

Spotlight on isavuconazole in the treatment of invasive aspergillosis and mucormycosis: design, development, and place in therapy

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Abstract: In recent decades, important advances have been made in the diagnosis and treatment of invasive aspergillosis (IA) and mucormycosis. One of these advances has been the introduction of isavuconazole, a second-generation broad spectrum triazole with a favorable pharmacokinetic and safety profile and few drug–drug interactions. Phase III trials in patients with IA and mucormycosis demonstrated that isavuconazole has similar efficacy to voriconazole for the treatment of IA (SECURE trial) and liposomal amphotericin B for the treatment of mucormycosis (VITAL trial with subsequent case–control analysis) and a favorable safety profile with significantly fewer ocular, hepatobiliary, and skin and soft tissue adverse events compared to voriconazole. As a result, recent IA guidelines recommend isavuconazole (together with voriconazole) as gold standard treatment for IA in patients with underlying hematological malignancies. In contrast to liposomal amphotericin B, isavuconazole can be safely administered in patients with reduced renal function and is frequently used for the treatment of mucormycosis in patients with reduced renal function. Updated guidelines on mucormycosis are needed to reflect the current evidence and give guidance on the use of isavuconazole for mucormycosis. Studies are needed to evaluate the role of isavuconazole for 1) anti-mold prophylaxis in high-risk patients, 2) salvage treatment for IA and mucormycosis, and 3) treatment for other mold infections such as *Scedosporium apiospermum*.

Keywords: TDM, plasma level, triazole, SECURE, VITAL, susceptibility, real life

Introduction

In recent decades, important advances have been made in the diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis (IA) and mucormycosis,^{1–8} although IA and mucormycosis still remain difficult to diagnose.⁹ In order to improve survival, empiric antifungal treatment is frequently initiated at early stages of infection where IA and/or mucormycosis are suspected, but mycological evidence is still missing.¹⁰

The introduction of broad spectrum antifungal agents such as voriconazole, posaconazole, and lipid-based formulations of amphotericin B has substantially improved the survival rates in patients with IA and mucormycosis over the past 15 years.^{11–14} Despite the overall improved safety profiles that came with these new treatment options, treatment of IA and mucormycosis remains complex due to unpredictable pharmacokinetic profiles, requiring therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) for optimization of efficacy and prevention of adverse effects and multiple drug–drug interactions through the cytochrome P450 system.^{10,15–19} The recent introduction of isavuconazole, a new potent second-generation triazole with a favorable pharmacokinetic and safety profile, led to a reduction in drug–drug interactions. Similar efficacy of isavuconazole compared to other triazoles, may

simplify treatment, and improve clinical practice. This review discusses the pharmacology of isavuconazole as well as its efficacy for the treatment of IA and mucormycosis in animal models, clinical studies, and real-life settings. We further discuss the prominent role of isavuconazole in recent guidelines and address future research questions.

Pharmacology

Chemistry and pharmacokinetics

The prodrug of isavuconazole, isavuconazonium sulfate, is a water-soluble triazole precursor that can be administered both orally and intravenously. After administration, isavuconazonium sulfate is broken down by plasma esterases to the active component, isavuconazole, and an inactive cleavage product. This conversion occurs rapidly, with a half-life of less than a minute *in vitro*^{20,21} and with no detectable levels of prodrug or cleavage products following intravenous (IV) infusion after 30 minutes in healthy adults.²²

Isavuconazole disrupts ergosterol biosynthesis by inhibiting cytochrome P450-dependent 14 α -lanosterol demethylation, an essential component of ergosterol production. This mechanism is similar to that of the other azoles and significantly alters the structure and function of the fungal membrane, leading to cell death.^{20,21} In addition, isavuconazole consists of an [*N*-(3-acetoxypentyl)-*N*-methylamino]-carboxymethyl group side arm that orients the molecule to engage the triazole ring to the binding pocket of the fungal CYP51 protein, conferring activity against some pathogens resistant to other azoles, including itraconazole, voriconazole, and posaconazole.²³

Unlike the other second-generation triazoles, isavuconazole is highly water soluble and does not require the addition of a beta-cyclodextrin to its IV formulation to facilitate solubility,²⁴ eliminating the potential for nephrotoxicity from the cyclodextrin vehicle. Isavuconazole has a large volume of distribution and is highly protein bound with ~98% bound to proteins, mostly to albumin.²³ The absorption and serum concentrations of isavuconazole are not dependent on the timing of food intake, so it can be taken with or without food.²⁵ The serum concentrations of isavuconazole are not reduced in patients with mucositis,²⁶ and the bioavailability is not affected with concomitant administration of medications that suppress gastric acid production, so it can be taken with proton pump inhibitors or other medications that affect gastric acid secretion.²⁷

Key pharmacokinetic characteristics of isavuconazole are displayed in Table 1. Conventional dosing is expressed in terms of milligram equivalent of the active compound,

Table 1 Key pharmacokinetic characteristics of isavuconazole

Characteristics	Isavuconazole
Dosage	200 mg q8h day 1+2; 200 mg q24h maintenance
Resorption po/IV	po = IV
Oral intake with/without food	No influence
Half-life, hours	110–115
Oral bioavailability	98%
Linear pharmacokinetics	Yes
Central nervous system penetration	High (animal model)
Renal excretion	<1%
Metabolism	CYP3A4/5
Exposure–response relationship	No
Intra-patient variability	Low
Inter-patient variability	Medium to low

Abbreviations: IV, intravenous; po, per oral; q8h, every 8 hours; q24h, every 24 hours.

isavuconazole. The recommended dose for both oral and IV administration is a loading dose of 200 mg of isavuconazole (equivalent to 372 mg of isavuconazonium sulfate) every 8 hours for six doses given over a 48-hour period, followed by a maintenance dose of 200 mg of isavuconazole daily.

In healthy adult volunteers, isavuconazole demonstrates dose-proportional pharmacokinetics with low inter-subject and intra-subject variabilities. However, high body mass index has been shown to be associated with higher clearance of isavuconazole.²⁸ The bioavailability of isavuconazole is excellent with ~98% of the active drug reaching circulation. In healthy volunteers, plasma concentrations reached a maximum concentration after 2–3 hours of oral administration and after 1 hour of IV administration.^{20,21} In the Phase III, double-blind, multicenter SECURE trial, 527 patients with IA or other filamentous fungi were randomized to receive either voriconazole or isavuconazole. There was low intra-subject variability and narrow trough-level distribution in the isavuconazole group, suggesting that routine TDM is not necessary.^{29,82} Terminal half-life elimination of isavuconazole ranges from 100 to 115 hours,^{20,21} and there is no clear exposure–response relationship,⁸² ie, low plasma levels did not clinically translate into a worse response. As a consequence, isavuconazole TDM is not routinely recommended in the European Conference on Infectious in Leukemia (ECIL-6) guidelines³⁰ and is only a CIII recommendation in the European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID)/European Confederation of Medical Mycology (ECMM) 2018 guidelines.³¹ In contrast, TDM is an AI–AII recommendation for voriconazole (to ensure efficacy and avoid toxicity¹⁶) and posaconazole (to ensure efficacy^{18,32}) when used for the treatment of invasive mold infections.

Isavuconazole is thought to be widely distributed in nearly all tissues, including the liver, lungs, eyes, kidneys, bone, nasal mucosa, and brain. In rat animal models, mean plasma concentrations of isavuconazole were similar to mean brain concentrations after a single oral dose of isavuconazole (25 mg/kg).³³ In 2 patients with fungal meningitis associated with contaminated epidural steroid injections who failed treatment with both liposomal amphotericin and voriconazole, salvage isavuconazole treatment led to complete resolution of infection with negative follow-up cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) analysis at 1, 3, and 6 months posttreatment. Both patients remained infection-free at 12 months following completion of therapy. This occurred despite low CSF levels of isavuconazole compared to plasma levels,³⁴ suggesting that the CSF levels may not adequately reflect the high brain tissue concentrations seen in animal studies.

Metabolism and elimination

There are negligible urinary concentrations of isavuconazole following oral administration with only slightly higher urinary concentrations following IV dosing.^{20,21} Thus, isavuconazole dosage does not need to be reduced in patients with reduced renal function.²⁸ Neither the area under the curve (AUC) nor the maximum serum concentration (C_{max}) is affected in renal impairment, so no dose adjustment is recommended in individuals with mild, moderate, or severe renal impairment including end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Isavuconazole is not thought to be dialyzable.²⁴ Metabolism of isavuconazole takes place in the liver by cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoenzymes, particularly CYP3A4 and CYP3A5. Although patients with liver disease have higher exposure to isavuconazole, no dose adjustment is recommended in individuals with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Child–Pugh classes A and B). There are no data on individuals with severe liver disease (Child–Pugh class C).

Isavuconazole is a pregnancy class C drug and should not be given to pregnant women unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the risk to the fetus. The drug is excreted in the milk of lactating rats, and so it should be avoided in women who are breastfeeding.²⁴

Pharmacodynamics

In vitro susceptibility profile of isavuconazole

Isavuconazole appears to be highly active against all *Candida* species including species such as *C. glabrata* and *C. krusei*, which are inherently less susceptible to other azoles such as fluconazole.^{35,36} In one study of 296 isolates from bloodstream infections obtained over a period of 10 years,

isavuconazole demonstrated greater potency than fluconazole against every organism tested and was as active as itraconazole and voriconazole.³⁷ The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values for 50% inhibitory (MIC_{50}) and 90% inhibitory (MIC_{90}) of all isolates were <0.5 and <2.0 mg/L, respectively, for all major *Candida* species (Table 2). In another study of 1,358 isolates of *Candida* encompassing 11 different species, isavuconazole showed greater potency than posaconazole.³⁸ Isavuconazole also has an excellent activity against *Cryptococcus gattii* and *C. neoformans*, with comparable efficacy to posaconazole and voriconazole and greater efficacy against some isolates with reduced fluconazole susceptibilities. This was demonstrated in a study of 128 cryptococcal isolates. The MIC_{50} and MIC_{90} of 86 isolates of *C. neoformans* were <0.015 and 0.6 mg/L, respectively, and those of 42 isolates of *C. gattii* were 0.03 and 0.06 mg/L, respectively.³⁹ Isavuconazole also has the activity against other yeast, including *Trichosporon* spp.⁴⁰ In addition, isavuconazole showed also the activity against *Coccidioides* (MICs: 0.06–0.12 µg/mL; n=6), *Histoplasma* (MICs: 0.03 µg/mL; n=2), and *Paracoccidioides* (MIC: 0.001 µg/mL; n=1).⁸⁷

Most importantly, isavuconazole has an outstanding activity against the most common species of *Aspergillus*. In a study of 118 isolates of *Aspergillus* spp., including *A. fumigatus*, *A. terreus*, *A. flavus*, and *A. niger*, isavuconazole demonstrated the activity against all four *Aspergillus* species including strains resistant to itraconazole, caspofungin, or amphotericin B.^{41,42} In addition, isavuconazole also demonstrated the activity against *A. lentulus*.⁴³ Importantly, isavuconazole has a very good activity against Mucorales,⁴⁴ although there is an unmet need of harmonization between methods that determine mucorales' MICs and also *Scedosporium apiospermum* but limited in vitro activity against *Fusarium* species and *Lomentospora prolificans* (Table 3).⁴⁵

Table 2 In vitro susceptibilities of isavuconazole against common medically important yeast

Organism	MIC_{50} (mg/L)	MIC_{90} (mg/L)	References
<i>Candida albicans</i>	0.015	<0.015–0.03	35–38, 40, 86
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<0.015–0.5	0.2–2.0	35–38, 40, 86
<i>Candida krusei</i>	<0.015–0.5	<0.015–1.0	35–38, 86
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<0.015–0.06	0.023–0.12	35–38, 40, 86
<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<0.015–0.06	<0.015–0.5	35–38, 40, 86
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	<0.015–0.6	<0.015–0.12	35, 36, 39
<i>Cryptococcus gattii</i>	0.03–0.06	0.06–0.125	38, 39, 43
<i>Trichosporon</i> spp.	0.06	0.5	40

Abbreviations: MIC_{50} , minimum inhibitory concentration for 50% inhibitory; MIC_{90} , minimum inhibitory concentration for 90% inhibitory.

Table 3 In vitro susceptibilities of isavuconazole against medically important molds

Organism	MIC ₅₀ (mg/L)	MIC ₉₀ (mg/L)	References
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	0.25–1.0	0.5–2.0	36, 42, 45
<i>Aspergillus terreus</i>	0.38–0.5	0.5	42, 45
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	0.38–2.0	0.5–2.0	36, 42, 44, 45
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	0.5	0.75–2.0	42, 45
<i>Fusarium</i> spp.	8.0–>32	>8.0–>32	44
<i>Scedosporium</i>	>32	>32	45
<i>apiospermum</i>			
<i>Mucor</i> spp.	2	>32	44, 45
<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	1	>32	44, 45

Abbreviations: MIC₅₀, minimum inhibitory concentration for 50% inhibitory; MIC₉₀, minimum inhibitory concentration for 90% inhibitory.

Safety and tolerability

Isavuconazole is thought to be safe and is generally well tolerated. In early single-ascending dose and multiple-dose studies, the most common reported side effects were upper respiratory symptoms, headache, and mild gastrointestinal symptoms including abdominal pain, nausea, and diarrhea.^{20,21} Similar adverse events were found in a Phase II multicenter clinical trial of 160 participants with uncomplicated esophageal candidiasis, in which subjects were randomized to three oral doses of isavuconazole or oral fluconazole. A minority of patients, 18.2%, experienced at least one medication-related adverse event, with anemia and gastrointestinal side effects including diarrhea and nausea being the most common.⁴⁶ The SECURE trial found that although drug-related adverse events were common, there were significantly fewer adverse events in the isavuconazole group than in the voriconazole group (42% versus 60%, respectively).²⁹ This was true in particular for eye disorders (number needed to treat [NNT] with isavuconazole=9 to avoid the adverse event), skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders (NNT=11), and hepatobiliary disorders (NNT=14).²⁹

In the early dosing trials, no serious adverse events were reported that were thought to be related to isavuconazole, although one study participant developed a mild elevation of liver transaminases leading to discontinuation of the study drug with subsequent normalization of liver function tests.^{20,21} In a Phase II trial, 2 patients in the isavuconazole arm experienced serious adverse events (atrioventricular block and tuberculosis pleurisy).⁴⁶ There was a lower frequency of drug-related hepatobiliary adverse events with isavuconazole compared to voriconazole (2% versus 10%, respectively) in the SECURE trial and fewer eye disorders in those that took isavuconazole compared to voriconazole (visual impairment, 4/257 [2%] versus 19/259 [7%], photophobia, 2/257 [1%] versus 6/259 [2%], reduced visual acuity, 1/257 [$<1\%$] versus 6/259 [2%], and retinal hemorrhage, 0/257 [0%] versus 5/259 [2%]). Furthermore, permanent

drug discontinuation was lower for isavuconazole than for voriconazole (8% versus 14%, respectively).²⁹ QT interval shortening can occur with isavuconazole, and this is thought to be dose-dependent, although there is no evidence of associated cardiac risk. Still, its use is contraindicated in patients with familial short QT syndrome (SQTS).^{47,48}

Thus, isavuconazole seems to be at least as well tolerated as voriconazole and does not appear to be associated with some of the common side effects of voriconazole such as vision changes, photosensitivity, and hepatotoxicity. Although isavuconazole, like other azoles, has been associated with hepatotoxicity, this is generally reversible and generally does not require drug discontinuation.²⁴ Infusion reactions including hypotension, dyspnea, chills, dizziness, and paresthesias have been reported during infusion and may require discontinuation of the infusion.²⁴ Following dilution, IV isavuconazole may form precipitate from the insoluble isavuconazole, so it is recommended that isavuconazole should be administered through an in-line filter.²⁴

Drug–drug interactions

Isavuconazole is a sensitive substrate of CYP3A4, so medications that inhibit this enzyme can increase isavuconazole levels and should be used cautiously if used concurrently. Isavuconazole use with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors such as ketoconazole and high-dose ritonavir as well as strong CYP3A4 inducers such as long-acting barbiturates, St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), carbamazepine, and rifampin is contraindicated. Isavuconazole is a moderate inhibitor of CYP3A4 and can increase drug levels of atorvastatin, cyclosporine, sirolimus, tacrolimus, midazolam, and mycophenolate mofetil; concurrent use of these drugs should be closely monitored. Although studies have shown that isavuconazole may be favorable because of limited drug–drug interactions compared to other second-generation azoles when used together with these immunosuppressants, drug levels of cyclosporine, sirolimus, and tacrolimus, if used concurrently with isavuconazole, should be monitored and if necessary adapted.⁴⁹ Isavuconazole is a mild inhibitor of P-glycoprotein (P-gp), so when used with digoxin, serum digoxin levels should be routinely monitored.²⁴ Given the potential for isavuconazole to shorten the QTc interval, it should be prescribed with caution when prescribed with medications known to shorten the QTc interval.^{47,48}

Efficacy against aspergillosis

IA is the most frequently encountered invasive mold infection in immunocompromised patients, with mortality rates of 30%–40%.^{6,7,50}

In vivo antifungal susceptibility profiles based on animal models

Preclinical studies exploring the efficacy of isavuconazole for IA treatment investigated several animal models with *A. fumigatus*, *A. flavus*, and *A. terreus* infections, with a particular focus of *A. fumigatus* in invasive pulmonary aspergillosis models. Petraitis et al⁵¹ investigated several dosing regimens of isavuconazole in severely neutropenic rabbits,⁵² who were infected with the NIH4215 *A. fumigatus* strain via endotracheal inoculation. Following infection, these rabbits received an oral loading dose of isavuconazole (90 mg/kg) followed by oral isavuconazole (20, 40, or 60 mg/kg once daily). Rabbits treated with voriconazole (15 mg/kg orally twice daily) and untreated rabbits were used as control groups. Results showed an improved survival in all the three isavuconazole groups compared to untreated rabbits, as well as an improved survival in rabbits treated with isavuconazole (40 mg/kg [six of nine surviving] and 60 mg/kg [four of nine surviving]) compared to rabbits in the voriconazole group (zero of eight surviving). In addition, compared to the control and voriconazole groups, rabbits in the isavuconazole groups showed reduced fungal burdens in lung tissue as well as lower serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid galactomannan levels and serum 1,3- β -D-glucan levels. A similar model compared the activity of isavuconazole in mice infected with a different *A. fumigatus* strain (AF293).⁵² In this study, mice were treated with either subcutaneous isavuconazole (15 and 30 mg/kg twice daily) or oral posaconazole with a control group of untreated mice. While posaconazole improved survival and decreased fungal lung burden, isavuconazole neither improved survival nor reduced fungal burden in lung tissue, compared to untreated mice. Notably, in this study, isavuconazole concentrations in lung tissue were low (<1 μ g/mL), possibly due to subcutaneous administration or due to a higher MIC of the *A. fumigatus* strain. Furthermore, the combination of a lower AUC of isavuconazole and higher MIC may have resulted in a lower AUC/MIC ratio, which is a strong predictor for treatment efficacy in animal studies.^{53,54}

Isavuconazole activity was also investigated against *A. flavus* in mice models.⁴² In this study, mice were treated with cyclophosphamide to induce a neutropenic state and were infected intravenously with *A. flavus* (strain AFL8). Different doses of isavuconazole were compared to voriconazole, itraconazole, and caspofungin. Dosing of antifungals was done 2 hours pre-infection, 4 hours post-infection, or 24 hours post-infection as follows: oral isavuconazole (3, 6, or 15 mg/kg) three times daily at day 1 and day 2 followed by twice daily dosing; oral voriconazole (10 mg/kg)

once daily; oral itraconazole (10 mg/kg) three times daily on day 1 and day 2 followed by twice daily dosing; and IV caspofungin (1 mg/kg) once daily. End points were survival after 14 days of infection and fungal tissue burden (kidneys, liver, lungs, brain, and spleen) obtained by fungal culture and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). In the pre-infection cohorts dosed with isavuconazole (6 mg/kg) and caspofungin, there was a 100% survival rate at day 14 versus a 0% survival rate at day 14 in the voriconazole cohort. In the 4-hour post-infection cohorts dosed with isavuconazole (15 mg/kg), voriconazole, and caspofungin, there was an 83% survival rate (five out of six animals survived). In the 24-hour post-infection groups dosed with isavuconazole (15 and 30 mg/kg) and caspofungin, there was a 100% survival rate.⁴²

In a similar study investigating mice with disseminated aspergillosis infected with *A. fumigatus*, *A. flavus*, or *A. terreus*, various doses of isavuconazole were compared to amphotericin B, caspofungin, voriconazole, and an untreated control group. The primary end point was fungal clearance. Isavuconazole and comparator antifungals were found to be similarly efficacious in clearing fungal burden from the kidneys of mice infected with *Aspergillus* spp., including the *A. flavus* strain and the *A. terreus* strain (AT49), showing a high minimal fungicidal concentration.⁵⁴

Clinical efficacy of isavuconazole against IA

After showing in vitro activity against *Aspergillus*, isavuconazole entered clinical studies (Phase II and Phase III). Safety, efficacy, and dosing regimens of isavuconazole were investigated in two Phase II studies.^{46,55} Based on these results, a Phase III, double-blind, randomized, non-inferiority trial was performed comparing the efficacy and safety of isavuconazole versus voriconazole as primary treatment of invasive fungal diseases caused by *Aspergillus* spp. or other filamentous molds (SECURE trial).²⁹ The primary end point of this study was all-cause mortality at day 42 of treatment in intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis. Secondary end points included overall treatment response at the end of treatment; all-cause mortality at day 84 of treatment; a composite of clinical, mycological, and radiological responses; and safety and tolerability profiles. A total of 527 patients were randomized to receive either isavuconazole (n=263) at a dose of 200 mg intravenously three times daily on day 1 and day 2, followed by 200 mg orally or intravenously once daily, or voriconazole (n=264) at doses of 6 mg/kg twice daily intravenously on day 1 and 4 mg/kg intravenously twice daily on day 2, followed by either IV treatment with 4 mg/kg twice daily or 200 mg orally twice daily. A total of 516 patients

(256 per group) received at least one dose of isavuconazole or voriconazole. Out of the 516 patients, a data-reviewing committee identified 272 patients as having proven or probable invasive mold disease (modified ITT [mITT] population) and 231 as having proven or probable IA (mycological ITT [myITT] population). *Aspergillus* spp. were identified as the primary pathogen in ~30% of the mITT population, with *A. fumigatus* being the most common pathogen. Mixed mold infections were observed in 2% of the mITT population.

Regarding the primary end point of all-cause mortality at day 42, isavuconazole was found to be non-inferior to voriconazole in the ITT population (19% mortality in the isavuconazole group versus 20% in the voriconazole group; adjusted treatment difference -1.0%, 95% confidence interval: -7.8% to 5.7%). Results were similar for the mITT and myITT populations (20% versus 23% and 19% versus 22%, respectively). Overall treatment response at the end of treatment – including clinical, mycological, and radiological responses – and mortality at day 84 were similar in both groups. However, patients receiving isavuconazole developed significantly fewer hepatobiliary, eye, and skin disorders. In addition, treatment discontinuation due to drug-related events was significantly lower in the isavuconazole group. Thus, the SECURE study showed isavuconazole to be non-inferior to voriconazole for the treatment of invasive mold diseases due to *Aspergillus* spp. or other filamentous fungi, with a lower rate of adverse events. Based on this study, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed isavuconazole for the treatment of IA.

Guideline recommendations

Both isavuconazole and voriconazole are recommended as first-line treatment for IA in patients with hematological malignancies in the ESCMID/ECMM 2018 guidelines (AI recommendation)³¹ and the ECIL-6 guidelines (AI–AII recommendation)³⁰ (Table 4). This contrasts to liposomal

Table 4 Guideline recommendations for the treatment of invasive (pulmonary) aspergillosis in hematological malignancy patients

Guideline	Isavuconazole	Voriconazole	Liposomal amphotericin B
ECIL-6 ³⁰	AI	AI	BI
ESCMID/ECMM 2018 ³¹	AI–AII	AI–AII	BII
IDSA 2016 ⁵⁶	AII	AI	AII

Abbreviations: ECIL-6, European Conference on Infectious in Leukemia; ECMM, European Confederation of Medical Mycology; ESCMID, European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases; IDSA, Infectious Diseases Society of America.

amphotericin B, which has BI and BII recommendations in both European guidelines. The 2016 Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) guidelines differ slightly from the European guidelines, giving voriconazole an AI recommendation and both isavuconazole and liposomal amphotericin B an AII recommendation.⁵⁶ Given the favorable safety profile of isavuconazole compared to voriconazole, isavuconazole may become the treatment of choice for IA in patients with hematological malignancies.

Given a lack of data for the treatment of IA with isavuconazole in patients without hematological malignancies, voriconazole remains the sole first-line treatment option in this context (voriconazole has an AIII recommendation in the ESCMID 2018 guidelines).³¹ There are also limited data on isavuconazole as salvage treatment in patients with and without hematological malignancies, so posaconazole, liposomal amphotericin B, and voriconazole remain the antifungal agents of choice in these settings.^{30,31} Limited data exist on the efficacy of isavuconazole for the treatment of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA). However, given the low MICs of *Aspergillus* spp. and the favorable safety profile of isavuconazole, it has been recommended as a third-line treatment for CPA in those that failed treatment with voriconazole and itraconazole.⁵⁴

Isavuconazole: efficacy against mucormycosis

Mucormycosis is a rare but life-threatening disease that is caused by various species of the order Mucorales. The infection not only occurs primarily in patients with hematological malignancies, including patients following hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, but also occurs in other immunocompromised patients including those with iron overload and diabetes mellitus.⁵⁷

If not promptly diagnosed and treated, mucormycosis is associated with >90% mortality.⁵⁷ Preventing such outcomes requires appropriate clinical awareness and a high index of suspicion since current diagnostic modalities have limited reliability and are often invasive. Positive clinical outcomes require early antifungal administration and may require extensive surgery.

Until the approval of isavuconazole, liposomal formulation of amphotericin B (lipAmB) has been the first-line antifungal treatment of mucormycosis, whereas posaconazole has been recommended for lipAmB intolerant or refractory cases.^{58,59} The addition of surgical debridement and, if possible, the correction of the underlying immunosuppression and control of diabetes have led to a 40% reduction in

mortality over the past decade.⁵⁸ However, the use of antifungals is often restricted given the common adverse effects of lipAmB, which often cannot be used in patients with renal impairment, and a lack of data supporting first-line treatment with posaconazole.

Given the low prevalence and wide clinical and microbiological spectrum of infections caused by mucormycetes, recommendations for the treatment of these infections had been mostly based on registry data, small prospective non-controlled studies, and small retrospective trials.⁵⁹ In the Deferasirox-AmBisome Therapy for Mucormycosis study, 20 patients suffering from mucormycosis were randomized to receive lipAmB combined with deferasirox, an iron chelating agent, or lipAmB and placebo. Patients treated with adjunctive deferasirox had increased mortality, and the trial was discontinued.⁶⁰ In the AmBizygo study, a single-arm Phase II trial, 34 patients were treated with 10 mg/kg per day of lipAmB for disseminated mucormycosis. The mortality rate at 12 weeks was 38%, but 40% of patients developed significant nephrotoxicity.⁶¹

Isavuconazole has shown convincing *in vitro* and pre-clinical *in vivo* data – including linear pharmacokinetics and high bioavailability – and good activity against a wide spectrum of fungal pathogens including mucormycetes.^{62–64} In addition, isavuconazole was well tolerated by healthy volunteers as well as patients undergoing chemotherapy for acute leukemia in Phase II studies. The VITAL Phase III study was a single-arm open-label study of isavuconazole for the treatment of disseminated mucormycosis, combined with a case–control analysis comparing matched cases treated with lipAmB from the Fungiscope registry⁶⁵ and assessed the safety and efficacy of isavuconazole for the treatment of infections caused by mucormycetes and other rare molds. The primary objective was to assess the efficacy of isavuconazole, and the case–control analysis evaluated the mortality outcomes in patients who took isavuconazole compared to lipAmB.⁶⁶ Adult patients (≥ 18 years) were recruited from 34 centers worldwide from April 2008 to June 2013. The study defined primary treatment of mucormycosis as ≤ 4 days of previous systemic antifungal therapy. Patients were eligible if they had been refractory or intolerant to other antifungal drugs. Disseminated mucormycosis was defined as involving > 1 noncontiguous body region. The diagnostic certainty of invasive fungal disease using European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer/Mycoses Study Group criteria was evaluated by an independent data review committee, and mucormycosis infection was defined as “proven” if there was histopathological evidence of disease or growth

on culture from sterile body sites or defined as “probable” in the case of pathogen growth from respiratory specimens in patients with lung infiltrates and/or pneumonia and no alternative etiology for infection. Participants received an IV or oral loading dose of isavuconazole (200 mg), every 8 hours for six doses, followed by isavuconazole (200 mg daily). At day 42, day 84, and at the end of treatment, the investigators assessed and documented clinical, radiological, and mycological responses.

To assess the clinical efficacy of isavuconazole for the treatment of mucormycosis, the investigators performed a matched case–control analysis using data from the FungiScope registry, which is a global, anonymized database of rare invasive fungal diseases. In this matched case–control analysis, patients receiving primary treatment with isavuconazole were matched with FungiScope patients who had been treated with first-line therapy with amphotericin B. The primary study end point was defined as overall response at day 42. Secondary end points included all-cause mortality rates at day 42 and day 84, and clinical, radiological, and mycological responses at day 42, day 84, and at the end of treatment.

Of the 149 patients with invasive fungal infections (IFIs) enrolled, 37 had proven (86%) or probable (14%) mucormycosis. Twenty-one patients were treated with isavuconazole first-line, 11 for refractory disease, and 5 after intolerance to other antifungals. By treatment day 84, complete response was documented in 2 (5%) of 37 patients, partial responses in 5 patients (14%), and stable disease in 11 patients (30%). All-cause mortality was 43% (16 of 37 patients).

The reasons for discontinuation of isavuconazole treatment were death (11 patients [30%]), adverse events (6 patients [16%]), noncompliance (4 patients [11%]), treatment response failure (2 patients [5%]), and decision of an investigator (1 patient [3%]). Adverse events that led to cessation of treatment were relapse or progression of malignant disease (2 patients), liver injury (2 patients), Gram-negative bacteremia (1 patient), and nausea (1 patient). The adverse events reported by $> 10\%$ of patients were similar to those reported in the SECURE trial, mostly gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea).

In the matched case–control analysis, 33 patients treated with amphotericin B in the FungiScope registry were matched as controls to 21 VITAL study patients who received isavuconazole for primary antifungal treatment. Survival probability through day 84 was similar between FungiScope control cases (50%) and VITAL study patients (57%).

A correlation between fungal isolate MICs, isavuconazole plasma concentrations, and key outcomes could not be identified.

Apart from the VITAL study, isavuconazole has been reported as a successful salvage therapy for mucormycosis in single case reports.^{67–70}

Guideline recommendations

In summary, the VITAL study showed that isavuconazole was efficacious for both primary and salvage therapies (refractory or intolerant to other antifungals) for the treatment of mucormycosis infections, with overall end-of-treatment complete and partial responses of 32% for primary treatment and 36% for the treatment of mucormycosis refractory to other antifungals. These findings were similar to response rates reported for lipAmB, although isavuconazole lacks the dose-limiting nephrotoxicity of lipAmB. Overall, isavuconazole was well tolerated and safe, and toxicity was an uncommon cause for treatment discontinuation. Based on these results, the FDA has licensed isavuconazole for the treatment of mucormycosis infections, whereas the EMA has licensed isavuconazole for use in cases where AmB cannot be used, so AmB formulations likely continue to be the first-line treatment for mucormycosis in Europe. Still, isavuconazole and posaconazole may be viable options to AmB in patients who do not tolerate liposomal amphotericin B and those with reduced renal function. Updated guidelines are needed that define the role of isavuconazole for the treatment of mucormycosis.

Real-life data

Clinical decisions should be based on the guideline recommendations that reflect an expert consensus based on available evidence. However, in real-world scenarios, the choice of an appropriate antifungal agent may be complicated by several factors including serious drug allergies such as anaphylaxis, fungal resistance, nephrotoxicity, drug–drug interactions, and the need for a reliable oral formulation, as demonstrated in a recently published case report.¹⁰ Thus, isavuconazole may find greater use despite the aforementioned recommendations. Although voriconazole remains the treatment of choice for central nervous system (CNS) aspergillosis due to its superior penetration into the CNS,^{71,72} isavuconazole may be the best second-line alternative, despite the limited amount of data that are available on isavuconazole efficacy in cases of CNS infection.

Data on the use of isavuconazole as antifungal prophylaxis are very limited. In the recently published 2017 update

of the recommendations of the Infectious Diseases Working Party (AGIHO) of the German Society for Haematology and Medical Oncology (DGHO), isavuconazole was graded as CII in patients with neutropenia (<500 cells/ μ L >7 days), a lower grade than other antifungal drugs due to limited data supporting its use as prophylaxis.⁷³ Clinical studies investigating prophylaxis with isavuconazole in patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant ([ClinicalTrials.gov](#) identifier: NCT03149055) and in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or myelodysplastic syndrome and neutropenia ([ClinicalTrials.gov](#) identifier: NCT03019939) are currently recruiting patients.

A small Phase II dose escalation study supports the safety and tolerability of IV isavuconazole prophylaxis in patients with AML who had undergone chemotherapy and had preexisting/expected neutropenia.⁵⁵ After a loading dose, maintenance isavuconazole was administered at 200 mg (low-dose cohort) and 400 mg (high-dose cohort) once daily for 23 days. Eighteen of 20 patients who completed the study were classified as a treatment success, whereas 2 patients in the low-dose cohort developed possible IFI. Four patients discontinued the study due to adverse events (two in each cohort), but no drug-related treatment-emergent adverse event was considered as life threatening. Most adverse events were classified as mild to moderate in severity including headache and rash (55% high-dose cohort versus 25% low-dose cohort). Cardiac QTc prolongation under isavuconazole treatment was not observed during this study.

Unlike other azoles which can result in QTc interval prolongation, QTc interval shortening has been reported with isavuconazole. In a large Phase I, randomized, double-blind study, healthy individuals who received isavuconazole (n=69) developed a shortened QTc interval, which was both dose and plasma concentration dependent.⁴⁷ There was no association with cardiovascular events based on a post hoc analysis of the Phase III SECURE trial.^{29,47} This was recently confirmed by a smaller study reporting that 24 out of 26 patients treated with isavuconazole developed a shortened QTc interval with a mean decrease of 36.5 \pm 38.8 ms (7.4% \pm 5.8%) compared to the pre-isavuconazole electrocardiogram.⁴⁸

Thus, isavuconazole should be considered for use over the other azoles in patients on medications that have a known risk of QTc interval prolongation. Furthermore, isavuconazole could be an alternative in patients who develop azole-induced QTc interval prolongation. This approach has been reported in a recent case report of a 22-year-old woman with cystic fibrosis who developed voriconazole-associated QTc prolongation up to 613 ms in the absence of any

electrolyte abnormality. Change from voriconazole to isavuconazole leads to a decrease in the QTc interval to 468 ms after 24 hours.⁷⁴ However, patients with a known familial SQTS, which is a rare autosomal dominant inherited channelopathy, should not receive isavuconazole. In addition, isavuconazole can also be considered as an alternative antifungal treatment to other azole-induced adverse events including severe allergic reactions.⁷⁵ Single case reports recommend a graded drug challenge with isavuconazole in case of previous azole-associated allergy.^{75,76}

Based on a Phase I study, dose adjustment of isavuconazole is not required in patients with renal impairment or in patients who receive hemodialysis.⁷⁷ Pharmacokinetic parameters were similar between healthy individuals and patients with mild, moderate, and severe renal impairment without a significant impact on renal function. In case of ESRD, isavuconazole can be administered before hemodialysis as isavuconazole is highly protein-bound (>98% to albumin) and unlikely to be cleared during hemodialysis. Conversely, hemodialysis cannot be used to clear isavuconazole in case of overdoses, whereas plasmapheresis may be a feasible option.

Current evidence suggests that for patients with IA or mucormycosis and mild to moderate hepatic impairment due to alcoholic cirrhosis or hepatitis B/C virus infection, no dose adjustment of isavuconazole is needed.⁷⁸ Initially, dose adjustment of isavuconazole was recommended in patients with liver disease as data indicated that isavuconazole, which is primarily eliminated by hepatic metabolism, leads to a decreased systemic clearance after IV or oral administration and an increased half-life of isavuconazole in patients with mild and moderate liver impairment, compared to healthy individuals.⁷⁹ However, based on a population pharmacokinetic model using data from this study, the authors revoked the recommendation later.^{78,79} Pharmacokinetic data in patients with severe hepatic impairment classified as Child–Pugh C are lacking. Dose adjustment is not necessary when changing from IV to oral formulations because oral isavuconazole is bioequivalent to the IV formulation.²⁷

Based on EUCAST clinical breakpoints, isavuconazole is classified as susceptible in isolates with an MIC of ≤ 1 mg/L.⁸⁰ Recently published data indicate that high-dose isavuconazole treatment (eg, 400 mg once daily) might be an option in carefully selected patients infected with an *A. fumigatus* isolate with an isavuconazole MIC of 2 mg/L.⁸¹ However, this study also showed that isavuconazole cannot be used for the treatment of patients with IA caused by an

A. fumigatus strain with TR34/L98H and TR46/Y121F/T289A azole resistance mutations.

TDM may be considered in selected patients, especially when using high-dose isavuconazole treatment, but current clinical evidence does not recommend routine TDM for isavuconazole.⁸² Recently published data showed that the clinical dosing regimen achieved exposures adequate to treat IA in post hoc analyses of plasma isavuconazole concentrations of patients from the SECURE clinical trial.^{29,82}

When compared to voriconazole, isavuconazole has been reported to be cost-effective for the first-line treatment of IA.⁸³ Economic modeling assessed a cost saving of 7,418 US dollars per patient for isavuconazole compared to voriconazole. Astellas Pharma Global Development, Inc. funded this study. Evaluation was from a US hospital perspective using clinical data from the SECURE trial, including length of stay for the initial admission, incidence of readmission, clinical response, overall survival rates, and experience of adverse events.

Conclusion and place in therapy

Isavuconazole is a new second-generation triazole with a broad-spectrum antifungal activity and a favorable pharmacokinetic and safety profile, not requiring TDM. Compared to voriconazole and liposomal amphotericin B, it offers some advantages including good tolerability, a lower side effect profile,²⁹ excellent bioavailability (switch from IV to oral treatment),²⁷ and reduced drug–drug interactions.^{49,84,85} In the Phase III SECURE trial, isavuconazole demonstrated similar efficacy to voriconazole for the treatment of IA.²⁹ Recent guidelines recommend isavuconazole as gold standard treatment (together with voriconazole) for IA in patients with hematological malignancies.^{30,31} In addition, isavuconazole has shown similar efficacy to liposomal amphotericin B for the treatment of infections from mucormycosis⁶⁶ and is frequently used in real-life settings for the treatment of mucormycosis in patients who cannot tolerate liposomal amphotericin B (eg, reduced renal function). Updated guidelines on mucormycosis are needed to reflect the current evidence and give guidance on the use of isavuconazole for mucormycosis. Importantly, for empiric antifungal treatment, and treatment of suspected mold infections with unknown causative pathogen, isavuconazole and posaconazole may have favorable outcomes compared to voriconazole given their efficacy against mucorales.

Studies are needed to evaluate the role of isavuconazole for 1) anti-mold prophylaxis in high-risk patients; 2) treatment of IA in intensive care/solid-organ transplant/pulmonology

settings, ie, in patients at risk but without an underlying hematological malignancy; 3) salvage treatment for IA and mucormycosis; and 4) treatment for other mold infections such as *S. apiospermum*.

Author contributions

JDJ, HJFS, JP, RK, DB, and MH performed the literature review and wrote the manuscript (each author was assigned one section). All the authors revised the manuscript critical for important intellectual content. All the authors approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Disclosure

MH received research funding from Gilead and speakers honoraria from Gilead, Merck, and Basilea. HJFS received research funding from Gilead and speakers honoraria from Chiesi. JP is a consultant to Gilead. RK received research grants from Merck and served on the speakers' bureau of Pfizer, Gilead, Astellas, Basilea, and Merck. DB is a consultant to Basilea, Gilead Sciences, and Merck Sharp & Dohme/Merck; received research grants from Gilead Sciences and Pfizer; serves on the speakers' bureau of Astellas, Basilea, Gilead Sciences, Merck Sharp & Dohme/Merck, Pfizer, and TEVA; and received travel grants from Astellas, Gilead Sciences, Merck Sharp & Dohme/Merck, and Pfizer. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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