



**National Jewish
Health®**

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NTM

Lecture Series

for Providers

April 25-26, 2024

Challenging Cases (Part 2)

4/26/2024

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Case (Macrolide-Resistant MAC)

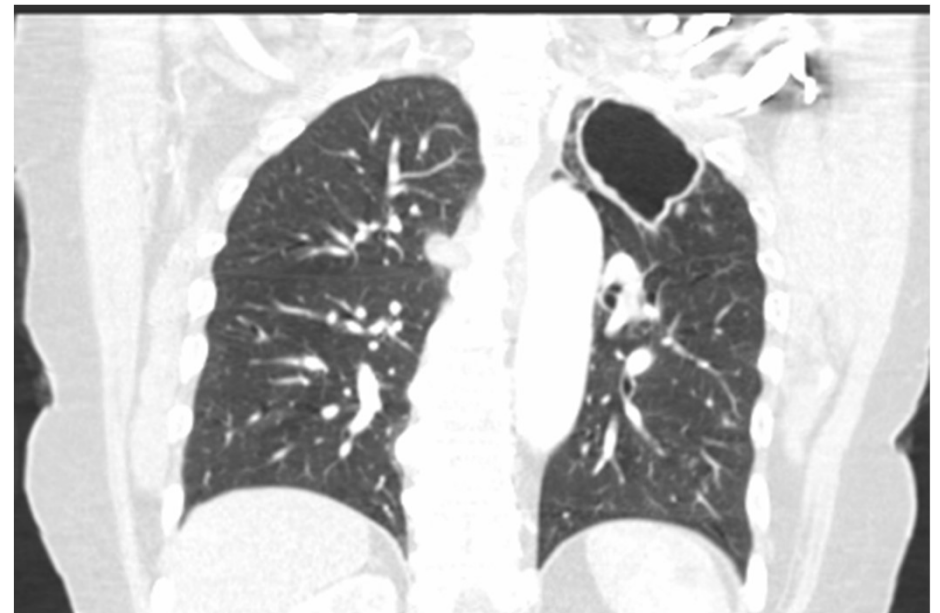
- 71 year-old woman from California City, CA
- Past Medical History:
 - COPD (10 pack-yrs, albuterol only), Afib, Diastolic HF, Osteoarthritis, Anemia, Dysphagia, history of Obesity
- Social History:
 - Retired, worked in hospital laundry
 - No clear NTM exposures (hot tub, sauna, gardening)
- Family History:
 - Breast cancer (mother), CAD (father)
 - No known family history of bronchiectasis, NTM, or autoimmunity

Pre-NJH Treatment History (1 of 3)

- 2012-2013: develops cough, sputum MAC
 - azi/EMB/RIF 3x/week x 1 year
- 3/2018: recurrent MAC
 - azi/EMB/RIF 3x/week, paused for LFT elevations, then resumed
- 2/2019 CT with worsening cavitary changes
 - azi/EMB/RIF daily
- 3/2019 leukopenia and transaminitis
 - Rifampin stopped, side effects to moxifloxacin, tedizolid, inhaled amikacin
- 10/2020 persistently positive cultures
 - IV amikacin x8 weeks
 - Side effects to ethambutol (?dropped)

January 2021

- ca. 5cm x 5cm



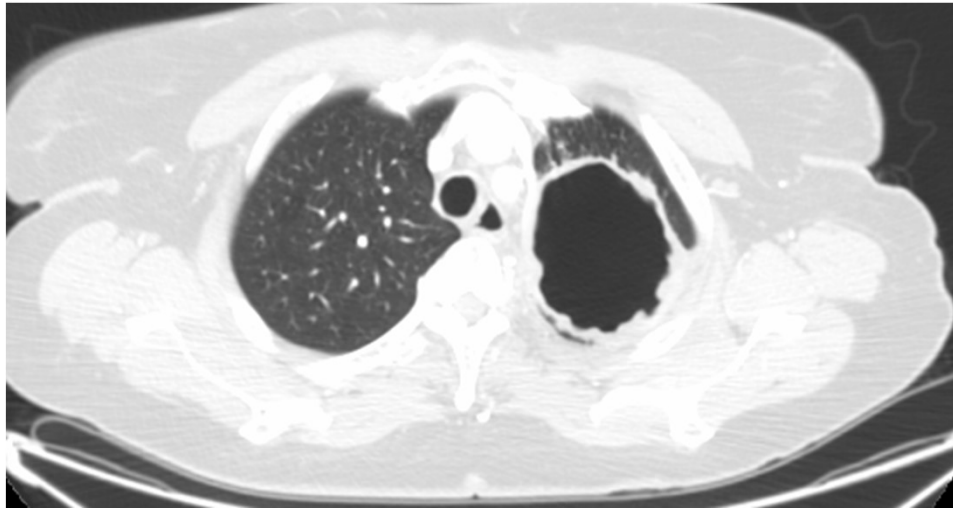
Pre-NJH Treatment History (2 of 3)

- 2/2021 Pneumonia admit
 - 1.7cm cavity lingula, 5cm thin L apical cavity
- 7/2021 CT with new density superior segment L lower lobe (spillage?)
- 11/2021 Bronchoscopy 1+ smear, MAC (clari >64)

- 1/2022 Sputum MAC (clari >64)
 - Restarted azi/EMB/RIF, inhaled liposomal amikacin added soon after
 - ?Ethambutol stopped for visual side effects
- 3-4/2022 LUL cavity now 7.1cm (from 6.3cm), sputum smear+ MAC
 - Azithromycin, tedizolid, inhaled liposomal amikacin
- 6/2022
 - Add ethambutol and rifabutin but both stopped 7/2022 (side effects)

6/2022

7 x 6.5 cm L apical cavity and smaller lower L-sided cavities



Pre-NJH Treatment History (3 of 3)

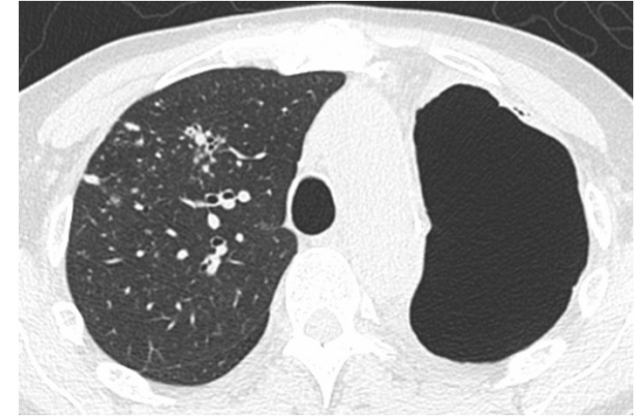
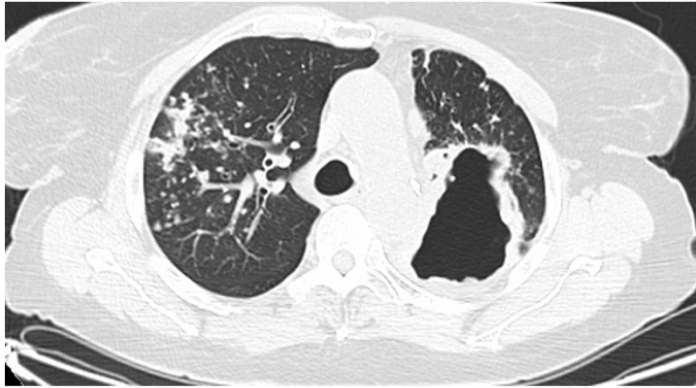
- 8/2022-11/2022
 - **IV amikacin** replaces inhaled liposomal amikacin
 - Drug holiday following (unclear duration)
- 1-2/2023 More cavities L lung, new patchy R lung findings, 4+ smear
- 4/2023 Sputum 3+ smear MAC (clari >64 S, amik 32 I, linez 16 I)

- 6/2023 Hospitalized for tachycardia
 - More **IV amikacin** through 7/2023
- 8/2023 Hospitalized for Pseudomonas pneumonia
 - 3 weeks of carbapenem
- Ca. 9/2023 MAC regimen changes
 - Azithromycin, tedizolid, clofazimine
- 11/2023 presents to NJH (purulent cough, 50 lb drop in 3 mo)

2/2023

7/2023

11/2023

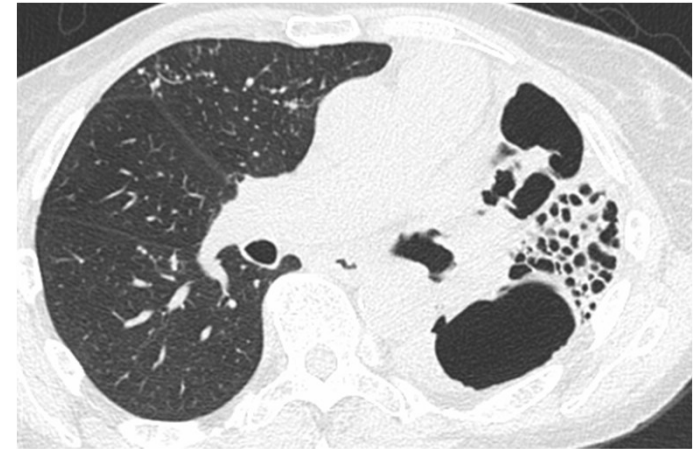


Upper lung

2/2023

7/2023

11/2023

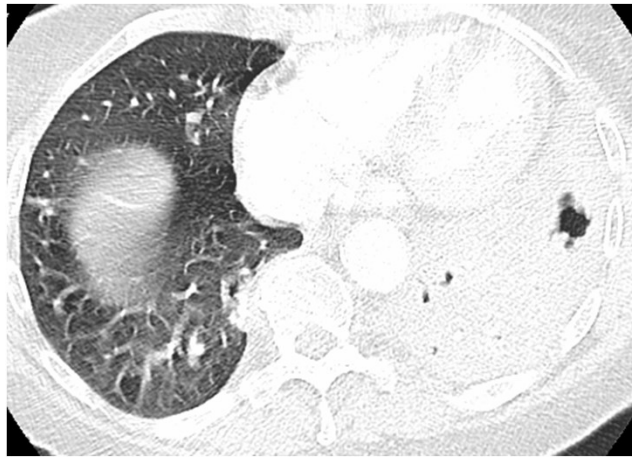


Mid lung

2/2023

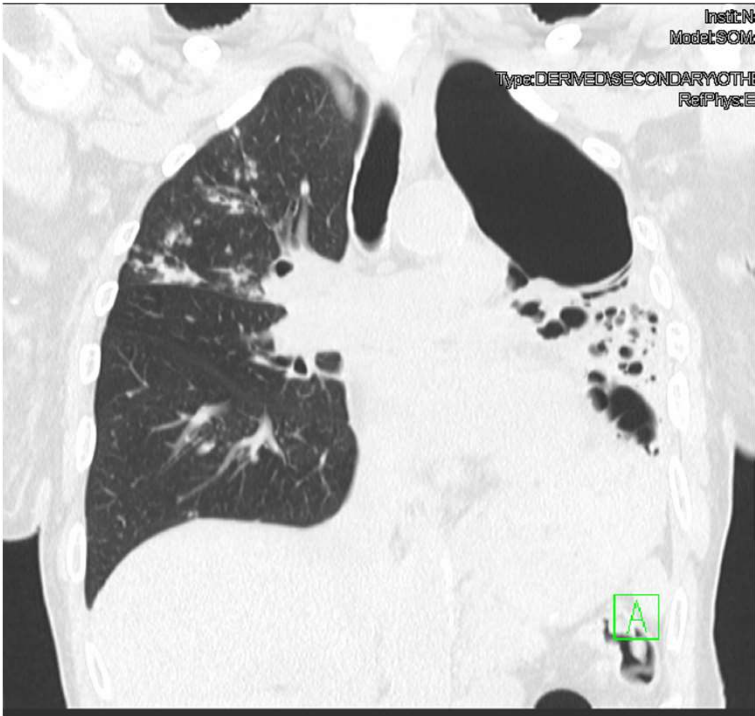
7/2023

11/2023



Lower lung

January 2021 to November 2023



Audience Question

- What regimen changes do you make?
 - 1) Azithromycin, clofazimine, linezolid/tezopolid + inhaled amikacin
 - 2) Azithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin/rifabutin + IV amikacin
 - 3) Ethambutol, clofazimine or bedaquiline + IV amikacin
 - 4) Ethambutol, clofazimine, bedaquiline + inhaled amikacin
 - 5) Rifabutin, clofazimine, bedaquiline + IV amikacin
 - 6) Ethambutol, clofazimine, bedaquiline, + IV amikacin + IV imipenem with IV ceftazidime

Drug Considerations

- **Azithromycin**: immunomodulatory, but QT-prolonging, another antibiotic to confound side effects
- **Tedizolid**: tedizolid on shortage, linezolid MIC rising to 32 (R)
- **Rifabutin/Rifampin**: Most likely to cause liver dysfunction and side effects in general, drug interactions
- **Imipenem + Ceftazidime**: good overlap with pseudomonas/GN treatment but evidence for effectiveness in *M. abscessus* vs. *MAC*
- **Ethambutol**: protects macrolide from drug resistance, does it do the same for the aminoglycoside? “Liver-sparing”, optic neuritis and neuropathy concerns
- **Bedaquiline** and **Clofazimine**: supportive but QT-prolonging, potential contributors to liver dysfunction

Bedaquiline (Sirturo)

- A diarylquinoline, bactericidal, inhibits the proton transfer chain for mycobacterial ATP synthase (required for energy generation)
- A paradigm-shifting drug in *M. tuberculosis*, but sadly not in NTM
- Ordered from MMS Solutions specialty pharmacy (CareFusion, formerly Cardinal Health), must be delivered to a physician's practice
- Johnson&Johnson financial assistance only for those without insurance (targeting TB patients)
- Off patent now for tuberculosis

Bedaquiline considerations

- Shares a mechanism of resistance with clofazimine
- Requires QT monitoring
 - ATS/CDC/ERS/IDSA 2019 Drug-Resistant-TB guideline:
 - baseline, 2 weeks, thereafter monthly
 - Baseline calcium, potassium, magnesium with correction as needed
 - More frequent EKGs if the QT is prolonged or increasing
- Nausea, joint pains, headache, chest pain
- Liver dysfunction

NJH Adult Day Unit Course (Data)

- Labs: CRP 2.84 mg/dL, AST 69/ALT 75, WBC 4.7, Hg 11.4, IgE 517
- Sputa:
 - *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (penem-R, otherwise S with low MICs)
 - *M. intracellulare* (amik 64 R, clari >64 R, linez 32 R)
 - rrl mutation for acquired macrolide resistance
 - **No rrs mutation for acquired aminoglycoside resistance**

Testing:

- EKG: incomplete RBBB, S1-Q3 pattern, QTc 464ms
- PFTs: FEV1 64%, FEV1/FVC 112%, DLCOcor 46%, DLVA 83%
- Esophagram: mild dysmotility, no reflux
- Tailored barium swallow: mild oropharyngeal dysphagia

NJH Adult Day Unit Course (Management)

Antibiotics:

- Stop azithromycin and tedizolid but continue clofazimine
- Recs: add IV amikacin, add bedaquiline, eventually add ethambutol
- Add ceftazidime for pseudomonas with the aim of keeping it and adding imipenem for dual Beta-lactam therapy for NTM
- Contacted local epraborole trial site (trial currently paused)

Airway clearance, Other:

- Flutter valve (OPEP) with in-line use of nebulized 7% hypertonic saline
- Apply for percussion vest and other oscillation & lung expansion device
- Swallow exercises for oropharyngeal dysphagia
- Gastroesophageal reflux lifestyle/behavioral changes
- Plan ***lung surgery (pneumonectomy)***

Subsequent Events

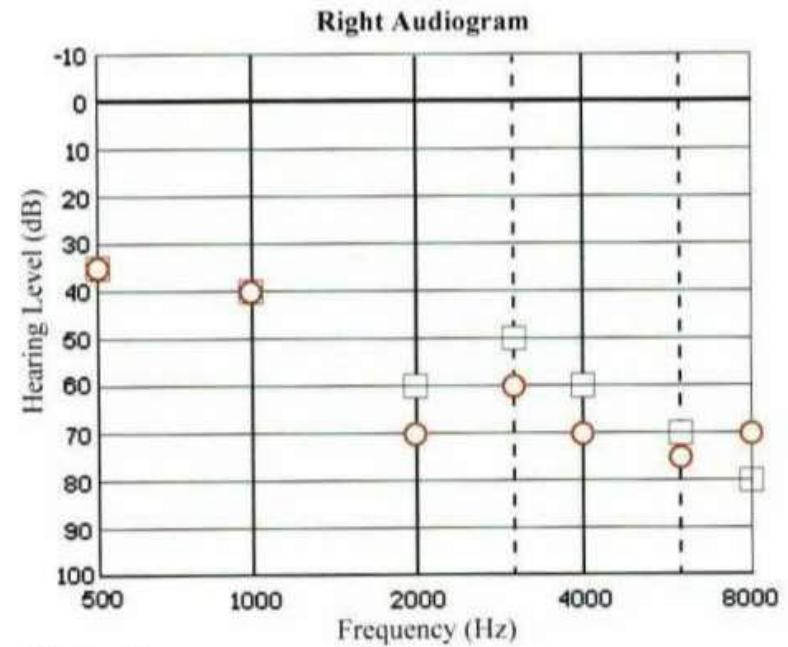
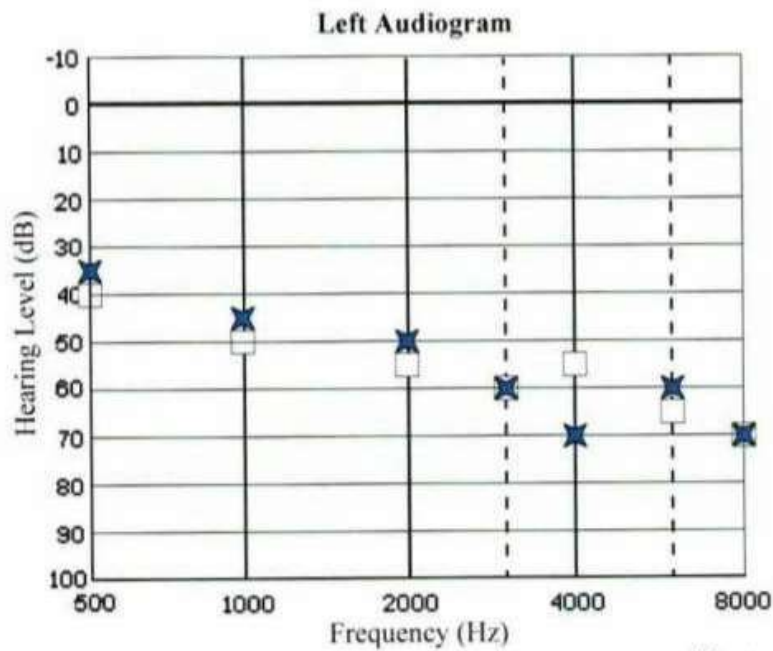
- 11/27/2023: Full-body itching attributed to imipenem while also on ceftazidime, stop imipenem before starting IV amikacin and bedaquiline
- 12/4/2023 Echo: EF 53%, calcific AV and MV leaflets, mild pulmonary hypertension (RVSP 39mmHg), cleared by cardiologist for lung surgery
- 12/17/2023: rash and hives attributed to bedaquiline; able to continue with hydroxyzine (delay: insurance approval)
- Told (falsely) she could only have one audiogram a year (Medicare)
- Difficult to obtain home lab draws in her remote area
- Asked to stop trazodone and zolpidem for sleep
- Oscillation/lung expansion device approved, delivered 1/4/2024
- 12/26/2023: amikacin peak 43, increase dose; LFTs uptrending

IV Amikacin

- Generally 15mg/kg ABW to start
 - Aim for C_{max} or peak to be 2-3x the MIC of the organism to amikacin
 - Adjust up for significant disease
 - Adjust down for hearing loss
-
- 1/10/2024: amikacin MIC 16 S, no rrs mutations
 - 1/8/2024: amikacin MIC 32 I, no rrs mutations
 - 12/6/2023: amikacin MIC 32 I, no rrs mutations
 - 12/5/2023: amikacin MIC 16 S, no rrs mutations
 - 11/14/2023: amikacin MIC **64 R**, (but) no rrs mutations
 - 11/13/2023: amikacin MIC 32 I, no rrs mutations
 - 11/3/2023: amikacin MIC 32 I, no rrs mutations
 - 11/2/2023: amikacin MIC 32 I, no rrs mutations
 - 11/1/2023: amikacin MIC 32 I, no rrs mutations
 - 4/13/2023: amikacin MIC 32

Audiometry on IV Amikacin

- 10/31/2023 (baseline, boxes) vs. 1/8/2024 (cross and circle)



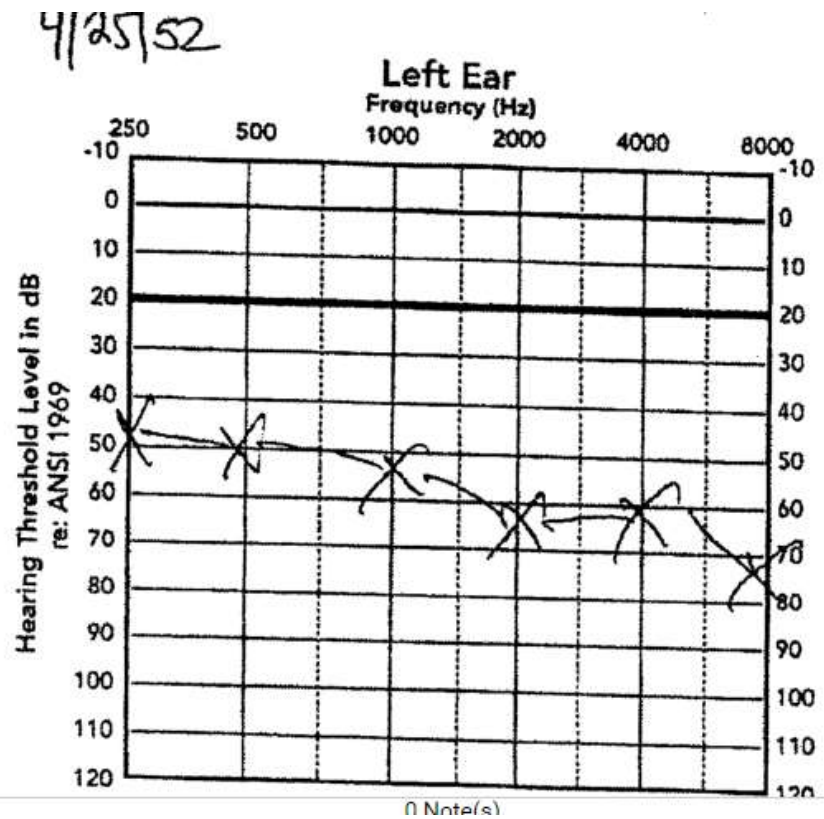
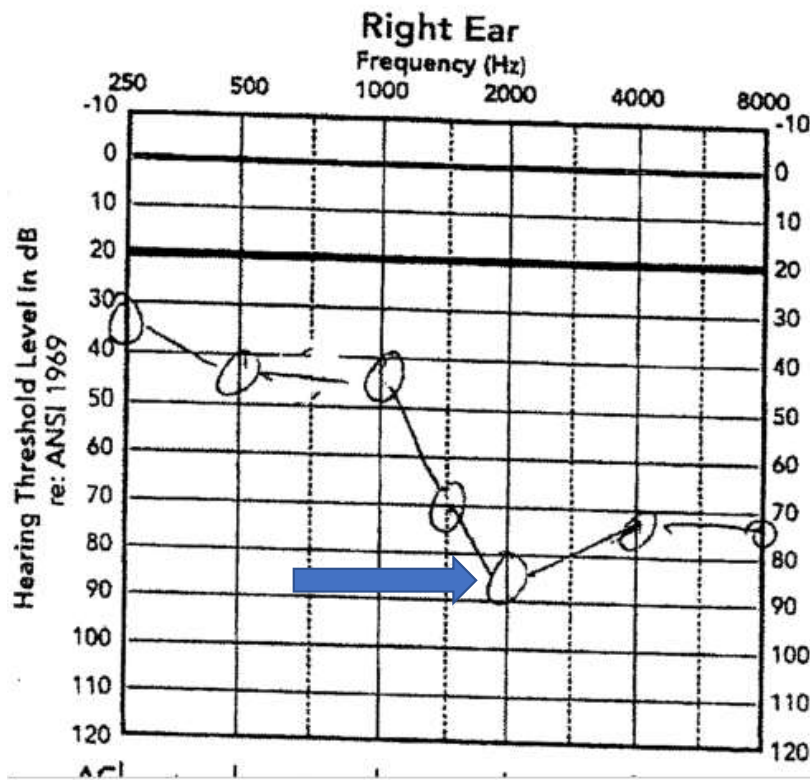
× Left ○ Right □ Baseline

Events around the time of surgery (1/10/2024)

- 1/11/2024: Atrial fibrillation: diltiazem augmented with amiodarone
- 1/19/2024: AST 146, ALT 142, Apos 142
 - IV amikacin continued
 - Bedaquiline held (half-life, terminal: ~5.5 months)
 - Clofazimine held (half-life: ~25 days, range 6.5-160)
- 1/29/2024: AST 282, ALT 197, Apos 213
 - Added back ethambutol 1000mg PO daily
 - Liver work-up recommended
- 1/31/2024: AST 289, ALT 260, Apos 219
 - Added back clofazimine 100mg PO daily ca. 2/15/2024
 - Cardiology stops amiodarone late 2/2024
- 3/7/2024: LFTs “improved”, no sputum production
 - Added back bedaquiline 200mg PO 3x/week
 - Cr 1.2, amikacin dose decreased (recent peak ca. 50)
- 4/15/2024: weight increasing but hearing issues, Cr 1.6
 - IV amikacin held, IVF ordered

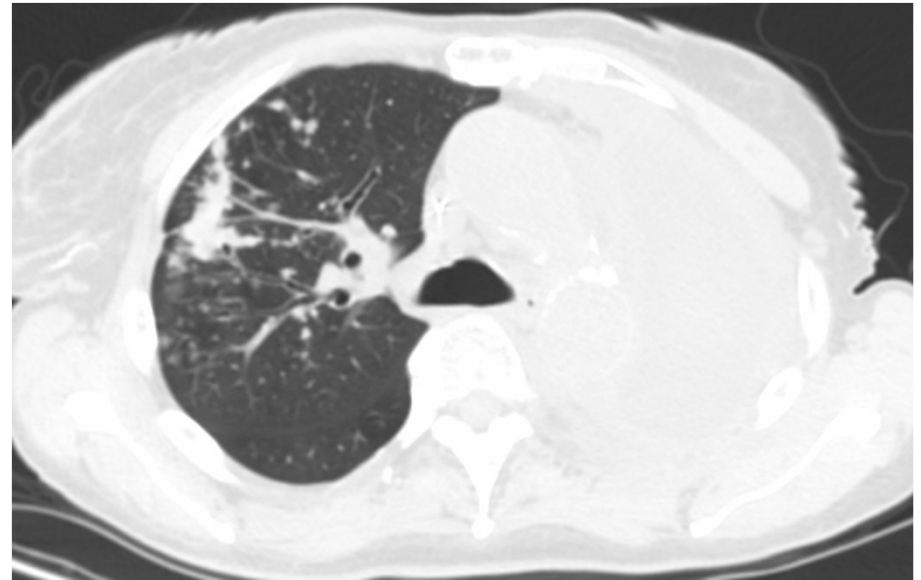
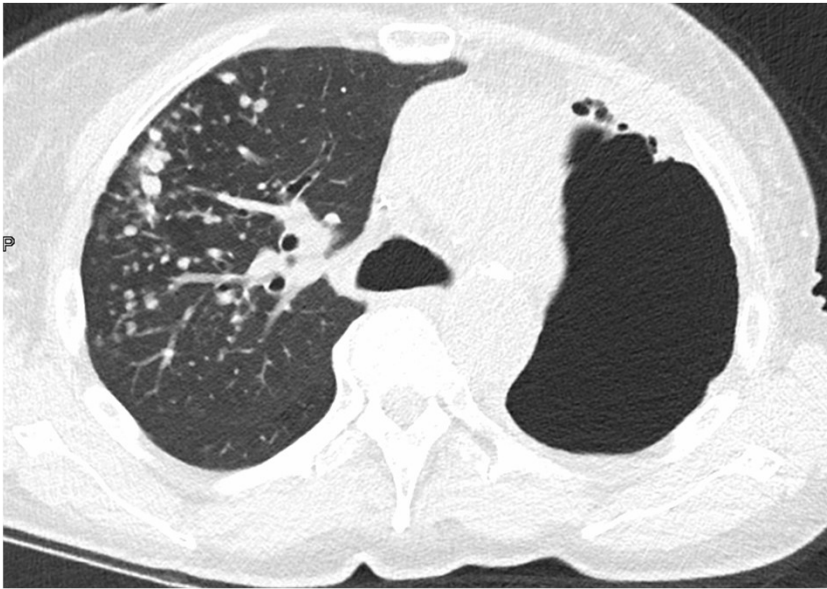
Latest Audiometry

- 2/15/2024 Audiogram



Follow-up Chest CT

- 1/8/2024 (left) vs. 3/5/2024 (right)



Potential Contributors to Macrolide Resistance

- Poor adherence
- Poor drug absorption (consider therapeutic drug monitoring)
- Weak regimens (especially lacking ethambutol)
- Insufficient strengthening of the regimen without ethambutol
- Large burden of infection (especially cavitary disease)

Take-Away Points

- IV amikacin early in cavitary MAC
- Consider lung surgery in difficult-to-treat cavitary infection
- Beware bacterial superinfection in cavitary lung disease (and fungal infection)
- Don't forget about predispositions (e.g., oropharyngeal dysphagia, GERD)
- Repeat MICs and molecular markers of drug resistance are helpful
- Close follow-up:
 - EKGs
 - Audiograms
 - Bloodwork
 - Drug reaction management
 - Airway clearance adherence
 - Aspiration management