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# Glucarpidase and High-dose methotrexate

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Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
BTG International					Yes		





## **DEFINITION**

Table 1. Common high-dose MTX regimens

Indication	ALL	Osteosarcoma	Lymphoma
HDMTX dose	1–5 g/m²	8–12 g/m <sup>2</sup>	1–8 g/m²
Infusion duration	24-36 h	4 h	2–6 h
Leucovorin start time	42 h	24 h	18–24 h
MTX monitoring times <sup>a</sup>	24 h, (36 h), 42 h, 48 h	24 h, 48 h, 72 h	24 h, 48 h, 72 h

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Most hospitals monitor plasma MTX concentrations until MTX ≤0.1–0.2 μM. In ALL patients, 36 h concentrations are occasionally monitored. Abbreviations: ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; HDMTX, high-dose methotrexate; MTX, methotrexate.

≥ 500 mg/m²
per cycle regardless
of administration
schedule



Leads to high initial plasma concentration (10-1000 µmol/L)



Leads to sustained plasma levels (>1 µmol/L for 12-30 h)



Treatment needed to diminish toxicity

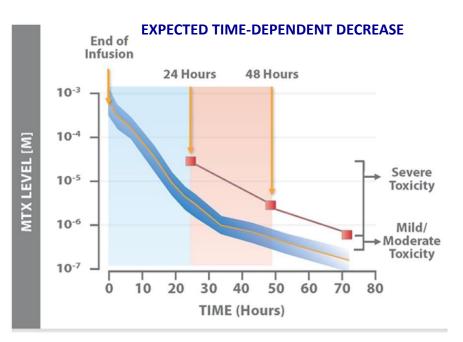
UTHealth McGovern Medical School

The University of Texas
Health Science Center at Houston

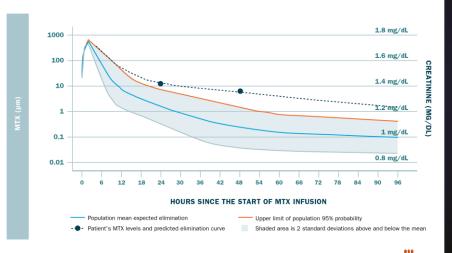
- 1.LaCasce AS. Therapeutic use and toxicity of high-dose methotrexate. In: UpToDate, Post, TW (Ed), UpToDate, Waltham, MA, 2016
- 2. Ramsey LB, Balis FM, O'Brien MM, et al. Consensus Guideline for Use of Glucarpidase in Patients with High-Dose Methotrexate Induced Acute Kidney Injury and Delayed Methotrexate Clearance. Oncologist. 2018 Jan;23(1):52-61.



## **NORMOGRAM**



#### **UNEXPECTED TIME-DEPENDENT DECREASE - TOXICITY**



• 80% to 90% of MTX\* is eliminated unchanged in the urine within the first 12 to 24 hours of administration.

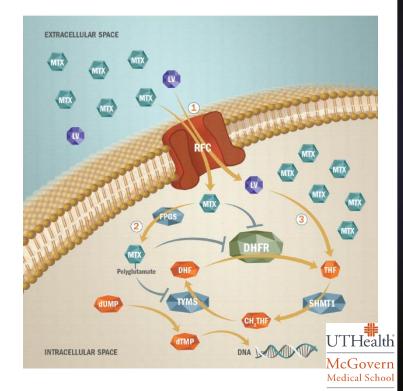


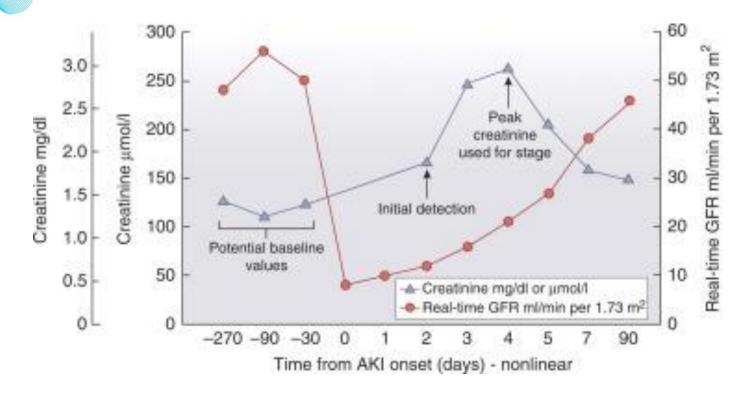




## **MECHANISM OF TOXICITY – NONRENAL AND RENAL**

- MTX enters the cell competes with folates and LV
- MTX is polyglutamated and binds to and irreversibly inhibits dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR)
- Rapidly dividing cells most affected by MTX :
  - Cancer cells / Lining of GI tract/ Blood-forming cells
- Leucovorin provides intracellular rescue, restoring tetrahydrofolate stores, allowing resumption of DNA and RNA synthesis
- RENAL TOXICITY: EXTRACELLULAR METHOTREXATE



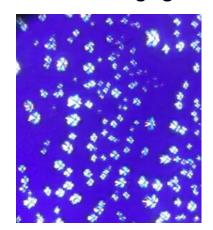




Thomas ME, Blaine C, Dawnay A, Devonald MA, Ftouh S, Laing C, Latchem S, Lewington A, Milford DV, Ostermann M. The definition of acute kidney injury and its use in practice. Kidney Int. 2015 Jan;87(1):62-73

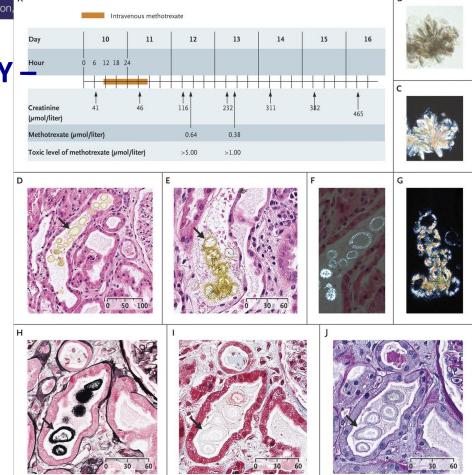
# MECHANISM OF TOXICITY RENAL

Timeline and Microscopic Imaging.



Garneau AP et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:2691-2693.









#### **Risk Factor**

Nephrotoxic comedication

## **RISK FACTORS LEADING TO TOXICITY**

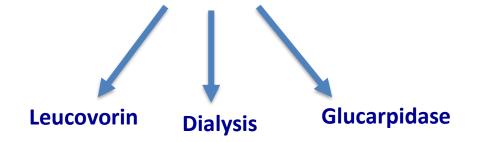
	<b>Table 2.</b> Drugs that impair methotrexate clearance	
Urine pH < 7	Agents	Mechanism of inhibition
CrCl < 60 mL/min	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, penicillin and penicillin derivatives, salicylates, probenecid, gemfibrozil, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Direct inhibition of renal excretion
Renal insufficiency prior to HDMTX	Amphotericin, aminoglycosides, radiographic contrast dyes	Nephrotoxicity that leads to decreased glomerular filtration with consequent inhibition of renal excretion
Prior toxicity with HDMTX	Proton-pump inhibitors	Unclear; potential inhibition of methotrexate BCRP-mediated renal transport
Volume depletion due to vomiting,	P-glycoprotein/ABCB1 inhibitors	Inhibition of methotrexate transport in multiple organs including kidney
diarrhea, or other factors	Levetiracetam, chloral hydrate  References [10–15].	Unclear, potential competition for tubular secretion
Adult and Elderly Patients	Abbreviations: ABCB1, ATP-binding cassette B1; BCRP, breast cancer resistar	nce protein, also known as ABCG2 (ATP-binding cassette) G2.

Third Spacing (i.e. pleural effusions, ascites, intracranial fluid)

Polyuria









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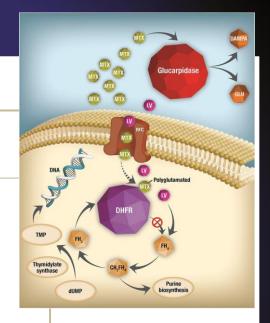


### Glucarpidase

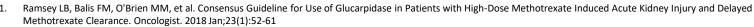
- Glucarpidase reduces extracellular MTX levels by rapid enzymatic breakdown to nontoxic DAMPA and glutamate, facilitating nonrenal MTX elimination
- No effect on intracellular MTX
- Does not affect MTX levels in the CNS when administered systemically
- Hydrolyzes all folate and folate-like substances (i.e. leucovorin)

#### Leucovorin

- Acts intracellularly
- Does not affect plasma clearance
- At very high MTX concentrations:
  - No plasma LV concentration may be sufficient to fully reverse toxicity
  - Competition for binding to receptors for transport into the cell may play a role



Oncologist, Volume 21, Issue 12, December 2016, Pages 1471–1482, https://doi.org/10.1634/theoncologist.2015-0164.

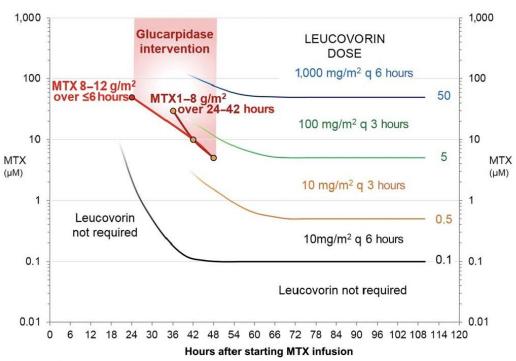






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IV



Indication for Glucarpidase:
to reduce toxic plasma
methotrexate concentration in
adults and children (aged
28 days and older) with
delayed methotrexate
elimination or at risk of
methotrexate toxicity.

Figure 6. Standard leucovorin nomogram used in the U.S. Glucarpidase use may be indicated when MTX concentrations are within the shaded area.

Abbreviation: MTX, methotrexate.

UTHealth McGovern Medical School

Ramsey LB, Balis FM, O'Brien MM, et al. Consensus Guideline for Use of Glucarpidase in Patients with High-Dose Methotrexate Induced Acute Kidney Injury and Delayed Methotrexate Clearance, Oncologist, 2018 Jan; 23(1):52-61.

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## TREATMENT OF HDMTX TOXICITY - DIALYSIS

#### MODALITIES STUDIED IN LITERATURE

- Hemodialysis
- High-flux hemodialysis
- Charcoal hemoperfusion or hemofiltration

Rebound ↑ in post-dialysis MTX concentrations of 90-100% observed.

#### **Median Decrease in Plasma MTX Concentrations**

Most Dialysis-Based Modalities	High-Flux Hemodialysis
52% (range, 26-82%)	76% (range, 42-94%)





# **Extracorporeal Treatment for Methotrexate Poisoning Systematic Review and Recommendations from the EXTRIP Workgroup**

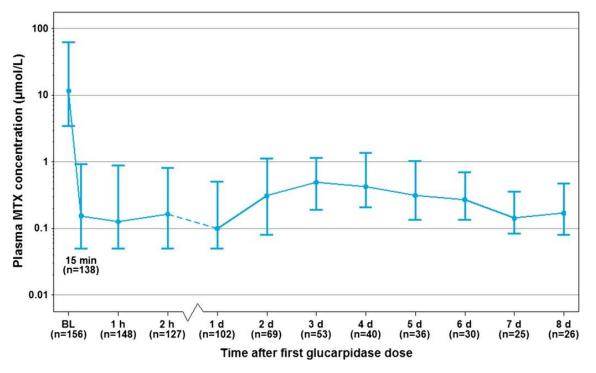
Marc Ghannoum <sup>1</sup>, Darren M. Roberts <sup>1</sup>, David S. Goldfarb, Jesper Heldrup <sup>1</sup>, Kurt Anseeuw, Thomas D. Nolin <sup>1</sup>, Robert S. Hoffman, Valery Lavergne, Paul Meyers, Sophie Gosselin, Tudor Botnaru, Karine Mardini, and David M. Wood <sup>1</sup>, The EXTRIP workgroup\*

Box 1. General recommendations of extracorporeal treatments in methotrexate poisoning In patients with severe methotrexate poisoning receiving standard care treatments including folinic acid rescue therapy:

- 1) We suggest AGAINST performing extracorporeal treatments when glucarpidase is not administered (weak recommendation; very low–quality evidence) (median: 2; upper quartile: 5.25; disagreement index: 0.61)
- 2) We recommend AGAINST performing extracorporeal treatments when glucarpidase is administered (strong recommendation; very low–quality evidence) (median: 1; upper quartile: 3; disageement index: 0.13)
- 3) We recommend AGAINST performing extracorporeal treatments instead of administering glucarpidase (strong recommendation; very low–quality evidence) (median: 1; upper quartile: 3; disagreement index: 0.29)



## TREATMENT OF HDMTX TOXICITY - GLUCARPIDASE



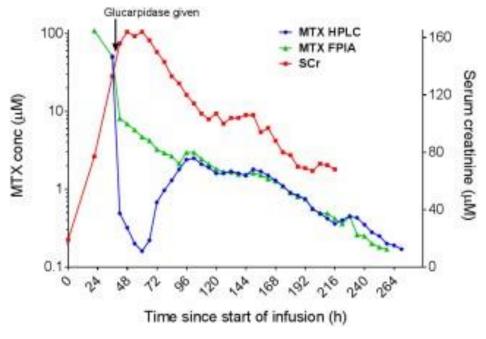
Efficacy of Glucarpidase (Carboxypeptidase G2) in Patients with Acute Kidney Injury After High-Dose Methotrexate Therapy





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Concentrations of MTX and SCr in a patient enrolled on the Nordic Society of Paediatric Haematology.



McGovern Medical School

THealth

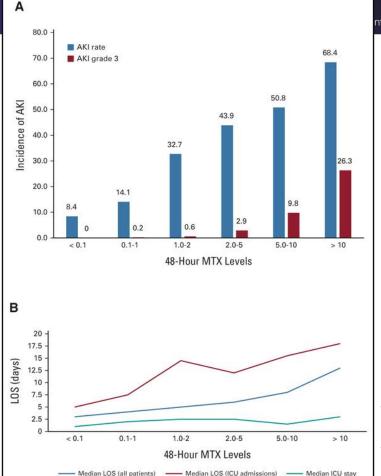
(A) The incidence of AKI compared across predefined groups of 48-hour MTX levels

(B) The effect of ICU admission on LOS compared across predefined groups of 48-hour MTX levels.

**High-Dose Methotrexate in Patients With Lymphoma: Predictors of a Complicated Course.**ODonoghue, Darragh; Truong, Huong; Finnes, Heidi; et al. JCO Oncology Practice. 18(12):e1908-e1917,



OvidSP



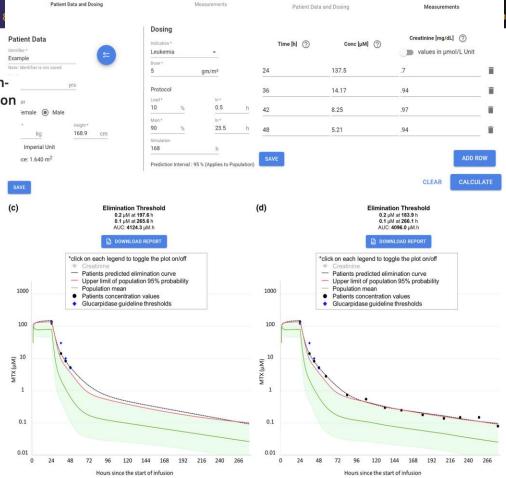






(a)

Zachary L. Taylor, Tomoyuki Mizuno, Nieko C. Punt, Balaji Baskaran, Adriana Navarro Sainz, William Shuman, Nicholas Felicelli, Alexander A. Vinks, Jesper Heldrup, Laura B. Ramsey



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(b)



# **THANK YOU**