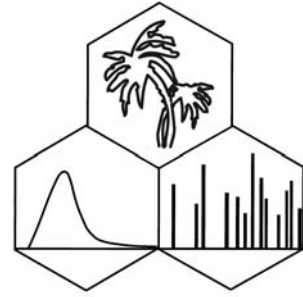


***IATDMCT meeting
Nice, France,
September 9-14, 2007***



(www.iatdmct.org)

(iatdmct2007@unilim.fr)

WORKSHOP PROPOSAL FORM

Deadline: January 15, 2007

Submitted by:

Dr. Edgar P. Spencer, Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, SE14 5ER, UK. Tel No: +4420 7771 5361; Email: edgar.spencer@gstt.nhs.uk

Other conveners/chairs:

Prof. Dr. Christoph Hiemke, Department of Psychiatry, University of Mainz, Untere Zahlbacher Str. 8, D-55101 Mainz, Germany. Tel: +49 6131 177131; Email: hiemke@mail.uni-mainz.de

Workshop title: TDM in Theory and Practice: State of the Art

Speakers and tentative titles:

Prof. Dr. med. Dr. rer. nat. Ekkehard Haen

Department of Clinical Pharmacology, University of Regensburg, Germany.
How TDM should be. TDM Consensus Guidelines for Psychiatric Patients

Dr. Edgar P. Spencer

Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK.
Analytical Method Validations for TDM

Dr. Dan J Touw (to be confirmed)

Apotheek Haagse Ziekenhuizen, 2504 AC Den Haag, The Netherlands
Pharmacokinetic calculations for optimal use of TDM

Prof. Dr. Klaus Mann

Department of Psychiatry, University of Mainz, Germany.
Quality Management of Clinical Decision Making

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR SESSION:

At the conclusion of this session, participants will be able to: (i) assess the reliability, accuracy and quality of analytical laboratory data, and (ii) use TDM-based data to assess concordance to therapy, guide dosage adjustment, and guard against toxicity; i.e., to ultimately improve evidence-based clinical decision making.

INTENDED AUDIENCE LEVEL: Basic / Intermediate / Advanced

SUGGESTED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 30 - 40

SUMMARY (max. 250 words) of the workshop.

Modern drugs can substantially improve the quality of life of patients with various disorders by reducing the presence and severity of symptoms, decreasing the duration and frequency of hospitalization, and permitting most such patients to live in the community, outside institutions. In psychiatry, although of little benefit with established ('typical') antipsychotics such as chlorpromazine and haloperidol, TDM of newer (second generation or 'atypical') antipsychotics, notably clozapine and to a lesser extent olanzapine, can help by assessing adherence, guiding dose adjustment, and guarding against toxicity. In time indication for TDM of other antipsychotics may become apparent.

Therapeutic plasma concentrations of drugs such as immunosuppressants, anti-epileptics, antipsychotics and antiretrovirals are low. Modern chromatographic methods coupled with mass spectrometric detection can afford the measurement of very low therapeutic concentrations of these drugs and their active metabolites in relatively small volumes of plasma samples. Instrument vendors are quick to claim ability of their instruments to provide very rapid analyses with minimal sample preparation. In order to obtain a valid and robust method for TDM that allows accurate and precise quantification of low drug and metabolite concentrations, it is important to validate analytical methods rigorously.

The aim of this workshop is to bring together TDM experts from the clinical, pharmacy and laboratory arena, thus enabling the establishment of TDM-based treatment guidelines and the improved management of evidence-based clinical decision making. Also, the provision of reliable and accurate TDM results from different laboratories.