[O26-3] O26-3: Pharmacogenomics (1)
Chairs: Ichiro Ieiri, Japan / Vincent Haufroid, Belgium
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[O26-3-1] Tacrolimus updated guidelines through population-based pharmacokinetics modeling: how to benefit more from CYP3A pre-emptive genotyping prior to kidney transplantation
Laure Elens¹, Jean-Baptiste Woillard², Michael Neely³, Arnaud Capron⁴, Ron Van Schaik⁵, Teun van Gelder⁶, Dennis Hesselink⁷, Nuria Lloberas⁸, Pierre Marquet⁹, Vincent Haufroid¹⁰ (1.Universite catholique de Louvain, 2.CHU limoges, 3.Children’s Hospital Los Angeles, 4.Universite catholique de Louvain, 5.University Medical Centre Rotterdam, 6.University Medical Center Rotterdam, 7.University Medical Center Rotterdam, 8.University of Barcelona, 9.CHU Limoges, 10.Universite catholique de Louvain)
Keywords: Dosage guidelines, Population pharmacokinetics, Tacrolimus, kidney transplantation, Pharmacogenetics

Background
Tacrolimus (Tac) is a profoundly effective immunosuppressant that reduces the risk of rejection after solid organ transplantation. However, its use is hampered by its narrow therapeutic window along with its highly variable pharmacological (pharmacokinetic [PK] and pharmacodynamic [PD]) profile. Part of this variability is explained by genetic polymorphisms affecting the metabolic pathway. The integration of CYP3A4 and CY3A5 genotypes in tacrolimus population-based PK (PopPK) modeling approaches has been proven to accurately predict the dose requirement to reach the therapeutic window. The objective of the present study was to develop an accurate PopPK model in a cohort of 59 kidney transplant patients to deliver this information to clinicians in a clear and actionable manner.

Methods
We conducted a non-parametric nonlinear effects PopPK modeling analysis in Pmetrics®. 59 Patients were genotyped for the CYP3A4*22 and CYP3A5*3 alleles and were classified into 3 different categories (poor metabolizers (PM), Intermediate metabolizers (IM) or extensive metabolizers (EM)). Probability of target attainment analysis was performed with 5 simulated doses and 6 different trough concentration targets to propose new guidelines according to CYP3A profile

Results
A one-compartment model with double gamma absorption route described very accurately the tacrolimus PK. In covariate analysis, only CYP3A genotype was retained in the final model (Δ-2LL=-73). Our model estimated that tacrolimus concentrations were 33% IC⁹⁵[20-26]% and 41% IC⁹⁵[36-45]% lower in CYP3A IM and EM when compared to PM, respectively. Our PTA analysis results suggest that a starting dose around 0.07 mg/kg bodyweight b.i.d. for PM, 0.13 mg/kg bodyweight b.i.d. for IM and 0.2 mg/kg bodyweight b.i.d. for EM would better fit that a universal dosage for everyone.

Conclusions
With the present analysis, we add a slight nuance to the CPIC tacrolimus dosage guidelines according to CYP3A5*3 allelic status by considering the decrease of function caused by the CYP3A4*22 allele. Subsequently, after therapy initiation, this tool would also probably benefit the clinician if used in a Bayesian
adaptive control system.