Antimicrobial Prophylaxis for Allogeneic and Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Recipients: To be initiated at the time of admission for transplantation

Developed by: Immunocompromised ID consultative, Antimicrobial Stewardship Program, Pharmacy and Bone Marrow Transplant services

Allogeneic stem cell transplantation	
Antibacterial	Pre-engraftment: Levofloxacin PO 500mg daily*1-4
	 Begin at Day 0 (or sooner if ANC <500) and continue until ANC >500 on 2 consecutive samples or patient develops neutropenic fever Adjust dosage for CrCl <50 Chronic GVHD:
	 Penicillin VK 250mg twice daily³ for pneumococcal prophylaxis (not necessary if patient is still receiving levofloxacin) Ensure patient up to date with pneumococcal vaccine series beginning 6 months post-transplantation³
Antifungal	Low risk patients: Fluconazole 400mg daily ³⁻⁵
	 Begin on admission and continue until day 75 or no longer receiving immunosuppression Adjust dosage for CrCl <50
	High risk patients (acute GVHD (grade II to IV), chronic extensive GVHD, history of IFI, alemtuzumab receipt, or high dose steroids) or history of mold infection: Posaconazole DR 300mg daily ⁶ :
	Begin on admission and continue until no longer receiving immunosuppression May use micafungin 50mg daily if unable to tolerate PO or have intolerable medication interactions
Antiviral	HSV/VZV: Valtrex 500mg PO q12hrs or Acyclovir 400mg q8hrs
	 Begin on admission and continue for 1 year post-transplant or until immunosuppression is discontinued (whichever is longer) Adjust dosage for CrCl <30
	If unable to tolerate PO: Acyclovir IV 250mg q12hrs
	Valtrex 500mg PO q12hrs or Acyclovir 800mg q12hrs if history of herpes zoster ⁷
	CMV: Recipient CMV IgG positive: start Letermovir 480mg daily (Day +5 to day +100)
	Recipient CMV IgG negative: Pre-emptive approach with weekly viral load screening
Pneumocystis	Bactrim DS M/W/F or Bactrim SS daily ³
	 Begin at time of engraftment and continue for 1 year and immunosuppression is discontinued Alternative if sulfa intolerant (2nd line agents): Atovaquone 1500mg daily, Dapsone 100mg daily (check for G6PD deficiency prior to initiating Dapsone therapy)
Toxoplasmosis (if toxo lgG+)	Bactrim DS M/W/F or DS daily
	If unable to tolerate Bactrim, must monitor serum toxoplasma PCR q2-4 weeks until day+90
Hep B (if recipient is S Ag+ or core Ab+)	Tenofovir alafenamide 25mg daily or Entecavir 0.5mg daily
	Begin day 0 (or with conditioning chemo) and continue x 12 mos post-transplant
	Alternative: may monitor Hep B S Ag and VL every 3 mos post-transplant and start antiviral if VL detectable

Antimicrobial Prophylaxis for Allogeneic and Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Recipients

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Autologous stem cell transplantation	
Antibacterial	Levofloxacin PO 500mg daily*1-4
	 Begin on Day 0 (or sooner if ANC <500) and continue until ANC >500 on 2 consecutive samples or patient develops neutropenic fever Adjust dosage for CrCl <50
Antifungal	Fluconazole 200mg daily ^{3,4}
	 Begin Day 0 and continue to Day 30 post-transplant Adjust dosage for CrCl <30
	If prior history of mold infection, consider Posaconazole DR 300mg daily
Antiviral	HSV/VZV: Valtrex 500mg PO q12hrs or Acyclovir 400mg q8hrs ^{3,4}
	Begin on Day 0 and continue until 6-12 months post-transplant
	Adjust dosage for CrCl <30
	 If unable to tolerate PO: Acyclovir IV 5mg/kg q12hrs (dosed by ideal body weight)
	 Valtrex 500mg PO q12hrs or Acyclovir 800mg q12hrs if history of herpes zoster⁷
Pneumocystis	Bactrim DS M/W/F or Bactrim SS daily ³
	Begin at Day 30 (if WBC/platelets recovered) and continue until 6 months post-transplant
	Adjust dosage for CrCl <30
	 Alternative if sulfa intolerant (2nd line agents): Atovaquone 1500mg daily, Dapsone 100mg daily (check for G6PD deficiency prior to initiating Dapsone therapy)
Hep B (if recipient S Ag + or core Ab+)	Tenofovir alafenamide 25mg daily or Entecavir 0.5mg daily
	Begin day 0 (or with conditioning chemo) and continue x 12 mos post-transplant
	 Alternative: may monitor Hep B S Ag and VL every 3 mos post-transplant and start antiviral if VL detectable

^{*} If patient unable to tolerate fluoroquinolones, call Transplant ID or antibiotic stewardship for alternatives, such as 3rd generation cephalosporin

¹ Bucaneve G et al. Levofloxacin to prevent bacterial infection in patients with cancer and neutropenia. New England Journal of Medicine 2005; 353:977-87

² Gafter-Gvili A et al. Meta-analysis: antibiotic prophylaxis reduces mortality in neutropenic patients. Annals of Internal Medicine2005; 142:979-995

³ Tomblyn M et al. Guidelines for preventing infectious complications among hematopoietic cell transplant recipients: A global perspective. Biology of Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation 2009;15: 1143-1238

⁴ Freifeld AG et al. Clinical practice guideline for the use of antimicrobial agents in neutropenic patients with cancer: 2010 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2011;52:e56-e93

⁵ Marr KA et al. Prolonged fluconazole prophylaxis is associated with persistent protection against candidiasis-related death in allogeneic marrow transplant recipients: longterm follow up of a randomized placebo-controlled trial.

⁶ Ulmann AJ et al. Posaconazole or fluconazole for prophylaxis in severe graft-versus-host disease. New England Journal of Medicine 2007;356:335-347.

⁷ Erard V et al. One-year acyclovir prophylaxis for preventing varicella-zoster virus disease after hematopoetic cell transplantation: no evidence of rebound varicella-zoster virus disease after drug discontinuation. Blood 2007:110;3071-3077