



# Linezolid tolerability in multidrug-resistant tuberculosis: a retrospective study

*To the Editor:*

Linezolid is used off-label to treat multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) tuberculosis (TB) [1, 2]. Recently, two systematic reviews and meta-analyses pointed out its promising efficacy [3, 4]. However, linezolid toxicity may outweigh its potential benefits. Indeed, adverse events were notified in almost 60% of the treated cases, with a high incidence of severe events such as anaemia, peripheral neuropathy, optic neuritis, and thrombocytopenia. Decreased linezolid doses were associated with significantly lowered toxicity [5]. Furthermore, therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) has increasingly been recognised as an asset in the field of TB treatment [6, 7]. TDM may assess individual linezolid exposure, especially since the drug shows a large inter-individual variability [8] and important pharmacological interactions were observed [6]. However, there is no clear association between linezolid exposure and adverse events. Drug exposure is not routinely evaluated, either in prospective studies or in routine care. Unfortunately, TDM is not routinely incorporated into the study designs of research upon MDR-TB and linezolid [9, 10]. Therefore, we aimed to retrospectively investigate linezolid safety and tolerability in relation to linezolid exposure in MDR-TB patients.

A retrospective study was conducted at two TB reference hospitals, the Tuberculosis Center Beatrixoord (University Medical Center Groningen, Haren, the Netherlands) and the Tuberculosis Reference Center for MDR-TB and HIV-TB E. Morelli Hospital (Sondalo, Italy). We selected patients that received linezolid as a part of their TB-treatment regimen [11]. Retrospective, consecutive data were retrieved by two researchers and consisted of: patient demographic, clinical, and epidemiological characteristics; drug susceptibility testing (DST) results; linezolid serum concentrations, reflected by an area under the time-concentration curve from 0–24 h ( $AUC_{0-24}$ ); and detailed information on the disease and treatment. If AUCs were available for different linezolid doses, the curve of the dose that was administered during the longest period of time was used for analysis. To assess safety and tolerability, data on adverse events, *e.g.* leukopenia, peripheral neuropathy, anaemia, thrombocytopenia, optic neuritis and gastrointestinal disorders, were collected from the hospital records or laboratory files using local reference values and procedures, representing clinical practice.

Of the original 112 patients 54 were excluded because they were: aged <18 years ( $n=7$ ), lacked data due to recent admission ( $n=9$ ), had drug-susceptible TB ( $n=4$ ), or their TDM data were unavailable ( $n=34$ ). Patients aged <18 years were excluded to rule out age-related developmental changes that might influence pharmacology. DST revealed susceptibility and resistance to a median (interquartile range (IQR)) number of 6.0 (4.0–8.0) and 8.0 (7.0–10.0) drugs respectively. The median (IQR) for the number of different active drugs administered at any one time-point during treatment was 6.0 (5.0–7.0). DST revealed a median (IQR) minimum inhibitory concentration for linezolid of  $0.5 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  ( $0.25\text{--}0.5 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ).

Table 1 describes the linezolid  $AUC_{0-24}$ , cumulative dose, and number of days of exposure to linezolid for patients with and without linezolid-related adverse events. The distribution of  $AUC_{0-24}$  was the same for patients with and without anaemia ( $p=0.299$ ), leukopenia ( $p=0.314$ ), optical neuritis ( $p=0.612$ ), and peripheral neuropathy ( $p=0.261$ ). The distribution of minimum serum concentration ( $C_{\text{min}}$ ) of linezolid was the same across the categories anaemia ( $p=0.169$ ), leukopenia ( $p=0.207$ ), optical neuritis ( $p=0.98$ ), and peripheral neuropathy ( $p=0.477$ ). Peripheral neuropathy was observed in 11 (19%) patients. The distribution of linezolid cumulative dosage in  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  ( $p=0.041$ ) and number of days of exposure to linezolid ( $p=0.003$ ) were significantly higher in the patient group with peripheral neuropathy. Five (9%) out of 45 patients (13 patients had missing data) had leukopenia: no differences were identified in cumulative linezolid dose or in days of exposure to linezolid ( $p=0.194$  and  $0.065$ , respectively). Only one patient had optical neuropathy.

In this study we aimed to investigate linezolid toxicity in relation to linezolid exposure. The proportion of adverse events in the retrospective cohort was lower than previously reported in a recent large meta-analysis [4]. In our cohort we found that anaemia, peripheral neuropathy and optical neuritis occurred in 16%, 19%, and 2% of the patients, respectively. Whereas, in the meta-analysis [4], it was found that anaemia, peripheral neuropathy, and optic neuritis occurred in 38%, 47%, and 13% of the patients, respectively. Comparison of dose-related effects is difficult due to the multitude of the included studies in the meta-analysis, the non-fixed dose in our retrospective study, and the small overlap of data [4]. The fact that in Tuberculosis Center

TABLE 1 Linezolid AUC<sub>0-24</sub>, cumulative dose, and days of exposure to linezolid for patients with and without linezolid-related adverse events

	Patients <sup>#</sup>	Linezolid AUC <sub>0-24</sub> mg·h·L <sup>-1</sup>	p-value	Linezolid cumulative dose mg·Kg <sup>-1</sup>	p-value	Total linezolid exposure days	p-value
<b>Anaemia<sup>¶</sup></b>							
Yes	9 (16)	158 (117–218)	0.299	918 (550–1964)	0.480	97 (52–159)	0.768
No	30 (52)	128 (98–170)		1211 (855–1830)		97 (66–150)	
<b>Leukopenia<sup>*</sup></b>							
Yes	5 (9)	158 (134–178)	0.314	1898 (1056–2668)	0.194	150 (102–352)	0.065
No	40 (69)	122 (89–171)		1046 (739–1813)		86 (62–150)	
<b>Peripheral neuropathy</b>							
Yes	11 (19)	149 (104–185)	0.261	1829 (1414–2255)	0.041	159 (120–196)	0.003
No	25 (43)	107 (91–156)		1164 (755–1922)		97 (66–147)	
<b>Optical neuropathy</b>							
Yes	1 (2)	100	0.612	997	0.735	89	0.766
No	48 (83)	127 (96–169)		1306 (861–1985)		105 (67–169)	

Data are presented as n (%) or median (interquartile range), unless otherwise stated. Linezolid AUC<sub>0-24</sub>: area under the linezolid time-concentration curve from 0–24 h. Mann-Whitney U test was used to test whether the distribution of parameters was the same across groups with or without anaemia, leukopenia, peripheral neuropathy, and optical neuropathy respectively. <sup>#</sup>: total number of patients in the study N=58; <sup>¶</sup>: anaemia was classified for males as <8.7 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup> and for females as <7.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>\*</sup>: leukopenia was classified for both males and females as <4×10<sup>9</sup>·L<sup>-1</sup>.

Beatrixoord, one of the TB reference hospitals studied, 75% of the patients included in the study received erythropoietin in a dose of 2000 IU twice a week, in an attempt to prevent anaemia, further complicates comparisons. This might, in part, explain the lower occurrence of anaemia in our cohort compared with that of the meta-analysis [10]. However, retrospective analysis of the haemoglobin levels revealed no significant differences between patients who did or did not receive a preventive erythropoietin.

The cumulative linezolid dosage and the number of days patients were exposed to linezolid were observed to be statistically significantly higher in patients who experienced peripheral neuropathy. A possible explanation that the cumulative linezolid dosage and days of exposure to linezolid, in contrast to linezolid C<sub>min</sub> or AUC, are associated with peripheral neuropathy might be that even the lower linezolid concentrations are above the mitochondrial toxicity threshold [12].

Several methodological study limitations can be identified, in particular the limited sample size, the retrospective epidemiological nature of our study, and missing data. Unfortunately, a large number of patients had to be excluded. Despite the fact that the inclusion and exclusion process has been transparently documented, a selection bias cannot be ruled out. Furthermore, linezolid exposure data were cross-sectionally computed. During the course of treatment the linezolid dosages or clinical parameters might also have changed. Due to the above factors it is difficult to attribute adverse effects solely to linezolid. Furthermore, differences between the two study settings are also a limitation. Data were collected at two hospitals by two different researchers. We cannot exclude general differences in standard of care, treatment, and monitoring. However, the impact of any observed differences in treatment regimens is unclear since all regimens are designed based on WHO guidelines [11]. Despite the retrospective nature of this study and the above mentioned limitations, our study supports the increasingly important position of linezolid in MDR-TB treatment regimens. Toxicity is frequent with higher doses, *i.e.* 600 mg twice daily [8]. However, with reduced dosage, adverse events appear manageable and infrequent. Our findings justify confirmation by prospective cohort data allowing to further study linezolid exposure in relation to adverse events in MDR-TB patients [13]. This will become even more important when the patent of linezolid expires in the following years. The expected drop in costs will allow a larger population of patients to be treated with this drug. International collaboration in MDR/XDR-TB research will probably become critically important to facilitate the merging of data to provide large cohort sizes that can be used to explore important clinical questions, such as: what is the role of linezolid drug exposure in the treatment of MDR-TB? Perhaps linezolid dried blood spot [14] or a limited sampling strategy [15] could facilitate TDM in such studies to assess linezolid drug exposure.

In conclusion, our retrospective study suggests that the treatment regimens containing linezolid were well tolerated, with relatively low frequency of adverse events. No associations were observed between linezolid

AUC<sub>0-24</sub> and adverse events. However, peripheral neuropathy seemed to be mediated by cumulative dose and days of exposure to linezolid.



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**Linezolid for MDR-TB is well tolerated but peripheral neuropathy is related to cumulative dose and days of exposure** <http://ow.ly/Nx8wC>

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