

Invasive Mold Infections: Risk Factors, Diagnosis, and Overview of CRESEMBA® (isavuconazonium sulfate) with Case Presentations

Presented by

Jason C. Gallagher, PharmD
Clinical Professor
Temple University

On

Wednesday, March 27, 2019

Time

6:00 PM

Location

Ruth's Chris Steak House
11500 West Huguenot Road
Richmond, VA

To RSVP, please contact

Teresa Witte
804-347-3143
teresa.witte@astellas.com

with your name, phone, organization, and your specialty

RSVP by

03/20/2019

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CRESEMBA is an azole antifungal indicated for patients 18 years of age and older for the treatment of **invasive aspergillosis and invasive mucormycosis**.

Specimens for fungal culture and other relevant laboratory studies (including histopathology) to isolate and identify causative organism(s) should be obtained prior to initiating antifungal therapy. Therapy may be instituted before the results of the cultures and other laboratory studies are known. However, once these results become available, antifungal therapy should be adjusted accordingly.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- CRESEMBA is contraindicated in persons with known hypersensitivity to isavuconazole
- Coadministration of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors, such as ketoconazole or high-dose ritonavir (400 mg every 12 hours), with CRESEMBA is contraindicated because strong CYP3A4 inhibitors can significantly increase the plasma concentration of isavuconazole
- Coadministration of strong CYP3A4 inducers, such as rifampin, carbamazepine, St. John's wort, or long acting barbiturates with CRESEMBA is contraindicated because strong CYP3A4 inducers can significantly decrease the plasma concentration of isavuconazole
- CRESEMBA shortened the QTc interval in a concentration-related manner. CRESEMBA is contraindicated in patients with familial short QT syndrome

PLEASE SEE ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE.
PLEASE SEE ACCOMPANYING FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION.

Speaker Program Invitations

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT.)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hepatic Adverse Drug Reactions (e.g., elevations in ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, total bilirubin) have been reported in clinical trials and were generally reversible and did not require discontinuation of CRESEMBA. Cases of severe hepatic adverse drug reactions including hepatitis, cholestasis or hepatic failure including death have been reported in patients with serious underlying medical conditions (e.g., hematologic malignancy) during treatment with azole antifungal agents, including CRESEMBA. Evaluate liver tests at the start and during therapy. Monitor patients who develop liver abnormalities during CRESEMBA therapy for severe hepatic injury. Discontinue if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver disease develop that may be attributable to CRESEMBA.

Infusion-Related Reactions including hypotension, dyspnea, chills, dizziness, paresthesia, and hypoesthesia were reported during intravenous administration of CRESEMBA. Discontinue the infusion if these reactions occur.

Serious Hypersensitivity and Severe Skin Reactions, such as anaphylaxis or Stevens Johnson syndrome, have been reported during treatment with other azole antifungal agents. Discontinue CRESEMBA if a patient develops a severe cutaneous adverse reaction. Caution should be used when prescribing CRESEMBA to patients with hypersensitivity to other azoles.

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: During pregnancy, CRESEMBA may cause fetal harm when administered, and CRESEMBA should only be used if the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the risk to the fetus. Women who become pregnant while receiving CRESEMBA are encouraged to contact their physician.

Drug Interactions: Coadministration of CRESEMBA with strong CYP_{3A4} inhibitors such as ketoconazole or high-dose ritonavir and strong CYP_{3A4} inducers such as rifampin, carbamazepine, St. John's wort, or long acting barbiturates is contraindicated.

Drug Particulates: Following dilution, CRESEMBA intravenous formulation may form precipitate from the insoluble isavuconazole. Administer CRESEMBA through an in-line filter.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most frequently reported adverse reactions among CRESEMBA-treated patients were nausea (26%), vomiting (25%), diarrhea (22%), headache (17%), elevated liver chemistry tests (16%), hypokalemia (14%), constipation (13%), dyspnea (12%), cough (12%), peripheral edema (11%), and back pain (10%).

The adverse reactions which most often led to permanent discontinuation of CRESEMBA therapy during the clinical trials were: confusional state (0.7%), acute renal failure (0.7%), increased blood bilirubin (0.5%), convulsion (0.5%), dyspnea (0.5%), epilepsy (0.5%), respiratory failure (0.5%), and vomiting (0.5%).

PLEASE SEE ACCOMPANYING FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION.



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