Successful treatment ofazole-resistant invasive aspergillosis in a bottlenose dolphin with high-dose posaconazole

Paulien E. Bunskoek, Seyedmojtaba Seyedmousavi, Steven J.M. Gans, Peter B.J. van Vierzen, Willem J.G. Melchers, Cornelis E. van Elk, Johan W. Mouton, Paul E. Verweij

ABSTRACT

Invasive aspergillosis due to azole-resistant Aspergillus fumigatus is difficult to manage. We describe a case of azole-resistant invasive aspergillosis in a female bottlenose dolphin, who failed to respond to voriconazole and posaconazole therapy. As intravenous therapy was precluded, high dose posaconazole was initiated aimed at achieving trough levels exceeding 3 mg/l. Posaconazole serum levels of 3–9.5 mg/l were achieved without significant side-effects. Follow-up bronchoscopy and computed tomography showed complete resolution of the lesions.

1. Introduction

Azoles remain the corner-stone of prevention and treatment of aspergillosis diseases, including acute invasive aspergillosis (IA) [1]. However, the clinical use of azoles is threatened by the emergence ofazole resistance in Aspergillus fumigatus, the primary cause of IA in many regions of the world [2]. Resistance that arises through the environmental use of azole fungicides is believed to be an important driver ofazole-resistant cases [3]. This route of resistance development proves a clinical challenge with cases of azole-resistant IA occurring in patients without previous azole therapy [4,5], and cases of azole-susceptible and azole-resistant A. fumigatus co-infection [6]. Resistance mutations commonly confer resistance to multiple azole drugs, including the recently clinically-licensed isavuconazole [7]. However, based on in vitro and experimental models it was hypothesized that low-level azole-resistant A. fumigatus infection might be successfully treated with voriconazole or posaconazole provided that the treatment dose and exposure could be increased [8].

We describe a case of azole-resistant IA in a bottlenose dolphin that was successfully managed by increasing posaconazole exposure.
A. fumigatus wasidentified as the causative agent of pulmonary invasive aspergillosis in a bottlenose dolphin that was complicated by azole resistance. The isolate was identified using beta-tubulin sequencing. MIC-testing showed a high-level resistance (MIC of 4 mg/l). However, the clinical response further was confirmed by bronchoscopy showing complete resolution of the lesions on day 459. Posaconazole plasma levels varied between 3 and 9.5 mg/l, with doses ranging from 800 to 1800 mg/day. After a total treatment duration of 593 days posaconazole therapy was discontinued.

The A. fumigatus isolate recovered from the dolphin was identified using beta-tubulin sequencing. MIC-testing showed a high-level resistance (MIC of 4 mg/l) for itraconazole and voriconazole, and low-level resistance for posaconazole, 0.5 mg/l. A TR46/Y121F/T289A resistance mutation was identified.

**3. Discussion**

We describe a case of pulmonary IA due to A. fumigatus in a bottlenose dolphin that was complicated by azole resistance. The fungus was cultured from plaques in the trachea and bronchi that were visualized through bronchoscopy, and computed tomography showed pulmonary lesions consistent with fungal disease. Furthermore, circulating GM was detected in the serum at diagnosis. Although GM detection is a well validated diagnostic tool in humans for the diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis and for treatment response evaluation [9,10], the performance of the assay in dolphins remains unclear. As IA is the most commonly reported in fungal disease in captive and free-ranging bottlenose dolphins, [11–13] further studies are needed to determine the performance of this biomarker in dolphins and other cetaceans. In addition to bronchoscopy, the presence of circulating GM would help to diagnose Aspergillus infection and possibly be useful for monitoring of treatment response. GM however does not identify the species of Aspergillus that is causing the fungal pneumonia, nor does it provide information regarding the presence of resistance. Additional tests would be required either through culture or molecular tests of respiratory specimens. PCR-tests that identify the most prevalent Aspergillus species as well as the presence of azole resistance mutations are commercially available [14]. In humans such assays enabled the detection ofazole-resistant A. fumigatus directly in BAL-fluid [14,15]. The A. fumigatus strain recovered from our case harbored a resistance mutation that is associated with environmental resistance selection [5], indicating that the dolphin inhaled A. fumigatus conidia that were already azole-resistant.

Treatment options in humans and animals with azole-resistant IA are limited. Experts recommended to move away from azole monotherapy when resistance is documented, switching to liposomal amphotericin B or voriconazole and echinocandin combination therapy [16]. In vitro and in vivo studies indicate that the activity of polyenes and echinocandins are not affected by the presence of azole resistance mutations [17–19]. Furthermore, voriconazole and anidulafungin combination therapy was shown to be effective in an animal model of disseminated IA due to A. fumigatus with low-level voriconazole resistance (MIC of 4 mg/l). However, the efficacy of the combination against voriconazole high-level resistant A. fumigatus has not been studied [18]. There is concern that voriconazole will not be effective in high-level resistant A. fumigatus infection and combination therapy will solely rely on anidulafungin efficacy, which is suboptimal [18].

As intravenous therapy was no option in treating the dolphin, it was decided to increase the exposure of posaconazole. Using results of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic in vitro and in vivo models we have previously attempted to bridge these experimental results to human infection by calculating which posaconazole exposure would be required in relation to the A. fumigatus MIC to treat successfully [8]. For each MIC the corresponding posaconazole exposure and plasma level were determined [8]. Based on our analysis a posaconazole plasma-level of 3.09–3.33 mg/l would be required to treat an infection with a posaconazole MIC of 0.5 mg/l and 6.18–6.66 mg/l for a MIC of 1.0 mg/l [8]. Indeed when a plasma level of > 3 mg/l was achieved in the dolphin, gradual clinical response was documented without significant toxicity ultimately leading to clinical cure.

In the dolphin very high drug exposures were achieved using the oral solution formulation, but in humans posaconazole drug levels above 3 mg/l could not be achieved due to limited bioavailability associated with the oral suspension. However, phase I and phase II pharmacokinetic studies indicate that a posaconazole plasma level above 3 mg/l can be achieved using the new intravenous and tablet formulations, without significant side-effects [20]. As the majority of azole-resistant A. fumigatus isolates show low-level resistance to posaconazole, i.e. within the 0.5 mg/l to 1 mg/l MIC range [17], intravenous posaconazole might be a treatment option in human cases of azole-resistant IA.

Our study shows proof-of-principle of high-dose posaconazole for the treatment of IA due to posaconazole low-level-resistant A. fumigatus. With the availability of new posaconazole formulations further studies need to explore this option for the management of azole-resistant IA in animals and humans.

**Conflict of interest**

P.E. Verweij has received research grants and served as consultant for Gilead Sciences, Pfizer, MSD, Astellas, F2G, and Basilea. Other authors: ‘there are none’.
Fig. 2. Evolution of pulmonary lesions on consecutive CT-scans of the lung at the level of the heart. Panel A, Axial CT image, taken before high-dose posaconazole treatment was started, showing small granulomas and some infiltrates at the left side; Panel B, At 6 weeks of high dose posaconazole therapy. The CT image shows a progression of the granulomas at the left side and some infiltrates at both sides; Panel C, After 14 weeks of posaconazole high-dose therapy, showing a substantial reduction of the granulomas and infiltrates; Panel D, CT imaging after 22 weeks of high-dose posaconazole treatment showing complete resolution of the granulomas. Some residual peribronchial lesions are visible.

Fig. 3. Posaconazole dose (lower panel), posaconazole trough plasma levels (mg/l; middle panel) and consecutive bronchoscopy images of Aspergillus trachea lesions (upper panel). Green indicates the area of posaconazole exposure calculated to be sufficient to successfully treat posaconazole low-resistant A. fumigatus (MIC 0.5 mg/l), while the red area represents insufficient posaconazole exposure. Day 0 indicates the first day of posaconazole therapy. Posaconazole treatment was interrupted for 11 days (day 445–455) because the dolphin was clinically poor and a possible side effect of high-dose posaconazole needed to be ruled-out. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article).
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References


