

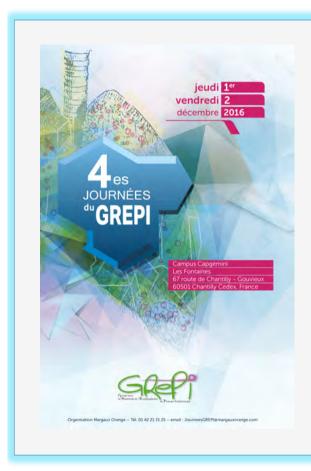
Nouveautés dans les infections chez les patients insuffisants respiratoires chroniques

GREPI 1^{er} décembre 2016 S. Grard CCA Hôpital Lyon Sud Service du Pr Souquet

Conflit d'intérêt

Pas de conflit d'intérêt sur ce thème





Pseudomonas aeruginosa et dilatations des bronches

A Comprehensive Analysis of the Impact of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Colonization on Prognosis in Adult Bronchiectasis

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Impact de la colonisation chronique par *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa

Méta-analyse:

- 21 études observationnelles européennes
- 3683 patients
- Patients ayant des dilatations des bronches (DDB) d'étiologie non mucoviscidosique:
 - colonisés à Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - non colonisés

Objectifs:

- la colonisation par P. aeruginosa est-elle un facteur pronostic?
- Est-elle associée à des facteurs de sévérités?



Impact de la colonisation chronique par *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa : Résultats

Définition hétérogène de la colonisation chronique à *P. aeruginosa* :

2 cultures positives avec au moins 3 mois d'intervalle durant 12 mois

Impact fonctionnel, clinique et pronostic :

- Fonction respiratoire : VEMS écart moyen de 11,4 %, ($IC_{95\%}$ = -14,8 -7,9)
- Qualité de vie : écart moyen de 18,2 points (IC_{95%} = 14,7-21,8)
- Mortalité : OR=2,95 (IC _{95%} = 1,98-4,40)



Impact de la colonisation chronique par *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa :

Importance de la première identification de *P. aeruginosa* chez un patient

Nécessité d'un traitement spécifique

Questions:

- La présence de P. Aeruginosa est-elle le reflet de la sévérité de la maladie ou la cause directe de la progression de la maladie sous-jacente ?
- Manque de données sur l'impact d'autres germes colonisateurs (H. influenzae, M. Catarrhalis).



ORIGINAL ARTICLE
IN PRESS | CORRECTED PROOF

Clinical phenotypes in adult patients with bronchiectasis

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Phénotypes des patients porteurs de DDB non muco

- 1145 patients : 5 centres européens, suivi de 3 ans
- Collecte de données :
 - Clinique
 - Microbiologique
 - Fonctionnelle
 - Démographique
 - Radiologique
 - Comorbidités
 - Évolution : hospitalisation, nombre d'épisode d'exacerbation.



Phénotypes des patients porteurs de DDB non muco

4 phénotypes identifiés :

- Pseudomonas (16%)
- Other chronic infections (24%)
- Daily sputum (33%)
- Dry bronchiectasis (27%)



Cluster "Pseudomo		Cluster 2: chronic infection"	0.000	ster 3: sputum" '	Cluster 4: 'Dry bronchiectasis"	Overall p-value
Centre					<0.0001	
Dundee, UK	44 (24)	128 (47)	90 (24)	24 (8)		
Leuven, Belgium	16 (9)	19 (7)	66 (18)	89 (29)		
Monza, Italy	23 (13)	24 (9)	87 (23)	96 (31)		
Galway, Ireland	39 (22)	78 (28)	74 (20)	89 (29)		
Athens, Greece	57 (32)	24 (9)	56 (15)	9 (3)		
Demographics and comorbidities	/B (E / BE)	(E (E (EQ)	(7 (57 7)	// (55 57)	0.50	
Age years	67 (56–75)	65 (56–73)	67 (57–74)	66 (55–74)		
Male	81 (45)	112 (41)	148 (40)	109 (36)	0.19	
BMI kg·m ^{−2} Smoker/ex-smoker	25 (21–27) 56 (31)	25 (22–28) 90 (33)	25 (22–28) 165 (44)	25 (21–28) 121 (39)	0.47 0.005	
Smoker/ex-smoker CCI>1		90 (33) 101 (37)				
Disease severity	53 (30)	101 (37)	113 (30)	106 (35)	0.20	
BSI score	14 (11–17)	7 (5–10)	6 (3–9)	5 (3–7)	0.0001	
Long-term oxygen therapy	34 (19)	14 (5.1)	2 (4 2)	36 (9.7)	0 (0)	<0.0001
Exacerbations in the previous year	3 (2–4)	2 (1–3)		2 (1–3)	2 (1–3)	0.0001
At least one hospitalisation	109 (61)	63 (23)		90 (24)	36 (12)	<0.0001
in the previous year						
Prior history of haemoptysis	42 (24)	36 (13)	80 (22)	43 (14)	0.002	
MRC breathlessness scale	3 (2-5)	2 (1–3)	2 (1–3)	1 (1–2)	0.0001	
Long-term oxygen therapy	34 (19)	14 (5.1)	36 (9.7)	0 (0)	<0.0001	
Exacerbations in the previous year	3 (2-4)	2 (1–3)	2 (1–3)	2 (1–3)	0.0001	
At least one hospitalisation	100 (41)	Y3 (33)	0U (3Y)	24 (12)	-0 0001	
Functional status						
FEV1 % predicted	59 (46–78)	71 (55–93)		77 (57–95)	84 (68–101)	0.0001
Chronic infection with <i>Pseudomonas</i> aeruginosa	179 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	<0.0001	
Chronic infection with other	0 (0)	273 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	<0.0001	
pathogens						
Laboratory findings						
C-reactive protein mg·L ^{−1}	10.7 (4.0–36.0)	5.0 (3.7-9.0)	4.5 (2.0-7.7)	3.0 (1.2–7.2) 0.0001	
Long-term antibiotic treatment						
Either macrolide or inhaled antibiotics		105 (39)	122 (33)	38 (12)	<0.0001	
Macrolide	97 (54)	103 (38)	119 (32)	37 (12)	<0.0001	
Inhaled antibiotics	64 (36)	15 (5.5)	7 (1.9)	2 (0.7)	<0.0001	
Both macrolide and inhaled	41 (23)	13 (4.8)	4 (1.1)	1 (0.3)	<0.0001	

Data are presented as n (%) or median (interquartile range), unless otherwise stated. BMI: body mass index; CCI: Charlson Comorbidity Index; BSI: Bronchiectasis Severity Index; MRC: Medical Research Council; FEV1: forced expiratory volume in 1 s.



	Cluster 1: "Pseudomonas"	Cluster 2: "Other chronic infection"	Cluster 3: "Daily sputum"	Cluster 4: "Dry bronchiectasis"	Overall p-value
Patients	179 (100)	273 (100)	373 (100)	307 (100)	
Quality of life					
SGRQ	58 (34-72)	43 (27–61)	39 (27–55)	29 (12-40)	< 0.001
Outcomes					
Exacerbations during 1-year follow-up	2 (1–3)	2 (1–2)	1 (0-2)	1 (0-2)	0.0001
At least one hospitalisation during 1-year follow-up	67 (42)	41 (16)	56 (16)	42 (14)	<0.0001
Mortality during 1-year follow-up	9 (5.1)	4 (1.5)	13 (3.6)	14 (4.9)	0.12
Mortality during 3-year follow-up	26 (17)	19 (7.6)	24 (8.2)	23 (11)	0.02

Data are presented as n (%) or median (interquartile range), unless otherwise stated. SGRQ: St George's Respiratory Questionnaire.

Phénotypes des patients porteurs de DDB non muco

Identification de phénotypes cliniques de patients qui ont des caractéristiques communes :

- Microbiologiques
- Clinique : qualité de vie
- Evolution de la maladie : exacerbations et mortalité

Les phénotypes représentent des groupes de patients plus homogènes pour les études ultérieures :

- Traitement
- Evolution de la maladie.



Traitement de *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: perspectives

- Nouveaux traitements inhalés : ciprofloxacine , aztréonam.
- Plusieurs méta-analyse publiées cette année.
- Il existe une grande hétérogénéité des études inclus au sein des méta-analyse :
 - Petits échantillons
 - Comparateurs différents au sein de chaque étude : placebo, tt de référence.



Traitement de *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: perspectives

Prolonged antibiotics for non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis in children and adults (Review)

Hnin K, Nguyen C, Carson KV, Evans DJ, Greenstone M, Smith BJ



Traitement antibiotique au long cours

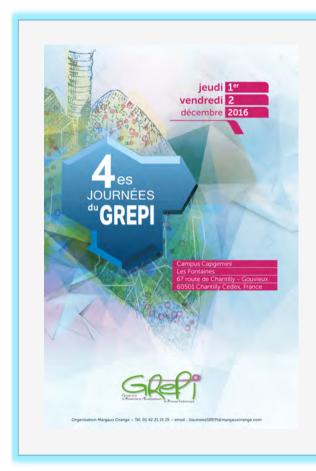
Méta analyse de 18 essais : 1157 patients

- Études très hétérogènes:
 - Associe des études avec antibiothérapie inhalée et PO
 - Antibiothérapie s'étendant de 4 à 83 semaines
- En faveur d'une antibiothérapie au long cours (diminution de nombre d'hospitalisation et du risque d'exacerbation).

Résultats:

- Réduction de la densité bactérienne au sein des expectorations.
- Eradication de *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* : OR= 6,6 (IC95% = 2,93-14,86).

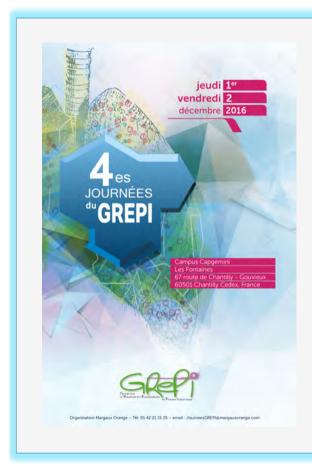




Mucoviscidose et mycobactéries atypiques

Guidelines

- Recherche d'une mycobactéries atypiques au moins une fois par an dans les expectorations.
- Arrêt du traitement par azithromycine (risque de résistance)
- Traitement des patients selon les critères ATS.



TASK FORCE REPORT ESCMID/ERS GUIDELINES

Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis: rationale and clinical guidelines for diagnosis and management

David W. Denning¹, Jacques Cadranel², Catherine Beigelman-Aubry³, Florence Ader^{4,5}, Arunaloke Chakrabarti⁶, Stijn Blot^{7,8}, Andrew J. Ullmann⁹, George Dimopoulos¹⁰ and Christoph Lange^{11–14} on behalf of the European Society for Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases and European Respiratory Society



TABLE 3 Diagnostic criteria for different management of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA)

Term	Definition
Simple aspergilloma	Single pulmonary cavity containing a fungal ball, with serological or microbiological evidence implicating <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. in a non-immunocompromised patient with minor or no symptoms and no radiological progression over at least 3 months of observation.
CCPA	One or more pulmonary cavities (with either a thin or thick wall) possibly containing one or more aspergillomas or irregular intraluminal material, with serological or microbiological evidence implicating <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. with significant pulmonary and/or systemic symptoms and overt radiological progression (new cavities, increasing pericavitary infiltrates or increasing fibrosis) over at least 3 months of observation.
CFPA	Severe fibrotic destruction of at least two lobes of lung complicating CCPA leading to a major loss of lung function. Severe fibrotic destruction of one lobe with a cavity is simply referred to as CCPA affecting that lobe. Usually the fibrosis is manifest as consolidation, but large cavities with surrounding fibrosis may be seen.
Aspergillus nodule	One or more nodules which may or may not cavitate are an unusual form of CPA. They may mimic tuberculoma, carcinoma of the lung, coccidioidomycosis and other diagnoses and can only be definitively diagnosed on histology. Tissue invasion is not demonstrated, although necrosis is frequent.
SAIA	Invasive aspergillosis, usually in mildly immunocompromised patients, occurring over 1–3 months, with variable radiological features including cavitation, nodules, progressive consolidation with "abscess formation". Biopsy shows hyphae in invading lung tissue and microbiological investigations reflect those in invasive aspergillosis, notably positive <i>Aspergillus</i> galactomannan antigen in blood (or respiratory fluids).

CCPA: chronic cavitary pulmonary aspergillosis; CFPA: chronic fibrosing pulmonary aspergillosis; SAIA: subacute invasive aspergillosis/chronic necrotising/semi-invasive.



 Le diagnostic repose sur l'association de critères cliniques, radiologiques, mycologiques, immunologiques et l'exclusion de diagnostics alternatifs

- Mycologique:
 - Examen direct
 - Culture positive (56 à 81 % selon les séries)
 - PCR



- Immunologique :
 - Ag Galactomannan:
 - LBA 77% de sensibilité et de spécificité
 - Sérum : sensibilité plus basse => non
 - IgG:
 - VPP de 100 %
 - Faux négatifs

Pas de lien entre le taux sérique et la sévérité de la maladie

- Radiologique :
 - Sémiologie radiologique des différentes entités
 - Nodules pulmonaires: diagnostics différentiels



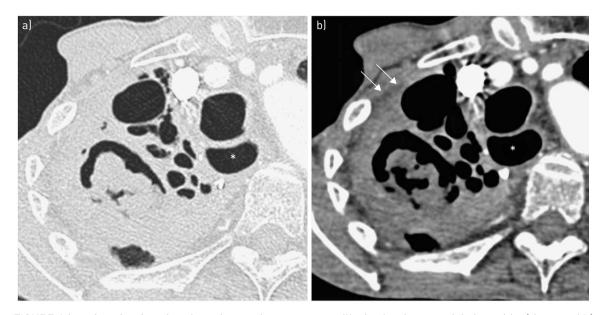


FIGURE 4 Imaging showing chronic cavitary pulmonary aspergillosis showing an axial view with a) lung and b) mediastinal windows at the level of the right upper lobe. Multiple cavities are visible with a fungus ball lying within the largest one. The wall of the cavities cannot be distinguished from the thickened pleura or the neighbouring alveolar consolidation. The extra pleural fat is hyperattenuated (white arrows). *: the dilated oesophagus should not be confused with a cavity.





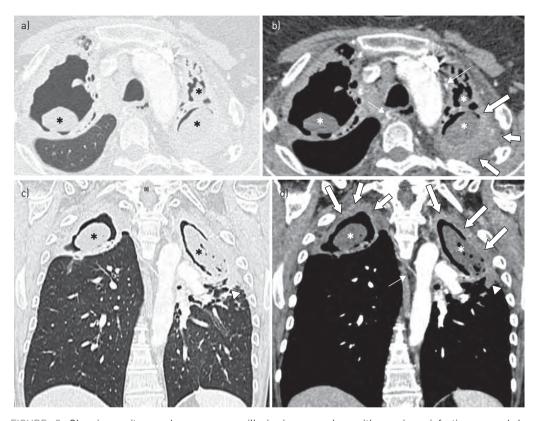


FIGURE 8 Chronic, cavitary pulmonary aspergillosis in a smoker with previous infection caused by *Mycobacterium kansasii*, poor nutrition and cirrhosis. The patient had had several episodes of severe haemoptysis treated by arterial embolisation with long-term treatment by voriconazole. a, b) Axial and c, d) coronal sections in mediastinal (b and d) and lung windows (a and c). Typical bilateral fungus balls (*) are seen almost filling the cavities on the left side. Of note are small air pockets within the fungus ball (c and d) on the left side and the irregular walls of the cavity on the right side (a) representing surface growth of *Aspergillus* on the interior cavity surface. The fungus balls appear hypoattenuated compared to enhanced thickened pleura (thick white arrows) and alveolar consolidation (arrow heads). Note the hypertrophic systemic arteries (thin white arrow). Figure reproduced courtesy of A. Khalil (Tenon Hospital, Paris, France; personal communication).





Objectifs du traitement :

- Contrôle de l'infection
- Limiter la progression vers une forme fibrosante
- Prévention des hémoptysies
- Amélioration de la qualité de vie

Traitement:

- Triazolé pendant 4 à 6 mois minimum

Nécessité d'un dosage plasmatique des antifungiques, et d'une surveillance biologique (dont sérologie) et clinique.

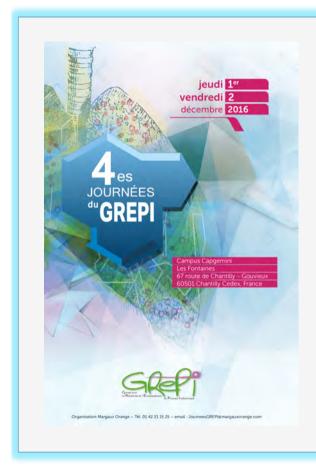


Traitement:

- Indication chirurgicale:
 - Hémoptysies sévères (après échec embolisation).
 - Traitement curatif de l'aspergillome .
 - Traitement des aspergillose pulmonaire chronique réfractaire au traitement médical

Nécessité d'une équipe chirurgicale expérimentée.





Merci de votre attention!