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Micafungin as antifungal prophylaxis in non-transplanted haematological patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Fungal infections are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the haematological patients. These infections are mainly due to *Candida* spp. and *Aspergillus* spp. Mortality by these infections is high, but rates have descended in the latest series due to better antifungal agents. Echinocandins are, *in vitro*, very active against *Candida* and *Aspergillus* spp. The objective of the study is to analyse the efficacy and safety of micafungin in the antifungal prophylaxis of haematological patients on chemotherapy.

Material and methods. A multicentre, observational retrospective study was performed in 7 Haematology Departments in Spain. Patients admitted to these departments with chemotherapy or immunosuppressive treatment, and who had received antifungal prophylaxis with micafungin between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2014 were included.

Results. There were 5 cases of probable or proven fungal infection (4.8%) according to the 2008 EORTC criteria: 2 proven, 3 probable. The types of fungal infection were 3 aspergillosis and 2 candidiasis. There were no drop-outs from the prophylaxis with micafungin due to toxicity.

Conclusion. Micafungin is an antifungal agent which, used in prophylaxis, has demonstrated good efficacy and an excellent toxicity profile, making it an apparently interesting option in patients requiring antifungal prophylaxis during their hospitalisation episode.

Key words: fungal, *Aspergillus*, prophylaxis, toxicity, echinocandins.

Micafungina como profilaxis antifúngica en pacientes hematológicos no trasplantados

RESUMEN

Introducción. Las infecciones fúngicas son una importante causa de morbilidad y mortalidad en los pacientes hematológicos. Estas infecciones son principalmente debidas a *Candida* spp. y *Aspergillus* spp. La mortalidad debida a estas infecciones es alta, pero ha descendido a lo largo de las últimas series gracias a los mejores agentes antifúngicos. Las equinocandinas son, *in vitro*, muy activas contra *Candida* y *Aspergillus* spp. El objetivo de este estudio es analizar la eficacia y seguridad de micafungina en la profilaxis antifúngica de pacientes hematológicos en tratamiento quimioterápico.

Material y métodos. Un estudio multicéntrico, observacional, retrospectivo se llevó a cabo en 7 servicios de Hematología en España. Se incluyeron los pacientes ingresados con quimioterapia o tratamiento inmunosupresor que hubieran recibido micafungina como profilaxis entre el 1 de enero de 2009 y el 31 de diciembre de 2014.

Resultados. Hubo 5 casos de infección fúngica probable o probada (4,8%) según los criterios de la EORTC de 2008: 2 probadas, 3 probables. Las infecciones fúngicas fueron 3 aspergilosis y 2 candidiasis. No hubo ningún abandono de la profilaxis con micafungina debido a toxicidad.

Conclusión. Micafungina es un agente antifúngico que, usado en profilaxis, ha demostrado buena eficacia y excelente perfil de toxicidad, siendo una opción interesante en pacientes que requieren profilaxis antifúngica durante su hospitalización.

Palabras clave: hongos, *Aspergillus*, profilaxis, toxicidad, equinocandinas.

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INTRODUCTION

Fungal infections are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in haematological patients, particularly in at high risk of fungal infection patients [1, 2]. The increase in the number of individuals with some type of immunosuppression, is the most important cause in the increase of this type of infections. Approximately 10% -50% of haematological patients with marked neutropenia or recipients of a haematopoietic stem cell transplant have an episode of Invasive Fungal Infection (IFI) during the evolution of their disease. These infections are mainly due to *Candida* spp. and *Aspergillus* spp. [2-4]. Mortality by these infections is usually high, due to the difficulty involved in making an early diagnosis. Fortunately, mortality rates for aspergillosis have gradually descended in the latest series and this is fundamentally due to two important breakthroughs. On the one hand, the improvement in early diagnostic techniques, such as galactomannan, aspergillus PCR and imaging techniques. On the other hand, the advent of antifungal agents with greater efficacy and good tolerance used for prophylactic, empirical, pre-emptive and targeted treatment [5, 6]. Echinocandins are very active in vitro against *Candida* and *Aspergillus* spp. [7], which have proven their efficacy in the prophylaxis of fungal infection [8]. Micafungin, as opposed to the other echinocandins, presents a better activity against certain strains of *Candida* spp., classically *Candida glabrata* [7, 9] and also against *Aspergillus* spp. [8, 10]. It has a low potential for drug interactions [11-14], which could make it interesting in the case of patients requiring concomitant medication and it can be given to patients with moderate liver failure in whom the azoles, the reference drugs in prophylaxis, have certain limitations [15]. This is why there are consensus-based documents that point to the advantages of this drug in prophylaxis [16]. There is published experience with micafungin in the primary prophylaxis of haematological patients in the context of haematopoietic stem cell transplant and acute myeloid leukaemias induction therapy [17, 18]. International guidelines provide a recommendation for micafungin, both in prophylaxis and in the treatment of the candidiasis [4, 19-21]

Some Spanish centres have accumulated experience in primary prophylaxis with micafungin in patients admitted to haematology departments undergoing chemotherapy in whom a prolonged period of neutropenia is expected and in whom azoles might constitute a problem of tolerability due to drug interactions, liver alterations, long QT syndrome or intolerance. There is a great deal of experience published with micafungin in the antifungal prophylaxis of patients undergoing haematopoietic stem cell transplant [22-26]. However, experience is more limited in non-transplanted patients. Therefore, the evaluation of the efficacy and safety of antifungal prophylaxis with micafungin in haematological patients undergoing chemotherapy is an interesting area of investigation, and therefore we are proposing a retrospective analysis of patients undergoing chemotherapy who have received prophylactic antifungal treatment with micafungin. The objective of the study is to analyse the efficacy and safety of micafungin in the anti-

fungal prophylaxis of haematological patients on chemotherapy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A multicentre, observational retrospective study was performed in 7 Haematology Departments in Spain. All the patients admitted to these departments that had received chemotherapy or immunosuppressive treatment for their haematological disease and who had received antifungal prophylaxis with micafungin over 5 consecutive days in the period comprised between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2014 were included. Each patient's observation period ended when they were discharged for any reason. Micafungin was administered intravenously at a dose of 50 mg a day.

The data were obtained from the patients' health history by means of a case report form (CRF) requested from the Alce Ingenieria company, whereas the SPSS statistical application was used for the statistical analysis.

The possible, probable or proven fungal infection criteria were consistent with those described by the Invasive Fungal Infections Cooperative Group of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) of 2008 [27].

The objective was to analyse the efficacy and safety of micafungin in the antifungal prophylaxis of haematological patients on chemotherapy. The efficacy of antifungal prophylaxis was defined as the absence of diagnosed or suspected fungal infection during the prophylaxis period with micafungin. For this purpose, the daily dose used, the days of prophylaxis, the reason for the end of treatment, the need to change the anti-fungal agent or the dose of micafungin, the reasons for the change, as well as the results of the different diagnostic tests performed such as cultures, serologies or radiological tests, were analysed. With regard to safety, micafungin's tolerability and safety were analysed on the basis of adverse reactions recorded in the medical history as being attributable to the treatment with micafungin, as well as the degree of the adverse reaction.

RESULTS

A total of 104 episodes corresponding to 89 haematological patients from 7 hospitals in Spain were analysed. The patients' baseline characteristics can be observed in table 1. The median patient age was 59 years (range 19-84), 55 were men and 34 were woman. The patients presented the following haematological diseases: Forty-three episodes of acute myeloid leukaemia (41.3%), thirty-one episodes of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (29.8%), ten episodes of lymphoma (9.6%), nine episodes of aplastic anemia (8.7%) and eleven episodes of other haematological conditions (10.6%). The median of days of hospitalisation for the episodes was 31.5 days. In 63 episodes reported (60.6%), micafungin was given as prophylaxis following the diagnosis. It should be emphasised that in 19 episodes (18.3%), the patients were in relapse, partial response

Table 1	Patients' baseline and demographic characteristics
	Age [median (range)]: 59 years (19-84 years)
	Sex
	Male: 55 patients (61.8%)
	Female: 34 patients (38.2%)
	Haematological disease
	Acute myeloblastic leukaemia: 43 episodes (41.3%)
	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: 31 episodes (29.8%)
	Lymphoma: 10 episodes (9.6%)
	Bone marrow aplasia: 9 episodes (8.7%)
	Others: 11 episodes (10.6%)
	Situation of the disease
	Diagnosis: 63 patients (60.6%)
	Complete remission: 20 patients (19.2%)
	Partial response: 7 patients (6.7%)
	Relapse: 11 patients (10.6%)
	Salvage: 0 patients (0%)
	Resistant: 1 patient (1%)
	Unknown: 2 patients (1.2%)
	Total: 104 episodes
	Days' hospitalisation: 31.5 days (range 4-451)

Table 2	Reasons for the use of micafungin. (More than one reason could be chosen).
Prophylaxis	95
Protocol	13
Failure of previous antifungal	2
Limiting drug interactions	4
Liver dysfunctions	15
Severe mucositis	7
Long QT syndrome	1
Other reason	31

Table 3	Reasons for ending prophylaxis with micafungin in 101 of the 104 total episodes.
End of prophylaxis	65 (64.4%)
Adverse reaction	0 (0%)
Empirical treatment	19 (18.8)
Change of antifungal	7 (6.9%)
Other	10 (9.9%)
Total	101 evaluable episodes

or resistant; in other words, with uncontrolled haematological disease.

In most of the episodes (95) micafungin was the selected drug as prophylaxis because of the center practice. Some of the other reasons for the choice were drug interactions with the use of other antifungals (4), liver dysfunctions (15), severe mucositis (7) or long QT syndrome (1). The results are displayed in greater detail in table 2.

The median days of use of micafungin was 18 days (range 5-384) at a dose of 50 mg/day. We have data from 101 of the 104 episodes with regard to the reason for the end of prophylaxis. There were no drop-outs from the prophylaxis with micafungin due to toxicity, and the prophylaxis was finished when the neutropenia period ended in 64.4% of the cases. Empirical antifungal treatment was initiated in 19 episodes (18.8%), the antifungal was changed on 7 occasions, and in 10 cases the prophylaxis was finished for other reasons. The data are shown in table 3. 91 of the 104 episodes (87.5%) presented neutropenia (<500 neutrophils/mm³), with a median duration of 22 days. There were 59 episodes of fever (56.7%) and 45 episodes (43.3%) without fever during hospitalisation. There were 5 cases of probable or proven fungal infection (4.8%) according to the 2008 EORTC criteria: 2 proven and 3 probable. We have eliminated 4 possible fungal infections because probably there are not an IFI. The types of fungal infection were 3

Table 4	Development of fungal infection
Probable or proven fungal infection	
NO	99 episodes (95.2%)
YES	5 episodes (4.8%)
Total	104 episodes
EORTC criteria	
Probable	3 (60%)
Proven	2 (40%)

EORTC : European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer

probable aspergillosis and 2 proven candidiasis. The data are shown in table 4. Of the 26 patients that needed to start empirical antifungal treatment or a change of antifungal, probable or proven fungal infection according to the EORTC criteria was only confirmed in 5 cases (19.2%). In other words, 80.8% of the patients who were switched from micafungin to other antifungals did not ultimately develop an IFI. Twelve (11.7%) of the 89 patients recruited to the study died, although only 2 of them were diagnosed with fungal infection. 88.3% of the cases were discharged due to clinical improvement.

DISCUSSION

Fungal infections are a serious complication in haematological patients and are associated with a high rate of mortality. One of the most commonly used strategies is prophylaxis in patients at risk. The azoles are the drugs that have been used most in prophylaxis in haematological patients. However, we know that they have a toxicity profile that renders them incompatible with other drugs or the patients' clinical situations. For this purpose, other families of drugs that may be used in prophylaxis are needed. Of all the requirements that a prophylactic drug must meet, one of the most important ones is good efficacy, but the drugs must be safe and easy to administer. Micafungin is an agent that is widely used in the haematological population for the prevention of IFI. There are works involving prophylaxis with micafungin in homogeneous populations of patients, such as in acute induction leukaemias. It has been compared to posaconazole in patients with acute leukaemias and myelodysplastic syndromes on induction treatment in a randomised study, proving to be a safe prophylactic alternative in this type of patients [28]. It has also been compared to fluconazole and traconazole in patients undergoing haploidentical transplantation, presenting good efficacy [29]. We also have data from a meta-analysis performed with 1,049 cases and 959 controls, confirming that micafungin had a significantly higher treatment success rate than the other antifungals, with a better secure profile [30]. However, there are no published data with more heterogeneous patient populations in real practice. This study shows one of the largest populations studied to date on prophylaxis with micafungin. The incidence of probable or proven invasive fungal infection in our study population is 4,8%, similar to that which is published in other series [2-4], particularly considering that a large part of the population of our study were high-risk patients diagnosed with acute leukaemias. In most of these cases, the causal agent was *Aspergillus* spp, although none of the proven IFI were caused by this fungus, but rather by *Candida* spp. With regard to drug safety, it was a drug with an excellent toxicity profile that did not require any withdrawals due to toxicity. What is more, in some cases it was the drug of choice after toxicity by previous prophylaxis.

This study has important limitations, particularly on account of its retrospective nature. Similarly, the patients are very heterogeneous, although we consider this to be part of our hospitals' daily practice. New prospective studies in different haematological populations would be very interesting in order to confirm these data.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None to declare

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