anaplastic large-cell lymphoma in adults. It is currently awaiting conditional marketing authorization for adults in Europe. A Phase I/II study in paediatrics is at the moment recruiting. Brentuximab vedotin is administered every three weeks at 1.8 mg/kg (half-life ranges from 4 to 6 days and steady-state was achieved in 21 days for the ADC). Administration is possible in France, after the ANSM granted it temporary authorization on a named patient basis.

An 8-year-old male child, with a diagnosis of anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, was treated according to the ALCI99 protocol. Two months after diagnosis the tumour grew under this first-line chemotherapy. A multidisciplinary group decided to start brentuximab vedotin treatment. A total of 5 courses spaced 3-weekly were scheduled combined with chemotherapy. Signs of the tumour disappeared, thorax imaging normalised, fever and pulmonary and mediastinum adenopathies decreased.

**Conclusions** After the 4th dose of brentuximab vedotin, the treatment was well tolerated by the patient and the tumour regressed. Among adults, the median response is about 12 months. Thus, confirmation of efficacy still has to be evaluated. Further studies are required to establish the efficacy and safety profile in the paediatric population.

No conflict of interest.

**Pharmacotherapy: pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics (including: ADE, TDM, DUE)**

**PHC-001 AMIKACIN DOSING TO TREAT RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS ACCORDING TO PATIENT’S BODY MASS INDEX**

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**Background** Body mass index (BMI) is a factor related to the disposition of aminoglycosides (AMG). Dosage is based on total body weight (TBW) or adjusted body weight (ABW) according to patients’ BMI.

**Purpose** To assess if the amikacin dosage prescribed to patients matches with the dosage based on BMI.

To calculate the optimal cut-off point of BMI that predicts a 10% discrepancy between dosage based on TBW or ABW.

**Materials and Methods** Retrospective study January 2003–December 2010 performed in a 450-bed tertiary hospital.

Dosage of 15 mg/ABW was considered except for patients with TBW > 30% over ideal body weight (IBW). That dose was calculated according to ABW: ABW(kg) = IBW + 0.4(TBW–IBW) as recommended.


Patients excluded: <18 years, CICr < 60 mL/min, sepsis, lack of data.

Data collected: demographics, TBW, height, BMI, renal function.

Amikacin levels: fluorescence polarisation immunnoassay (TDX, Abbott Lab)

Pharmacokinetic analysis: Bayesian estimation compartmental model (PKS programme)

**Results** 153 patients (79.70% men). Mean (±SD): age: 62.12 years (±15.48); TBW: 65.52kg (±13.43); height: 166.89 cm (±7.44); serum creatinine baseline: 0.68 (±0.19) and CrCl: 97.32 mL/min (±34.67).

Difference between TBW dose vs. ABW dose (mg)(%):

- BMI<16: 16.45 vs. 16.45(0%);
- BMI[16–18.49]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0);
- BMI[18.5–24.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[25–29.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[30–34.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[35–39.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[40–44.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[45–49.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[50–54.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI[55–59.9]: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI60: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%);
- BMI>60: 16.57 vs. 16.57(0%).

Difference between recommended dosage and prescribed dosage (mg):

- BMI<16: +1.45; BMI 16–18.49: +1.58; BMI[18.5–24.9]: +0.64; BMI[25–29.9]: –0.70; BMI[30–34.9]: –0.66; BMI[35–39.9]: +0.85;
- BMI[40–44.9]: +1.45; BMI[45–49.9]: +1.45; BMI[50–54.9]: +1.45; BMI[55–59.9]: +1.45; BMI>60: +1.45.

A ROC curve was built to determine the best cut off point of BMI: 26 mg/m².

**Conclusions** Considerable variation between the dosage of amikacin based on TBW and ABW was observed with a reduction of recommended dose in patients with BMI ≥ 25 kg/m² and an overdose in patients with BMI < 24.9 kg/m².

A reduction of 10% or more of the adjusted calculated dose of amikacin was observed in patients with BMI ≥ 26 kg/m².

No conflict of interest.

**PHC-002 ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE OF POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTIONS IN HOSPITALISED PATIENTS**

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**Background** Prescriptions with more than one drug increase the risk of drug-drug interactions, treatment failure, large pharmacological effects and adverse events.