ivacaftor/Lumacaftor (Orkambi)

- Ivacaftor/Lumacaftor (Orkambi):
 - 2-5 years old
 - Weight <14kg: 100mg/125mg Oral granules PO Q12h
 - Weight >14kg: 150mg/188mg Oral granuel PO Q12h
 - 6-11 years old
 - 2 tablets PO Q12h (100mg/125mg per tab)
 - >12 years old
 - 2 tablets PO Q12h (200mg/125mg)

Approved for 508del homozygous



CFTR Modulator Therapies

Tezacaftor/Ivacaftor (Symdeko)

➤ Tezacaftor/Ivacaftor (Symdeko)

- >12 years old
 - 100/150mg (tezacaftor/ivacaftor) QAM followed by 150mg Ivacaftor 12 hours later
- For 26 specific types of mutations

Approved for 508del homozygous



CFTR Modulator Therapies Pearls

- Taken with fatty meals i.e. eggs, peanut butter, cheese, etc.
- Mix granules with 5mL of yogurt, milk
- CYP3A metabolized



Immunizations

- Influenza:
 - >6 months: Inactivated vaccine
- PCV13:
 - Up to 24 months old
 - >65 years old
- PPSV23:
 - After 2 years of age
 - >65 years old
- Palivizumab:
 - Inconclusive conclusions



Cystic Fibrosis Clinical Trials



RESTORE CFTR FUNCTION | ENROLLING

Phase 1/2 study of PTI-801 drug in healthy adults and then in adults with cystic fibrosis | [Proteostasis PTI-801-01 >](#)

This study is taking place at multiple care centers across the U.S. It will look at the safety and tolerability of the drug PTI-801.

| AGE | MUTATION(S) | FEV1% PREDICTED | NUMBER OF VISITS | LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 18 Years and Older | Two Copies F508del | 40 to 90% | 8 | 30 days |

MUCOCILIARY CLEARANCE | ENROLLING

SHIP CT: Study of hypertonic saline in preschoolers | [SHIP002 >](#)

This study is taking place in Europe, Australia and the U.S. It will look at the safety and effectiveness of hypertonic saline compared to isotonic saline (normal saline) in children with CF.

| AGE | MUTATION(S) | FEV1% PREDICTED | NUMBER OF VISITS | LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 Years to 5 Years | No Mutation Requirement | No FEV1 Limit | 6 | 54 weeks |

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY | ENROLLING

Phase 2 study of lenabasum in people with CF ages 12 and older | [Corbus JBT101-CF-002 >](#)

This study is taking place at multiple care centers across the U.S. It will look at the safety and effectiveness of the potential anti-inflammatory drug lenabasum and will use a placebo control.

| AGE | MUTATION(S) | FEV1% PREDICTED | NUMBER OF VISITS | LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 12 Years and Older | No Mutation Requirement | 40 to 100% | 10 | 32 weeks |

ANTI-INFECTIVE | ENROLLING

TEACH: Testing the effect of adding oral azithromycin to inhaled tobramycin in people with CF | [TEACH-IP-15 >](#)

This phase 2 study is taking place at multiple care centers across the U.S. It will look at the effect of adding oral azithromycin to inhaled tobramycin and will use a placebo control.

| AGE | MUTATION(S) | FEV1% PREDICTED | NUMBER OF VISITS | LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 12 Years and Older | No Mutation Requirement | 25 to 100% | 5 | 14 weeks |

NUTRITIONAL-GI | ENROLLING

OPTION: Study of AzurRx MS1819 in people with cystic fibrosis and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency who are 18 years and older | [AzurRX AZ-CF2001 >](#)

This study will look at the safety and effectiveness of the drug MS1819 as a pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy.

| AGE | MUTATION(S) | FEV1% PREDICTED | NUMBER OF VISITS | LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 18 Years and Older | No Mutation Requirement | 30% or greater | 10 | 11 weeks |

OBSERVATIONAL | ENROLLING

PREDICT: NTM observational study | [NTM-OB-17 \(PREDICT\) >](#)

This study is taking place at multiple care centers across the U.S. It will evaluate the current standard of diagnosing nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) in people with CF.

| AGE | MUTATION(S) | FEV1% PREDICTED | NUMBER OF VISITS | LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 Years and Older | No Mutation Requirement | No FEV1 Limit | 20 | 5 years |



Questions?





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