



# SPÉCIFICITÉS PHARMACOLOGIQUES DE L'ANTIBIOTHÉRAPIE AU COURS DU SEPSIS

---

Enseignement national DESMIR

7 décembre 2022

Etienne de Montmollin

Service de médecine intensive et réanimation infectieuse

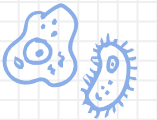
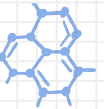
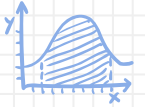
Hôpital Bichat – Claude Bernard, APHP, Paris



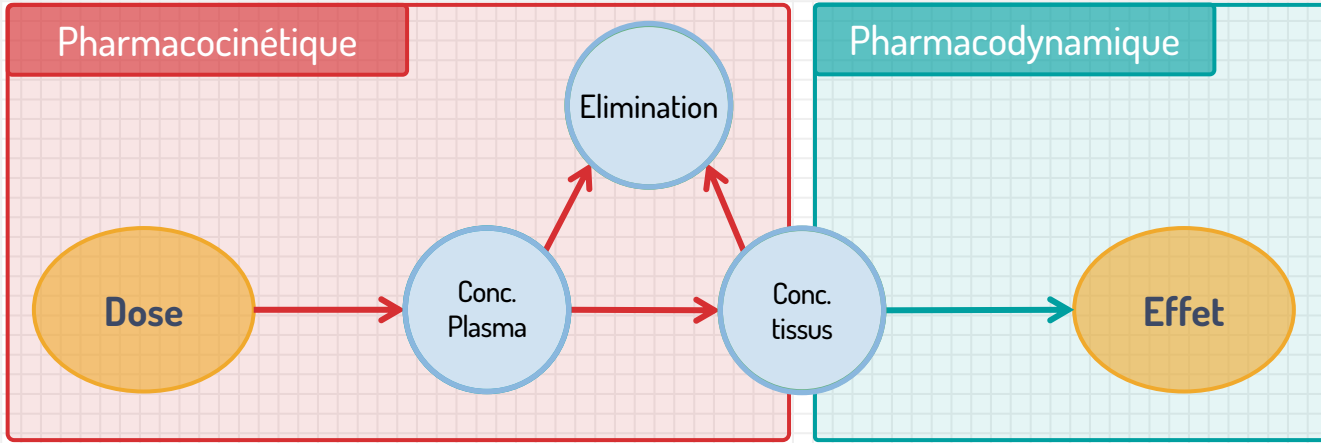
# Les grandes notions abordées

---

- X Particularités pharmacologiques du patient septique
- X Caractéristiques pharmacologiques des grandes classes d'antibiotiques
- X Optimisation et surveillance
  - X Beta-lactamines
  - X Aminosides
  - X Glycopeptides



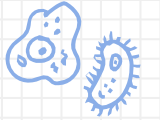
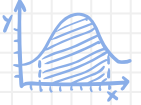
# Rappels de pharmacologie générale



Augmentation du Volume de distribution  
Variabilité inter et intra-individuelle

Germes de sensibilité diminuée

Patient de soins critiques



# Pharmacologie des grandes classes d'antibiotiques

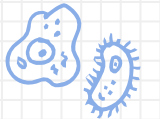
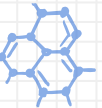
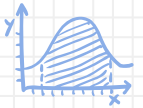
---

## Pharmacocinétique

- Hydrophilie/lipophilie
- Volume de distribution
- Elimination urinaire/hépatique

## Pharmacodynamique

- Temps dépendance
- Concentration dépendance
- Profil mixte (AUC/CMI)



# Pharmacologie des grandes classes d'antibiotiques

---

PK générale

Antibiotiques hydrophiles

Faible volume de distribution  
Clairance rénale prédominante  
Pénétration intracellulaire faible

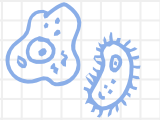
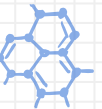
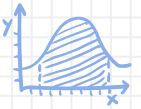
Exemples

$\beta$ -lactamines  
Aminosides  
Glycopeptides  
Linézolide  
Colistine

Antibiotiques lipophiles

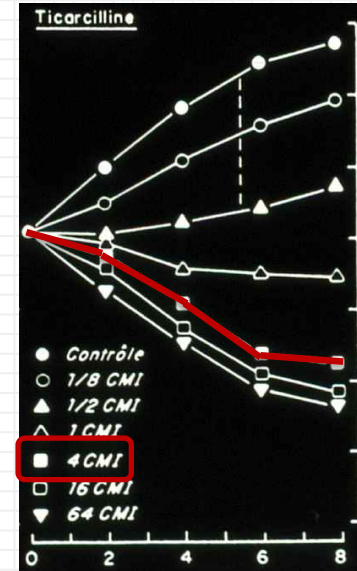
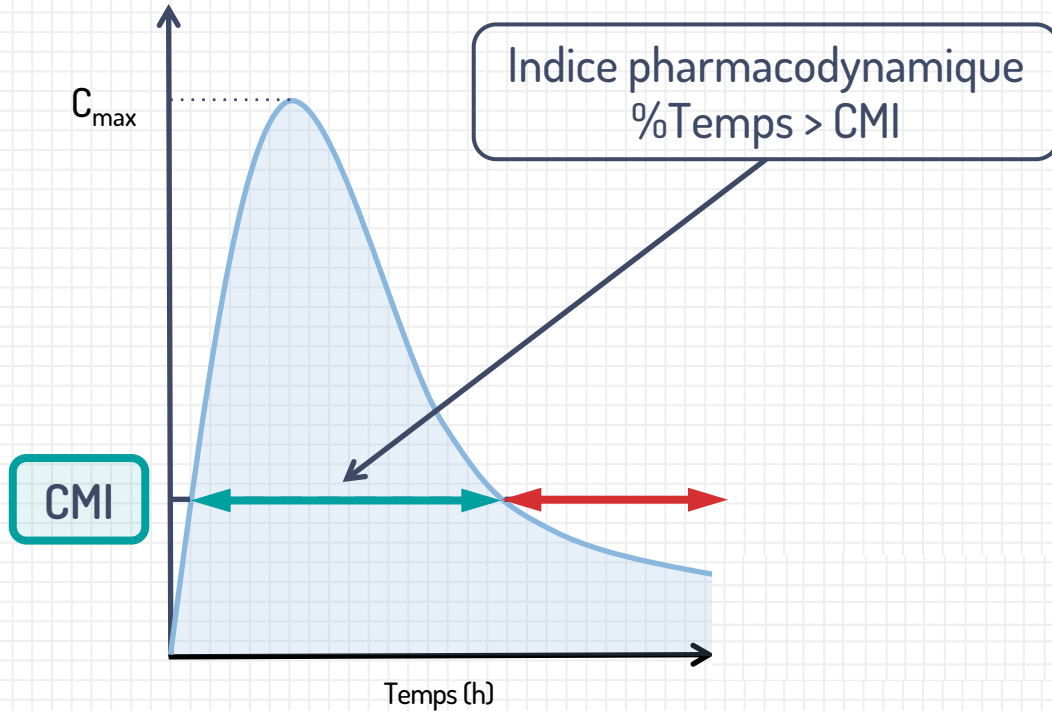
Volume de distribution élevé  
Clairance hépatique prédominante  
Bonne pénétration intracellulaire

Fluoroquinolones  
Macrolides  
Tigécycline



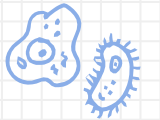
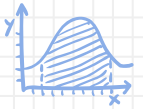
# Efficacité temps-dépendante

## Les beta-lactamines



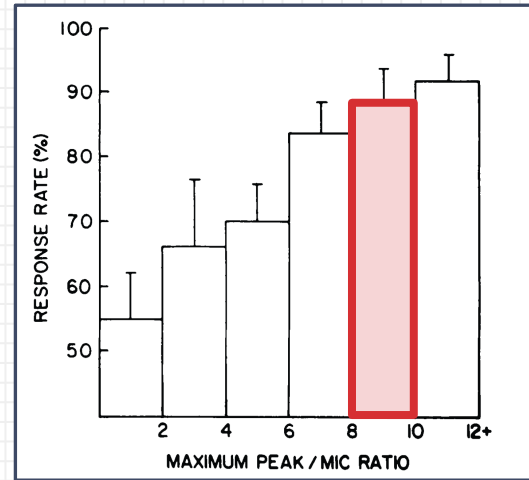
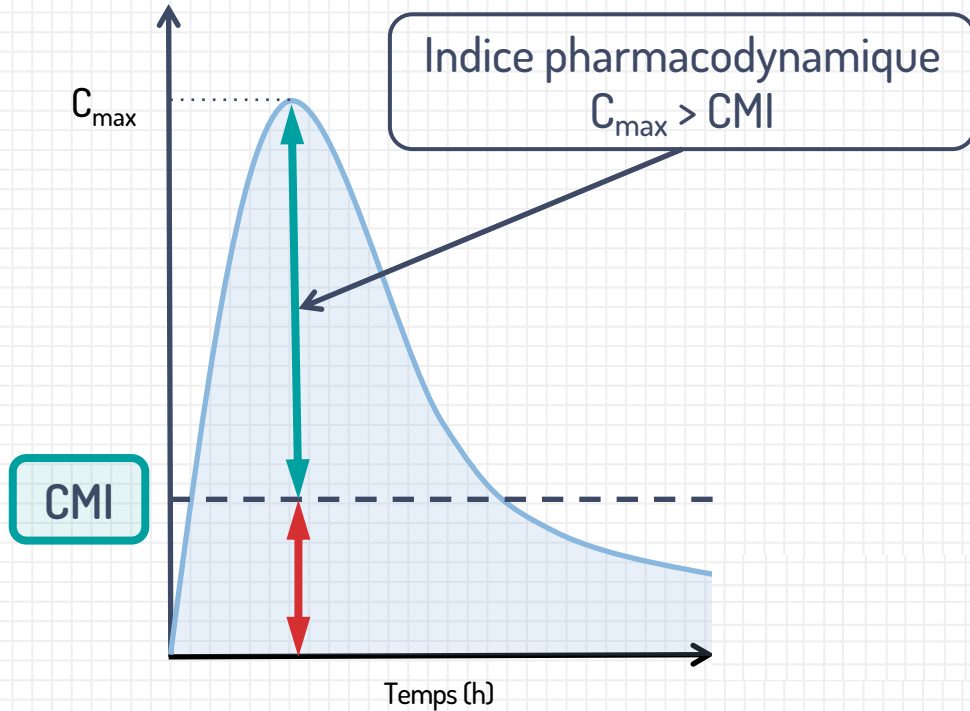
### Objectifs

- 4-6 x CMI
- 100% du temps

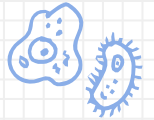
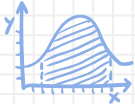


# Efficacité concentration-dépendante

Aminosides, daptomycine

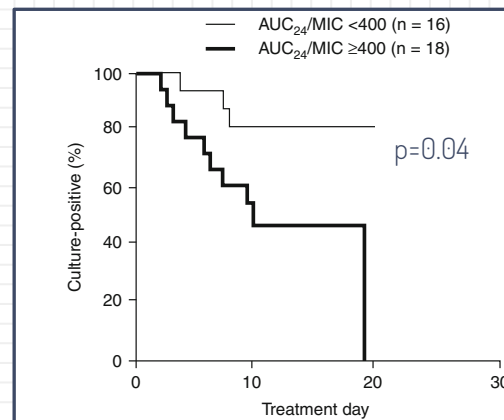
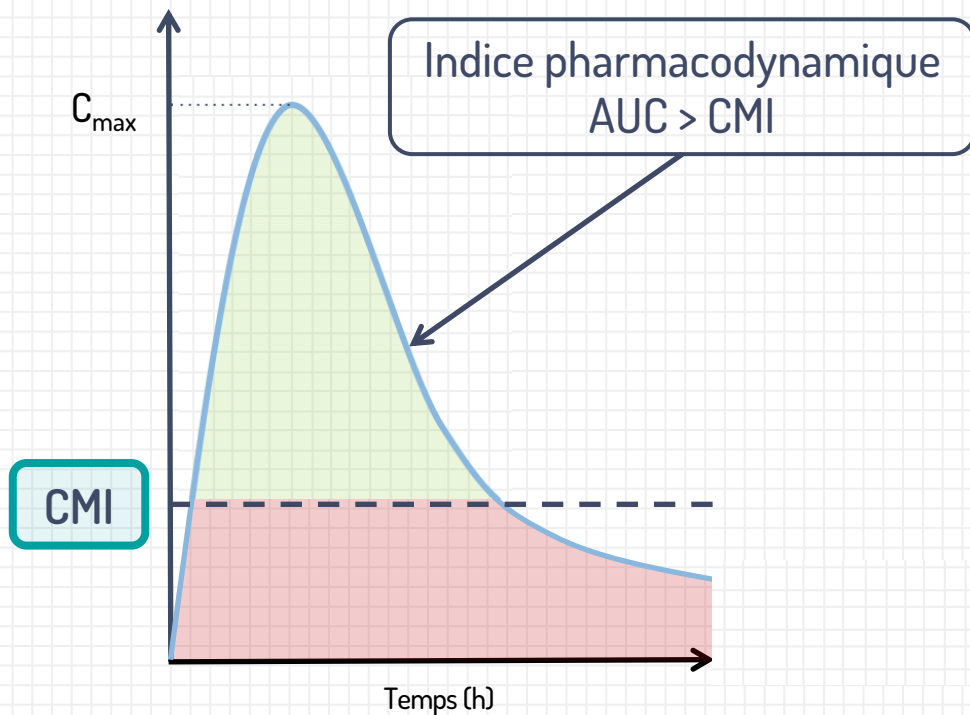


**Objectif**  
 $C_{max}/CMI = 8-10$



# Profils mixtes

Glycopeptides, fluoroquinolones



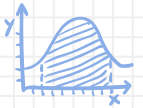
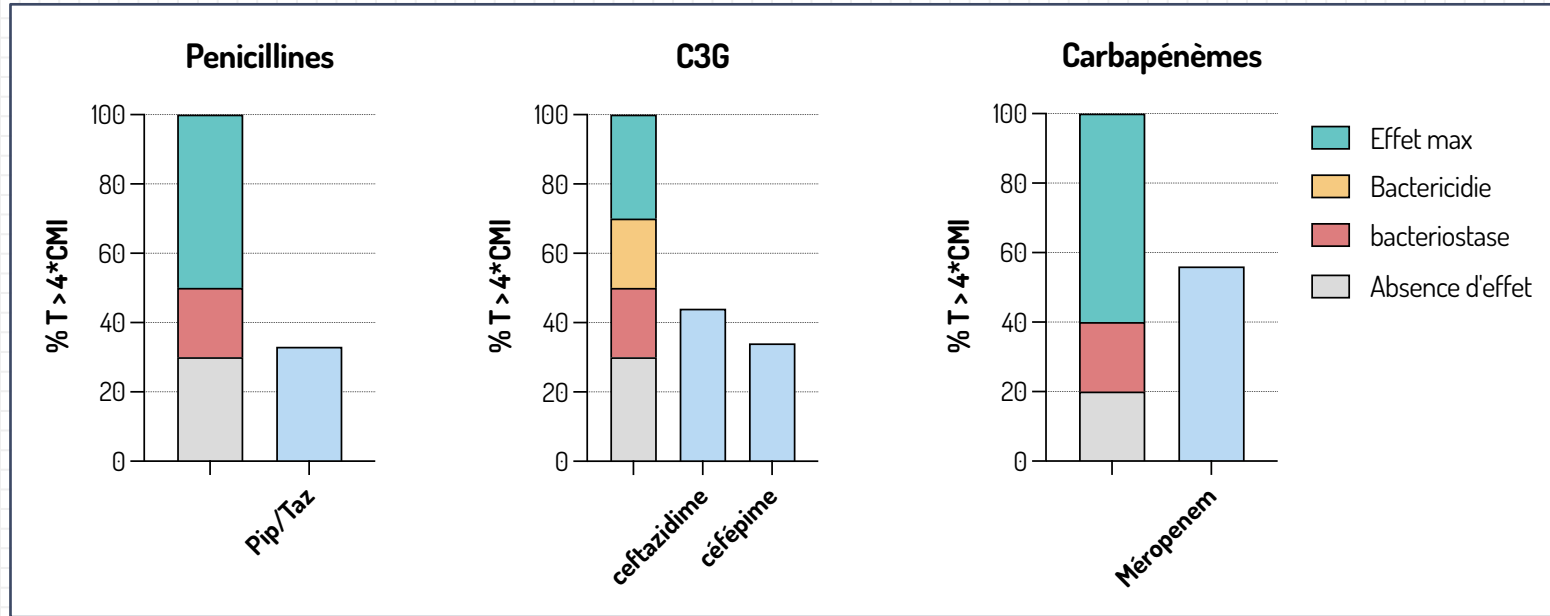
**Objectif**  
 $AUC_{24h}/CMI : 400-600$





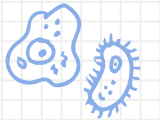
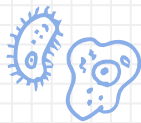
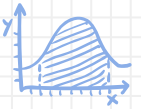
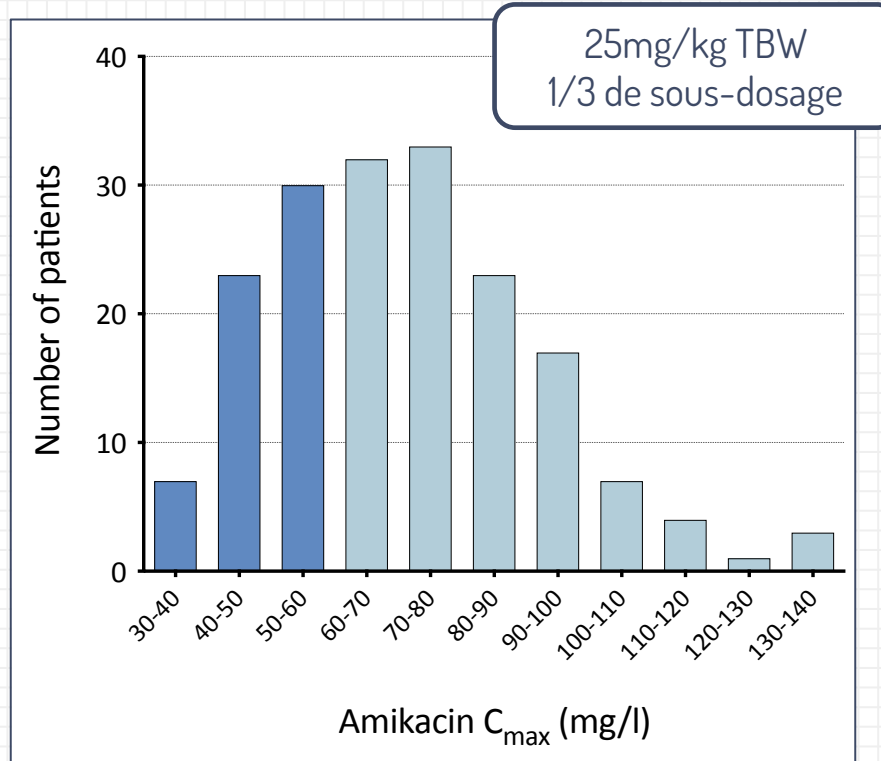
# Pratique clinique :

## Les objectifs pharmacodynamiques sont-ils atteints?



# Pratique clinique :

Les objectifs pharmacodynamiques sont-ils atteints?



# Comment optimiser une antibiothérapie en réanimation?

---

**X Adapter l'administration à l'indice pharmacodynamique**

**X Administrer les bonnes doses**

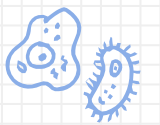
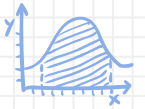
- Dose de charge si perfusion prolongée ou continue
- Pas d'adaptation au DFG dans les 12-24 premières heures

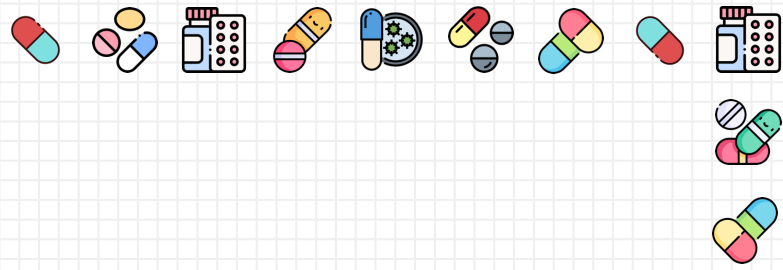
**X Connaître les patients à risque de sous dosage**

- Augmentation du volume de distribution
- Patients hyperclairants (DFG > 130 mL/min)

**X Surveillance des taux plasmatiques**

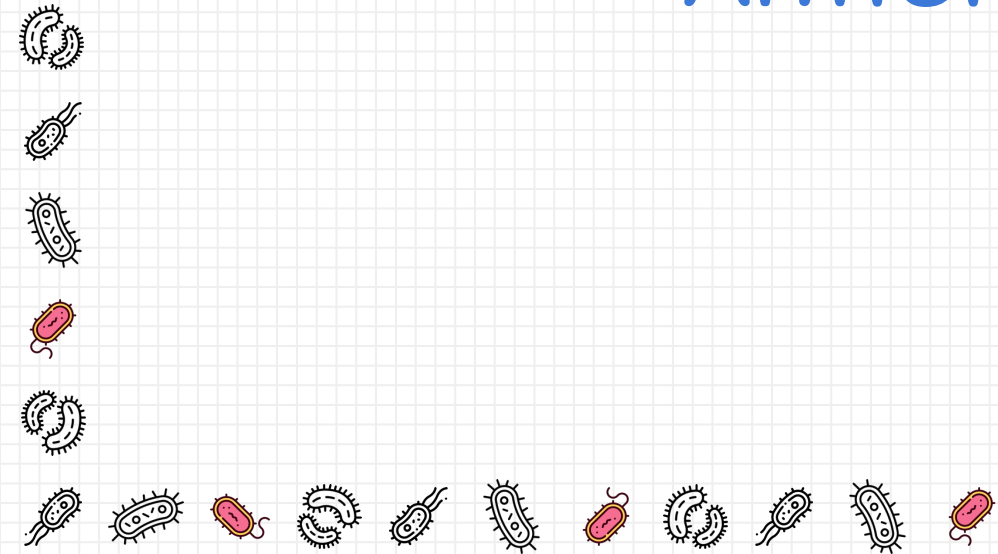
- En routine pour beta-lactamines, glycopeptides et aminosides





# Antibio-optimisation

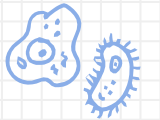
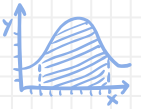
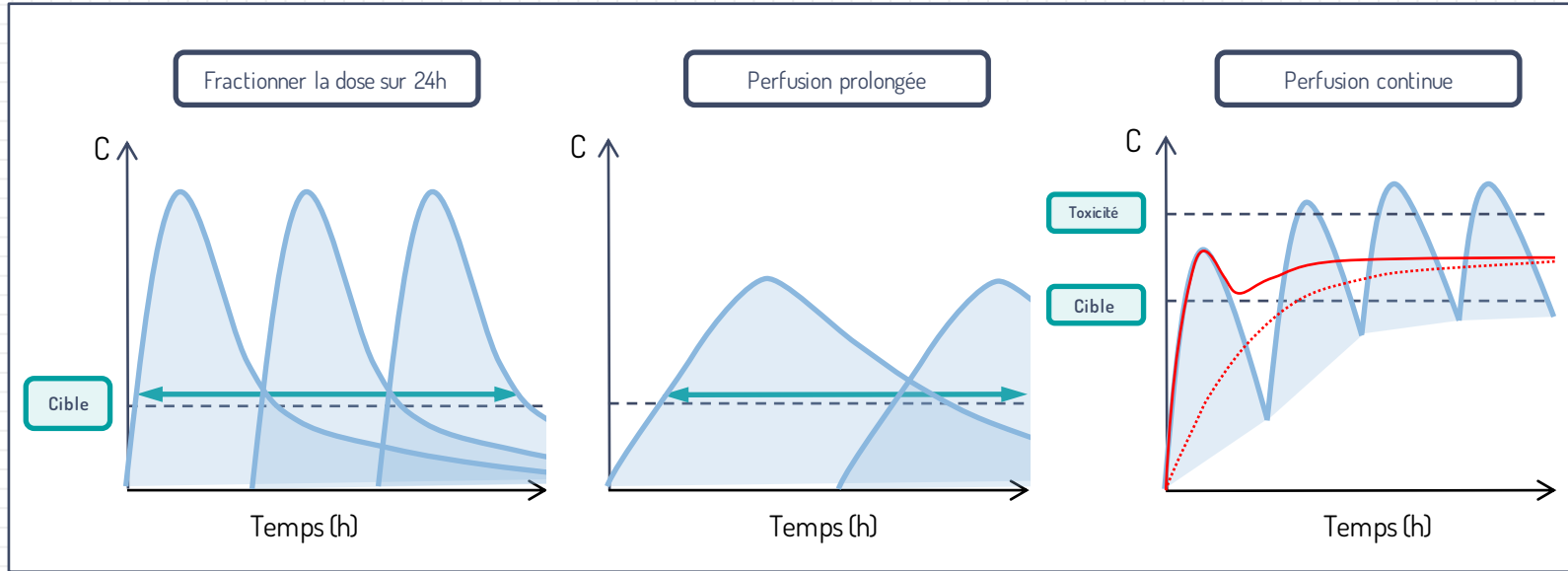
## Beta-lactamines



# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

## Utilisation de la pharmacodynamie en pratique

---

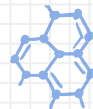
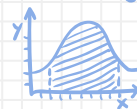


# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

## Un bon dosage pour anticiper l'augmentation du Vd

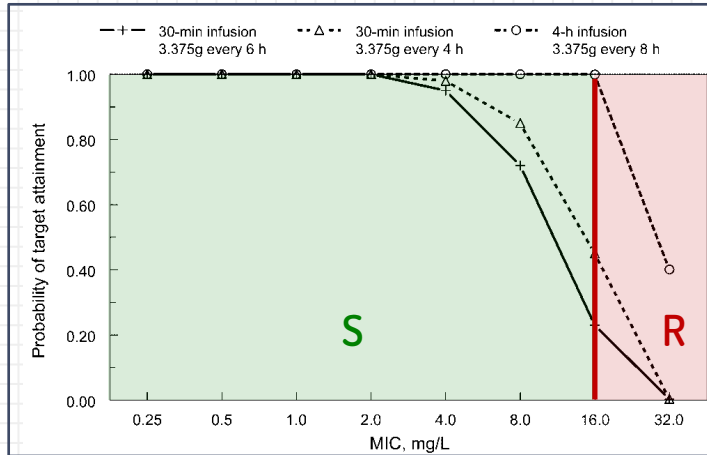
---

Molécule	Dosage recommandé en réanimation	Mode d'administration recommandé
Piperacilline / Tazobactam	<b>4g toutes les 6h 16g par 24h</b>	<b>Dose de charge + perfusion prolongée Dose de charge 4g + perfusion continue</b>
Ceftazidime	<b>6g par 24h</b>	<b>Dose de charge 2g + perfusion continue</b>
Céfépime	<b>6g par 24h</b>	<b>Dose de charge 2g + perfusion continue</b>
Imipénem / Cilastatine	<b>1g toutes les 6h</b>	<b>Perfusion intermittente</b>
Méropenem	<b>2g toutes les 8h 6g par 24h</b>	<b>Perfusion intermittente Dose de charge 2g + perfusion continue</b>
Aztréonam	<b>1 à 2g toutes les 6h</b>	<b>Perfusion intermittente</b>

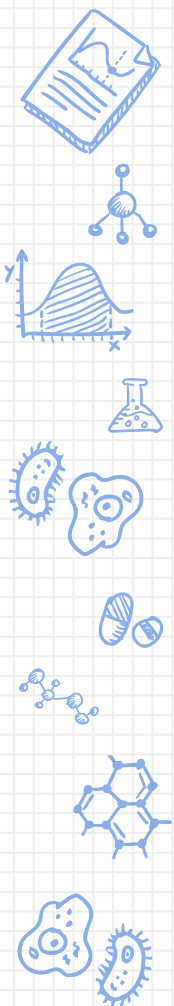
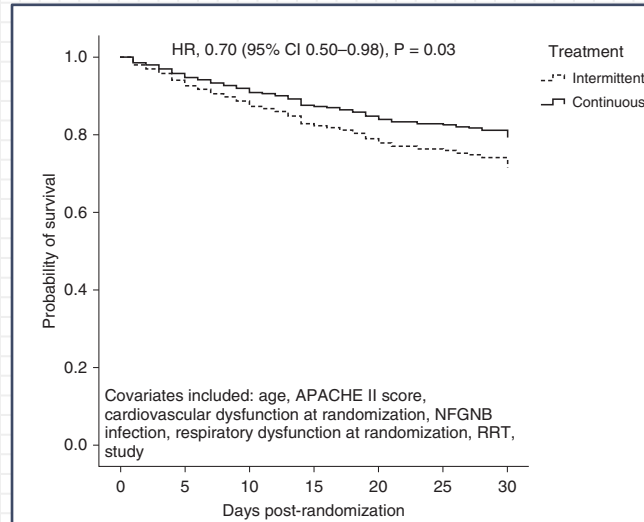


# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

## In vitro



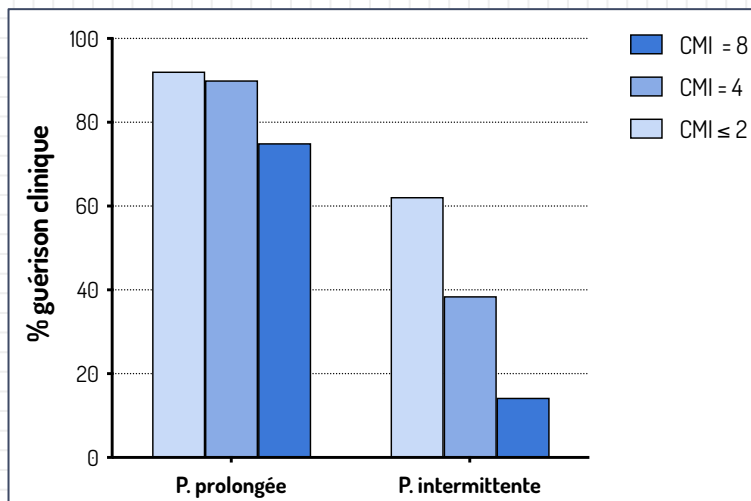
## In vivo



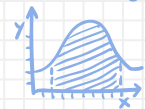
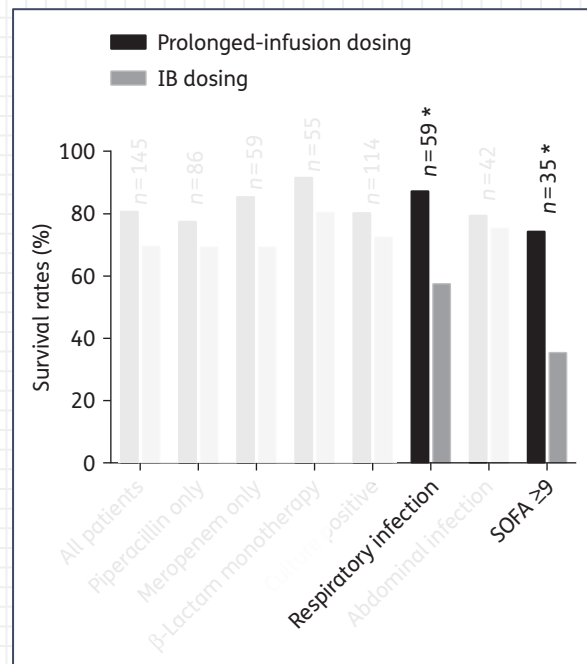
# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

Does one size fit all?

## Selon la CMI



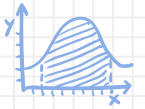
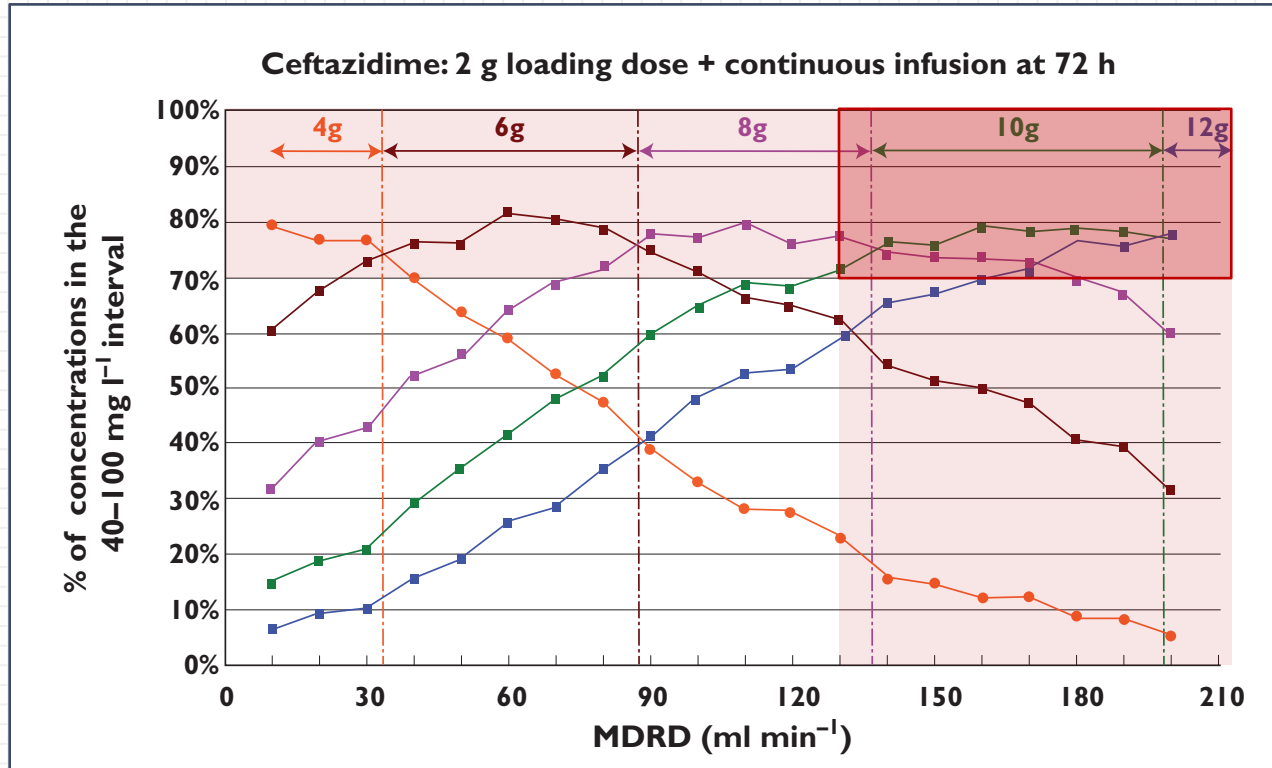
## Selon site d'infection





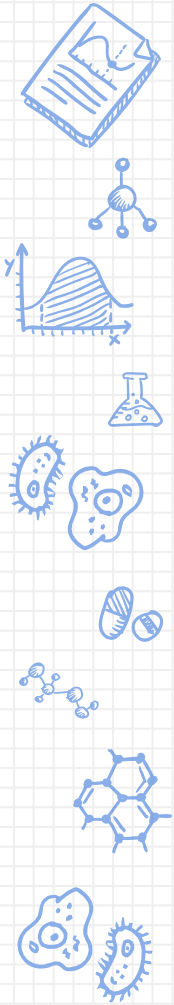
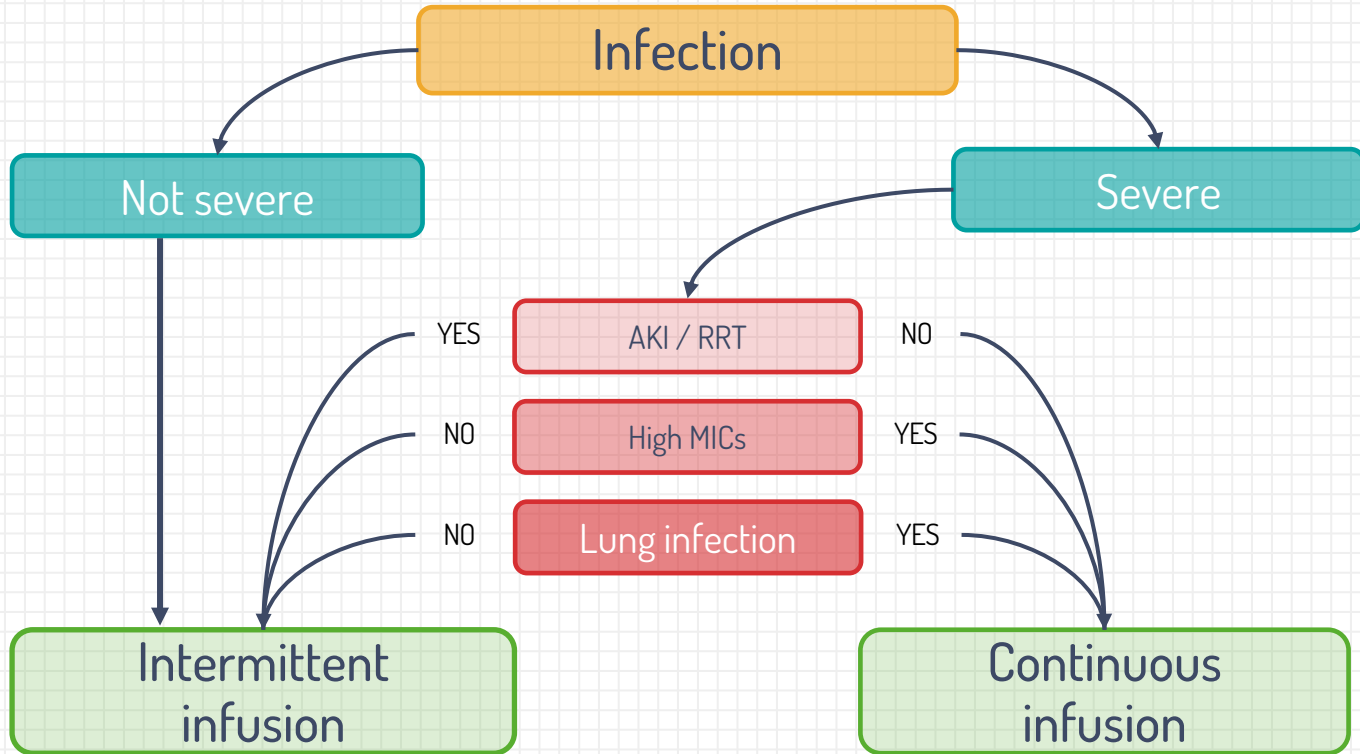
# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

Attention aux patients hyperfiltrant !



# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

Does one size fit all?



# Optimisation des beta-lactamines

## Surveillance des taux plasmatiques

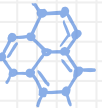
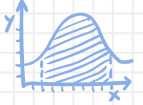
---

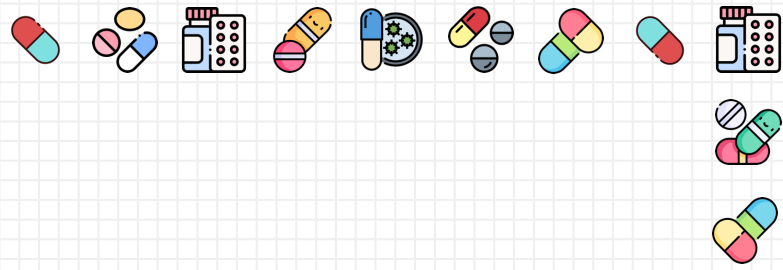
**X** Recommandé chez tout patient critique devant :

- Grande variabilité inter- et intra-individuelle du Vd
- Clairance rénale prédominante
- Surdosages de + en + fréquents et neurotoxicité

**X** Objectif de  $C_{\min}$  ou  $C_{\text{plateau}} > 4 * \text{CMI}$

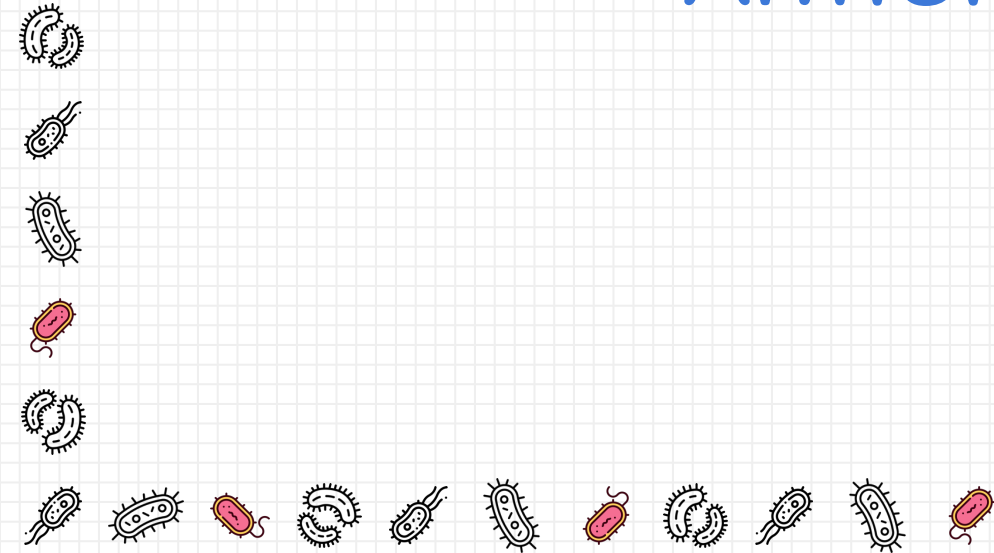
**X** A obtenir dans les 24-48h de l'initiation du traitement





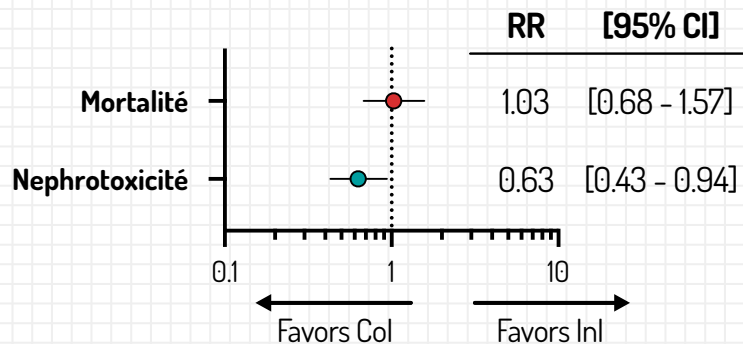
# Antibio-optimisation

## Glycopeptides



# Optimisation des glycopeptides

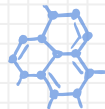
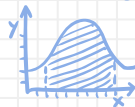
## Perfusion intermittente ou continue?



## X Néphrotoxicité majorée par

- Co-néphrotoxiques
- Choc septique
- Hautes doses
- Traitement prolongé

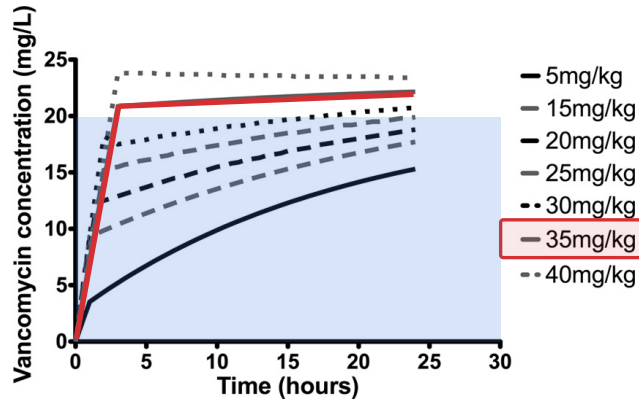
=> Patient de réanimation très haut risque



# Optimisation des glycopeptides

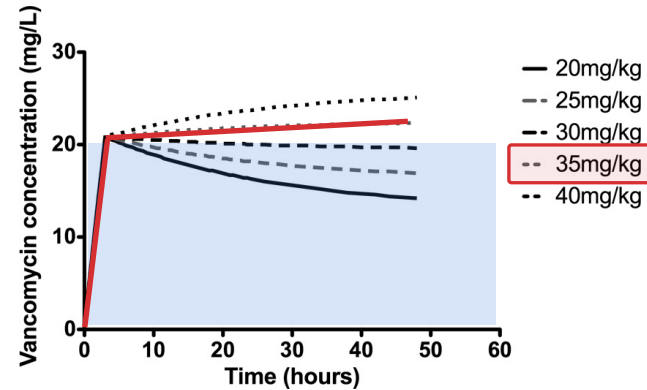
## Adaptation des doses au patient de réanimation

### DOSE DE CHARGE

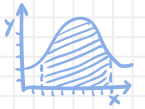


=> 25-35 mg/kg

### DOSE D'ENTRETIEN



=> 35 mg/kg/24h



# Optimisation des glycopeptides

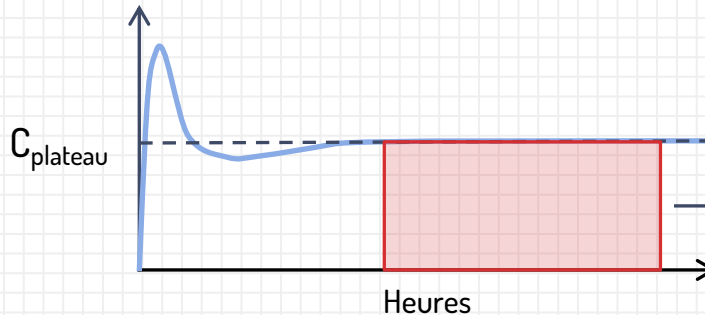
## Surveillance des taux plasmatiques

---

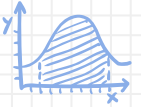
**X** Indispensable, vu l'index thérapeutique étroit

**X** Mesure de la concentration résiduelle ne suffit plus

- Mesure de l' $AUC_{24h}/CMI \Rightarrow$  cible 400-600
- Intérêt majeur de la perfusion continue



- A l'équilibre, l'AUC est un rectangle
- Donc  $\Rightarrow AUC_{24h} = C_{plateau} * 24$



# Optimisation des glycopeptides

## Adaptation à la fonction rénale

DFG (mL/min)	Dose journalière (mg/kg)
> 150	45
120 - 150	40
80 - 119	30
50 - 79	25
25 - 49	14
< 25	7

EER continue

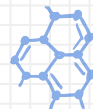
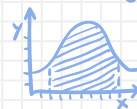
DOSE DE CHARGE

35 mg/kg sur 4 heures

+

DOSE D'ENTRETIEN

14 mg/kg/24h





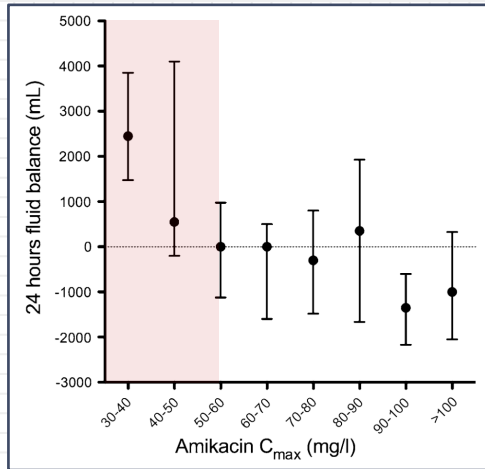


# Optimisation des aminosides

## Choix du poids pour le calcul de dose

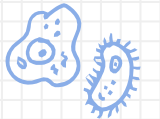
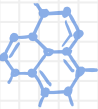
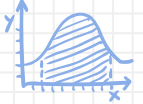
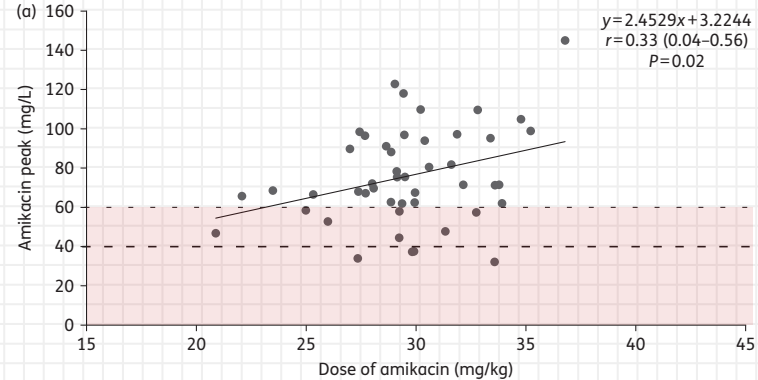
### Poids total (TBW)

- 30 % de sous-dosages en 25 mg/kg
- FDR : bilan entrée/sorties positif



### Poids ajusté (ABW)

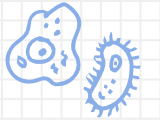
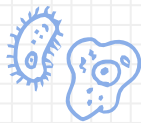
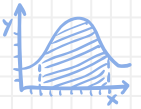
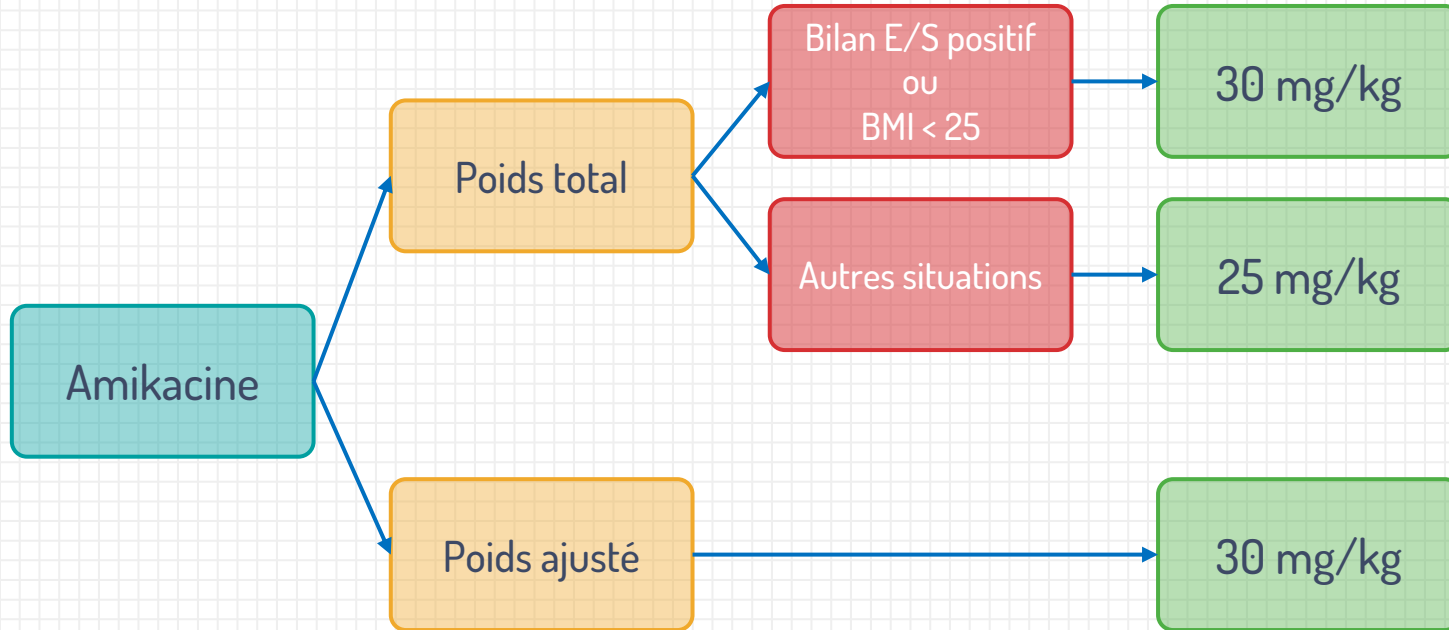
- $ABW = IBW + 0.4 \cdot (TBW - IBW)$
- 20% de sous-dosages



# Optimisation des aminosides

## Choix de la dose

---



# Optimisation des aminosides

## Modalités d'administration et de surveillance

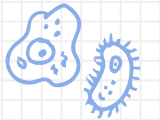
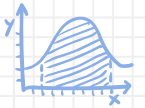
---

### X Dose unique journalière

- X Seul moyen d'obtenir les objectifs de  $C_{\max}$
- X Majoration de l'effet post antibiotique
- X Réduction de la néphrotoxicité potentielle

### X Surveillance des taux thérapeutiques indispensables

	Dosage	Délai	Objectifs	Notes
Efficacité	Pic	H1	Amk : 64-80mg/L Genta : 32-40 mg/L	-
Tolérance	Résiduel	H24	Amk : < 2.5mg/L Genta : < 0.5 mg/L	Uniquement en cas de DFG altéré



# Optimisation des aminosides

## Altération du DFG

---

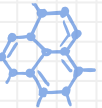
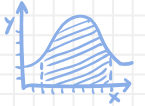
**X** La baisse du DFG n'influence pas le  $V_d$  des aminosides

X Seule la demi-vie d'élimination est allongée

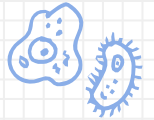
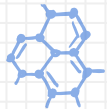
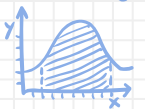
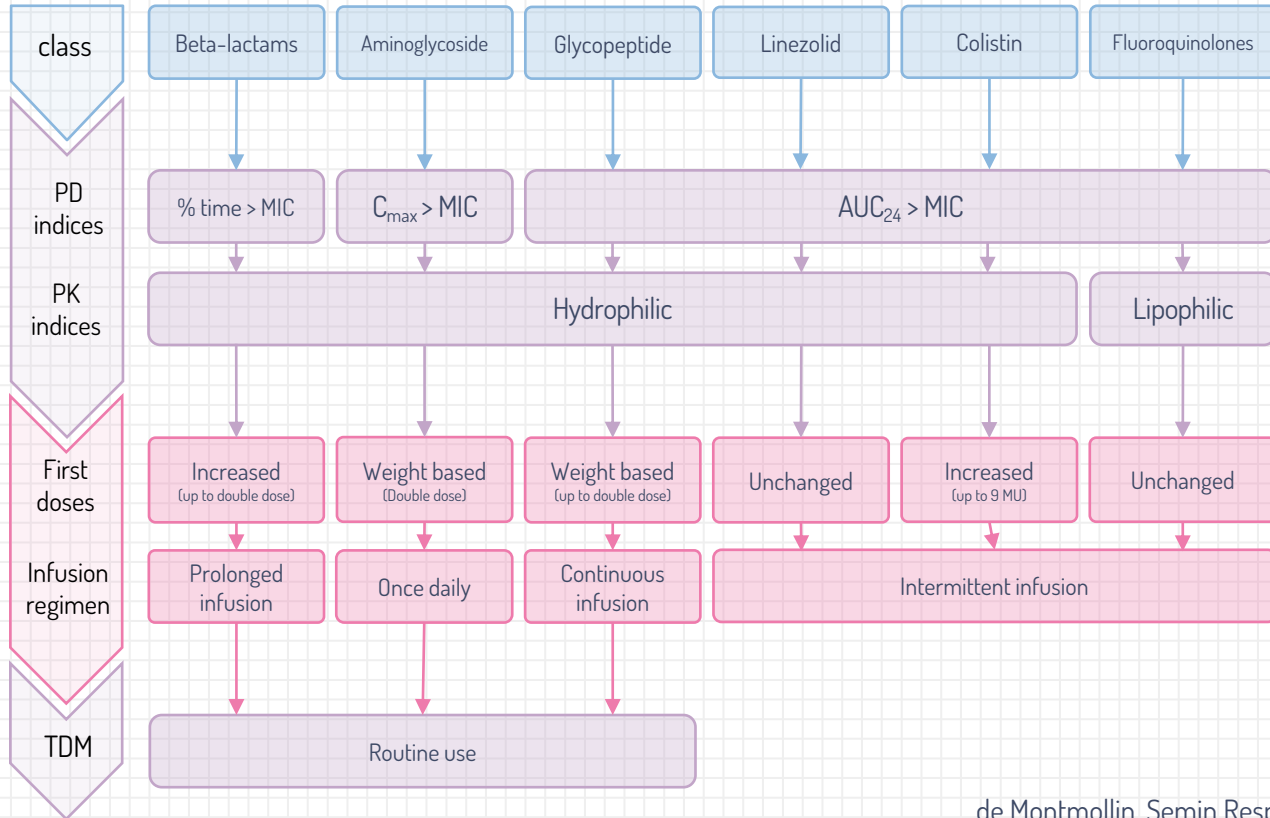
**X** La dose initiale ne doit PAS être diminuée ++

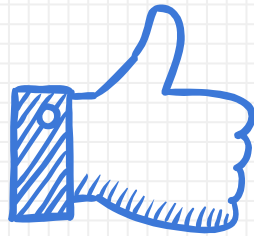
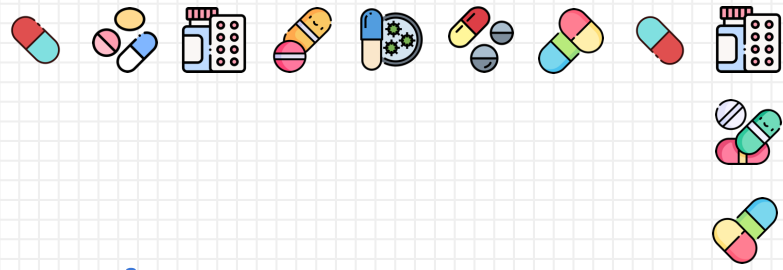
X Seul l'intervalle interdoses sera allongé

X Surveillance des concentrations résiduelles impératives



# Conclusion





# MERCI!

## Des questions?



etienne.demontmollin@aphp.fr



@demontmol

@MIR\_Bichat

