

Model-Informed Precision Dosing of Busulfan in HSCT: A critical evaluation of current PK models and dose recommendations

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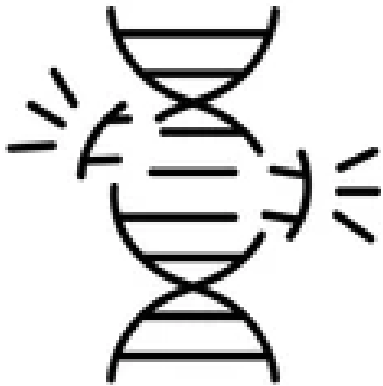
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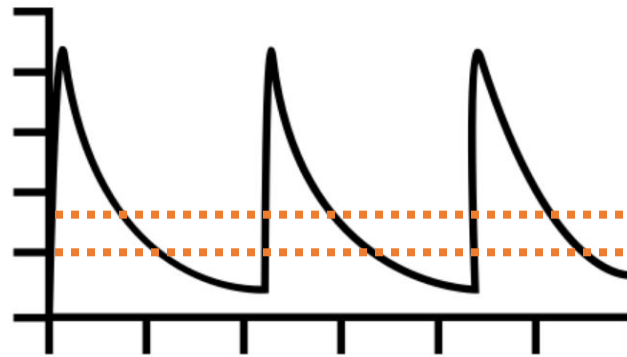


Busulfan: A little background

4-day cumulative AUC
of 90 mg*hour/L



Alkylating agent



Narrow
therapeutic window



Precision dosing:
efficacy vs. toxicity



Busulfan: Challenges in real-world practice

- **Model-informed precision dosing (MIPD):**

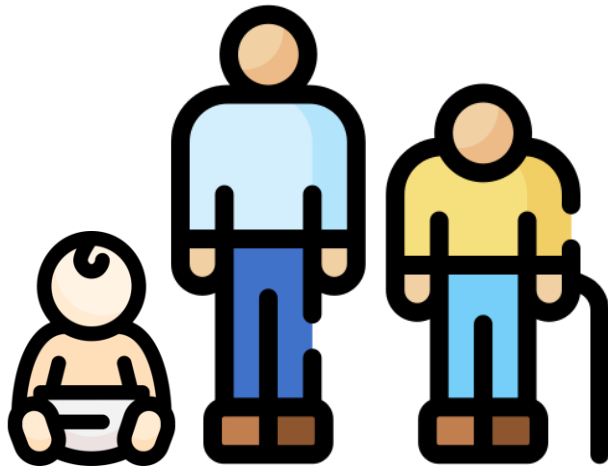
Optimizes individual drug exposure by integrating tailored doses, patient-specific factors, and plasma drug concentration measurements using population PK models.

- **Takahashi et al.:**

Identified 46 PK models for IV busulfan.



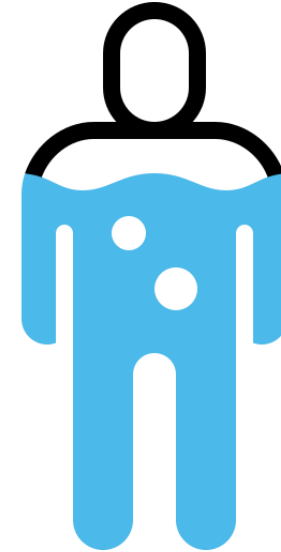
Busulfan: High inter- and intra-patient PK variability



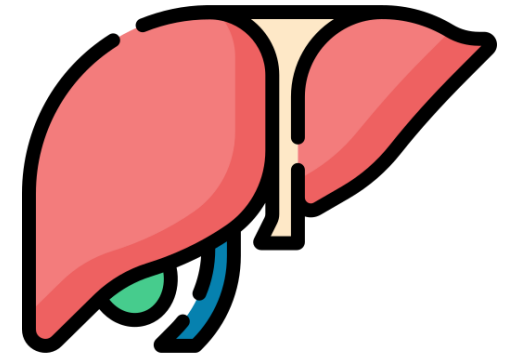
Maturation of age



Maturation of weight



Maturation of fat-free mass



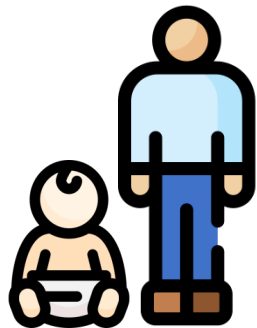
Time-dependent Glutathione (GSH) depletion



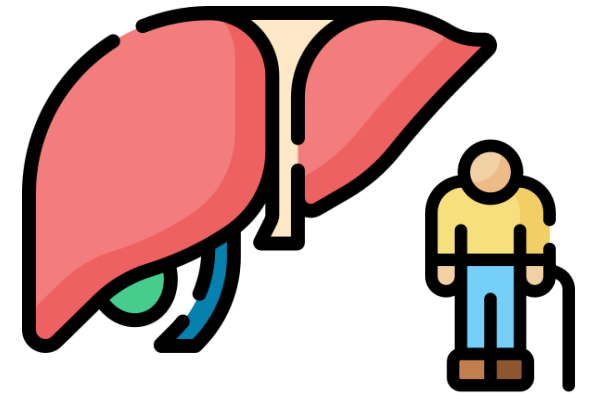
The PK models: Bognàr, Langenhorst & McCune



McCune



Bognàr



Langenhorst



Study Hypothesis & Objectives

- Hypothesis:

PK models capturing maturation & GSH depletion predict clearance better.



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Evaluation of the ability of 3 validated PK models to predict busulfan exposure across age groups in a large Dutch HSCT cohort.



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- Secondary objective:

To determine if *a priori* model-based dosing alone can replace TDM in achieving target exposure.



TDM Evaluation

- Evaluated:
 - SmPC dosing: 4 times daily according, 2 hours per infusion (**QID SmPC dosing**);
 - **The most predictive of the 3 selected PK models**, comparing the model's clearance on days 1-4 to a target AUC of 90 mg*h/L across all patient body weights and ages (**QD MIPD**).
- Exposure **with/without TDM**.



Study Design & Data

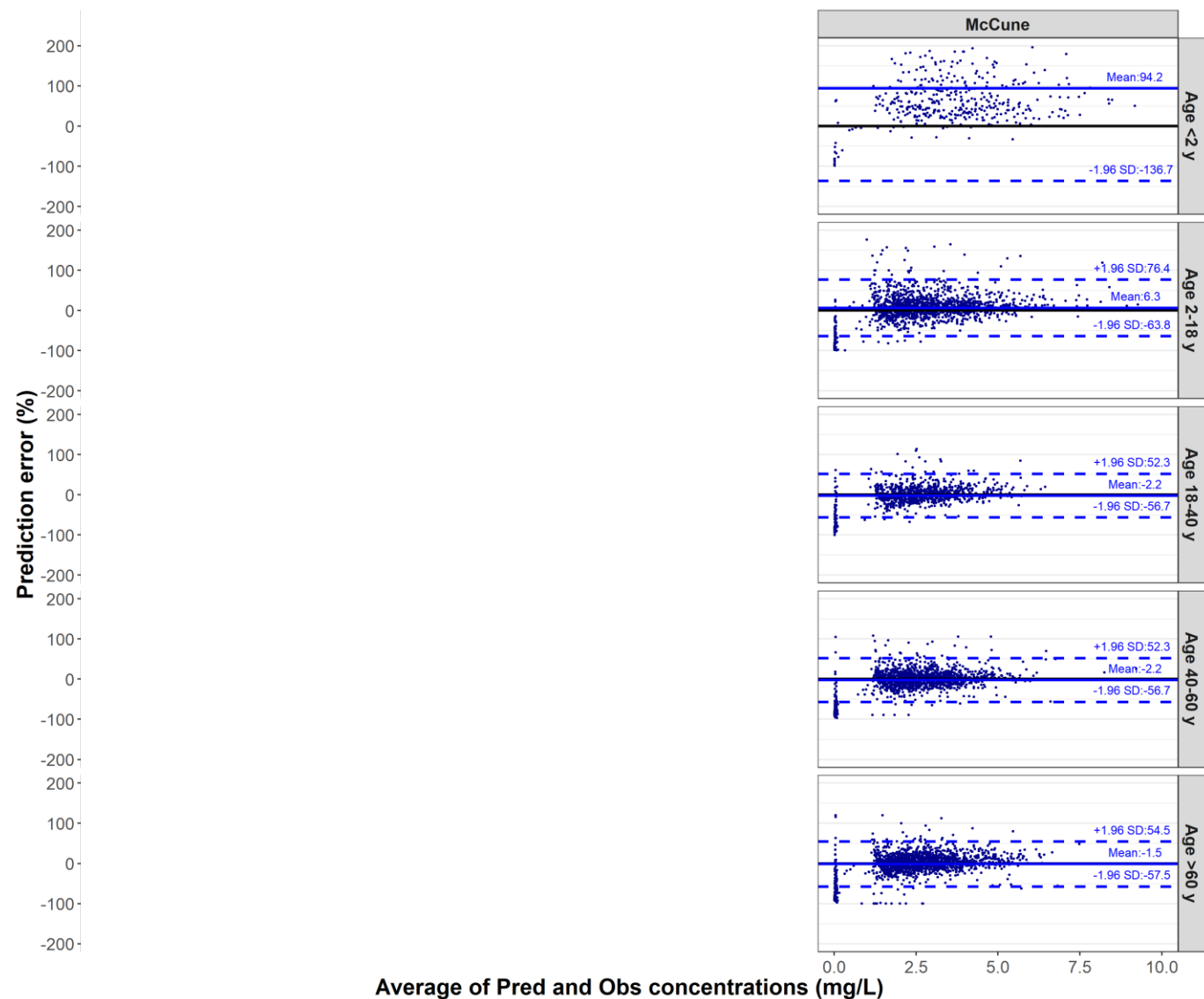
- Retrospective cohort analysis:
 - 2 large tertiary hospitals in the Netherlands:
 - Amsterdam UMC & UMC Utrecht
 - 535 pediatric and adult HSCT patients.
 - July 31, 2014 and November 12, 2021:
 - All received TDM-guided, IV busulfan precision dosing prior to HSCT and;
 - at least 2 PK samples available, analyzed by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS).

Patient characteristics

		UMCU (N=455)		Amsterdam UMC (N=80)	
Patient demographics		%	n	%	n
Gender	Male	44.6	203	43.8	35
	Female	55.4	252	56.3	45
Age (years)	Median (range)	44.1 (0.18-73.6)		61.0 (25.0-72.0)	
	<2	7.2	39	0	0
	2-18	24.8	133	0	0
	18-40	14.7	67	11.3	9
	40-60	21.8	99	35.0	28
	>60	25.9	118	53.8	43
Weight (kg)	<10	4.8	22	0	0
	10-40	23.7	108	0	0
	40-60	11.6	53	11.2	9
	>60	59.8	272	88.8	71
BMI (kg/m2)	0-18.5	25.7	117	3.74	3
	18.5-25	41.1	187	40	40
	25-30	24.4	111	31.2	25
	>30	8.8	40	15	12
Hematopoietic cell transplantation-related characteristics					
Conditioning regimen	Busulfan/fludarabine	60.2	274	100	80
	Busulfan/cyclophosphamide/melphalan	0.2	1	0	0
	Busulfan/fludarabine/clofarabine	39.6	180	0	0
	None	2.0	9	9	7
Serotherapy	ATG*	67.0	305	0	0
	Alemtuzumab	0.2	1	0	0
	Cyclophosphamide post SCT	0	0	91	73
	Missing/other	30.8	140	0	0

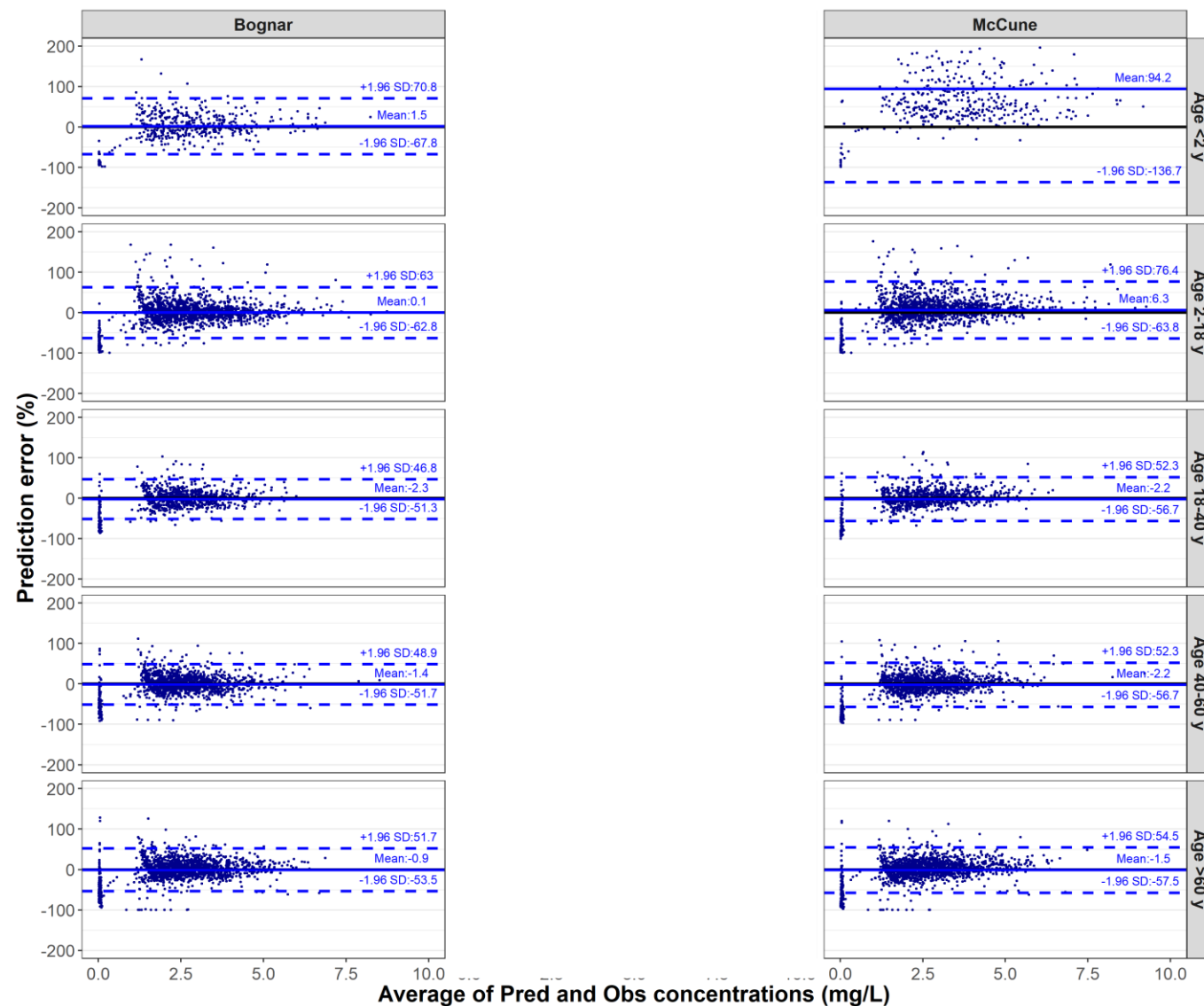


Predictive performance of the PK models





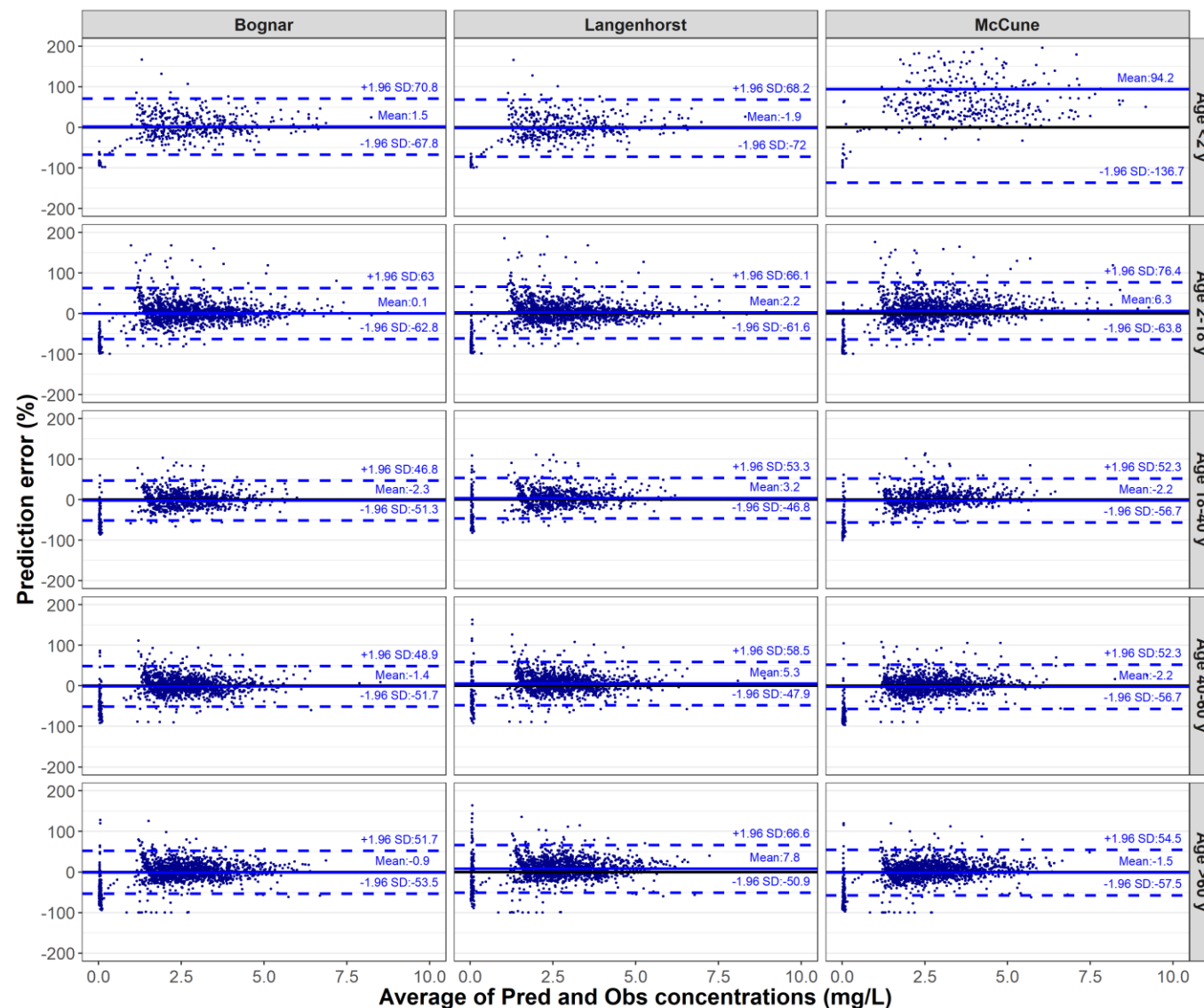
Predictive performance of the PK models





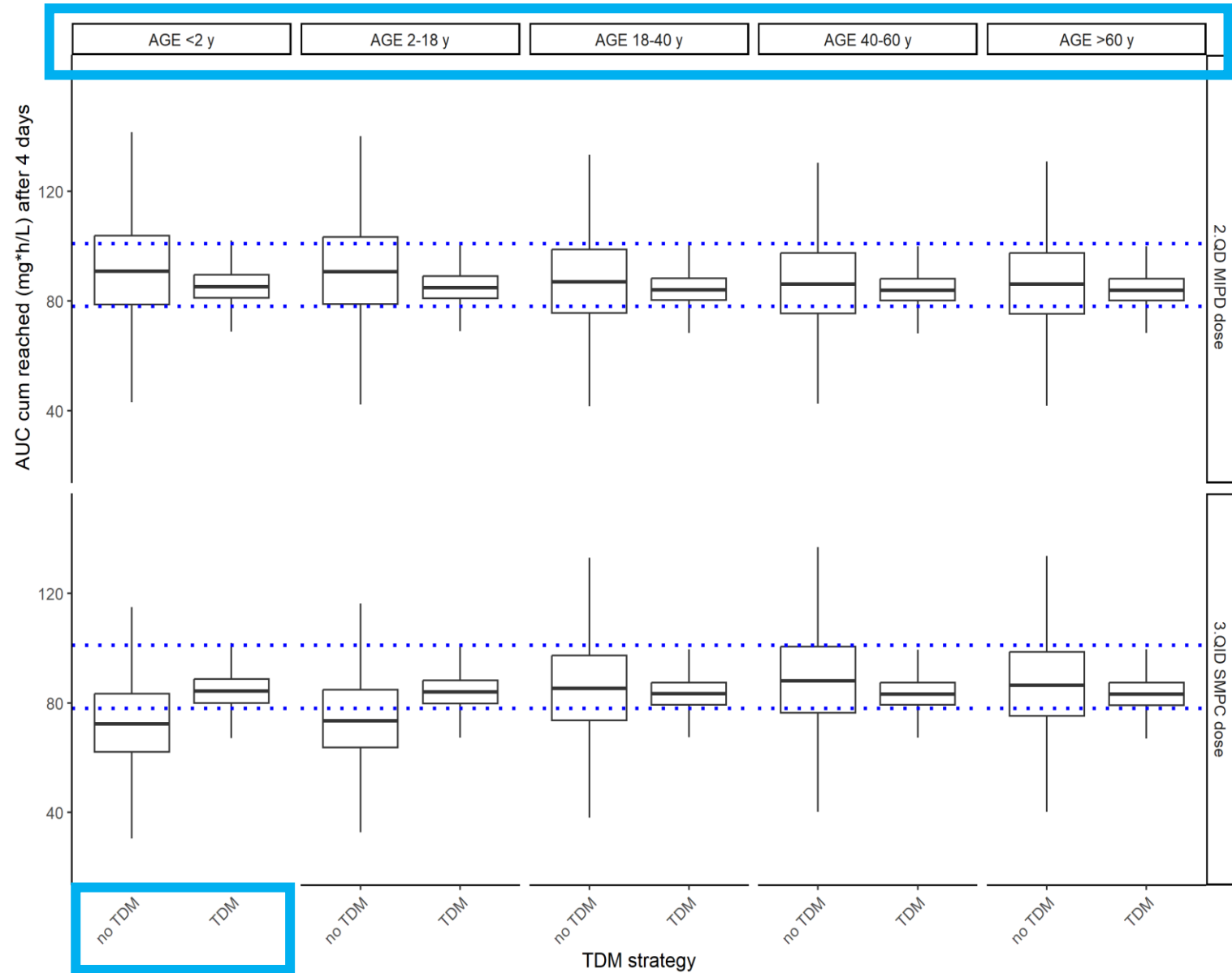
Predictive performance of the PK models

- McCune did not perform better in pediatrics patients (but worse!).
- Langenhorst (GSH) did not perform better in elderly patients.
- The simple body weight approach of Bognar did best in all patients, with no additional adjustment for age required in children or the elderly.



Impact on target attainment

- MIPD did not improve target attainment over SmPC-based dosing.
- TDM-based MIPD with a single TDM on days 2-4 significantly improved target attainment (49% vs. 87%).





Implications for real-world practice: Take to work messages

- **Simply the best:**

- The Bognar, two-compartment model using body weight, accurately described busulfan PK in all age groups.
- Simpler PK models may be preferable in clinical MIPD applications.

- **To TDM or not to TDM?**

- The routine use of TDM for busulfan dosing, regardless of patient age, is warranted:
 - MIPD without TDM fails to reliably hit target AUC.



Strengths and Limitations

 First real-world external validation of 3 widely used MIPD models.

 No new model created - focus on clinical relevance of existing ones.

 The use of simpler models (e.g. Bogнар) may suffice.



Strengths and Limitations

 First real-world external validation of 3 widely used MIPD models.

 Single-country cohort - 2 Dutch tertiary centers.

 No new model created - focus on clinical relevance of existing ones.

 Overlap with Bognar (21%) and Langenhorst (25%) model datasets.

 The use of simpler models (e.g. Bognar) may suffice.

 Retrospective design - not optimized for sampling strategy analysis.



Thank you, on behalf of...

- [Tim Bognàr](#)
- [Kaj E. van Schie](#)
- [dr. Ilse T. Kuipers](#)
- [Moniek A. de Witte](#)
- [Prof. dr. Jurgen H.E. Kuball](#)
- [dr Erfan Nur](#)
- [Bram J. Wilhelm](#)
- [dr. Marise R. Heerma van Voss](#)
- [dr. Linda Franken](#)
- [dr. Arief Lalmohamed](#)
- [Prof. dr. Eleonora \(Noortje\) L. Swart](#)
- [dr. Dave C. de Leeuw](#)
- [dr. Imke H. Bartelink](#)

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[Full text paper](#)





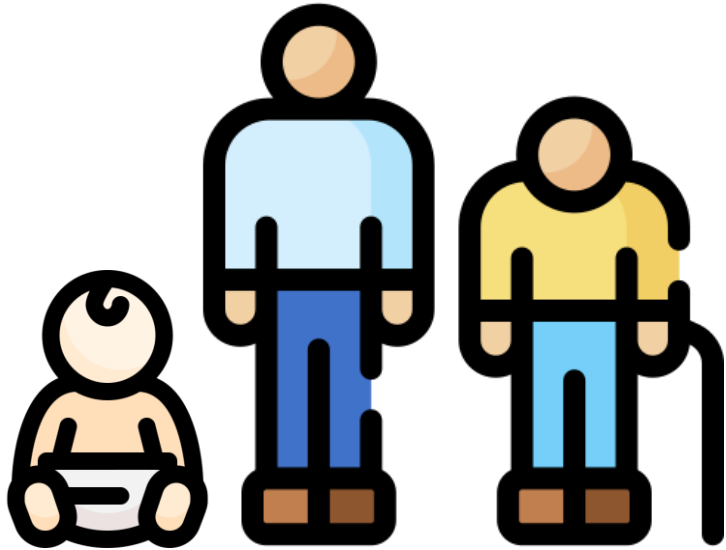


Patient characteristics

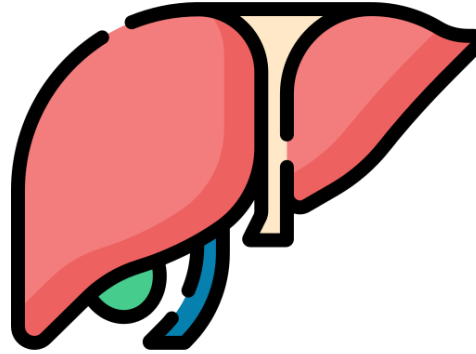
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Donor-related characteristics					
Diagnosis	Malignant	64.0	291	100	80
	Non-malignant	12.5	57	0	0
	Missing	1.8	8	0	0
Donor	Family	5.1	23	25	31.5
	Unrelated	26.4	120	Haplo 15	18.8
	Missing	68.6	312	MUD 40	50
Matching status	Matched	54.5	248	0	0
	Mismatch	23.7	108	78.8	63
	Missing	21.8	99	21.2	17
Donor source	Bone marrow	11.9	54	0	0
	Peripheral blood	44.0	200	?	?
	Cord blood	22.4	102	?	?
	Missing	21.8	99	0	0
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Bognàr



Langenhorst



McCune