

The impact of different algorithms for ideal body weight on screening for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy in women

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Purpose: To determine how algorithms for ideal body weight (IBW) affect hydroxychloroquine dosing in women.

Methods: This was a retrospective study of 520 patients screened for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy. Charts were reviewed for sex, height, weight, and daily dose. The outcome measures were ranges of IBW across algorithms; rates of potentially toxic dosing; height thresholds below which 400 mg/d dosing is potentially toxic; and rates for which actual body weight (ABW) was less than IBW.

Results: Women made up 474 (91%) of the patients. The IBWs for a height varied from 30–34 pounds (13.6–15.5 kg) across algorithms. The threshold heights below which toxic dosing occurred varied from 62–70 inches (157.5–177.8 cm). Different algorithms placed 16%–98% of women in the toxic dosing range. The proportion for whom dosing should have been based on ABW rather than IBW ranged from 5%–31% across algorithms.

Conclusion: Although hydroxychloroquine dosing should be based on the lesser of ABW and IBW, there is no consensus about the definition of IBW. The Michaelides algorithm is associated with the most frequent need to adjust dosing; the Metropolitan Life Insurance, large frame, mean value table with the least frequent need. No evidence indicates that one algorithm is superior to others.

Keywords: hydroxychloroquine, ideal body weight, actual body weight, toxicity, retinopathy, algorithms

Introduction

Hydroxychloroquine retinopathy was once considered to be rare with only 47 cases reported between 1960 and 2005.¹ Since that era, increased awareness of the problem and more sensitive methods of detection have suggested that toxicity is not as rare as previously thought.^{2,3} Failure analyses have identified overdosing of patients as the main cause of retinopathy.^{4,5} Retinopathy is rare if dosing is kept below 6.5 mg/kg of IBW, but in practice approximately 12%–56% of patients in the US are overdosed.^{3,6,7} As a result, increased attention has been focused on assessing the toxicity of daily dosing among screened patients, rather than just detecting retinopathy at the earliest stage possible.

Doing so requires a concept of IBW (synonyms include lean body weight and top normal body weight).^{8–12} The importance of the concept arises from the preferential partitioning of hydroxychloroquine into lean tissue and away from fat.^{9,11,13,14} In ophthalmic case series, various tables and formulas for IBW have been used.^{2,7–10,15–20} Clinically important implications for the screening ophthalmologist, not previously investigated, arise from these different definitions of IBW.

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Short, obese patients have long been recognized as being at increased risk for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy.^{9,11,21} In these patients the need to use ideal rather than actual body weight (ABW) to assess daily dosing has been publicized, but incompletely adopted.²¹ Emphasis has also been placed on ABW rather than IBW for persons of asthenic build.⁶ For this phenotype, use of a larger value for IBW based on height, rather than the smaller ABW, could lead to toxic dosing.⁶

In this report the different algorithms in use are compared for their potential effects on screening. From this analysis, an argument is presented in favor of a preferred algorithm for use by clinicians in daily practice.

Methods

Articles concerning chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine retinopathy that refer to IBW, lean body weight, or top normal body weight based on height, actual weight, and sex were collected and the algorithms contained were used to create a spreadsheet of IBW versus height for a range of commonly encountered heights. Because greater than 95% of cases of hydroxychloroquine retinopathy have been reported in women, only algorithms for women were considered when versions differentiating sex existed.^{1,3,5,8,9,13,20,22–39} Algorithms that do not distinguish between sexes were also included.¹⁰

In this work, potentially toxic dosing refers to doses >6.5 mg/kg/d, not because lower doses cannot be associated with hydroxychloroquine retinopathy, but because of the acknowledged higher risk of doses in this range.^{4,9,40,41}

The electronic medical records of a consecutive series of 520 patients screened for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy in a practice of 26 ophthalmologists and three optometrists were retrospectively examined. Of these 520 records, the 474 (91%) pertaining to women were selected for analysis. Data were extracted on daily dosing, ABW, and IBW based on height using the algorithms. Height and weight were self-reported. Descriptive statistics were computed with JMP 4.0 software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Waiver of informed consent and waiver of Health Information Portability and Accountability Act authorization were approved by the Presbyterian Hospital Institutional Review Board.

Results

Seven algorithms used by ophthalmologists in screening for chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine retinopathy are listed in Table 1. Of the 474 women screened for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy, determinations of height, weight, and daily dose of drug were made in 269 (57%), 241 (51%), and 325 (69%), respectively. The distributions of height and weight are

Table 1 Algorithms for ideal body weight

Name	Formula	Reference
Wolfe	$Y=5.07X-203.9$	2
Michaelides*	$Y=3.78X-129.9$	8
Metropolitan Life Insurance small frame mean value table	$Y=3X-71$	9,15
Metropolitan Life Insurance large frame mean value table	$Y=3.3X-68.9$	9,15
NHLBI table	$Y=4.28X-134.32$	10
Bergholz	$Y=2.16X-0.85$	16
Walvick [†]	$Y=3.5X-96$	7

Notes: Y, ideal body weight in pounds. X, height in inches. *This formula depends on actual body weight at the specified height, which was taken as the mean value for patients of that height taking hydroxychloroquine in the authors' series. [†]This formula assumes that at a height of 60 inches, the ideal body weight was 114 pounds, which is the midpoint of the values of all the other algorithms. The formulas apply across a range of heights from 60 to 74 inches. When an algorithm was given as a table in the reference, the least squares best fit line to the tabulated data was used as the formula.

Abbreviation: NHLBI, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute.

shown in Figures 1 and 2. The median height was 64 inches (162.6 cm), interquartile range (IQR) (62, 66 inches), range (57, 74 inches). The median weight was 160 pounds (72.7 kg), IQR (133, 185 pounds), range (90, 330 pounds). Twenty-nine percent of women were less than or equal to 63 inches tall (160 cm), a threshold height for potentially toxic dosing based on consumption of 400 mg hydroxychloroquine per day and a commonly used IBW algorithm.¹⁰ Twenty-seven percent of women weighed less than or equal to 135 pounds (61.4 kg), a threshold IBW for potentially toxic dosing based on consumption of 400 hydroxychloroquine per day. The daily doses used in order of frequency were 400 mg (192, 59.1%), 200 mg (106, 32.6%), 300 mg (25, 7.7%), 600 mg (1, 0.3%), and 150 mg (1, 0.3%). Of the 474 patients screened, 7 (1.5%) had hydroxychloroquine retinopathy.

Figure 3 shows the IBWs as a function of height for the seven algorithms. At heights for which toxic dosing is an issue (less than 5 feet 10 inches) (177.8 cm), the associated IBWs

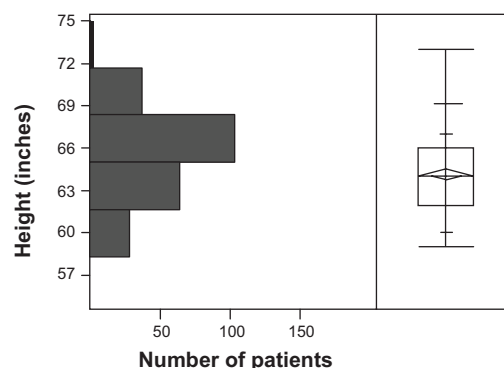


Figure 1 Distribution of heights of 269 women taking hydroxychloroquine.

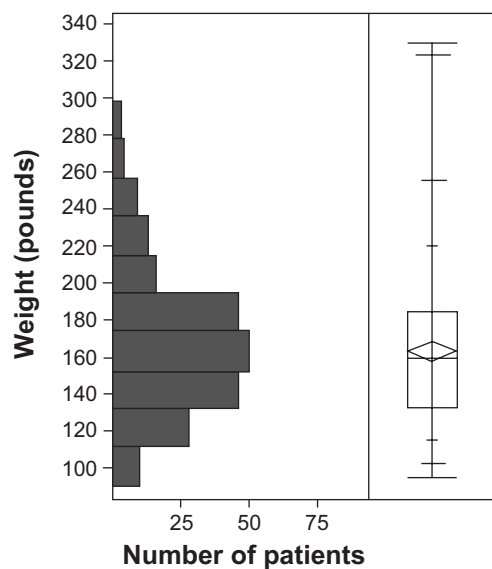


Figure 2 Distribution of actual weights of 241 women taking hydroxychloroquine.

across algorithms vary from 30–32 pounds (13.6–14.5 kg) with the most common spread being 31 pounds (14.1 kg).

Table 2 shows the IBWs as a function of height for women. Table 3 shows the same information in metric units. Each row represents a different algorithm or table in the ophthalmic literature. Most patients are prescribed a dose of hydroxychloroquine of 400 mg/d. This will be a potentially toxic dose for women with an IBW of 135 pounds (61.4 kg) or less. Table 2 shows that the threshold height for toxicity varies between 5 feet 2 inches (157.5 cm) and 5 feet 10 inches (177.8 cm), depending on the algorithm used. The most conservative algorithm is the Michaelides

algorithm and the most liberal is the algorithm from the Metropolitan Life Insurance company table for women of large frame using the mean values. The percentages of patients with heights less than or equal to the height thresholds for toxicity by algorithm ranged from 16%–98%.

Table 2 also shows that the percentage of patients in whom ABW is less than IBW varies depending on the IBW algorithm used. The least strict algorithm (Metropolitan Life table for women, large frame, mean value algorithm) places 31% of patients in a situation in which ABW should be used for dosing rather than IBW. The strictest algorithm (Michaelides) places 5% of patients in this situation.

Discussion

Hydroxychloroquine retinopathy is a problem that predominantly affects women. Greater than 95% of reported cases of hydroxychloroquine retinopathy in the literature have been in women.^{1,3,5,8,13,20,22–39} Three factors account for this sex dichotomy. First, women are predominantly affected by the autoimmune diseases for which hydroxychloroquine is prescribed. In the present series, 92% of patients screened were women. Secondly, the distribution of heights and weights for men is shifted to the right compared to women. In the US, the median height for men is approximately 5 inches (12.7 cm) taller than women.⁴² Lastly, in sex specific algorithms, for any height, the IBW for men is greater than for women. In the study population, 29% of women but only 5% of men fell below the 5 foot 3 inch (160 cm) threshold for toxic dosing of hydroxychloroquine at the most common

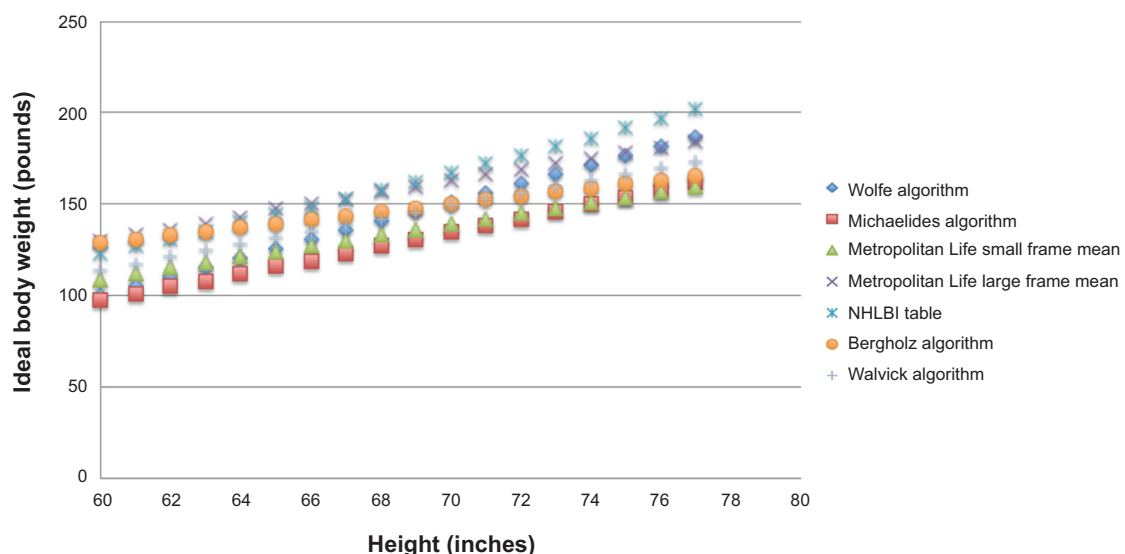


Figure 3 Graphs of ideal body weight versus height for seven algorithms used in ophthalmology publications concerning screening for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy. **Abbreviation:** NHLBI, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute.

Table 2 Data on different algorithms used by ophthalmologists to determine ideal body weight in screening for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy

IBW algorithm	Height (inches)															Threshold height (inches)	% toxic at 400 mg/d	% with ABW < IBW		
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74				75	76
Wolfe ²	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	67	80	10
Met Life women, small frame, mean ¹⁵	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	154	157	69	94	10
Met Life women, large frame, mean ¹⁵	130	133	136	139	143	148	150	153	157	160	163	166	169	172	175	178	181	62	16	31
NHLBI table ¹⁰	123	127	131	135	140	144	148	153	158	162	167	172	177	182	186	192	197	63	29	27
Bergholz ¹⁶	129	131	133	135	137	139	142	144	146	148	150	152	155	157	159	161	163	63	29	27
Michaelides ⁸	98	101	105	108	112	116	119	123	127	131	135	138	142	146	150	154	158	70	98	5
Walrick ⁷	114	118	121	125	128	132	135	139	142	146	149	153	156	160	163	167	170	66	70	16

Notes: Values given are ideal body weights in pounds corresponding to the algorithm of that row and the height of that column. Threshold height, the height at which 400 mg/d hydroxychloroquine exceeds 6.5 mg/kg/d for the ideal body weight algorithm represented on the row being examined. % toxic at 400 mg/d, the percentage of patients below the threshold height based on the sample of patients studied. % with ABW < IBW, the percentage of patients in whom the actual body weight falls below the ideal body weight based on the sample of patients studied.

Abbreviations: ABW, actual body weight; IBW, ideal body weight; Met Life, Metropolitan Life Insurance table for women; NHLBI, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute.

Table 3 Data on different algorithms used by ophthalmologists to determine ideal body weight in screening for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy

IBW algorithm	Height (cm)																	Threshold height (cm)	% toxic at 400 mg/d	% with ABW < IBW
	152	155	157	160	163	165	168	170	173	175	178	180	183	185	188	191	193			
Wolfe ²	45.5	47.7	50.0	52.3	54.5	56.8	59.1	61.4	63.6	65.9	68.2	70.5	72.7	75.0	77.3	79.5	81.8	170	80	10
Met Life women, small frame, mean ¹⁵	49.5	50.9	52.3	53.6	55.0	56.4	57.7	59.1	60.5	61.8	63.2	64.5	65.9	67.3	68.6	70.0	71.4	175	94	10
Met Life women, large frame, mean ¹⁵	59.1	60.5	61.8	63.2	65.0	67.3	68.2	69.5	71.4	72.7	74.1	75.5	76.8	78.2	79.5	80.9	82.3	157	16	31
NHLBI table ¹⁰	55.9	57.7	59.5	61.4	63.6	65.5	67.3	69.5	71.8	73.6	75.9	78.2	80.5	82.7	84.5	87.3	89.5	160	29	27
Bergholz ¹⁶	58.6	59.5	60.5	61.4	62.3	63.2	64.5	65.5	66.4	67.3	68.2	69.1	70.5	71.4	72.3	73.2	74.1	160	29	27
Michaelides ⁸	44.5	45.9	47.7	49.1	50.9	52.7	54.1	55.9	57.7	59.5	61.4	62.7	64.5	66.4	68.2	70.0	71.8	178	98	5
Walrick ⁷	51.8	53.6	55.0	56.8	58.2	60.0	61.4	63.2	64.5	66.4	67.7	69.5	70.9	72.7	74.1	75.9	77.3	168	70	16

Notes: Values given are ideal body weights in kilograms corresponding to the algorithm of that row and the height of that column. Threshold height, the height at which 400 mg/d hydroxychloroquine exceeds 6.5 mg/kg/d for the ideal body weight algorithm represented on the row being examined. % toxic at 400 mg/d, the percentage of patients below the threshold height based on the sample of patients studied. % with ABW < IBW, the percentage of patients in whom the actual body weight falls below the ideal body weight based on the sample of patients studied.

Abbreviations: ABW, actual body weight; IBW, ideal body weight; Met Life, Metropolitan Life Insurance table for women; NHLBI, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute.

daily dose of 400 mg/d using the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) algorithm for IBW.

The risk factors for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy include daily dose adjusted for the lesser of IBW and ABW, cumulative dose, age, pre-existing maculopathy, renal insufficiency, and hepatic insufficiency.^{8,40} If the ABW is greater than the IBW, daily dose should be adjusted for IBW, which depends on height.^{1,4} If the ABW is less than or equal to the IBW, then the daily dose should be adjusted for ABW, not the IBW.⁶ Of the acknowledged risk factors for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy, adjusted daily dose is the most important risk factor, because it is the only one that can be changed.⁶ Consequently, IBW deserves scrutiny although many publications have only considered ABW.⁴³

However, in the ophthalmic literature, there is no consensus about the best algorithm, and at least seven have been used in publications. Some formulas include a dependence on sex, ABW, or somatotype (small, medium, or large build), but many do not.^{2,8–10,15,17} All of the algorithms depend on height. The literature is confusing in its use of the terms ideal, lean, and top normal body weight. Most use the terms interchangeably as synonyms.^{9,11,12} Some, however, distinguish lean from IBW, in which case lean body weight is lower.

Which algorithm the ophthalmologist chooses to use will affect thresholds for ascertaining potentially toxic daily dosing. Choosing the Michaelides algorithm will lead to 98% of patients taking the most common daily dose of 400 mg/d to be classified as taking a potentially toxic dose. In contrast, if the Metropolitan Life Insurance table for large frame women, mean values is chosen, 16% of patients will be classified as taking a potentially toxic dose. It seems impractical to expect that ophthalmologists will contact prescribing physicians to alter dosing in greater than 50% of the patients that they screen. A less strict threshold, eg, exemplified by the Bergholz algorithm or the NHLBI table, balances concern to prevent toxicity with the practical reality that a minority of patients treated with hydroxychloroquine require dosage modification based on concerns regarding ophthalmic toxicity. Although the Wolfe algorithm has been advocated in one editorial, there was no basis given for the preference, and there are reasons why it is not preferable.^{44,45}

In addition, it is important not to overlook the ABW of the patient. If the ABW is less than the IBW, it is the ABW that should be used in assessing whether daily dosing is potentially toxic.⁶ If one uses an algorithm that yields a smaller IBW at a given height, there will be fewer patients

in whom a concern exists that ABW is less than IBW. The trade-off, however, is that one will have a higher proportion of patients who are overdosed at the typical dosage range of 400 mg/d.

The commonly quoted threshold of 6.5 mg/kg/d was originally published as the upper limit of safe dosing by Mackenzie, because in his experience with >900 patients he had never witnessed toxicity if dosing based on ABW stayed below this level.⁹ He also reported the mean daily dosing based on ABW in eight patients taking hydroxychloroquine who developed retinopathy. This value was 7.77 mg/kg/d.⁹ He then weighed 544 women with rheumatoid arthritis and reported that 14% of them, given the usual 400 mg/d dose of hydroxychloroquine, would exceed the toxic dose threshold based on ABW.⁹ The ABW below which usual dosing of 400 mg/d would exceed this toxic threshold was therefore 114.3 pounds (52.0 kg). In our data set, using this ABW cut-off point, 8.3% of women exceeded this toxic threshold. However, since Mackenzie's time, there have now been multiple reported cases of hydroxychloroquine retinopathy in patients who developed retinopathy despite taking less than 6.5 mg/kg/d based on IBW, not ABW.^{4,27,30,31,33} Therefore, 6.5 mg/kg/d based on IBW has been transformed from the threshold for safe dosing to the threshold for toxic dosing. Mackenzie's own toxic threshold based on IBW, 8.39 mg/kg/d, is now considered to be set too high.⁹ That is, the daily dosing threshold for toxicity has been lowered as more experience has been gained.

This study has limitations. Not all algorithms for IBW were included in the analysis and men were not analyzed. Algorithms not published in the ophthalmic literature were excluded. This should not be a major drawback in practice. No case of hydroxychloroquine retinopathy in a man was reported in a review of 47 cases from 1960–2005.¹³ The statistics for prevalence of potentially toxic dosing using the various algorithms were derived from retrospectively collected data at a single center. They were in broad agreement with earlier published statistics from a separate center.⁹ It is possible that a broader sample of centers, and prospectively collected data, would lead to different outcomes. However, even if the actual outcomes were to differ, the nature of the analysis would not, and the issues raised herein are clinically important and previously unaddressed. Until prospectively collected multicenter data are gathered, the concepts discussed here may be useful to clinicians screening for hydroxychloroquine retinopathy, and may reduce the incidence of this frequently preventable iatrogenic condition.

Disclosure

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