

MaineHealth



Ceftriaxone to PRevent pneumOnia and inflammaTion aftEr Cardiac arresT (PROTECT): a randomized-controlled trial and microbiome assessment

David J. Gagnon, PharmD, BCCCP, FCCM

Pharmacy Clinician-Researcher, Maine Medical Center

Assistant Professor of Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine

Faculty Scientist I, Maine Medical Center Research Institute

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Background

- In-hospital survival rates following out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) have increased 5% in the past decade¹
- Early-onset pneumonia occurs in ~65% of comatose patients and it reduces incidence of a good functional outcome²
- T-cell mediated inflammation may exacerbate secondary brain injury after OHCA
- Antibiotic prophylaxis with ceftriaxone may prevent early-onset pneumonia and reduce systematic inflammation³
- Antibacterial resistance is a global concern and judicious medication prescribing is recommended⁴
- No trial has examined antibiotic prophylaxis, inflammation, and the microbiome/resistome after OHCA

Specific Aims

- **Specific Aim 1. Quantify the clinical and microbiologic effects of prophylactic ceftriaxone administration in comatose OHCA survivors**
 - **Aim 1a.** Conduct a single-center, randomized, placebo-controlled, quadruple-blinded trial in 120 comatose OHCA survivors to determine the effect of prophylactic ceftriaxone on EOP
 - **Aim 1b.** Determine the effect of prophylactic ceftriaxone on the bacterial resistome
- **Specific Aim 2. Determine if prophylactic ceftriaxone suppresses T cell-mediated inflammation via increased CD73/adenosine signaling.**
 - Quantify ceftriaxone-mediated adenosine generation and inhibition of pro-inflammatory T cell activation in cells isolated from OHCA survivors

Methods – Aim 1a (clinical trial)

- Subjects
 - OHCA, ≥ 18 years of age, comatose, (do not follow simple verbal commands), any initial heart rhythm
- Intervention
 - Ceftriaxone 2 gm IV q12h for 3 days starting within 6 hours of ICU admission
- Comparator
 - Matching placebo for 3 days starting within 6 hours of ICU admission
- Selected Efficacy Outcomes
 - Clinically-diagnosed EOP occurring < 4 days after initiation of mechanical ventilation
 - Late-onset pneumonia ≥ 4 days after mechanical ventilation
 - Incidence of non-pulmonary infections
 - ICU-free days
 - Mechanical ventilator-free days

- Ceftriaxone benefits:
- Bactericidal
 - Susceptibility profile
 - Low cost
 - Administer over 30 min
 - Safe
 - Neuro-protective?

Methods – Aims 1b and 2

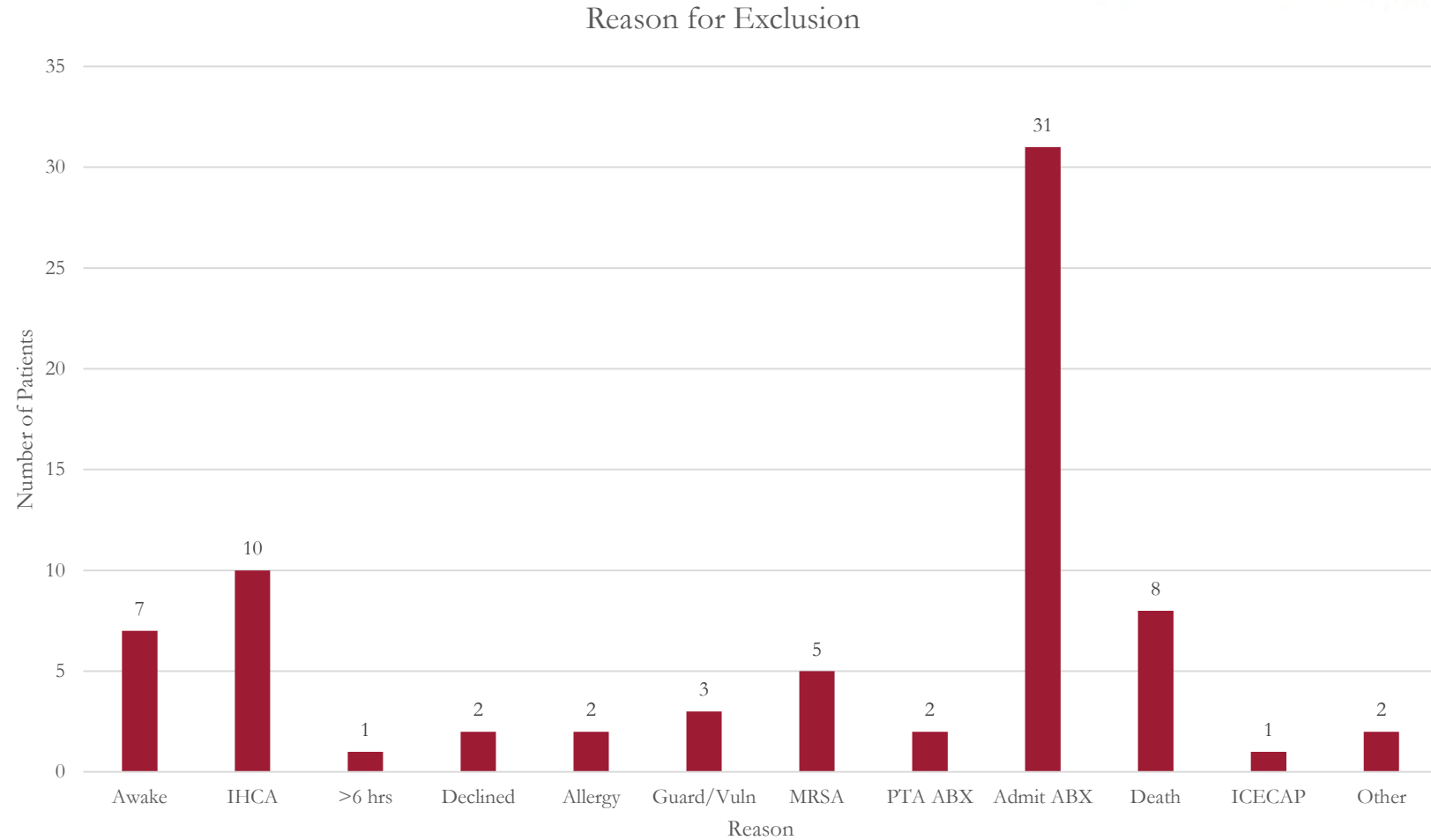
- Aim 1b (T-cell mediated inflammation)
 - Total nucleic acids extracted from sputum and rectal swabs with shotgun libraries prepared
 - Library preparation and sequencing reads will be performed at the UC Davis Genome Center
 - Remaining reads assembled into metagenomes using Velvet, and resistance genotypes will be identified and quantified using ResFams and ShortBRED

- Aim 2 (microbiome/resistome)
 - Multi-parametric flow cytometric analysis on whole blood cells before study drug and on study-day 1 and study-day 3
 - Percentage of CD3+ T cells, CD4+ and CD8+ subpopulations, and CD73 expression on T lymphocytes
 - Neutrophils and monocytes will be gated and cell surface expression of CD73 and production of TNF- α assayed

Results

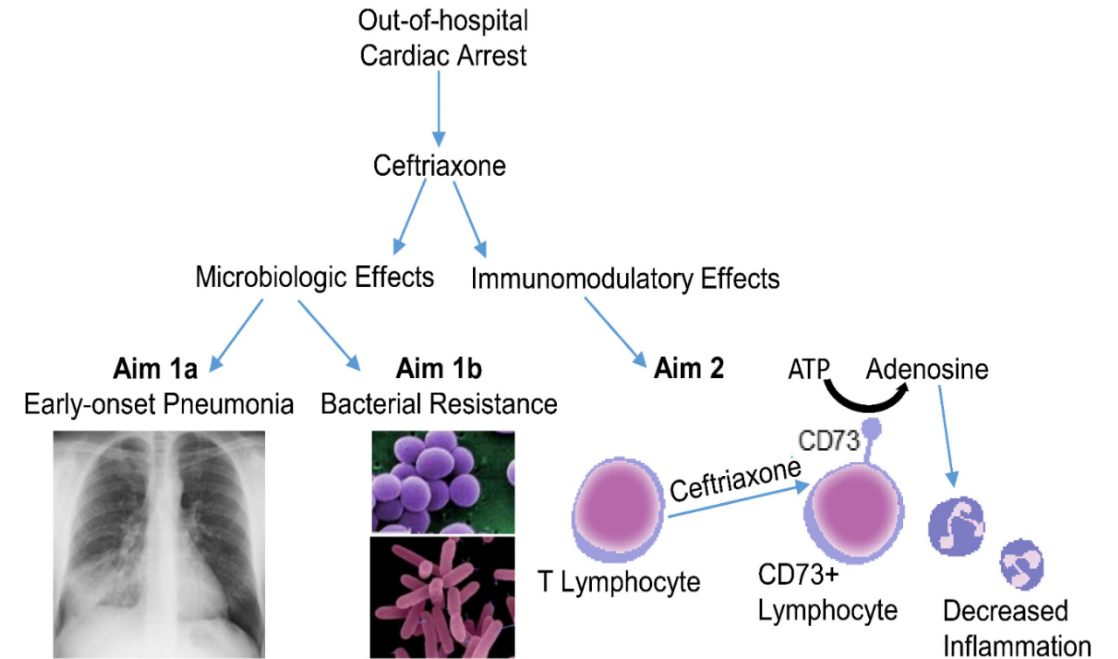
- IRB approval June 29, 2021
- Open to enrollment August 10, 2021
- First enrollment August 20, 2021

- Screened n=83 subjects
- Enrolled n=14 (17%)



Discussion

- Anticipated trial completion middle of 2026
- Receipt of antibiotics biggest reason for exclusion
 - Reviewing our aspiration pneumonia approach
- What can we learn from survivors and families?
 - Remote consent experience?
 - Exception from Informed Consent experience?
- Likely need a second enrolling site
 - Discussions with Eastern Maine Medical Center



References



1. Circulation. 2021;143:e00
 2. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2011;184:1048
 3. The J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2012;73:654
 4. Lancet Infect Dis. 2018;18:132
- To review full protocol, please visit our open access publication in Trials journal of Clinicaltrials.gov:
 - Trials. 2022;23:197. PMID: 35246202
 - <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04999592>

- Study Team
 - David Seder, MD
 - Richard Riker, MD
 - Bram Geller, MD
 - Teresa May, DO
 - Patrick Mailloux, DO
 - Patti Lerwick, MD
 - Erin Muthig, PA-C
 - Lee Lucas, PhD
 - Joel Wirth, MD
 - Tom Van der Kloot, MD
 - Nicholas Pozzessere, DO
 - Edmund Sears, MD
 - Christine Lary, PhD
 - Patty Stogsdill, DO
 - Christine Lord, RN
 - Ashley Eldridge, RN
 - Meghan Searight
 - Sarah Bockian, RN
 - Barbara McCrum
 - Jonathan Zuckerman, MD
 - Karen Houseknecht, PhD
 - David Gagnon, PharmD