



Severn Pathology
North Bristol NHS Trust

Antimicrobial Reference Laboratory

GUIDELINE RANGES FOR TDM

2021 – 2022

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Antimicrobial Reference Laboratory – Guideline Ranges 2021 - 2022

| Important Changes This Version | New Analytes Available (from May 2021) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ISAVUCONAZOLE now 2-4mg/L | ISONIAZID (+ N-Acetyl ISONIAZID)* |

***ISONIAZID Sample Requirements:**

Blood drawn into Sodium Oxalate tube (Grey top)

Initial 2h post dose sample required. If slow absorption suspected a further 6h post dose sample may be drawn

Blood centrifuged in the laboratory and Plasma aliquoted into a secondary tube

Sent via Dx or Royal Mail

Plasma must reach ARL within 5 days at Room Temperature

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Version: 2021 – 2022

Issue date: 1st April 2021

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| Agent | Risk group | Expected levels (Guide lines) (mg/L) | Re assay interval* (days) |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Aminoglycosides | | | |
| Gentamicin Tobramycin (Once-daily) ^a | All patients on 2nd-4th dose; earlier if changing renal function or other risk factors. | Pre <1 mg/L Post >10 mg/L or 8 h post (5 mg/kg) 1.5-6 mg/L or follow Hartford nomogram (but note this is for 7 mg/kg) | 6-8 |
| Gentamicin (Once-daily 5 mg/kg) ^b | Neonatal sepsis | Pre < 2mg/L BUT <1 mg/L after 3 rd dose Post >8mg/L | |
| Gentamicin Tobramycin (BD or TDS) ^{c-d} | All patients on 2nd-4th dose; earlier if changing renal function or other risk factors. | Gram Negative pneumonia Pre <2 mg/L Post >7 mg/L Infective endocarditis (IE) Pre <1 mg/L Post 3-5 mg/L | 3-7 |
| Amikacin (Once-daily) ^{a,f} | | Pre <5 mg/L Post 40-45 [†] mg/L | 6-8 |
| Amikacin (BD or TDS) ^c | | Pre <10 mg/L Post 20-30 mg/L | 3-7 |
| Streptomycin (7.5 mg/kg BD) ^{d-e} | All patients after 2nd-4th dose. | Infective endocarditis Pre <3.0 mg/L Post 10-25 mg/L | 7-28 |
| <p>* Assuming initial results are within the expected range ^aNicolau et al. 1995. Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy 39:650-655. ^bNICE Clinical Guideline 149, 2012. ^cBritish National Formulary, Edition 67. 2014 section 5.1.4. ^dElliott et al. 2004. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 54: 971-81. ^eNote: these are different to the AHA Scientific Statement ranges. Baddour et al. 2015. Circulation 132:1435-86. ^fJenkins et al. 2016. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 71: 2754-59. [†] Guideline levels not available; these are levels that are routinely seen. Hartford nomogram link https://clincalc.com/Aminoglycoside/</p> | | | |

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|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Glycopeptides/Lipopeptides/Oxazolidinones | | | |
| Vancomycin ^{a-d} | All patients on >2-4 days therapy. Patients receiving other nephrotoxic drugs. Assay at 2nd-4th dose. | Pre dose 10-15 mg/L but 15-20 mg/L in complicated infection OR Steady state during continuous infusion 20-25 mg/L | 6-8 |
| Teicoplanin ^{e-f} | a) Skin and soft tissue infection b) Bone and Joint infection d) Infective endocarditis e) OPAT on 25 mg/kg 3x per week | Pre 15-30 but <60 mg/L Pre 20-40 but <60 mg/L Pre 30-40 but <60 mg/L Pre 20-30 mg/L | 6-8 |
| Daptomycin ^g | Patients with CPK elevation, high dose therapy (>6 mg/kg) or renal impairment | Pre dose 5-20 mg/L or Pre dose 10-20mg/L in severe sepsis Pre dose levels >20 mg/L associated with increased risk of toxicity | 6-8 |
| Linezolid (600mg BD) ^{h-i} | Patients on long-term therapy (>28d) or if on agents with potential drug interactions | Pre 2-8 mg/L Post 12-26 mg/L | 8-16 |
| <p>* Assuming initial results are within the expected range</p> <p>^aJeffres et al. 2006. Chest 130: 947-55. Lodise et al. 2008. Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy 52: 1330-1336.</p> <p>^bBritish National Formulary. 2008. Number 55. Rybak et al. 2009. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 66:82-98.</p> <p>^cIngram et al. 2008. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 62: 168-171.</p> <p>^dWysocki et al, 2001. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy 45: 2460-2467.</p> <p>^eTeicoplanin: Summary of Product Characteristics. 2013. European Medicines Agency. Assessment report: Targocid and associated names. 2014. EMEA/H/A-30/1301. European Medicines Agency.</p> <p>^fLamont et al, 2009. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 64: 181-187.</p> <p>^gBhavnani et al. 2010. Clinical Infectious Diseases 50: 1568-74. Falcone et al. 2013. J. Infection Chemotherapy 19 :732-9, DiPaolo et al. 2013. Int J. Antimicrobial Agents 42 :250-5, Falcone et al. 2013. CID 57 :1568-76, Reiber et al. 2015 Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, 37 :634-40. .</p> <p>^hPea et al. 2012. JAC 67:2034-42. Dong et al. 2014. Eur J. Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases, Epub 12/02/14</p> <p>ⁱMatsumoto et al. 2014. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents 44:242-7. Cattaneo et al. 2016. Expert Opin Drug Metab. Toxicol. 12:533-44</p> | | | |

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|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Antifungal agents | | | |
| Flucytosine ^a | Routine within 72h of starting therapy. | Pre 20-50 mg/L; Post 50-100 mg/L Pre dose concentrations <20 mg/L have been associated with treatment failure and emergence of resistance. Post dose concentrations >100 mg/L have been associated with toxicity. | 4-8 |
| Isavuconazole ^e | Not routinely monitored but may be useful in complex cases or in renal impairment | Pre 2-4 mg/L (usually) [^] | 4-8 |
| Itraconazole ^{a,b} | Routine in 1 st week of therapy. Measure 4-7 days after starting therapy | By Chromatographic assay Prophylaxis: Pre 0.5-4.0 mg/L Therapy: Pre 1.0-4.0 mg/L All pre-dose levels to be kept below 4.0 mg/L | 4-8 |
| Fluconazole ^a | Not routinely monitored but may be useful in complex cases or renal failure | AUC:MIC ratio of >100, call for advice on sampling. | 4-8 |
| Posaconazole ^{a,c} | Routine in majority of patients. Measure 3-8 days after starting therapy | Prophylaxis: Pre 0.7-3.75 mg/L Therapy: Pre 1.0-3.75 mg/L All pre-dose levels to be kept below 3.75 mg/L | 4-8 |
| Voriconazole ^{a,b,d} | Routinely within 5d of starting therapy | Prophylaxis and therapy Pre 1.0-5.5 mg/L or 2.0-5.5 mg/L for bulky or disseminated infections | 4-8 |
| <p>*Assuming initial results are within the expected range. ^aVermes et al. 2000. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 46: 171-179. Ashbee et al. 2014. J. Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 69:1162-1176. ^bAndes et al. 2009. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy 53: 24-34. Dolton et al. 2015. Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases 27:493-500. Chau et al. 2014 Intern Med J 44:1364-88. ^cDolton et al. 2012. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy 56: 2806-2813. Dekkers et al. 2016. Curr Fung Infect Rep 10:51-61. ^dPascual et al. 2012. Clinical Infectious Diseases 55:381-90. ^eBorman et al. 2020. Med Mycol 58 (7): 996-999. ^ Levels that are routinely seen and not true expected levels.</p> | | | |

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|--|---|---|---|
| Agents used in Mycobacterial infection^a | | | |
| Streptomycin ^b (15 mg/kg OD) | All patients after 2nd-4th dose. | Pre <5 mg/L in <50y patients Pre <1 mg/L in >50y patients Post 15-40 mg/L | 7-28d |
| Streptomycin ^c (25 mg/kg BIW) | All patients after 2nd-4th dose. | Pre <1 mg/L Post 65-80 mg/L | 7-28d |
| Rifampicin ^c | Patients with poor clinical progression | Pre <0.5mg/L (ideally) Post <4mg/L sub-therapeutic Post 4-8mg/L usually adequate Post 8-24mg/L ideal | Depending on levels & patient progression |
| ISONIAZID ^f (+N-Acetyl-ISONIAZID) | Patients with poor clinical progression + checking for acetylation status | Post (2hr) 3-5mg/L | Depending on levels & progression |
| Ethambutol ^c | Patients with poor clinical progression or significant renal dysfunction | Pre <1 mg/L Post 2-6 mg/L | Depending on levels & progression |
| Rifabutin ^d | Patients who fail to respond to treatment. Patients on agents with CYP P450 interactions | Pre <0.1mg/L (usually) Post 0.45-0.9 mg/L | Depending on levels & patient progression |
| Levofloxacin ^d | Patients being treated for MDR TB. | Pre 0.5-2 mg/L Post 8-13 mg/L | Depending on levels & progression |
| Cycloserine ^d | All patients after 4th-6th dose. | Pre 10-20mg/L Post (3-4h) 20-35mg/L Levels to be kept below 35 mg/L | 10-30d |
| Moxifloxacin ^d | Patients being treated for MDR TB. | Pre 0.3-0.7 mg/L Post 3-5 mg/L | Depending on levels & progression |
| Linezolid ^e (600 mg OD oral) (600 mg BD oral) | Patients being treated for MDR TB. | Pre <5mg/L (ideally) Post 12-26mg/L Pre 2-8 mg/L (usually) Post 12-26 mg/L | Depending on levels & progression |

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* Assuming initial results are within the expected range; BIW: twice a week

^a Assuming that patients are on standard (usually daily) therapy, for patients on intermittent therapy please call to discuss expected levels as these will vary depending on dosing regimen used.

^b British National Formulary, Edition 67. 2014 section 5.1.9.

^c Peloquin 2017. Microbiol Spectrum 5:1-8. Pasipanodya et al. 2013. J. Infectious Diseases 208:1464-73.

^d Holland et al. 2009. Pharmacotherapy 29:503-10. Srivastava et al. 2013. European Respiratory Journal, 42:1449-53.

Ramachandran et al, 2015, Drug Safety, 38:253-69. Peloquin 2017. Microbiol Spectrum 5:1-8. Hwang et al.2013. Int J. Tuberc Lung Dis 17:1257-66. Park.et al. 2017. AAC 59:4429-4435

^e Schechter et al. 2010. CID 50: 49-55; McGee et al. 2009. Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy 53: 3981-3984. Dong et al. 2014. Eur J. Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases, Epub 12/02/14

^f Potter *et al*, 2020. MDRTB ADR Monitoring Guidance. TB Drug Monographs

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|---|--|--|---|
| Other agents | | | |
| Aciclovir and its metabolite CMMG ^f | Patients with renal impairment, on high dose therapy or exhibiting CNS effects | For aciclovir, interpretation of levels needs to be patient specific CMMG: Measured in Pre-dose levels ONLY. Pre dose CMMG ≤ 2.6 mg/L. Elevated CMMG levels are associated with increased risk of neurotoxicity. | 6-8 |
| Ganciclovir ^a | Young children, renally impairment or unstable renal function | Pre 0.5-1.0 mg/L Post 7-9 mg/L (ganciclovir) Post 5-7 mg/L (valganciclovir) | 4-8 |
| Chloramphenicol ^b | All patients but especially neonates. | Pre Ideally <10 mg/L but must be <15 mg/L Post (2h) 10-25 mg/L | 5-7 |
| Co-trimoxazole ^d (sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim) ^c | High-dosage therapy (PCP) or renal impairment. | Sulphamethoxazole: Pre <100 mg/L, Post 120-150 but <200 mg/L Trimethoprim: Pre 5-7 mg/L, Post 5-10 but <20 mg/L | 6-8 |
| Colistin ^e | Patients on IV treatment | Pre 2-4 mg/L | Day 2-3 (if patient received a loading dose) Re-assay 5-7d |
| <p>* Assuming initial results are within the expected range ^aLuck et al. 2011 International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents 37:445-448. ^bBritish National Formulary for Children. 2018-19 p354 ^cJoos et al. 1995. Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy 39:2661-2666. ^dBrown. 2014. Ann Int Care 4:13-22 ^eNation et al. 2014. Lancet Infectious Diseases S1473-3099. Gregorie et al. 2017. Clin Pharmacokinet 56:1441-1460. ^fHellden et al. 2003. Nephrol. Dial. Transplant 18: 1135-1141</p> | | | |