

Therapeutic drug monitoring of antibiotics in sepsis

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The Target trial of Jena University Hospital tested the effect of therapeutic drug monitoring for antibiotics in patients with sepsis. Credit: Anna Schroll/UKJ, Jena University Hospital

The early and adequate administration of antibiotics is an important part

of sepsis therapy. In this life-threatening disease, the dysregulated response of the immune system on an infection damages the body's own tissues, to the extent that organ functions are severely impaired. However, as shown in previous studies, in about half of the patients with sepsis, the antibiotic levels in blood are too high or too low if the dosage is carried out according to the recommendation in the product information. This is caused by, for example, functional disorders of liver or kidneys, which are not able to excrete the antibiotics sufficiently. Likewise, the volume therapy often required to stabilize the blood pressure can lead to a "dilution" of the antibiotics. This increases the risk of insufficient control of the infection or of toxic effects.

The Center for Sepsis Control and Care at Jena University Hospital initiated the Target-study, the results of which have been published in *Intensive Care Medicine*. The randomized, multi-center trial tested the effect of antibiotic treatment in sepsis optimized by therapeutic drug monitoring. From January 2017 to December 2019, the study team included a total of 249 [adult patients](#) with sepsis or [septic shock](#) in nine centers in Germany, who were randomly assigned to two groups.

One group received a continuous infusion of the broad-spectrum antibiotic combination of piperacillin and tazobactam according to the manufacturer's recommended dosage. The second group was treated with the same drug, with the [drug concentration](#) in the [blood plasma](#) measured daily and the dose adjusted if necessary to achieve the defined target concentration. The control groups' drug level for each day was determined retrospectively in reserve samples

Large variability in pharmacokinetics

The study team measured the treatment success based on the [organ function](#) and compared mortality after 28 days and the microbial treatment response. In the drug monitoring group, dosing had to be

corrected at more than half of the treatment days, increasing and decreasing the daily dose of piperacillin with roughly equal frequency.

As a result, in patients with daily drug monitoring, the drug level reached the target concentration more often than in the [control group](#). "However, even with the monitoring-controlled dosage, the target antibiotic concentration could only be achieved in a third of the patients," study leader PD Dr. Stephen Hagel says. "Sepsis patients show a pharmacokinetic variability so large, that exact target matching is difficult, even by [therapeutic drug](#) monitoring."

With respect to organ function, the study found no difference between the groups. The drug monitoring group showed slightly lower mortality and a higher healing rate, but these differences were not statistically significant. For CSCC spokesperson Prof. Dr. Michael Bauer, the result points out the future need for research: "In order to clarify, which patients benefit from drug level-controlled antibiotic therapy, we need further, larger studies. The large intensive care trials at the CSCC have proven, that we are able to successfully implement such multi-center projects in Germany."

More information: Stefan Hagel et al, Effect of therapeutic drug monitoring-based dose optimization of piperacillin/tazobactam on sepsis-related organ dysfunction in patients with sepsis: a randomized controlled trial, *Intensive Care Medicine* (2022). [DOI: 10.1007/s00134-021-06609-6](#)

Provided by Universitätsklinikum Jena

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