



Population pharmacokinetics of dexamethasone in critically ill COVID-19 patients: does inflammation play a role?

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CONCLUSION

Our study showed that the pharmacokinetics of dexamethasone could be adequately described by a two-compartment model. The dexamethasone PK parameters of ICU COVID patients were quite different from those come from non-ICU individuals. Inflammation might play an important role in dexamethasone clearance and the dosing should be more individualized in order to achieve best therapeutic effect in ICU patients

RATIONALE

One of the common causes of COVID-19 related death is acute respiratory distress syndrome (C-ARDS). Dexamethasone is the cornerstone in the treatment of C-ARDS and reduces mortality probably by suppressing inflammatory levels in ICU patients. Its anti-inflammatory effects may be concentration-dependent. However, no pharmacokinetic studies of dexamethasone have been conducted in ICU patients.

AIM

We designed a population pharmacokinetic study to gain a deeper understanding of the pharmacokinetics of dexamethasone in critically ill patients in order to identify relevant covariates that can be used to personalize dosing regimens and improve clinical outcomes.

PARTICIPANTS

- Erasmus Medical center
- 18 pt retrospective study
- D0 giving dexamethasone D3 and D4 for sampling
- 1-3 blood samples per pt to draw PK curves

METHODS

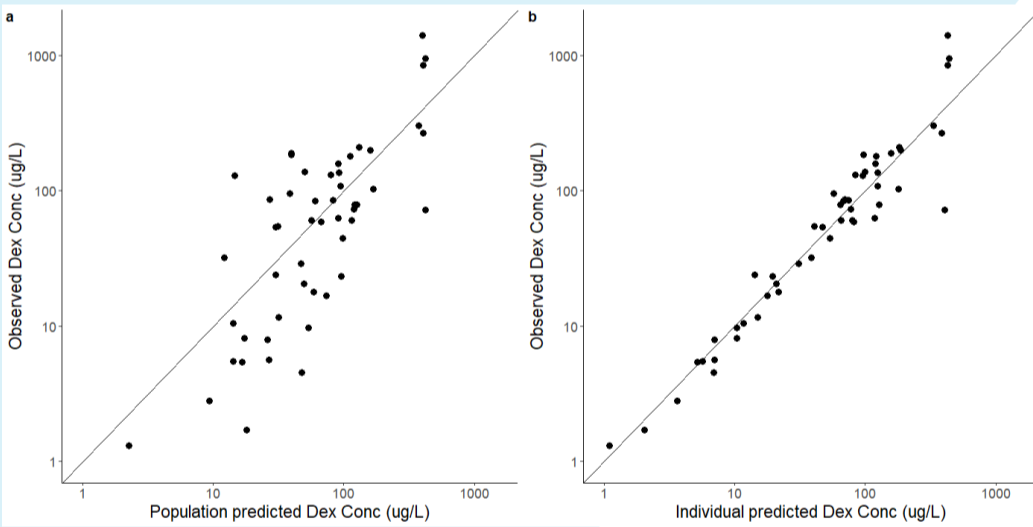
Erasmus MC
18 ICU COVID-19 patients

1~3 samples per patient
86 samples in total

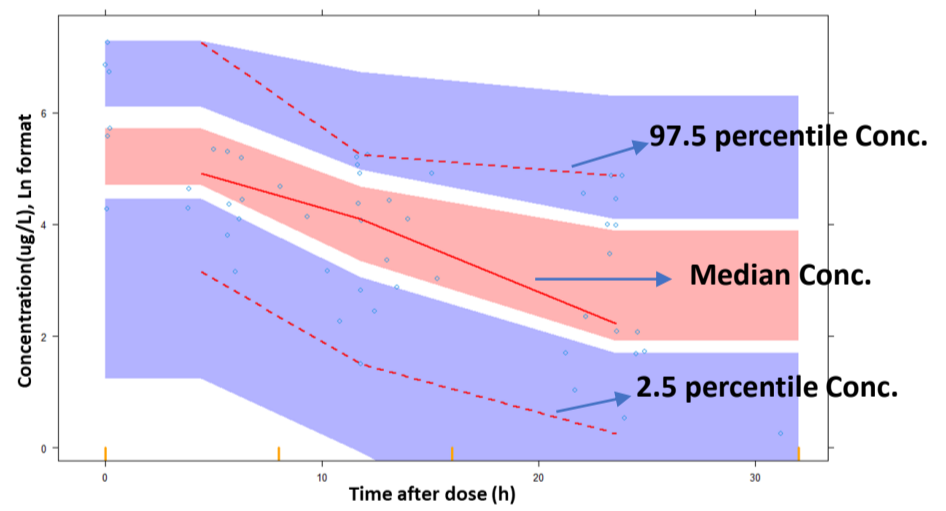
Run NONMEM

RESULTS

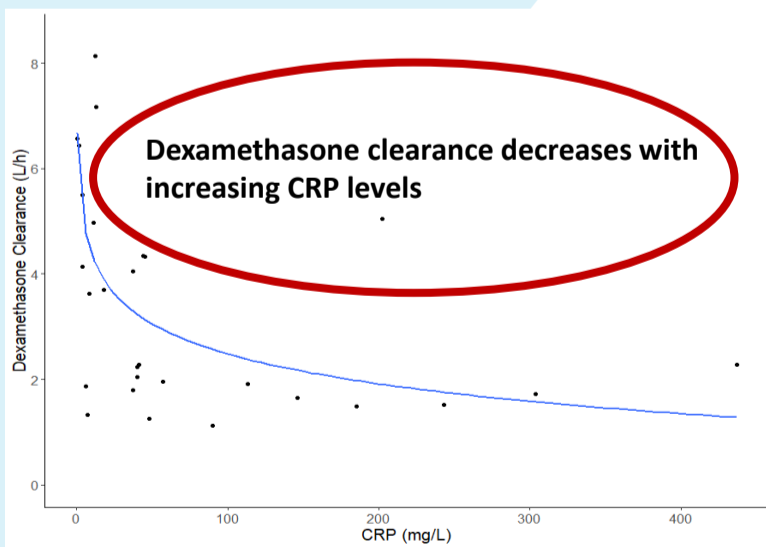
Model diagnostics: Goodness of fit plot



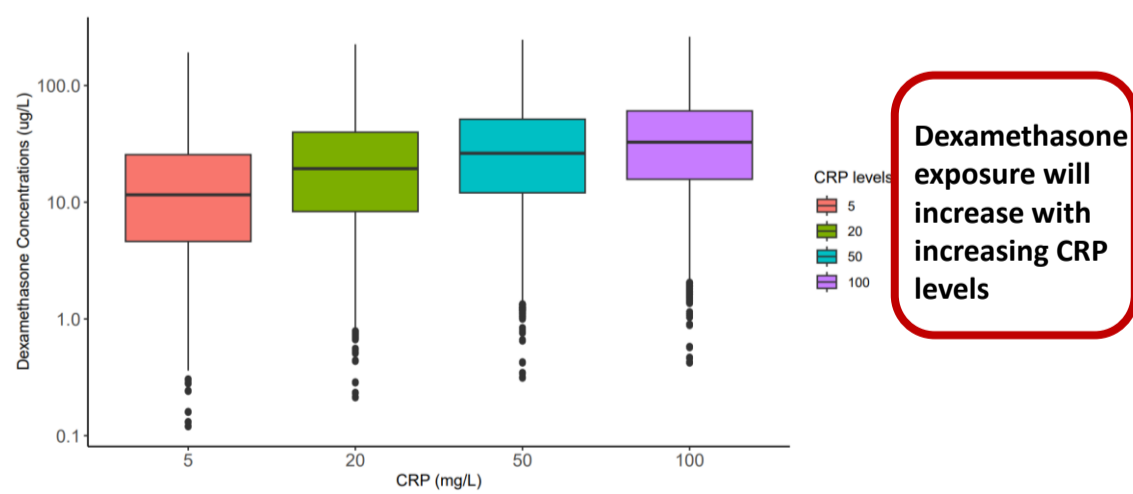
Model diagnostics: Visual predictive check



CRP as covariate influence Clearance



Effect of CRP on Dexamethasone trough levels by simulation



Discussion

Inflammation and steroids: ebb and flow

