
Hollow Fiber setup – Antimicrobial PK/PD

Workshop at Roche, Basel - November 27th, 2019

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The Hollow fiber infection model - Objectives

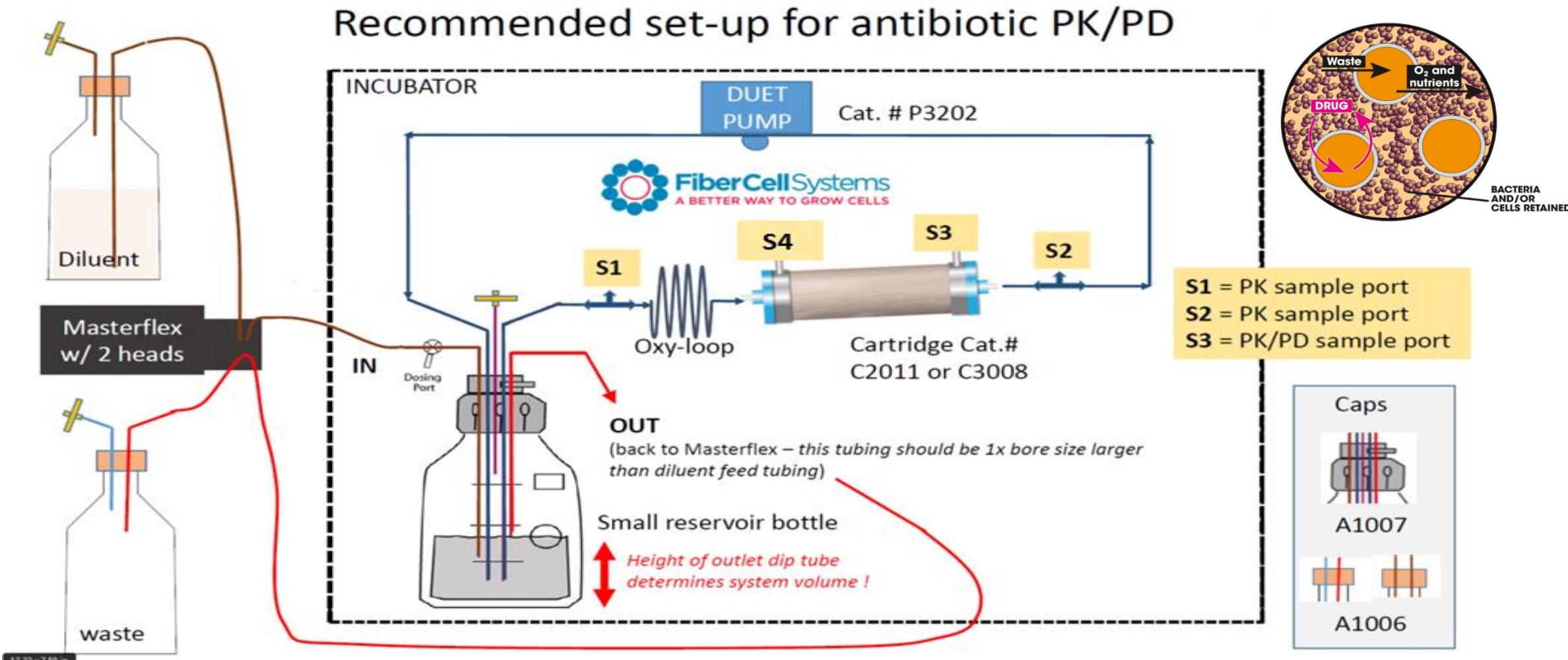
- Determination of compound efficacy against bacteria while mimicking human PK-PD
- Evaluation of antibiotic resistance emergence
- Determination of efficacious dosing regimen



Source: KDBIO <https://www.kdbio.com/products/fibercell-duet-pump/>

SET-UP OF THE SYSTEM

Schema of the system



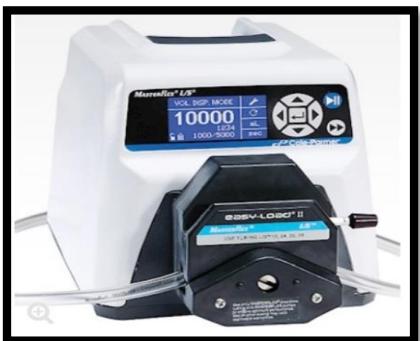
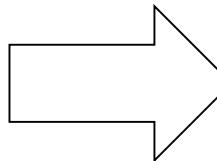
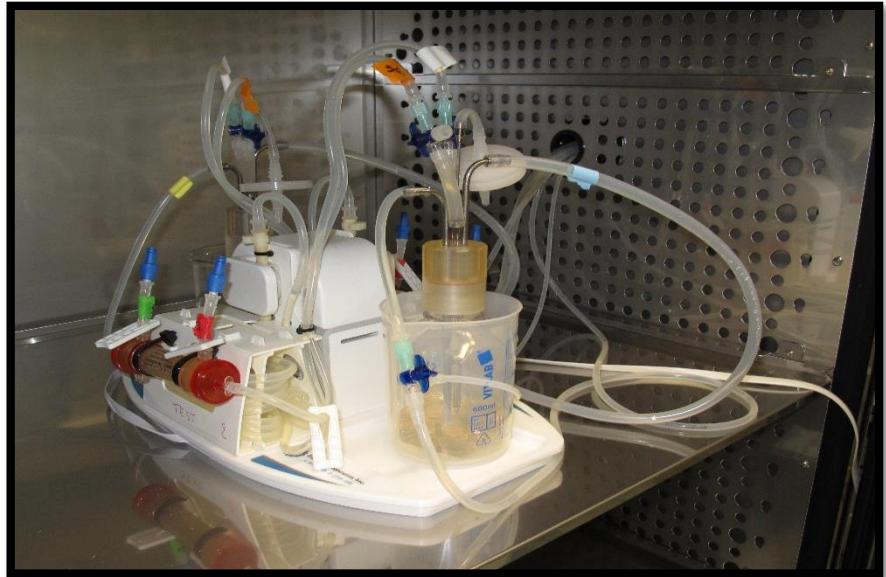
Source: www.fibercellsystems.com

ECS : Extra-capillary space → **S3 – S4**

ICS : Intra-capillary space → **S1 – S2**

Installation

- Two cartridges C3008 per Duet pump
- One 4-head Masterflex pump per Duet



Sources: www.masterflex.com

www.fibercellsystems.com

Experimental procedure



- **Material preparation**
 - **Cartridges washing** (*24h with PBS - 24h with CAMHB*)
 - **Inoculum preparation**

Cartridge control (without compound)



Cartridge test (with compound)

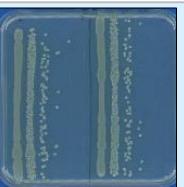
Sampling S1 - S2
(0.25mL each)

Sampling S3 - S4 (0.5mL each)

Transfer of the content in **2mL Masterblock - Sampling S3 - S4**

Transfer in **96well Microtiter plate - Serial dilution in PBS**

Plating on a MHE square plate (**40µL** in duplicate)



Transfer of 300 μ L in **Eppendorf tubes**

Centrifuge 5' - 13 000rpm - 4°C

Transfer the supernatant (2x100 μ L) in **0.5mL Masterblock**

Dilute 1/4 in Internal Standard Solution in a **Matrix Plate** and store at -20°C for **PK analysis**

PD samples

PK samples

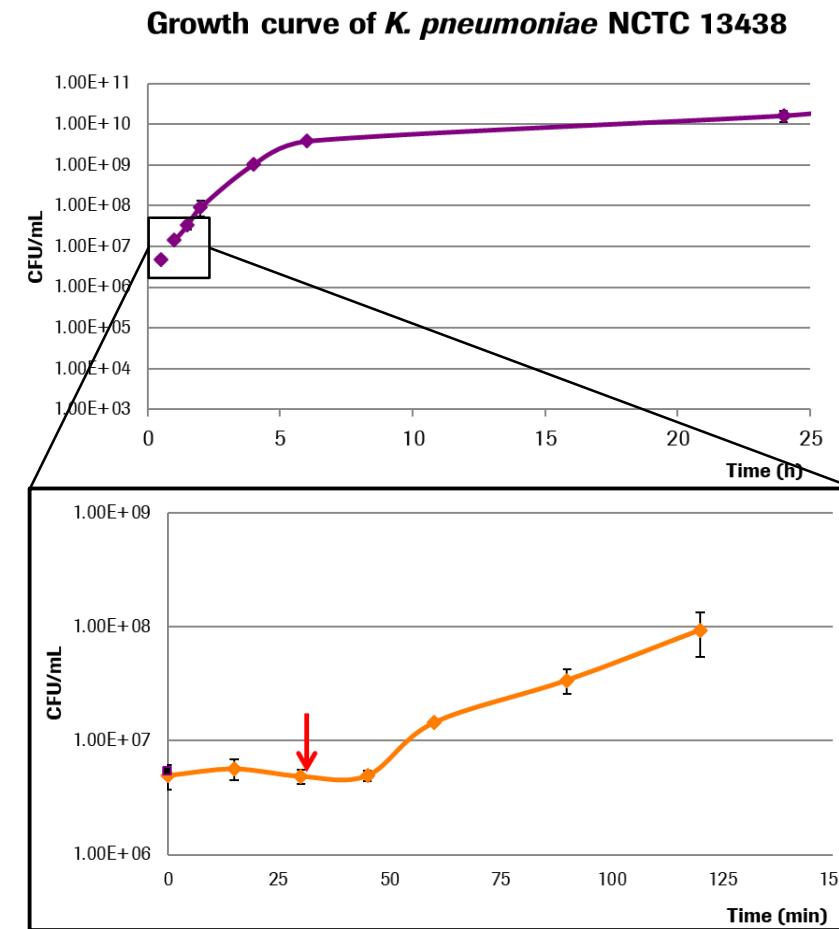
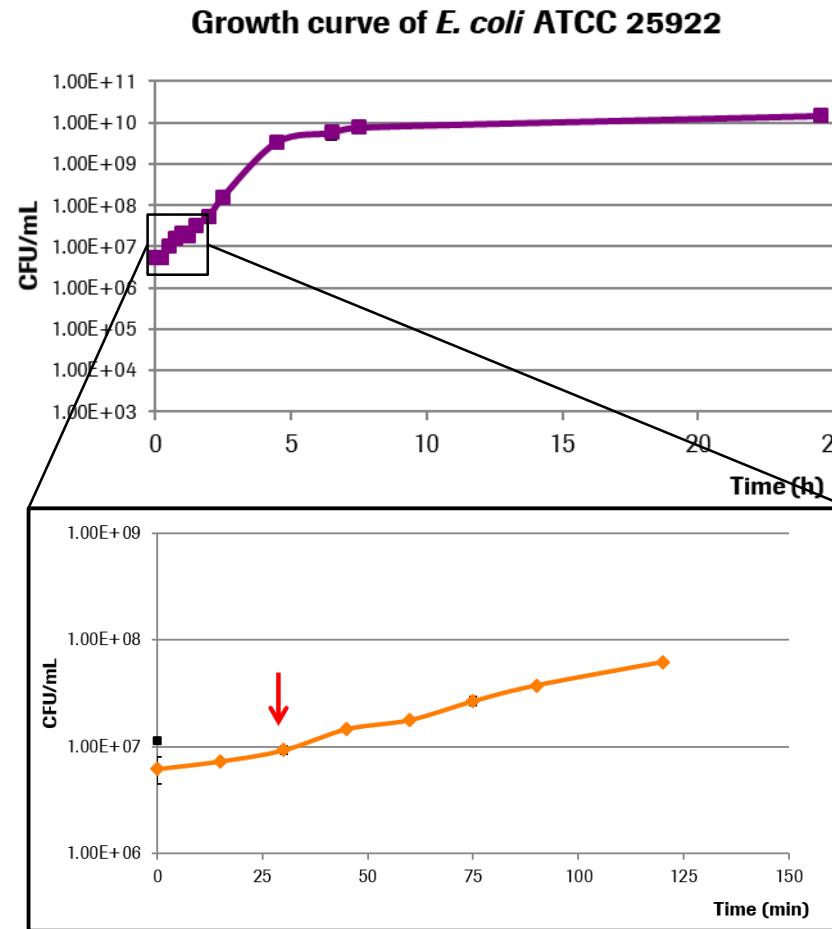
Hollow fiber procedure for the set-up

- **Bacterial aspect**
 - Bacterial growth in the cartridge - Lag phase
 - Cartridge inoculation
- **PK aspect**
 - Compound distribution in the system
 - Absorption and elimination of the compound administered by bolus injection or infusion
- **PK/PD studies**
 - Meropenem / *E. coli* ATCC 25922 (w/o elimination)
 - Meropenem / *K. pneumoniae* NCTC 13438 (w/o elimination)
 - Multiple injections over 48h for both strains (with elimination)

BACTERIAL ASPECT

Bacterial growth in ECS

- Starting inoculum: 1.10^7 CFU/mL (mid-log exponential phase culture)

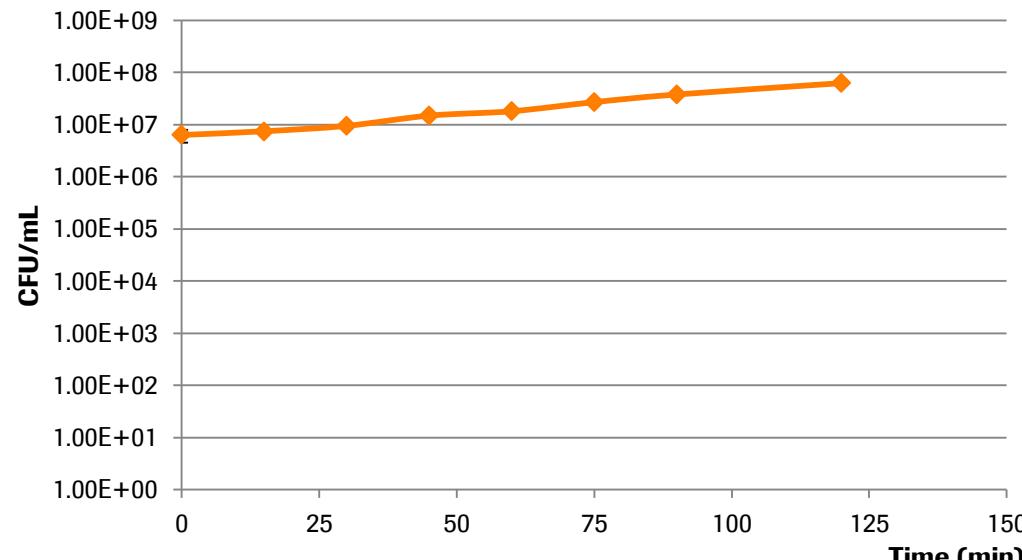
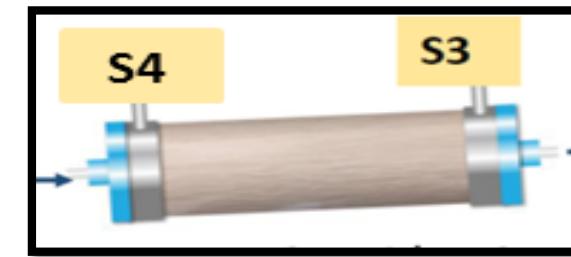


→ Lag phase between 30 and 40 minutes
 → **30 min** selected as starting point for treatment

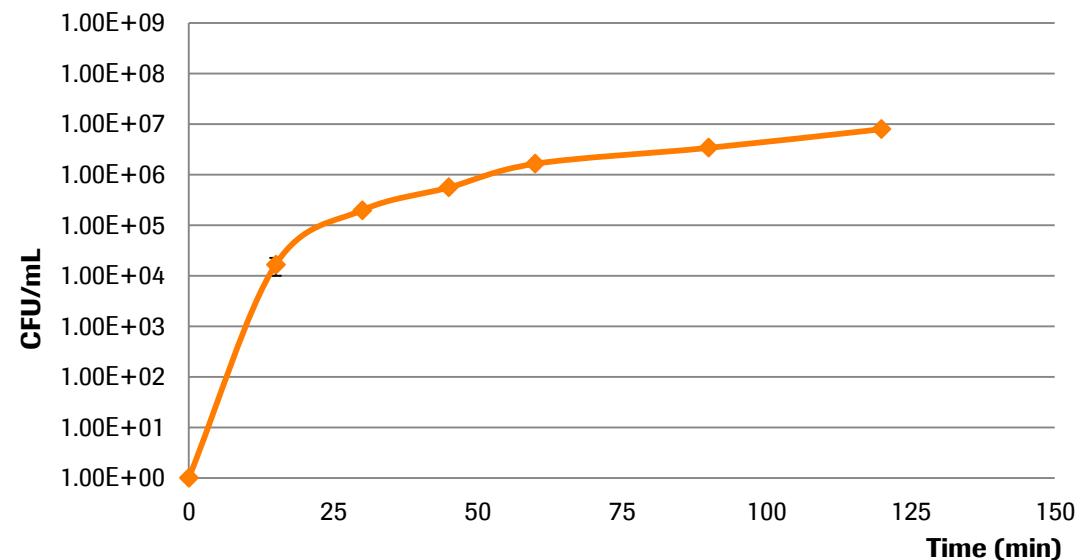
Growth curve – Inoculation volume

→ Inoculation of *E. coli* ATCC 25922 in ECS

- Inoculum prepared from a mid-log exponential phase culture
- Target Inoculum size in ECS: **1.10^7 CFU/mL** (in 14 mL)
- Sampling at opposite port of injection



$1.4 \times 10^8 \text{ CFU injected in } 14 \text{ mL}$



$1.4 \times 10^8 \text{ CFU injected in } 1.5 \text{ mL}$

→ Small volume of injection is not appropriate for a good homogenization in the cartridge



PK ASPECT

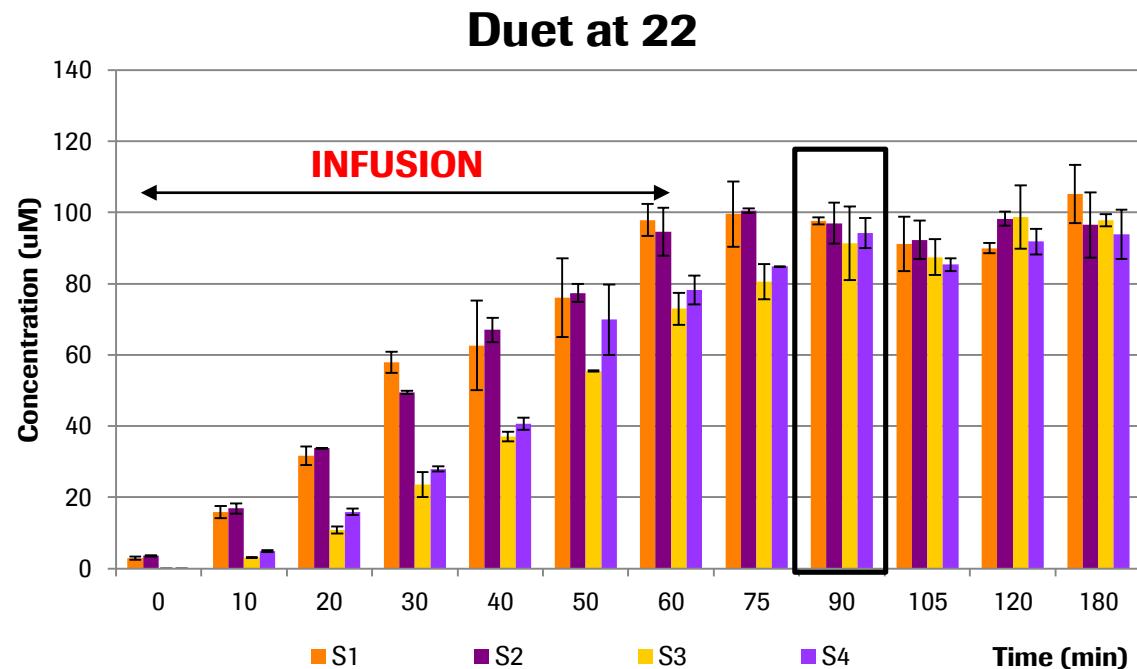
Meropenem distribution in the system



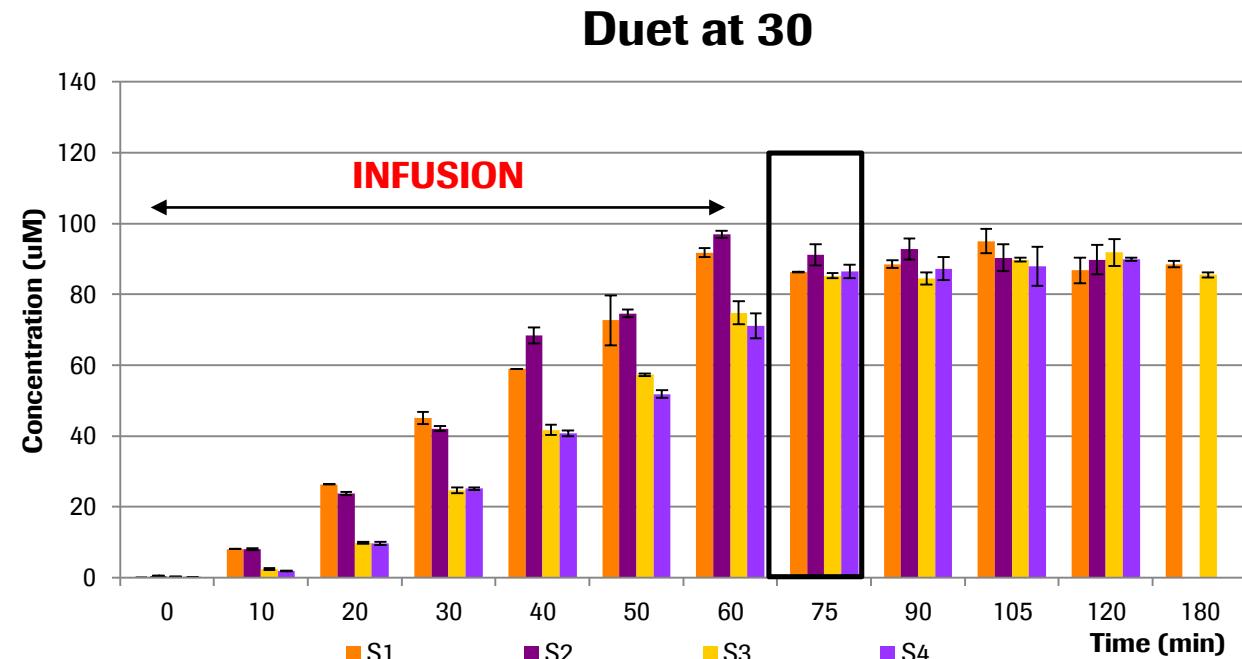
- Simulation of 2g dosage by 1h infusion – without elimination
- Tests of two flow-rates of the Duet pump: 22 and 30

S1 – S2 : ICS

S3 – S4 : ECS



Equilibrium observed **30min** after end of injection

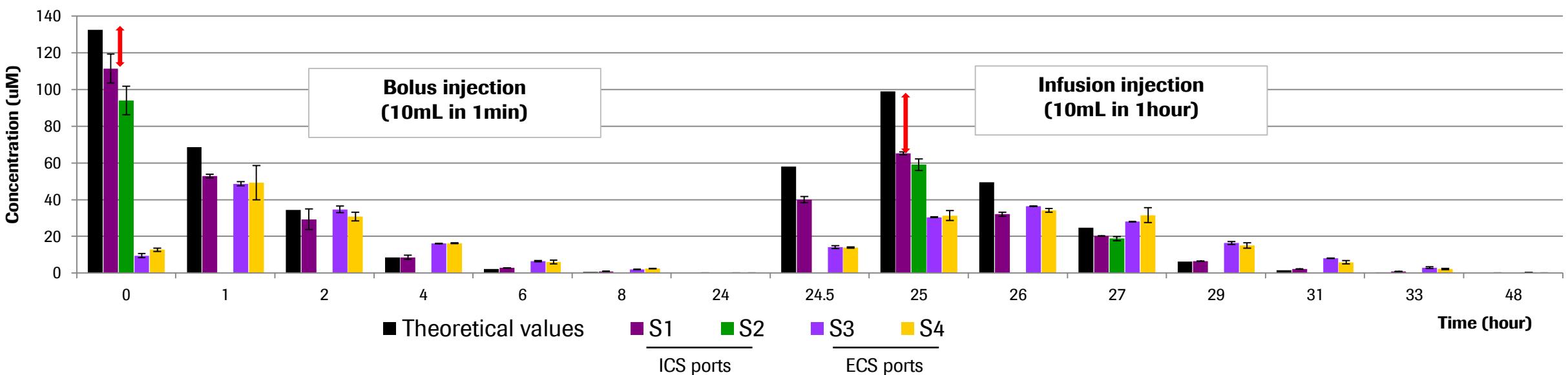


Equilibrium observed **15min** after end of injection

→ Reduction of the time needed for equilibrium after compound injection with a higher flow-rate

Simulation Meropenem elimination

- Simulation of 2g dosage by bolus and 1h infusion
- Half-life: 1h
 - ✓ Cmax: **60 µg/mL ⇔ 137 µM**



→ Different concentrations are observed in the system between ICS and ECS
 → Cmax lower than expected
 → Degradation of Meropenem at room temperature



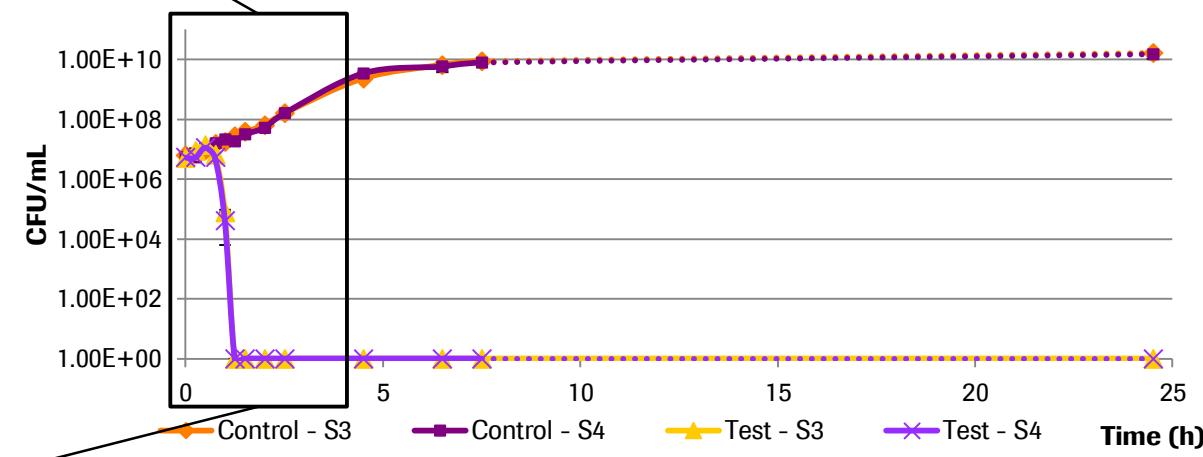
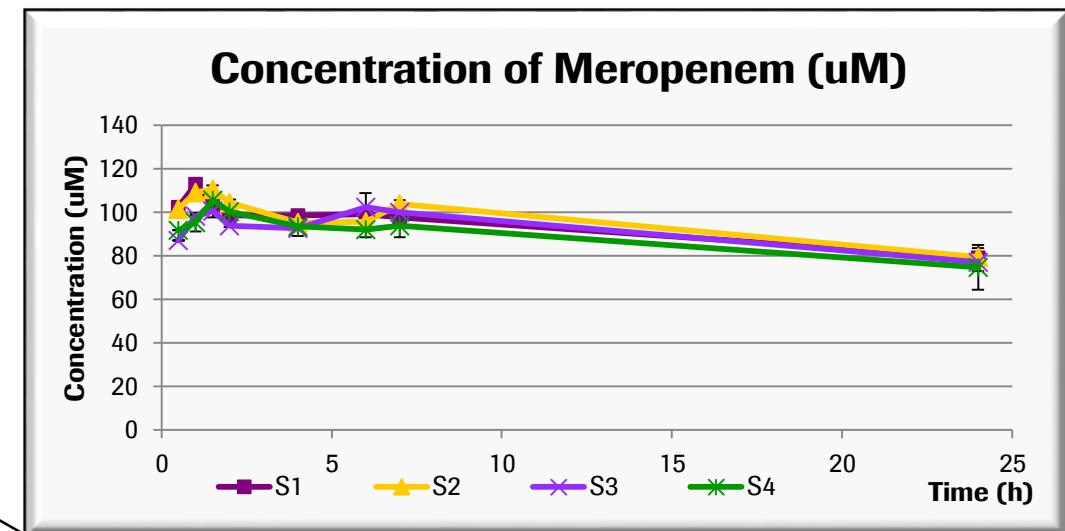
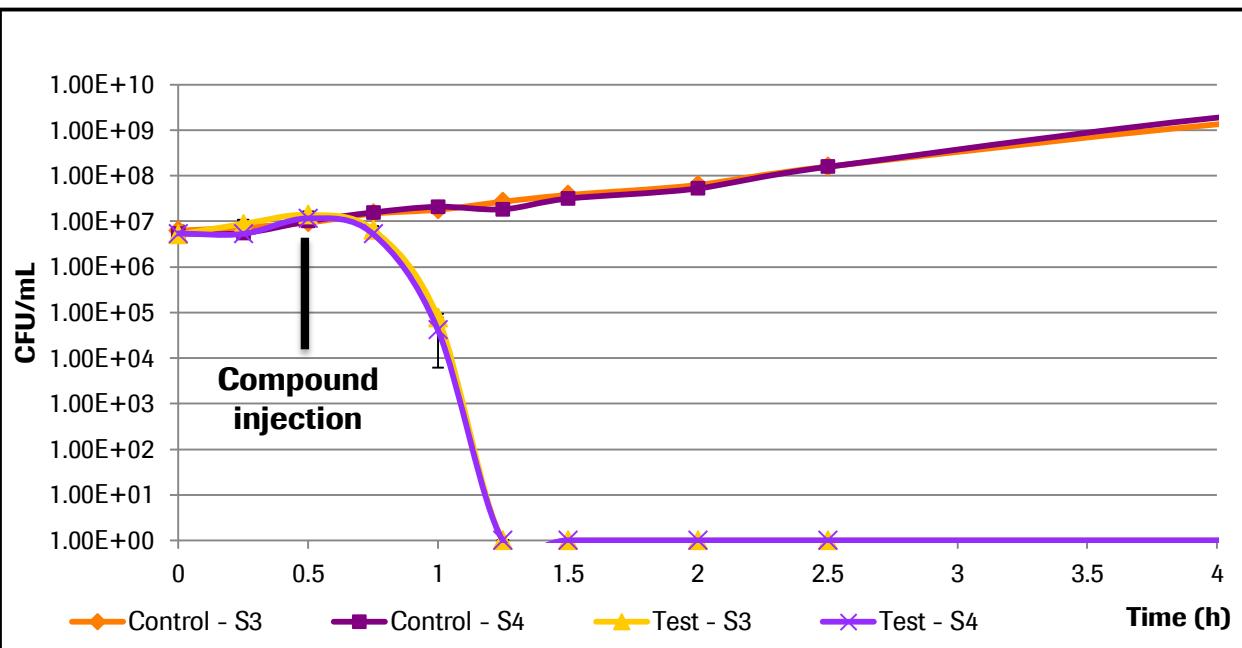
PK/PD STUDIES

Meropenem / *E. coli* ATCC 25922 (w/o elimination)



→ Simulation Meropenem 2g Bolus

- 24h incubation w/o elimination
- Inoculum size: **1e7 CFU/mL**
- Theoretical compound concentration : **60 μ g/mL = 137 μ M**
- **MIC = 0.03 μ g/mL**



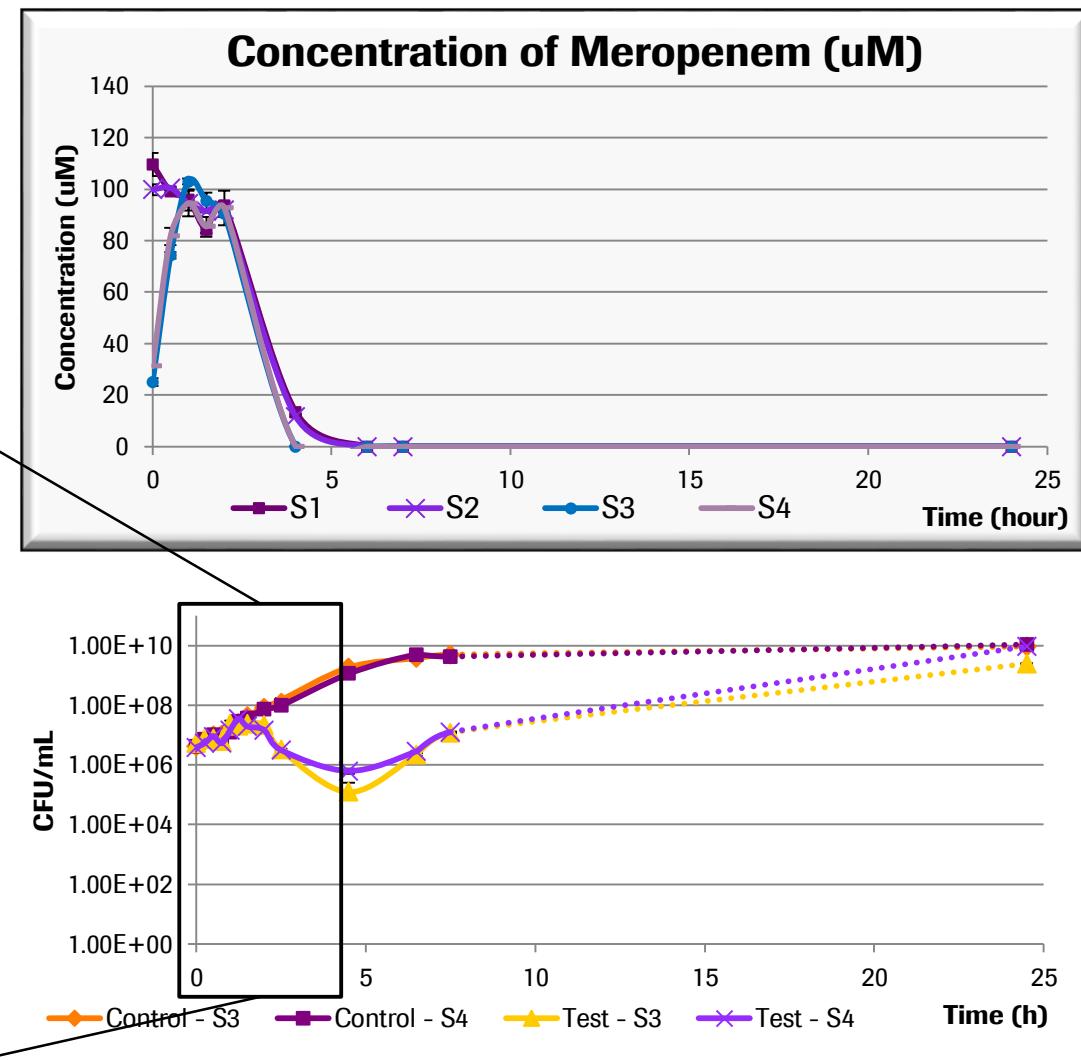
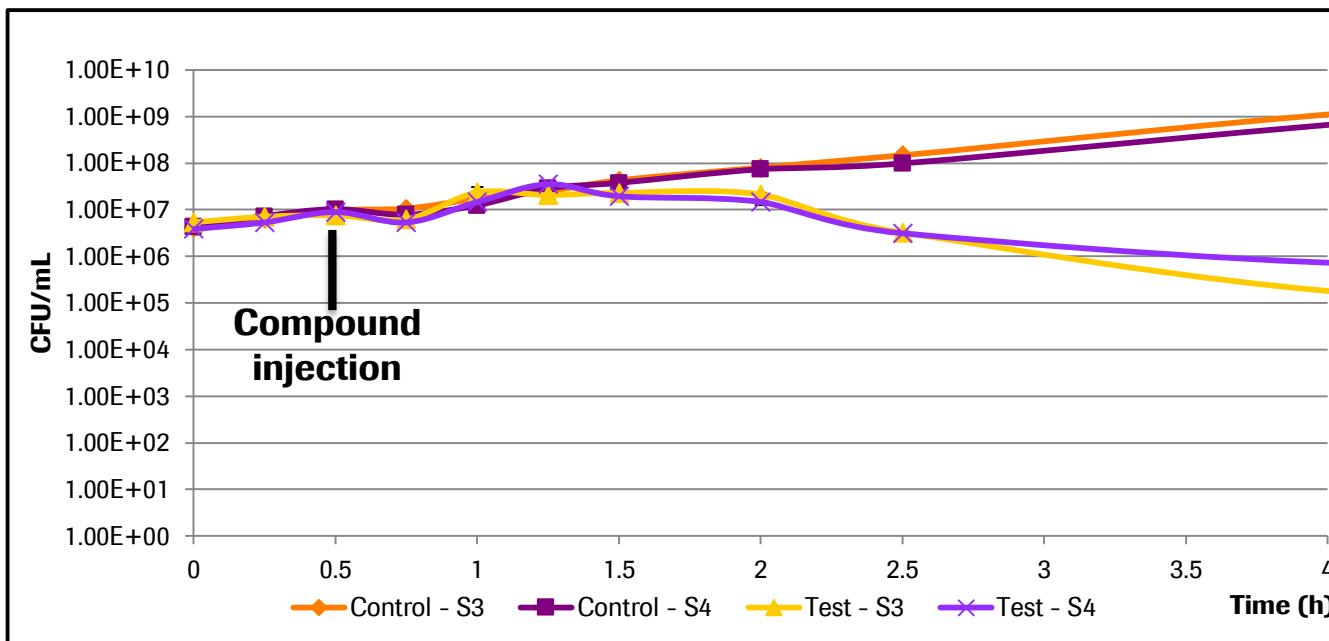
→ Bactericidal effect (>3 log reduction) observed within 45 min after compound injection

Meropenem / *K. pneumonia* NCTC 13438 (w/o elimination)



→ Simulation Meropenem 2g Bolus

- 24h incubation w/o elimination
- Inoculum size: **1e7 CFU/mL**
- Compound concentration in the system: **60 µg/mL = 137µM**
- **MIC = 64-256 µg/mL KPC-3**



→ No bactericidal effect, regrowth observed after 6h

→ Meropenem degradation between 2h and 5h after injection

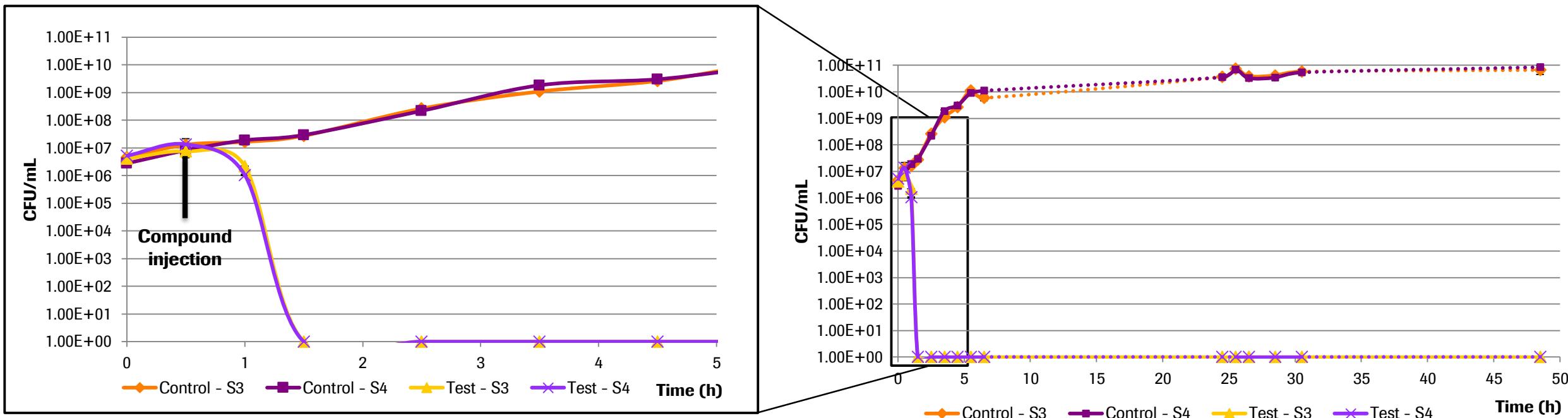
Meropenem / *E. coli* ATCC 25922 – 2g q8h over 48h



→ Simulation Meropenem 2g 1h infusion – 6 injections

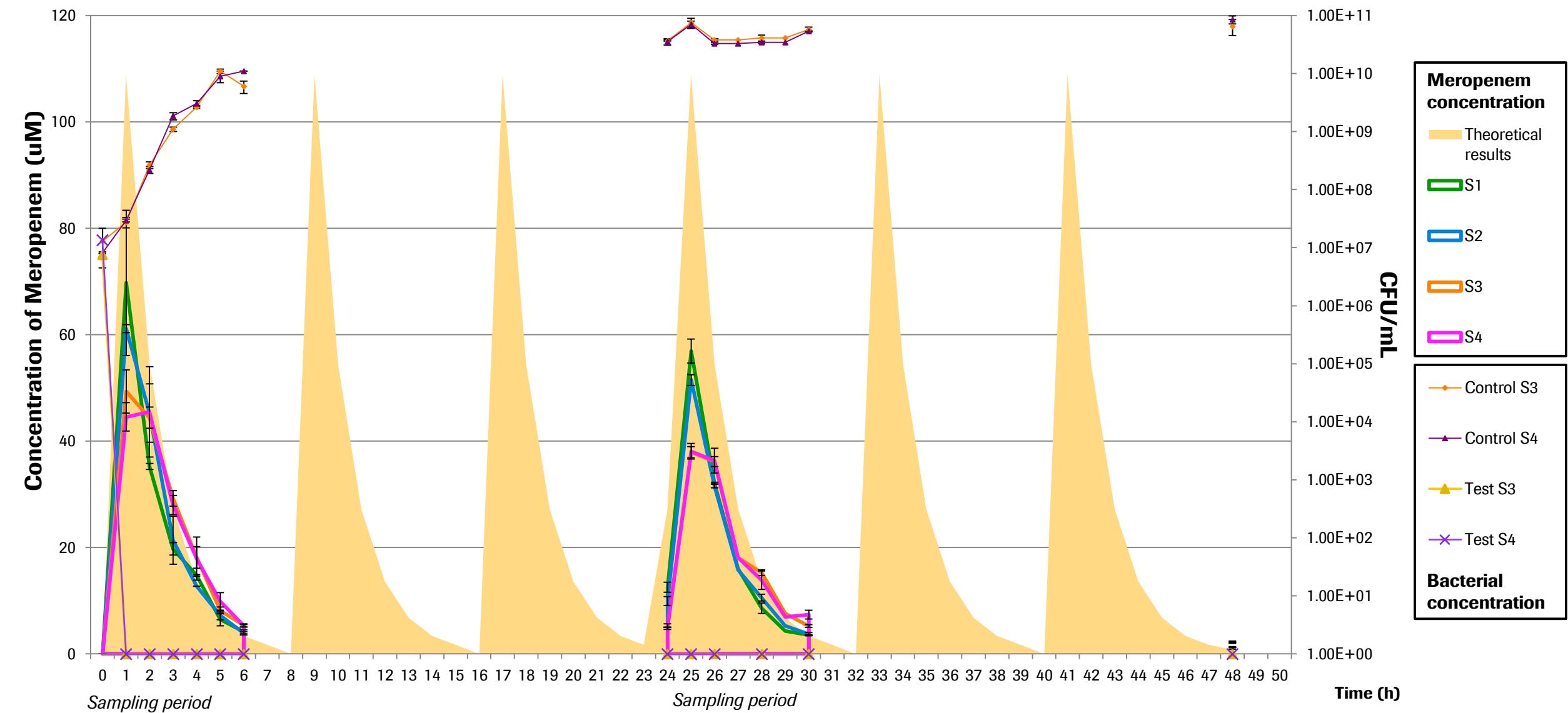
- 48h incubation **with elimination**
- Inoculum size: **1e7 CFU/mL**
- **Theoretical compound concentration : 66µg/mL = 150µM**

MIC = 0.03 µg/mL



→ Bactericidal effect (>3 log reduction) observed within 60 min after compound injection
→ No resistance emergence observed

Hollow Fiber experiment Simulation 2g Meropenem every 8h + *E. coli* ATCC 25922



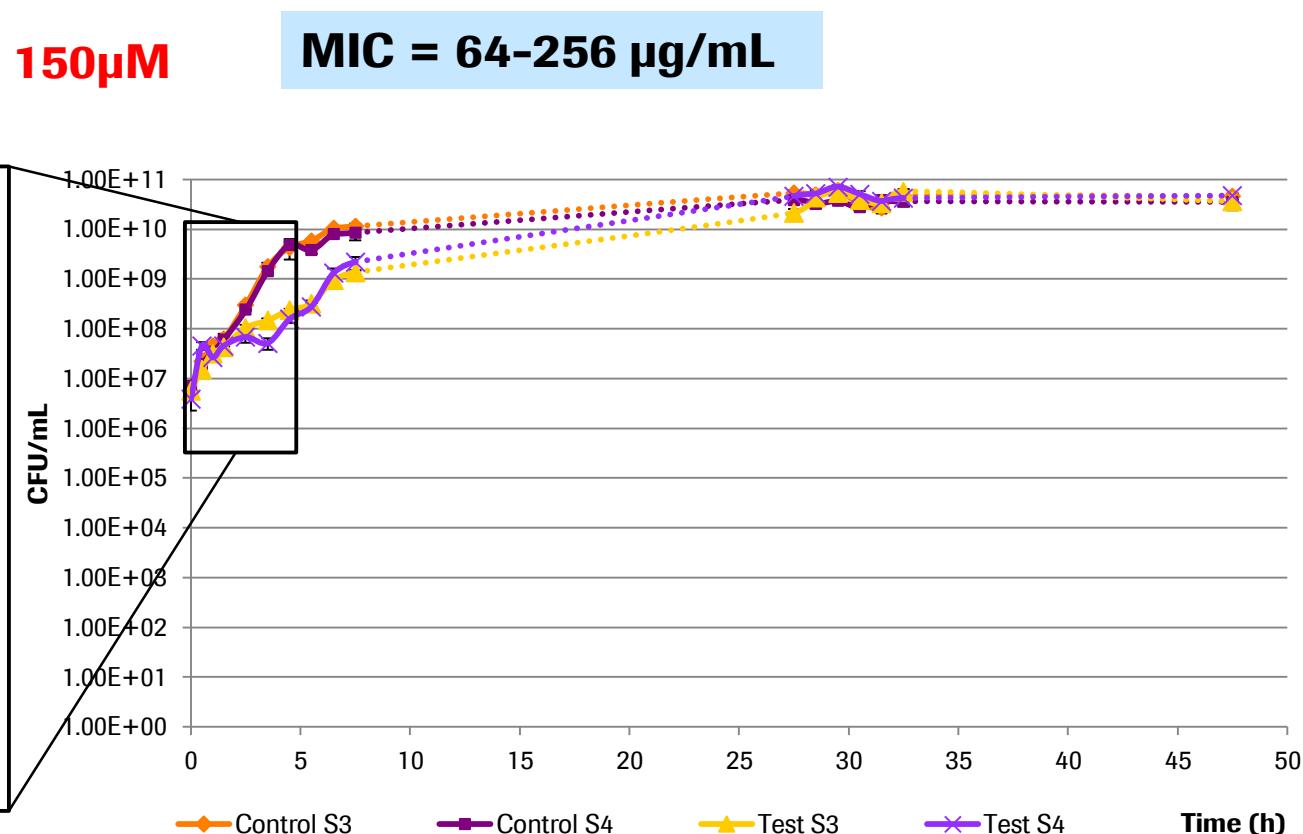
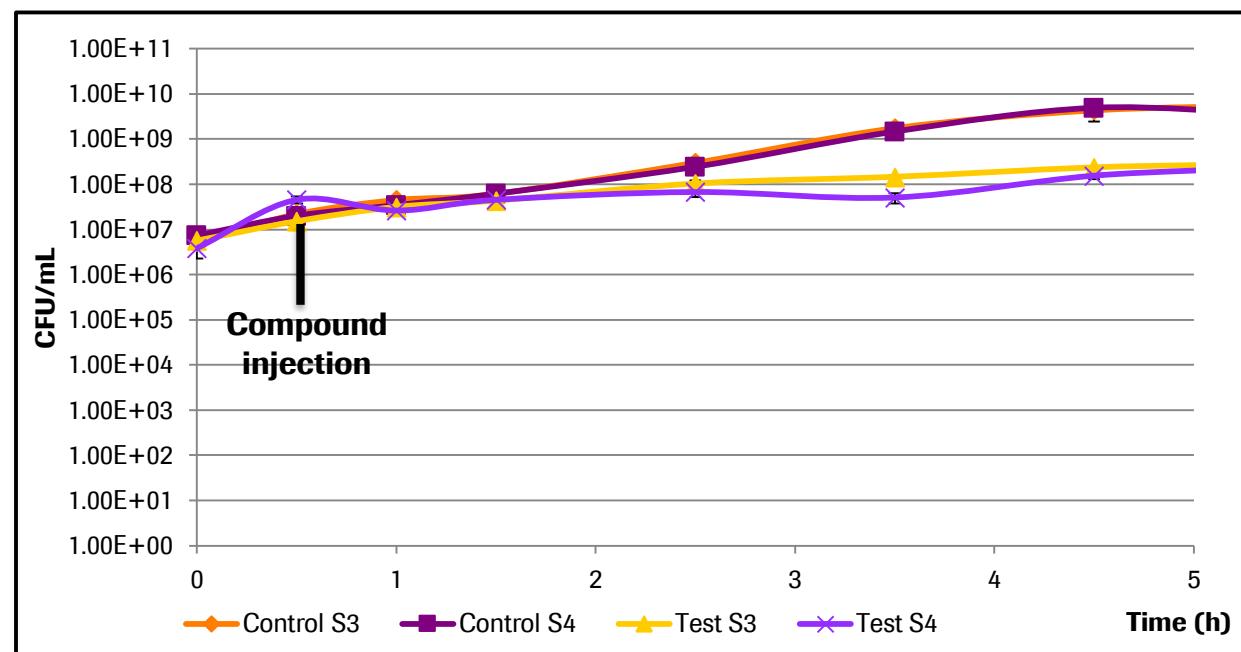
Meropenem / *K. pneumonia* NCTC 13438 – 2g q9h over 48h



→ Simulation Meropenem 2g 1h infusion - 6 injections

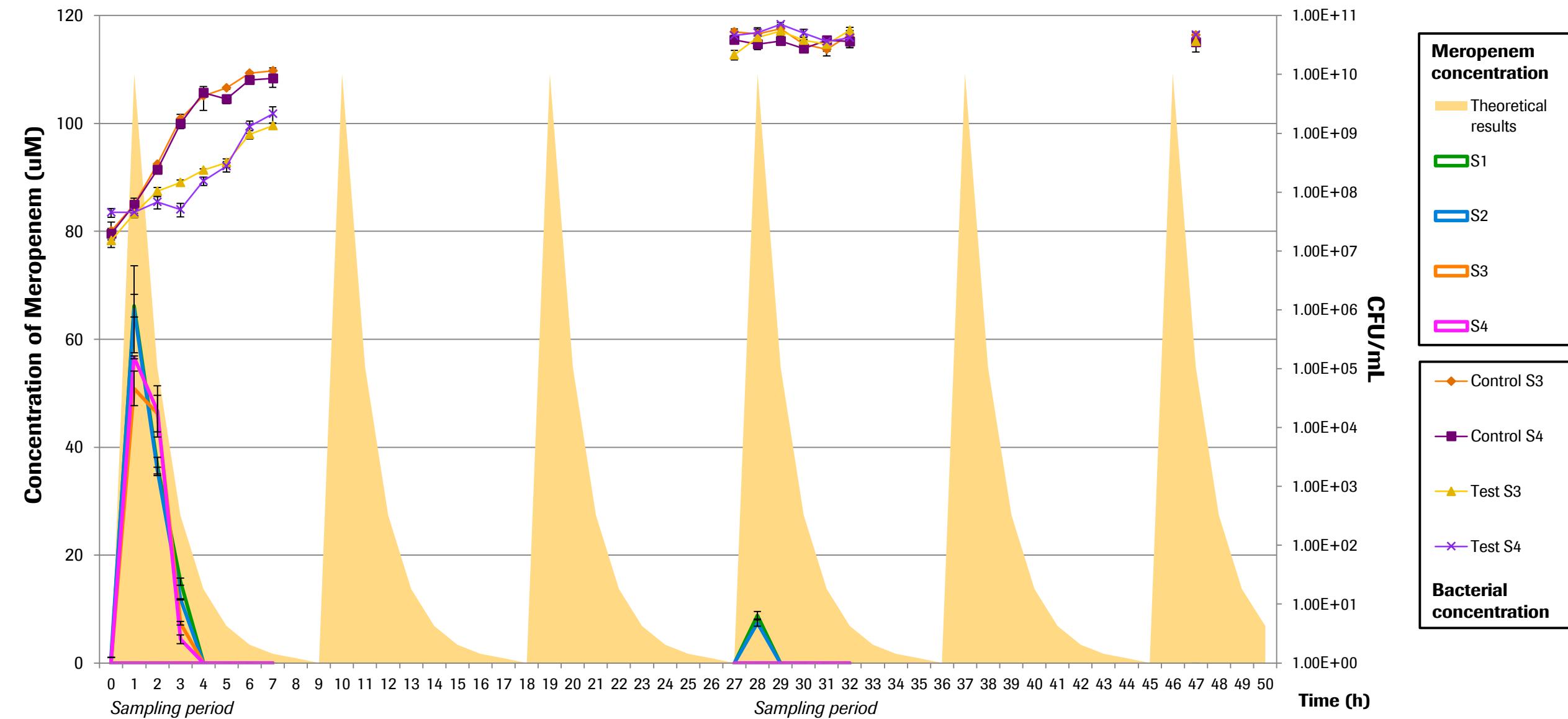
- 48h incubation **with elimination**
- Inoculum size: **1e7 CFU/mL**
- Compound concentration in the system: **66 µg/mL = 150µM**

MIC = 64-256 µg/mL



→ No bactericidal effect, slow down of the growth after the first injection
→ Degradation of the compound by the β -lactamases present in the system

Hollow fiber experiment Simulation 2g Meropenem every 9h + *K. pneumoniae* NCTC 13438





SUMMARY

Summary

➤ PD aspect

- Lag phase for bacteria to adapt in the system of around 30 min
- Large volume of inoculation needed for homogenization of bacteria in the cartridge

➤ PK aspect

- 2-fold elimination kinetic observed
- Reproducible variation of concentrations between ECS and ICS
- Reduction of the time needed to reach equilibrium between ICS and ECS with a higher flow-rate
- Instability of Meropenem – Need to work with freshly made stock solution (injection / calibration)
- Deviation observed between theoretical vs observed Cmax

→ **Importance of proper experimental parameters set-up before studying new molecule in HFIM to determine the feasibility of testing and the parameters setting**

Acknowledgements

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Doing now what patients need next