

## PKP-014. VARIABILITY OF EXPOSURE PARAMETERS OF ADULTS TREATED WITH HIGH DOSES METHOTREXATE

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### Background

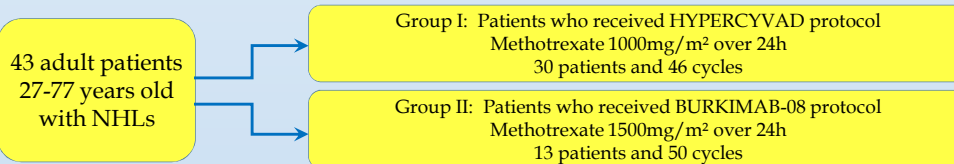
In the current treatment of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHLs) with high-dose methotrexate, the dosage is performed according to different protocols, regardless of patients pharmacokinetic variability.

### Purpose

To evaluate the **variability of exposure** to methotrexate in adult patients with NHLs who received high-dose methotrexate ( $>1000\text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ ) to justify the need to individualize the dose and optimize the treatment

### Material and methods

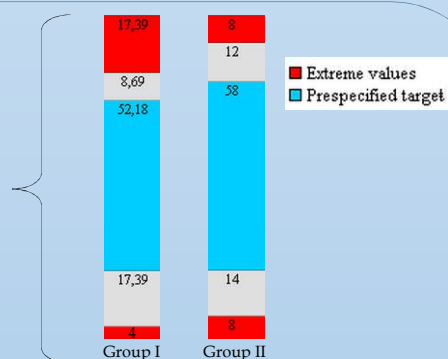
- Retrospective observational study, between October 2007 and June 2014.



- The **target range of exposure** was defined as  $\pm 20\%$  of the AUC average value, considering the **extreme values** positioned outside  $\pm 40\%$ .
- Methotrexate was measured by a fluorescence polarization immunoassay (TDx/FLx System, Abbot) in plasma samples obtained at 2, 12, 23, 36, 42 and 60 hours after the start of infusion.
- Methotrexate pharmacokinetics parameters were estimated by Nonlinear Least Squares Regression (software abbott PKs).

### Results

|   | Group I  | Group II   |
|---|--|--|
| AUC                                       | $471,05 \pm 188,59 \mu\text{M}\cdot\text{h}$<br>[235,29 - 1231,34] | $560,77 \pm 194,63 \mu\text{M}\cdot\text{h}$<br>[308,53 - 1414,62] |
| Prespecified target:<br>(AUC $\pm 20\%$ ) | [376,84 - 565,26]<br>52,18 %                                       | [448,62 - 672,93]<br>58 %  |
| Extreme values:<br>(AUC $\pm 40\%$ )      | (>659,47 or <282,63)<br>21,74 %                                    | (>785,08 or <336,46)<br>16 %                                       |



- 17,39 % and 8 % of patients showed high extreme values of exposure versus the 4 % and 8 % who showed low extreme values, respectively
- 44,79 % of patients showed exposure outside of the prespecified target
- The variability of exposure to methotrexate was  $\text{CV}=37,99\%$ .
- The variability of the clearance in these patients ( $90,04 \pm 30,59 \text{ ml}/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ) would explain these results.

### Conclusion

The variability of exposure to methotrexate would justify the need to individualize dosage to optimize therapy. This could prevent an extreme risk of inefficacy or toxicity in the 18.75% of the patients that are outside the prespecified target.