

Cryptococcal Meningitis in non-HIV Patient

Clinical course more severe disease than AIDS patient

Antifungal Treatment	Transplant	Non-HIV/transplant
Induction phase*	Duration of treatment	
Liposomal AmB (3–4 mg/kg/d) +flucytosine	2 weeks	2-4 weeks
Liposomal AmB (3–4 mg/kg/d)	4-6 weeks	≥4 weeks
Amphotericin B deoxycholate (0.7-1 mg/kg/day)	4-6 weeks	≥6 weeks
Varies depend on clinical response, CSF sterilization		
Consolidation phase Fluconazole 400-800 mg/day	8 weeks	8 weeks
Maintenance phase Fluconazole 200-400 mg/day	6-12 months	6-12 months

Perfect JR. et al. CID 2010; 50(3):291-322.

Adverse Reactions of Antifungals

Amphotericin B deoxycholate	Flucytosine	Fluconazole
Infusion reactions e.g. fever, chills (required premeds with CPM and paracetamol)	Bone marrow suppression (anemia, neutropenia)	Hepatotoxicity (avoid use of concomitant hepatotoxic drug)
-Electrolyte imbalance e.g. hypoK, hypoMg -Nephrotoxicity (required iv. premed NSS 0.5-1 L in 2 h)*	Hepatotoxicity	Drug interactions (inhibitor of CYP450 isozyme CYP2C19 (CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 to lesser extent)

➡ Liposomal AmB (better CNS penetration, higher cost)

Perfect JR. et al. CID 2010; 50(3):291-322.



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ACTA Trial

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Antifungal Combinations for Treatment of Cryptococcal Meningitis in Africa

S.F. Molloy, C. Kanyama, R.S. Heyderman, A. Loyse, C. Kouanfack, D. Charida, S. Mfinanga, E. Temfack, S. Lakhi, S. Lesikari, A.K. Chan, N. Stone, N. Kalata, N. Karunaharan, K. Gaskell, M. Peirse, J. Ellis, C. Chawinga, S. Lontsi, J.-G. Ndong, P. Bright, D. Lupiya, T. Chen, J. Bradley, J. Adams, C. van der Horst, J.J. van Oosterhout, V. Sini, Y.N. Mapoure, P. Mwaba, T. Bicanic, D.G. Lalloo, D. Wang, M.C. Hosseinipour, O. Lortholary, S. Jaffar, and T.S. Harrison, for the ACTA Trial Study Team¹⁰

N Engl J Med 2018; 378:1004-17



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ACTA Trial

Open-label, phase 3, randomized, noninferiority, multicenter trial (Advancing Cryptococcal Meningitis Treatment for Africa)

PO	IV	IV
Fluconazole plus flucytosine	1 week of amphotericin B (1 MKD)	2 weeks of amphotericin B (1 MKD)
Fluconazole(1200 mg per day) plus flucytosine (100 MKD) given orally for 2 weeks.	plus either fluconazole (1200 mg per day) or flucytosine (100 MKD) for 7 days, followed on days 8 through 14 by fluconazole (1200 mg per day).	plus either fluconazole (1200 mg per day) or flucytosine (100 MKD) for 14 days.

LP D0, 7, 14 or daily if high ICP

After 2 weeks, fluconazole was given at 800 mg per day until ART was started at 4 weeks at 400 mg per day until 10 weeks, and at 200 mg per day thereafter

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Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of the Patients.*

Characteristic	Oral Regimen (N = 225)	1-Wk Amphotericin B (N = 224)	2-Wk Amphotericin B (N = 229)
Male sex — no. (%)	119 (52.9)	137 (61.2)	134 (58.5)
Median age (IQR) — yr	36.0 (32.0–43.0)	38.5 (32.0–44.0)	37.0 (32.0–43.0)
Reported ART exposure — no. (%)†	128 (56.9)	119 (53.1)	134 (58.5)
Median weight (IQR) — kg‡	50 (46–60)	53 (47–60)	51 (46–60)
Median CSF fungal count (IQR) — log ₁₀ CFU/ml [§]	5.0 (3.7–5.7)	5.0 (3.5–5.9)	5.0 (3.8–5.7)
Median CSF opening pressure (IQR) — cm H ₂ O††	22 (13–35)	24 (13–38)	25 (15–38)
CSF opening pressure >30 cm — no./total no. (%)‡‡	69/218 (31.7)	78/211 (37.0)	80/215 (37.2)
Median CSF white-cell count (IQR) — cells/mm ³ §§	4.0 (0.0–20.0)	4.0 (0.0–15.0)	3.0 (0.0–15.0)
Median CSF glucose level (IQR) — mmol/liter	2.0 (1.0–2.6)	2.0 (1.0–2.6)	2.0 (1.0–2.4)
Median CSF protein level (IQR) — mg/dl¶¶	113 (48–190)	102 (5–163)	99 (55–154)
Median hemoglobin level (IQR) — g/dl	10.7 (9.2–12.1)	11.0 (10.0–12.5)	10.9 (9.6–12.4)
Median creatinine level (IQR) — mg/dl****	0.7 (0.6–0.9)	0.8 (0.6–0.9)	0.7 (0.6–0.9)
Median baseline CD4+ cell count (IQR) — cells/mm ³ †††	25 (10–63)	26.5 (12–63)	26 (10–64)

Table 3. Unadjusted Time-to-Event Analysis of Mortality and Rate of Fungal Clearance in CSF According to Partner Treatment with Amphotericin B in the Intention-to-Treat Population.†

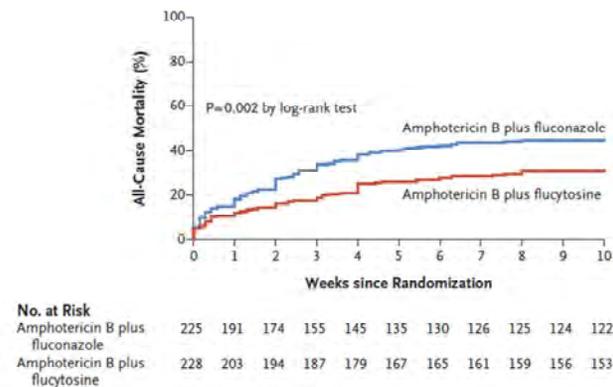
Outcome	Amphotericin B + Fluconazole (N = 225)	Amphotericin B + Flucytosine (N = 228)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value‡
Mortality at 10 wk				
No. of deaths	101	71		
% (95% CI)	45.0 (38.5 to 51.5)	31.1 (25.3 to 37.3)	0.62 (0.45 to 0.84)	0.002
Mortality at 2 wk				
No. of deaths	61	37		
% (95% CI)	27.1 (21.3 to 32.9)	16.3 (11.5 to 21.1)	0.56 (0.37 to 0.85)	0.006
Mortality at 4 wk				
No. of deaths	86	57		
% (95% CI)	38.2 (31.9 to 44.6)	25.1 (19.4 to 30.7)	0.59 (0.42 to 0.83)	0.002
Fungal clearance††				
No. of patients	175	186		
Clearance rate — log ₁₀ CFU/ml/day	-0.36±0.23	-0.46±0.25	-0.06 (-0.03 to -0.08)	<0.001

N Engl J Med 2018;378:1004-17

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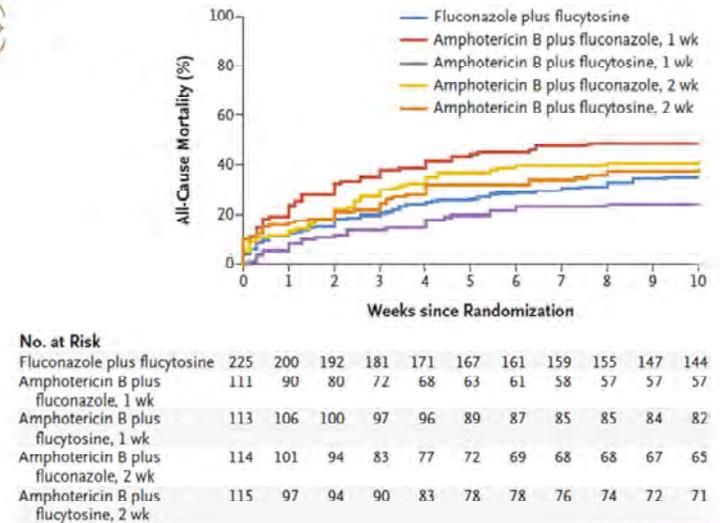
ACTA Trial

B



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C



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- One week of amphotericin B plus flucytosine was associated with the lowest 10-week mortality (24.2%; 95% CI, 16.2 to 32.1)
- **1-week amphotericin B–flucytosine group was significantly lower than that in the other amphotericin B groups, whereas mortality in the 1-week amphotericin B–fluconazole group was the highest.**
- Side effects, such as severe anemia, were more frequent with 2 weeks than with 1 week of amphotericin B or with the oral regimen

N Engl J Med 2018;378:1004-17



Table 5. Laboratory-Defined and Clinical Adverse Events That Occurred within 21 Days after Randomization, According to Treatment Strategy.^a

Event	Oral Regimen (N = 225)	1-Wk Amphotericin B (N = 224)	2-Wk Amphotericin B (N = 228)
Any adverse event — no. of patients (%)			
Grade 3 or 4†	129 (57.3)	128 (57.1)	154 (67.5)
Grade 3	60 (26.7)	60 (26.8)	74 (32.5)
Grade 4	69 (30.7)	68 (30.4)	80 (35.1)
Anemia — no. of patients (%)			
Grade 3‡	9 (4.0)	20 (8.9)	40 (17.5)
Grade 4‡	2 (0.9)	11 (4.9)	20 (8.8)
Elevated ALT — no. of patients (%)			
Grade 3‡	6 (2.7)	6 (2.7)	7 (3.1)
Grade 4‡	0	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)
Creatinine increase — no. of patients (%)			
Grade 3‡	6 (2.7)	13 (5.8)	16 (7.0)
Grade 4‡	5 (2.2)	1 (0.4)	4 (1.8)
Median change in creatinine level to day 14 (IQR) — μmol per liter	0 (-8.8 to 13.0)	14.0 (0.0 to 33.0)	35.4 (12.0 to 65.0)

N Engl J Med 2018;378:1004-17



Efficacy of Adjunctive Sertraline for the Treatment of HIV-Associated Cryptococcal Meningitis: an open-label dose-ranging study

- Sertraline is concentrated into brain tissue at a median of 16.5-fold higher levels than in plasma
- In vitro, sertraline inhibited *C. neoformans* growth with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) between 2–6 mcg/mL;— and unlike fluconazole, sertraline was **fungicidal**, with killing independent of cell proliferation
- Therapeutic levels of sertraline in the brain should be achieved in 97% of persons when dosed at **400mg/day**, 90% of persons dosed at 200mg/day without ART
- Sertraline had faster cryptococcal CSF clearance, decreased IRIS, and decreased relapse compared with historical experiences

Lancet Infect Dis. 2016; 16(7): 809-818

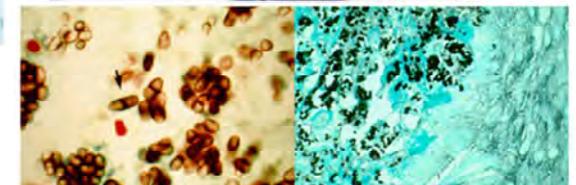
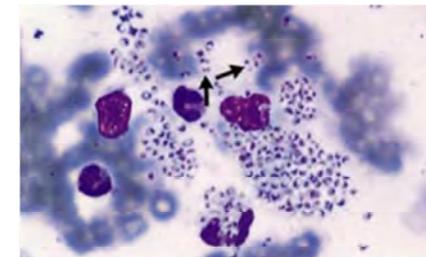


Penicilliosis

Talaromyces marneffei
(*Penicillium marneffei*)



Multiple umbilicated papule



A Giemsa stained touch smear (left) and a GMS stained tissue section (right)

Kenrad E. Nelson, M.D., and Thira Sirisanthana, M.D. N Engl J Med 2001; 345: 1774-1779

