

	NTM Lecture Series for Providers
Disclosures	
<ul> <li>Insmed: speaker, advisory board, investigate</li> <li>AN2: advisory board</li> <li>Paratek: speaker</li> </ul>	or
	National Jewish

#### NTM Lecture Series for Providers Objectives • Introduce management of MAC • Treatment naïve Treatment refractory Cavitary disease • Review management of M. abscessus • Consider utility of surgery as an adjunct to medical therapy

#### NTM Lecture Series for Providers

#### Case One

- 65 year old female, lifelong non-smoker
- Chief complaint, cough and fatigue
- PMH: 10 years ago BAL + MAC
  Treated with Azithromycin/ethambutol/rifampin daily x 2 years
  culture clearance, unknown
- 3/3 Sputum cultures + MAC, macrolide sensitive
- Started back on azithromycin + ethambutol + rifampin daily
- Instructed to begin PEP device with 7% hypertonic saline twice daily
   Drug levels were obtained at 1 month, all within target concentration



### NTM Lecture Series for Providers CT scan

#### NTM Lecture Series for Providers

Cultures are still positive at 6 months. What is the recommendation from the 2020 Guidelines at this milestone?

- 1. Intensify airway clearance with a vest
- Repeat drug levels on her three oral medications and optimize the dose if the levels are low
- 3. Resend drug susceptibility testing, assess adherence and add amikacin liposomal inhalation suspension (ALIS) to her oral therapy
- 4. Discontinue therapy because she is a treatment failure



### After beginning ALIS, patient was able to achieve 12 months of negative cultures She ended treatment in 10/2019. Cultures remain negative 18 months off treatment (submits every 3 months) seginning of treatment 2019: end of treatment 2021: 18 months off treatment

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#### Case Two

- 63 year old female with a chronic cough
- Cystic fibrosis diagnosed in 2017
- Sputum cultures (3/3) in 2019 + for MAC
- Started on azithromycin, ethambutol and rifampin daily 8/2019
  - rash related to rifampin at 12 months
  - Inhaled parenteral amikacin 500 mg daily (3/2021)
- Chief complaint tongue burning, weight loss due to loss of appetite
- Cultures persistently + for MAC 24 months into treatment



# National Jewish CT scan 10/2021 National Jewish CT scan 10/2021

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### What is the most likely cause of treatment failure?

- 1. Drug resistance
- 2. Malabsorption
- 3. Poor adherence
- 4. Underlying cystic fibrosis



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#### Management

- Susceptibility panel : sensitive to macrolides and aminoglycosides
- Drug levels: appropriate peak concentrations at current doses
- Adherence: assessed and all refills picked up
- Which action would be most likely to increase her chance of success?
- 1. Change amikacin to amikacin liposomal inhalation suspension
- 2. Add back rifampin with a desensitization trial
- 3. Resection of the lingula
- 4. Initiation of modulator therapy and add clofazimine as a third agent



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#### Modulator therapy and NTM

- Modulators first approved in 2012
- Currently Trikafta (elexacaftor/tezacaftor/ivacaftor) is approved for patients >6 meeting CF diagnosis with one of 177 mutations
- Rifampin significantly reduces the serum concentration of the modulators, therefore you must find an alternative agent
- Our experience supports patients are more likely to clear their NTM or note disease stabilization once they initiate modulator therapy



https://www.cff.org/Life-With-CF/Treatments-and-Therapies/Medications/Trikafta-Approved-Mutations.pdf

#### NTM Lecture Series for Providers

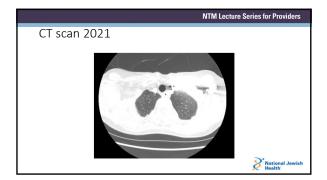
#### Case three

- 65 year old Caucasian female with pleurisy in her anterior chest for 15 years
- Recurrent bronchitis, 1-2x /year
- 2017 first CT scan of her chest



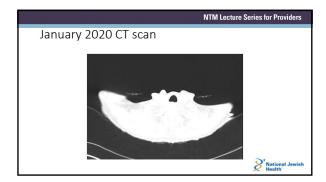
# CT scan 2017 \*\*Retional Jewish Health\*\*

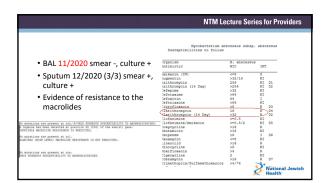
## No sputum production BAL in 2017 complicated by pneumothorax, chest tube, pain management, severe constipation, readmission for impaction 2017 BAL smear + culture + for MAC No treatment pursued



# What would be the most appropriate management at this time? 1. Begin airway clearance without antibiotics 2. Begin azithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin thrice weekly 3. Begin azithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin and inhaled liposomal amikacin daily 4. Begin azithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin daily, IV amikacin thrice weekly and consider right middle lobectomy

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### NTM Lecture Series for Providers $\bullet$ What is the recommended treatment for M. abscessus subspecies 1. IV imipenem, amikacin, tigecycline and oral clofazimine daily 2. Oral azithromycin, ethambutol and rifampin daily 3. IV tobramycin, ceftriaxone and oral minocycline daily 4. IV imipenem, amikacin and oral azithromycin daily National Jewish Health NTM Lecture Series for Providers Treatment course • 1/2021-3/2021 IV imipenem IV amikacin • PO linezolid • March 2021 sputum cultures are negative for AFB and therapy is stopped. NTM Lecture Series for Providers • 2 months after stopping her therapy the cough returned • Between 3/2021 and 10/2021 she has lost 20 pounds (115→95lb) • Additional symptoms include fatigue, sputum production, dyspnea National Jewisl

