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Chinese patients suffering from renal impairment: a cardiopulmonary exercise toxicokinetic concept

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Abstract

To create preliminary physiologically based population models for Chinese patients with renal impairment and to assess the performance of new population models in predicting the effects of antibacterials cleared by the kidney. Chinese renal impairment patients' demographic information and physiological parameters were first gathered, and new population models were then built by recalibrating the relative demographic and physiological equation's coefficients. Second, Caucasian renal impairment population models created in Simcyp, Chinese healthy volunteers, and Caucasian healthy volunteers gathered and verified drug-independent parameters of ceftazidime, cefodizime, vancomycin, and cefuroxime. Finally, four antibacterial medication plasma concentrations in Chinese patients with renal impairment were predicted using the newly built demographic models. The primary pharmacokinetic parameters can be predicted by the new physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) population models, including In Chinese patients with mild, moderate, and severe renal impairment, the area under the plasma concentration-time curve extrapolated to infinity (AUCinf), renal clearance (CLr), and peak concentration (C max) of ceftazidime, cefodizime, vancomycin, and cefuroxime were determined after intravenous administrations with less than a twofold error. In comparison to the population models for Caucasian renal impairment and Chinese healthy volunteers, the forecasts' accuracy and precision increased. Four antimicrobial medicines were administered intravenously, and the first-step validation findings of the PBPK population models demonstrated adequate accuracy and precision. To support their applications on dose recommendations for Chinese patients with renal impairment, the population models still require further systematic validation through the use of more medications and scenarios in future investigations.

Keywords: Chinese renal impairment patients, physiologically based pharmacokinetic model, predictive performance, renally cleared antibacterial drugs

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Introduction

One of the most popular classes of medications in the world is the antibacterial medication used in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of clinical infectious diseases. Antibacterial drugs are widely used in clinical practise in China on a regular basis, according to a national report that cites up to 834,600 discharged patients multiplied by an average number of hospitalisations admitted to 166 hospitals on average with a 36.9% average antibacterial drug utilisation rate [1-3]. The majority of antibacterial medications are excreted through the kidneys as prototypes or metabolites. Thus, renal impairment caused by a slow loss of kidney function may greatly impact how much of an antibacterial medicine is exposed, thereby compromising the efficacy or safety of the drugAs an illustration, vancomycin has a prolonged half-life in anephric individuals; as a precaution, dosage decrease in these patients is advised. The government of China advises pharmacokinetic (PK) studies in patients with varying

degrees of impaired renal function to provide appropriate dose recommendations, although it is difficult to enrol patients with renal impairment in clinical trials due to safety risk. As a result, such specialised PK investigations for antimicrobial medications are typically not carried out. When used in Chinese patients with renal impairment, it was reported that a dose of 33.6% antibacterial medications was either unadjusted or modified only based on foreign data [4-5]. However, due to potential exposure differences associated to ethnicity, it may be dangerous to directly accept the dosage guideline of the Caucasian population. As an illustration, the half-life of Ceftazidime, which was removed by passive filtration, was 1.5 times more prevalent in Caucasian patients with severe renal impairment than it was in Chinese patients. Drugs with complicated metabolic pathways and processes may cause greater patient variations to be seen [6]. A mechanistic approach to quantitatively predict the drug PK in various populations can be used with the physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) model, which combines the complex interplay of physiological parameters (demographics, organ size, blood flow, etc.) with drug-related properties (lipid solubility, enzyme, transporter kinetics, etc. For the best design of clinical investigations in patients, quantitative prediction of the effect of chronic kidney disease (CKD) on drug disposition has become crucial. Under CKD circumstances, PK profiles of 151 substances were correctly predicted using a top-down PBPK method Another work [7-8]. outlined the involvement of several parameters in renal disposition of digoxin through the use of PBPK models on populations with renal impairment, which allowed for a logical dose modification in clinical settings. A new lactamase inhibitor called avibactam has recently been predicted plasma concentration in patients with Caucasian renal impairment using a PBPK model, with predicted PK parameters being within 1.5 fold of the observed values. PK profiles might theoretically be predicted using PBPK models validated with clinical studies in healthy volunteers, and dose adjustments for CKD patients could be suggested with a more in-depth understanding of the processes. In contrast, the majority of models were created for the Caucasian population, whose physiological factors and PK features, such as the physiological characteristics of the kidneys (such as renal weight and kidney blood flow) and the condition of the patients with CKD, were not always Chinese. Our study's main goals are to construct population models for Chinese patients with renal impairment that are physiologically based in the first instance and to assess how well these new population models work in predicting the effects of small-molecule antibiotics that are removed by the kidneys [9-10].

Conclusion

The PBPK population models by employing demographic and physiological parameters of Chinese patients with renal impairment were preliminarily developed and the results of first step toward verification by four antibacterial drugs following IV administration showed acceptable accuracy and precision in Chinese patients with mild, moderate, and severe renal impairment. In future studies, the model should be systematically validated using more drugs with various elimination mechanisms and diverse administrations to support its application in dosage recommendation in Chinese renal impairment patients even in the absence of a dedicated PK study.

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