Invasive fungal infection in children with hematologic malignancy

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Despite improvements in diagnosis and treatment, invasive fungal infections (IFI) are still a major cause of morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised patients. In patients with hematologic malignancy, most invasive fungal infections are caused by Candida and Aspergillus fumigatus. This study was designed retrospectively to summarize data in pediatric patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and acute myeloblastic leukemia (AML) including risk factors for IFI, epidemiological and clinical features and treatment choices involving combination therapy from January 2006 through December 2014.

We analyzed the records of 154 pediatric patients (125 ALL and 29 AML) receiving chemotherapy for hematologic malignancy. During follow-up 60 IFI episodes were observed. IFI episodes were observed more common in AML, compared to ALL (p=0.002). Among 60 IFI episodes, eight were proven, seven were probable and 45 were possible IFI episodes. Galactomannan antigen was investigated in 37 IFI episodes and found positive in seven probable IFI episodes. Fungemia was detected in seven patients with proven IFI and the most common microorganism was non-albicans candida spp. The most common antifungal drug was fluconazole (14.8%). A total of 29 patients (48%) had received empirically liposomal amphotericin B and 10 patients (16.6%) had received caspofungin. Crude mortality was 10.3% and attributable mortality was 6.4% during the study period. Invasive fungal infections continue to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children with hematologic cancer. The most common isolated agent from hemoculture was non-albicans Candida spp.

Key words: fungal infection, leukemia, children.

Factors that appear to be associated with IFIs in both children and adults in this severely immunosuppressed population are the underlying malignancy (mainly acute leukemia), presence of profound and long-lasting neutropenia, high intensity of the chemotherapeutic regimen, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), and previous antibiotic therapy.4-6

In pediatric patients caspofungin and liposomal amphotericin B (L-AmB) are the first-line empirical antifungal agents. Therapy with coadministration of two or three antifungals...
has not been approved by clinicians, and there is no support from randomized-controlled clinical trials.\textsuperscript{7}

This study was designed retrospectively to summarize data in pediatric patients with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) and acute myeloblastic leukemia (AML) including risk factors for IFI, epidemiological and clinical features and treatment options involving combination therapy.

\textbf{Material and Methods}

\textbf{Data collection}

Clinical parameters of all episodes of febrile neutropenia (FN) in children and adolescents admitted to the University of Health Sciences, Ankara Child Health and Diseases Hematology Oncology Training and Research Hospital from January 2006 through December 2014 were analyzed.

A data sheet for evaluating each episode was filled out including: 1) patient’s age, sex, type of leukemia, and stage (remission or relapse/progressive disease), chemotherapy regime of the patient (induction/reinduction or maintenance), 2) presence of any intravenous device, day of catheter, 3) clinical assessment, highest axillary temperature on first day, blood pressure and signs and symptoms indicative of any clinically identifiable infectious focus (e.g., presence of hypotension, fever over 39°C, paleness, etc.), 4) laboratory examination; hemoglobin level, platelet count, absolute neutrophil count (ANC), absolute monocyte count (AMC), quantitative serum C-reactive protein (CRP), 5) granulocyte stimulating factor treatment, 6) number of days since the end of the last chemotherapy and number of days since the first chemotherapy, 7) prophylactic antibiotic treatment, 8) catheter and peripheral blood culture results, chest X-ray and thorax tomography findings, 9) galactomannan (GM) antigen levels, 10) and clinical infection were noted.

The study was approved by the ethical board of the medical center (Protocol number: 2013/057-19.11.2013).

\textbf{Definitions}

Febrile neutropenia is the occurrence of fever during a neutropenic episode. Neutropenia is defined as a neutrophil count (ANC) of \(<500 \text{ cells/mm}^3\), or an ANC expected to decrease to \(<500 \text{ cells/mm}^3\) during the next 48 hours.\textsuperscript{8,9} Fever is defined as a single oral temperature measurement of \(>38.3^\circ\text{C}\) (101°F) or a temperature of \(>38.0^\circ\text{C}\) (100.4°F) sustained over a 1 hour period according to the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) Clinical Practice Guideline.\textsuperscript{8} Fever is defined as an oral temperature of \(>38.5^\circ\text{C}\) or two consecutive readings of \(>38.0^\circ\text{C}\) for 2 hour according to European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) Clinical Practice Guidelines.\textsuperscript{9}

The IFI diagnosis was defined according to revised definitions of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer/Invasive Fungal Infections Cooperative Group and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Mycoses Study Group. Proven IFI was defined as fungal growth in normally sterile areas. The probable IFI was defined as presence of host factors, clinical features, and mycological evidence, and possible IFI only in the presence of proper host factors and sufficient clinical evidence compatible with IFI.\textsuperscript{10}

Diagnosis of catheter related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) is based on the following: the presence of a central venous catheter (CVC); signs of catheter insertion site infection, clinical symptoms and signs of bacteremia; resolution of the symptoms and signs of bacteremia after removal of the suspect CVC; positive blood culture; and growth of the same organism from the catheter.\textsuperscript{11}

Febrile neutropenia was empirically treated with piperacillin-tazobactam, ceftazidim, cefaperazone-sulbactam or meropenem with/without amikacin. If the patient was hemodynamically unstable, a glycopeptide antibiotic was empirically added. Empirical treatment with liposomal amphotericin B (L-AmB, 3-5 mg/kg/day) and caspofungin (70 mg/m² for first day and 50 mg/m² from second day to end of the therapy) were initiated for patients suspicious of a fungal infection or when fever was not decreased on fourth or fifth day of neutropenic fever episode. Thorax computed tomography (CT) was performed in addition to sinus CT if there was a clinical suspicion of fungal sinusitis. If radiologic and/or microbiologic investigations were indicative of an invasive aspergillosis infection voriconazole
Table I. Disease Characteristics of the Patient according to Type of Invasive Fungal Infection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Proven (N: 8)</th>
<th>Probable (N: 7)</th>
<th>Possible (N: 45)</th>
<th>Total (N: 60)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at diagnosis, years</td>
<td>9.1±4.7</td>
<td>3.8±4.3</td>
<td>9.3±5.8</td>
<td>8.7±5.7</td>
<td>0.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease status, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relapse/progressive</td>
<td>2 (25.0)</td>
<td>4 (57.1)</td>
<td>31 (68.9)</td>
<td>37 (61.7)</td>
<td>0.815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remission</td>
<td>6 (75.0)</td>
<td>3 (42.9)</td>
<td>14 (31.1)</td>
<td>23 (38.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive</td>
<td>8 (100.0)</td>
<td>5 (71.4)</td>
<td>34 (75.6)</td>
<td>47 (78.3)</td>
<td>0.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 (28.6)</td>
<td>7 (15.6)</td>
<td>9 (15.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No chemotherapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 (8.9)</td>
<td>4 (6.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutropenia, n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe (0-500/mm³)</td>
<td>8 (100.0)</td>
<td>5 (71.4)</td>
<td>42 (93.3)</td>
<td>55 (91.7)</td>
<td>0.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profound (&lt;100/mm³)</td>
<td>5 (62.5)</td>
<td>2 (28.6)</td>
<td>33 (73.3)</td>
<td>40 (66.7)</td>
<td>0.219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

A total of 154 pediatric patients (125 patients with ALL, 29 patients with AML) were included in the study; 352 neutropenic fever episodes were observed in 154 patients. The median age at diagnosis was 8.07 years (range 6 months-18 years). Sixty IFI episodes were observed in 51 patients during follow-up period. Among sixty IFI episodes; 8 (13.3%) were proven, 7 (11.7%) were probable and 45 (75%) episodes were possible IFI. Two patients had four possible, 1 patient had 2 proven, 1 patient had 2 probable and 1 patient had 2 possible IFI episodes. Invasive fungal infection episodes were observed more common in AML patients (23/29; 79.3%) compared to ALL patients (37/125; 29.6%; p=0.002). Neutropenia was observed in all episodes of IFI. Fifty-five patients had severe neutropenia (0-500/mm³) and 41 of them had profound neutropenia. Five had moderate (500-1,000/mm³) neutropenia. Most of the IFI episodes were observed during an induction phase of chemotherapy (51/60; 85%). None of the patients had taken antifungal prophylaxis (Table I). Episodes with IFI had a higher CRP and lower platelet counts when compared to non-IFI patients (p=0.019 and 0.005, respectively; Table II). Galactomannan (GM) antigen was investigated in 37 IFI episodes and was found positive (>0.5 ng/ml) in seven probable IFI episodes and negative in 30 IFI (6 proven, 24 possible) episodes.

The most frequent site of infection was the lung in 51 IFI episodes (85%). Seven IFI episodes...
(11.7%) had candidemia and two IFI episodes (3.4%) had typhlitis. Twenty IFI episodes had nodules, 15 had halo sign, 6 had cavity, 2 had abscess and 9 had detected consolidation on chest CT examination.

**Proven and probable invasive fungal infection episodes**

Fungemia was detected in seven patients with proven IFI. The most frequent isolated fungal microorganism was non-albicans candida spp. in five (8.3%) episodes (2 *Candida krusei*, 1 *Candida tropicalis*, 2 unknown) and in 2 (15.3%) *Candida albicans*. Catheter related bloodstream infection was detected in five of seven fungemia patients and two patients with fungemia had bloodstream infection. The mean catheter day in candida species associated CRBSI positive patients was 111.4 days (range: 21-194 days).

A proven invasive aspergillosis case was a 14 year-old girl with relapse acute myeloid leukemia and chest CT of patient demonstrated consolidation on right inferior lobe with 37x38 mm cavitary lesion. Galactomannan was negative. Combined antifungal therapy (caspofungin and voriconazole) was given for 21 days. Because bone marrow transplantation was planned for primary disease and control chest CT demonstrated abscess formation on inferior lobe of right lung, a lobectomy was performed on the side of abscess formation. Histopathological examination revealed aspergillus hyphae. However, culture did not indicate any fungal microorganism. During 3 months follow up neither aspergillus recurrence nor any surgical complication was observed after lobectomy. The proven IFI episodes are described in Table III.

Probable IFI episodes was detected in 7 episodes. All of the probable IFI cases had lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI), two patients had cavity within the area of consolidation and one patient had cavity and fungus ball in consolidation area on chest CT examination. The other three patients had a halo sign on chest CT examination. All the probable IFI patients had positive GM antigen results in repeated times.

**Antifungal treatment**

We initiated antifungal agent in 149 (42.3%) neutropenic fever episodes. The most common antifungal drug was fluconazole (n=52; 14.8%). Fluconazole was mostly used for mucositis (n=20; 42.5%) (e.g., oral moniliasis, aphtous stomatitis or diaper dermatitis). Secondly used antifungal in our cases was L-AmB in 45 (12.8%) and caspofungin was used in 15 (4.3%) episodes.

Twenty-nine (48%) patients had received empirically L-AmB, 10 (16.6%) patients had received caspofungin. Voriconazole was started in eight (13.3%) IFI episodes according to chest CT findings consistent with *Aspergillosis* infection. In three (5%) IFI episodes empirical antifungal treatment was changed, in one L-AmB to voriconazole, in one L-AmB was changed to caspofungin and in one L-AmB was changed to voriconazole. In nine (15%) IFI episodes second antifungal agent was added, in six (10%) IFI episodes voriconazole was added to L-AmB treatment, in one IFI episode voriconazole added to caspofungin, in one episode L-AmB was added to caspofungin and in one episode voriconazole was added to caspofungin treatment.

**Mortality**

Crude mortality was 10.4% (16/154) and attributable mortality was 6.5% (10/154) during the study period. Mortality was higher in IFI related neutropenic fever episodes (10/60, 16.7%), when compared to non-IFI
neutropenic fever episodes (6/292, 2.05%; p<0.01). One patient with relapsed leukemia had candidemia (proven IFI) with *C. albicans*. Four patients died because of probable IFI; two of them were relapsed AML and had pneumonia with consolidation and cavity on chest CT and positive GM antigen; two patients were remission ALL, had positive GM antigen and pneumonias. Five patients died in possible IFI group.

**Discussion**

The present study tried to investigate the distribution of IFI in an 8 year period in a hematology/oncology department of a major pediatric tertiary medical center. The main underlying diseases were AML (23/60, 38.3%) and ALL (37/60, 61.6%). In episodes of invasive candidiasis there is an increase in non-albicans etiologies. Of the eight proven IFIs, non-albicans *Candida* spp. and *C. albicans* were isolated in five and two episodes; respectively. Non-albicans *Candida* predominated in our study, which is similar to previous reports. Castagnola et al., in a 2-year study published in 2006, prospectively evaluated 96 fungal infections defined according to the EORTC definitions. Their rate of proven infections was very high (44%), including 27% fungemias and 17% with deep organ involvement, mainly the lung. Most of the blood infections were due to yeasts, and two were due to unidentified filamentous fungi. Their rate of probable IFIs was 18%, and of possible IFIs, 38%. Our rates of probable and possible IFIs were 11.6% and 75%, respectively.

Our study confirms previous observations that in children, like in adults an aggressive phase of treatment is the factor more frequently associated with the development of a fungal infection. IFI episodes were more common in AML and induction chemotherapy, and substantially increased mortality. Other similarities with clinical features observed in adults are that non-albicans *Candida* are the most frequently isolated yeasts that lungs are the organs more frequently involved. In our centre, we started to give voriconazole prophylaxis for AML patients to prevent IFI. High CRP levels and thrombocytopenia had been found mostly in IFI episodes in our study. That could be explained by high inflammation in fungal disease. The well-known risk factors for IFIs have been described as prolonged and profound neutropenia, to be in an aggressive phase of leukaemia treatment. Interestingly, we did not find severe neutropenia (0-500 cells/mm³) and profound neutropenia (<100 cells/mm³) as a risk factor for IFI. This may be due to high number of patients with profound neutropenia. Median ANC count was similar among IFI episodes and non-IFI episodes.

In empirical treatment, caspofungin and L-AmB are the first-line agents. In combination antifungal chemotherapy (e.g., amphotericin B plus flucytosine and other combinations) might be considered in special situations (e.g., severe life threatening infection, compromised drug penetration in CNS infection, and complicated
bone and joint, urinary tract, and intraabdominal infections; no grading). 22

There were several limitations to our study. First, this study was designed retrospectively and represents the experience of a single centre. Consequently, our results cannot be generalized to other centres and countries. The general conditions, including building renovation, geoclimatic factors, room conditions and supportive nursing care, can be variable and therefore the risk factors cannot be standardized, particularly for invasive aspergillosis in various centres. We also lacked a control group with primary prophylaxis in our series, making it difficult to compare the incidence and mortality of IFI between groups with or without primary prophylaxis.

To conclude, IFIs continue to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children with hematologic malignancy. Yeast and mold infections differ significantly in incidence, organs involved, outcome, and treatment. The most isolated agent from hemoculture was non-albicans Candida spp. and non-albicans Candida spp. are emerging as important causes of IFI in this population. This may have important implications for empirical and prophylactic treatment. Mortality due to IFIs appears to be lower than previously reported in children and adults.

REFERENCES


