

Comparison of the influence on renal function between cefepime and ceftazidime

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Received January 5, 2015; Accepted January 30, 2015

DOI: 10.3892/br.2015.528

Abstract. Although known for their broad spectrum and curative efficacy on drug-resistant pathogens and as nephrotoxicity-free, impairments were observed on renal function during clinical treatment of the two most commonly used fourth-generation cephalosporins: Cefepime and ceftazidime. The present study aimed to further explore the exact influences of them on renal function. *In vitro*, the cell viability of renal cells cultured in drug-combined medium was tested for six dilutions. *In vivo*, a clinical cohort study was carried out to detect the influence of ceftazidime and cefepime on the serum creatinine (SCr) level of patients. Ceftazidime had an inhibition rate with half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of 143.5 μ mol/l on renal mesangial cells, which was greater compared to the IC₅₀ of 7.702 μ mol/l for cefepime. The clinical cohort study data revealed that ceftazidime treatment could lead to a greater increase of the average SCr level compared to cefepime on days 3 and 7 during therapy, and in addition, a greater incidence of SCr >445 μ mol/l, an indicator of clinical renal failure. Furthermore, patients with an average age >65 years were observed as more susceptible to an SCr rise caused by either ceftazidime or cefepime, with a larger augment in the average SCr, as well as a higher incidence of SCr >445 μ mol/l compared to patients aged <65 years. In conclusion, ceftazidime may have more potential to cause renal impairment compared to cefepime, therefore, more caution and comprehensive analysis of patient conditions is required during the clinical choice of fourth-generation cephalosporins.

Introduction

The cephalosporin nucleus has proved to be significantly amenable to modification, allowing more derivatives with different properties. The fourth-generation cephalosporins have been noted for their stability to β -lactamase enzymes, with a markedly reduced affinity for β -lactamase and increased outer membrane permeability compared to third-generation cephalosporins, thus making them widely used in clinical infectious diseases. A review of clinical studies indicates that fourth-generation cephalosporins are potentially useful as a first-line empiric therapy for serious infections, including severe community-acquired and nosocomial pneumonia, bacteremia, febrile episodes in neutropenic patients and meningitis (1). Among them, cefepime and ceftazidime were most available due to their well-balanced antibacterial spectrum (2).

Previous studies mostly focused on the efficacy of fourth-generation cephalosporins; however, few clinical studies reported their associated renal function adverse effects (3-5). Ceftazidime caused nephrotoxic symptoms in a rabbit model and the results suggested that ceftazidime is potentially nephrotoxic compared to cefazolin, particularly in a single administration (6,7). Additionally, for the clinical patients at the top three hospitals in Nanjing, the serum creatinine (SCr) level was observed to augment during treatment of cefepime and ceftazidime, which indicated the influence associated with fourth-generation cephalosporins on renal function. Therefore, the present study carried out an investigation on the nephrotoxic potential of cefepime and ceftazidime *in vitro* and in a clinical cohort study.

Materials and methods

***In vitro* cytotoxicity assay.** Renal mesangial cells were used in the cell viability assay. Cells were seeded 12-16 h before drug treatment at densities of 10,000 cells per well. Six drug dilutions were prepared as follows: 1,000, 100, 10, 1, 0.1 and 0.01 μ mol/l. The growth medium without drugs was set as the control group. Each dilution group was tested in five duplicates. The drug solution was added into the wells and cells were cultured at 37°C in 5% CO₂. A total of 24 h later, the drug solution was

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Key words: renal function, fourth-generation cephalosporins

Table I. Clinical characteristics of the patients included in the cohort study.

Features	Cefepime (n=472)	Cefpirome (n=472)	P-value
Age, years			>0.05
<65	165	158	>0.05
≥65	307	314	>0.05
Male	254	263	>0.05
Underlying diseases			>0.05
AECOPD	213	217	>0.05
CAP	85	87	>0.05
Bloodstream infections	19	17	>0.05
Abdominal infection	47	51	>0.05
Skin and soft tissue infection	21	20	>0.05
Urinary system infection	38	41	>0.05
HAP	49	39	>0.05
Complications			>0.05
Diabetes	37	35	>0.05
Hypertension	41	42	>0.05
Coronary heart disease	51	51	>0.05
Malignant tumor	19	21	>0.05
Cerebral stroke	31	34	>0.05
Cases treated according to drug-sensitivity test	179	181	>0.05
Cases treated according to clinical experience	293	291	>0.05
Cases with satisfactory bacterial eradication	157	161	>0.05
Cases with controlled infection	370	367	>0.05

AECOPD, acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CAP, community-acquired pneumonia; HAP, hospital-acquired pneumonia.

removed and each well was fed with fresh medium containing 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) and incubated for another 4 h. The medium and MTT were removed and the MTT-formazan crystals were dissolved by dimethyl sulfoxide. The optical values were tested at 570 nm. Data were analyzed by SPSS version 18.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and Graphpad prism 5.0 software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA).

Clinical cohort study. A total of 944 hospitalized patients who were randomly selected from a third-grade class-A teaching hospital (the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, China) between January 2009 and December 2012 were included in the cohort study. The inclusion criteria were patients who needed to receive conventional treatment (2.0 g every 12 h) of fourth-generation cephalosporin (cefepime or cefpirome) according to clinical diagnosis, additionally with an originally normal renal function and creatinine clearance rate. Excluded criteria included chronic renal insufficiency, nephrotic syndrome, renal transplantation, previous use of aminoglycoside antibiotic drugs, combined-use of antimicrobial agents and previous treatment of nephrotoxic drugs. Patients were divided by drug treatment and among each drug

group, patients were divided into two age groups: <65 and ≥65 years. The clinical characteristics of patients included are described in Table I.

The renal function of patients was tested by examining the SCr level before, and on days 3 and 7 during the therapy. Following this, the average levels of SCr in each group were calculated; the incidence of SCr >445 μmol/l, as an indicator for potential renal failure, was recorded.

Statistical analysis. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Comparison of the effects on cell viability of cefepime and cefpirome on renal mesangial cells. As depicted in Table II and Fig. 1, cefepime and cefpirome showed significant inhibition on cell activity compared to the control group and the inhibition rate was dependent on the drug concentration. In each dilution group, cefpirome exhibited a higher inhibition on cell viability than cefepime, as shown in Table II and Fig. 2. Additionally, the half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of the drugs on renal mesangial cells for 24 h was 143.5 and 7.702 μmol/l for cefepime and cefpirome, respectively.

Table II. Optical value (OD) at 570 nm and inhibition rate of drugs on renal mesangial cells treated with cephalosporins.

Concentration, $\mu\text{mol/l}$	Cefepime			Cefpirome		
	Mean \pm SD (n=5)	P-value vs. control	Inhibition rate, %	Mean \pm SD (n=5)	P-value vs. control	Inhibition rate, %
1,000	0.295 \pm 0.056	<0.05	85.99 \pm 2.66	0.067 \pm 0.007	<0.05	96.83 \pm 0.34
100	1.285 \pm 0.052	<0.05	38.94 \pm 2.45	0.313 \pm 0.013	<0.05	85.13 \pm 0.62
10	1.818 \pm 0.046	<0.05	13.62 \pm 2.21	1.021 \pm 0.015	<0.05	51.58 \pm 0.71
1	1.906 \pm 0.026	<0.05	9.42 \pm 1.22	1.636 \pm 0.029	<0.05	22.38 \pm 1.39
0.1	2.030 \pm 0.082	<0.05	3.53 \pm 3.91	1.930 \pm 0.011	<0.05	8.46 \pm 0.53
0.01	2.042 \pm 0.014	>0.05	2.97 \pm 0.67	2.003 \pm 0.013	<0.05	4.98 \pm 0.60
Control	2.105 \pm 0.015			2.108 \pm 0.009		
IC ₅₀ , $\mu\text{mol/l}$	143.5			7.702		

SD, standard deviation; IC₅₀, half maximal inhibitory concentration.

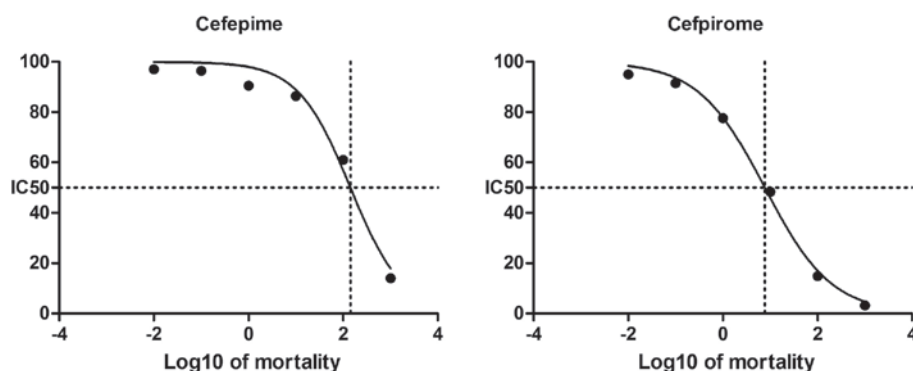
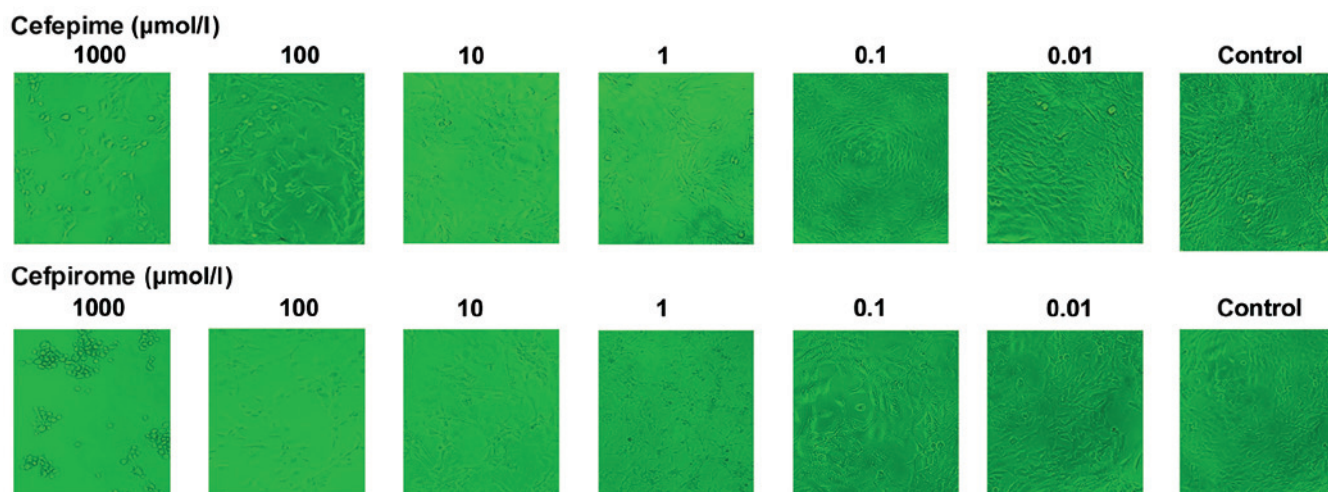
Figure 1. Inhibition of cell viability of renal mesangial cells by the two fourth-generation cephalosporins. IC₅₀ half maximal inhibitory concentration.

Figure 2. Observation of cells under an optical microscope (magnification, x40).

Changes of serum creatine level following treatment with cefepime or cefpirome. As shown in Table III, treatment of cefepime resulted in a greater increase of SCr in the two age groups compared to cefpirome. In patients aged <65 years,

cefepime rose from an average SCr level of 67 \pm 7.4 to 83 \pm 11.1 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day 3 and 87 \pm 10.3 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day 7, while cefpirome augmented an average SCr level from 65 \pm 8.7 to 95 \pm 10.9 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day 3 and 98 \pm 14.2 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day 7. On

Table III. Comparison of the changes of serum creatinine levels during treatment of fourth-generation cephalosporins.

Days during therapy	Levels of serum creatinine (mean \pm SD, μ mol/l)					
	Cefepime			Cefpirome		
	<65 years old (n=165)	\geq 65 years old (n=307)	P-value	<65 years old (n=158)	\geq 65 years old (n=314)	P-value
Before	67 \pm 7.4	67 \pm 7.4	>0.05	65 \pm 8.7	65 \pm 8.7	>0.05
Day 3	83 \pm 11.1	91 \pm 11.7	>0.05	95 \pm 10.9	130 \pm 12.4	>0.01, <0.05
Day 7	87 \pm 10.3	102 \pm 11.8	>0.05	98 \pm 14.2	155 \pm 13.1	<0.01

SD, standard deviation.

Table IV. Comparison of the serum creatinine (SCr) >445 μ mol/l incidences in the two fourth-generation cephalosporins groups.

Days during therapy	Incidence of SCr >445 μ mol/l			
	Cefepime		Cefpirome	
	<65 years old, n (%) (n=165)	\geq 65 years old, n (%) (n=307)	<65 years old, n (%) (n=158)	\geq 65 years old, n (%) (n=314)
Before	0	0	0	0
Day 3	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.6)	4 (1.3)
Day 7	1 (0.6)	2 (0.7)	3 (1.9)	10 (3.2)

day 3, none of the patients suffered from SCr >445 μ mol/l in the cefepime group, but one patient suffered in the cefpirome group (incidence, 0.6%). On day 7, one case in the cefepime group (incidence, 0.6%) and two additional cases in the cefpirome group (incidence, 1.9%) exhibited SCr >445 μ mol/l, as shown in Table IV.

In patients aged \geq 65 years, a higher increase of SCr was observed for the two drugs. In the cefepime group, the average SCr level was 91 \pm 11.7 μ mol/l on day 3 and 102 \pm 11.8 μ mol/l on day 7, while for the cefepime group the level was 130 \pm 12.4 and 155 \pm 13.1 μ mol/l on days 3 and 7, respectively. Among the \geq 65 age group, the incidence of SCr >445 μ mol/l increased, which was 0.3% (one case) on day 3 and 0.7% (two cases) on day 7 for the cefepime group, and 1.3% (four cases) on day 3 and 3.2% (10 cases) on day 7 for the cefpirome group, as depicted in Tables III and IV.

Discussion

As a large group of associated β -lactam antimicrobial agents, the cephalosporins possess various advantages, including low rates of toxicity, relatively broad activity spectrum and ease of administration on clinical treatment against infectious diseases. Currently, the fourth-generation cephalosporins are used more widely as the drug-resistant condition grows more severe, among which cefpirome and cefepime are the most available and used. Cephalosporins cause renal toxicity and cephaloridine was noted as the most nephrotoxic (8). Corresponding mechanisms include lipid peroxidation,

competitive inhibition of mitochondrial carnitine transport, fatty acid oxidation and acylation, and inactivation of tubular cell proteins. The fourth-generation cephalosporins were revealed to cause renal damage in animal models (9-11). Therefore, the potential influence on renal function of fourth-generation cephalosporins should be considered as a matter of concern.

In the present study, cefepime and cefpirome caused significant cytotoxicity on renal mesangial cells and cefpirome with a higher IC₅₀ on cell viability may be more renal cytotoxic than cefepime. Consistent results were observed in the clinical cohort study. Cefpirome was observed to cause a greater elevation of the average SCr level, as well as the incidence of SCr >445 μ mol/l compared to the cefepime group. Within each drug group, the \geq 65 years subgroup was more susceptible to nephrotoxicity caused by drugs, with a larger increase of the average SCr levels and higher incidence of SCr >445 μ mol/l. Cefpirome had more potential to induce renal damage compared to cefepime. Future studies should focus on renal interstitial cells, as the majority of observed renal damage caused by cephalosporins are interstitial nephritis. In addition, further clinical indicators associated with renal function are required for a deeper insight of the adverse effects of fourth-generation cephalosporins. Animal models should be designed to well expound the mechanisms of potential nephrotoxicity of fourth-generation cephalosporins.

In conclusion, the two fourth-generation cephalosporins have nephrotoxic potential and cefpirome has a greater

tendency to cause renal damage. Additional attention should be paid to elder patients. Cefpirome should be a more cautious choice in clinical treatment.

Acknowledgements

The present study was sponsored by the Health Department of Jiangsu province (grant no. H200911).

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