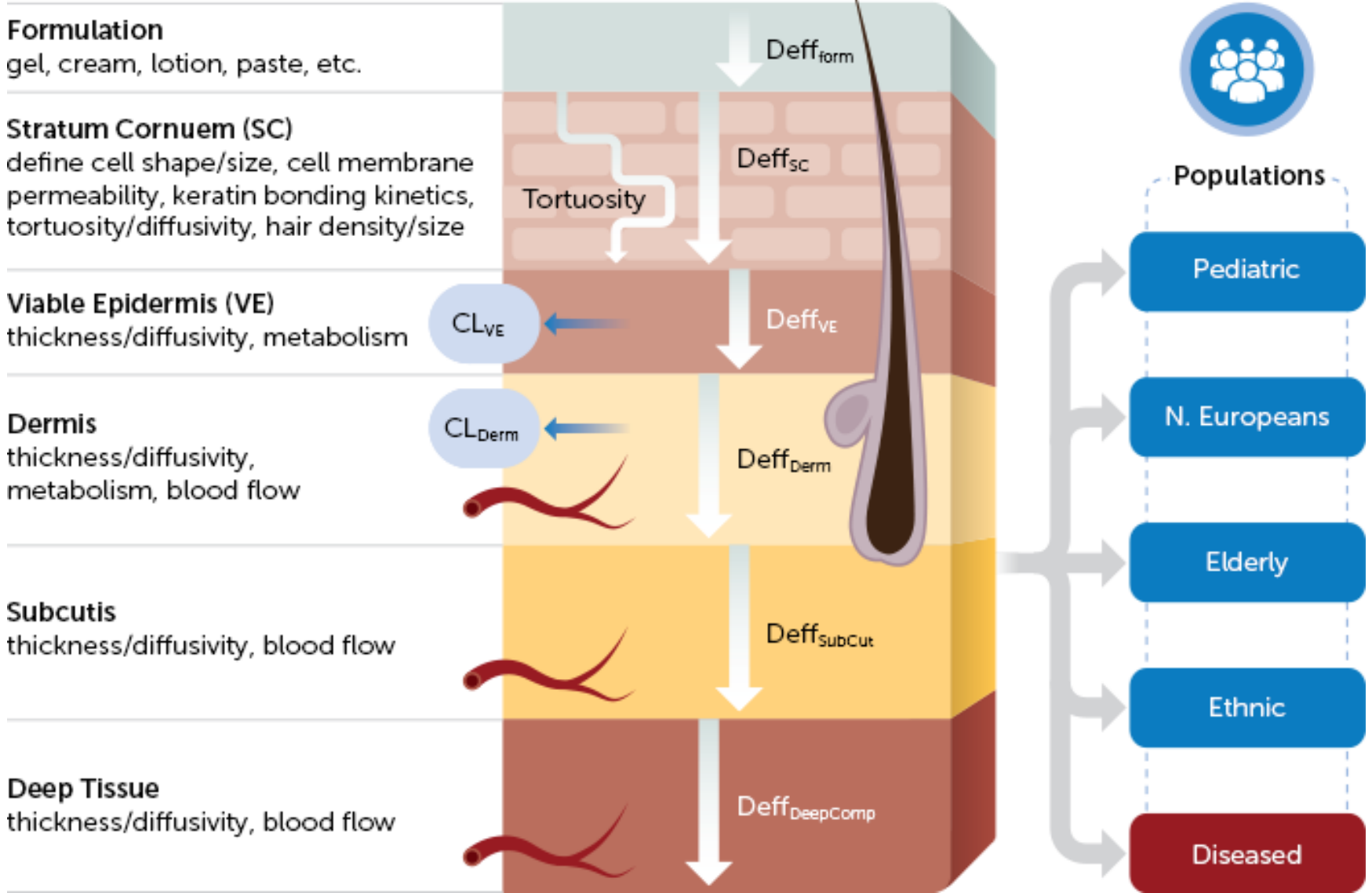


***PBPK Modeling of Dermally  
Applied Drug Products to  
Support Clinical Development  
and Regulatory Assessment***

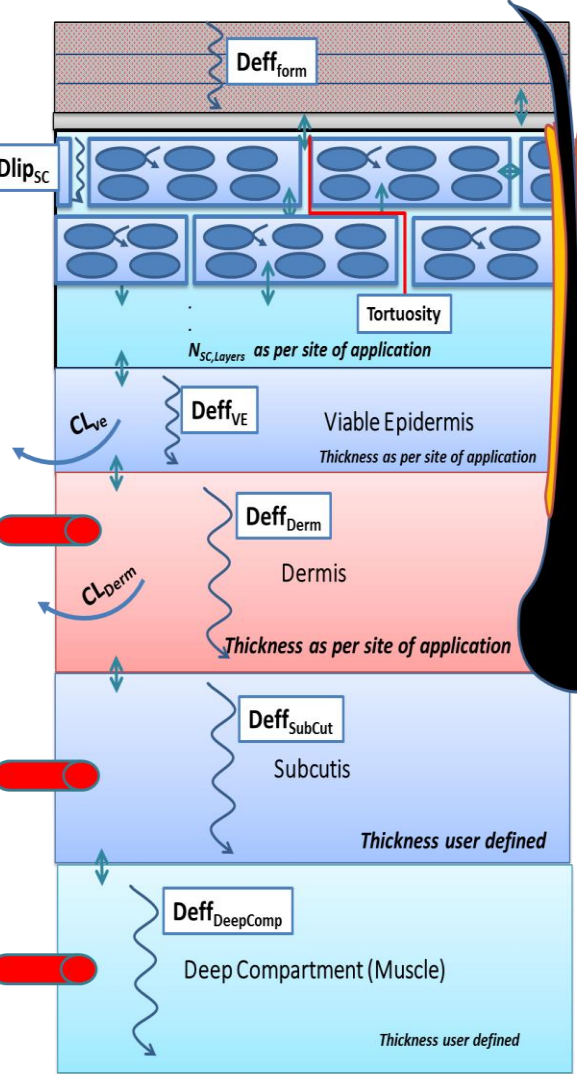
**Nikunj Kumar Patel**

Certara UK Limited

# MPML-MechDermA Model



# Simcyp MPML-MechDerma model – Structure and Parameters



**Formulation** (*Gel, cream, lotions, paste, patch, ointments, etc.*)

**Stratum Corneum (SC)**

- Define cell shape and size
- Cell membrane permeability
- Keratin bonding kinetics
- Tortuosity and diffusivity
- Hair follicle density and size

**Viable Epidermis (VE)**

- Thickness, diffusivity
- Metabolism

**Dermis**

- Thickness, diffusivity
- Metabolism, blood flow

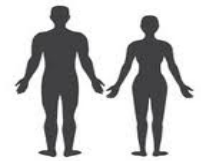
**Meta-analysis**

- 8 anatomical locations
- 500+ publications
- 100+ parameter
- >2 person-years

Paediatric Population



Healthy NEurCaucasian



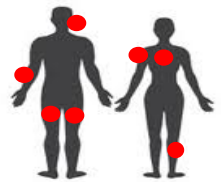
Elderly Subjects



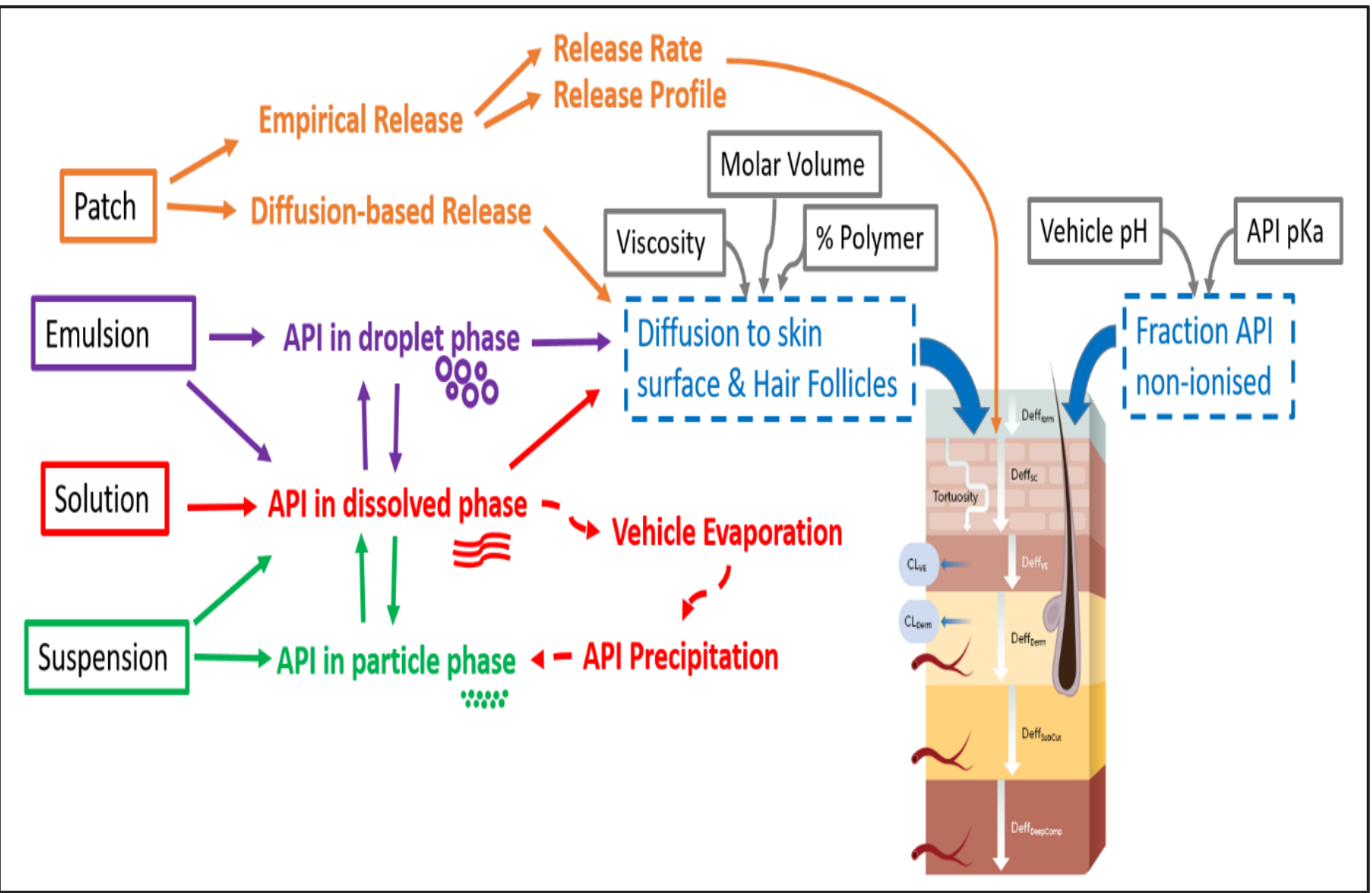
Ethnic Population

East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)

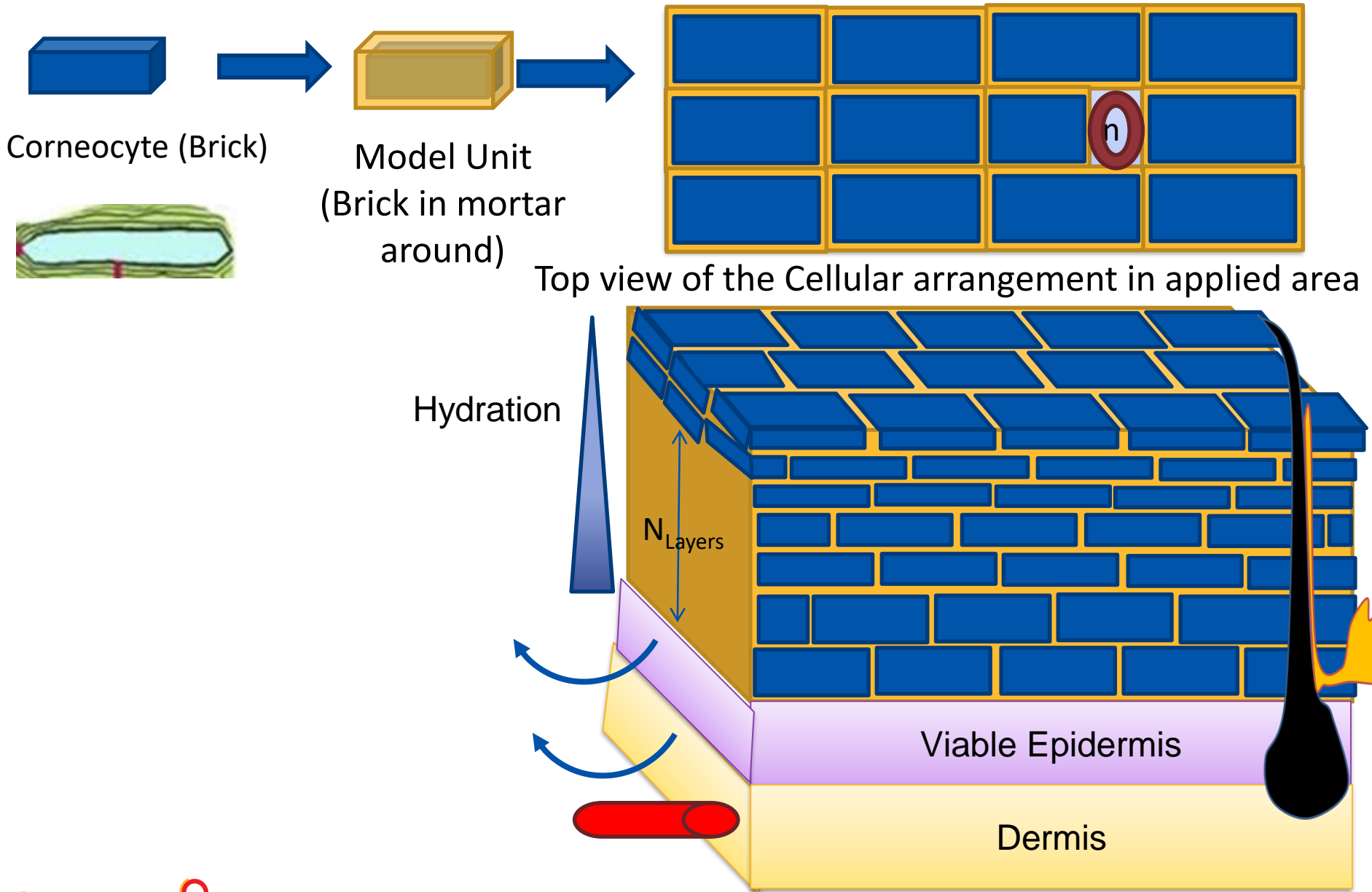
Diseased Population (psoriasis)



# MPML-MechDermA Formulation Models



# MPML-MechDermA – Brick and Mortar Model



# Intra-individual Variability

- Eight different locations

1. Forehead
2. Face (cheek)
3. Volar Forearm
4. Dorsal Forearm
5. Upper Arm
6. Lower Leg
7. Thigh
8. Back

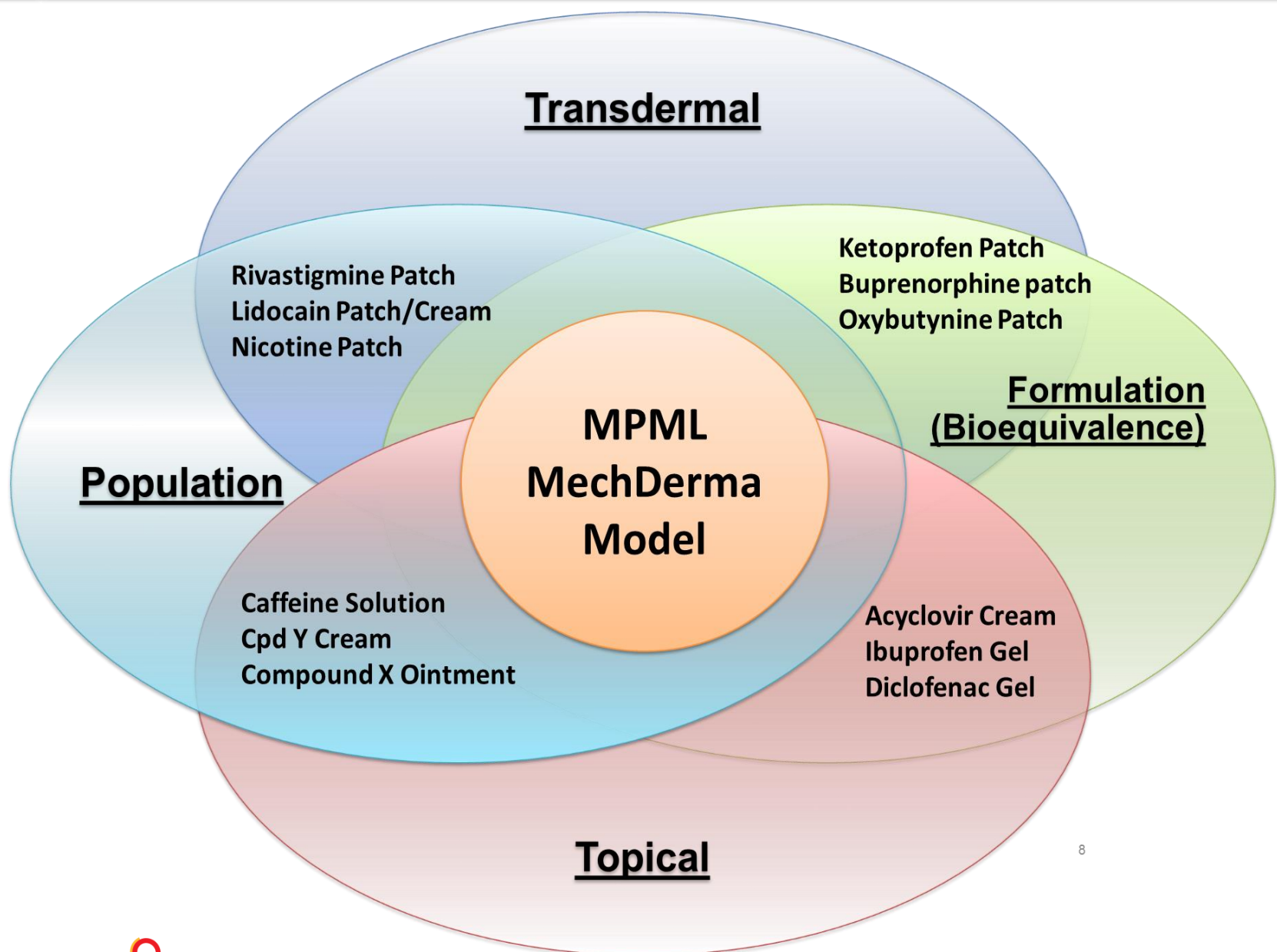
- Various structural elements

1. Skin surface
2. **Stratum corneum**
3. Viable epidermis
4. Dermis
5. Subcutis
6. Muscle
7. Hair

- Various parameters

1. **Number of layers**
2. Corneocyte pH
3. Corneocyte size
4. Fraction of p/w/l
5. Tortuosity
6. Lipids fluidity/th

# Model Verification and Application – 11 Different Case Examples



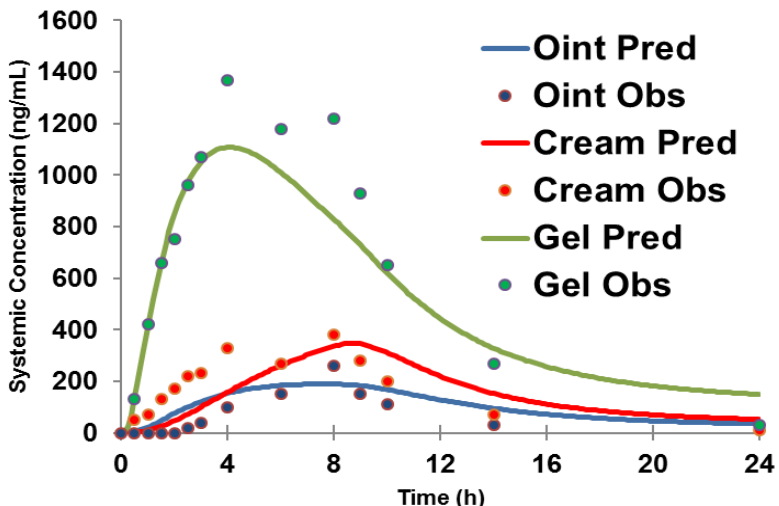
# Model Verification Dataset Profile

	Compound	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Formulation type	solution		x		x	x				x	x	x
	emulsion					x		x (with particles)	x (paediatric)	x		
	paste										x	
	patch	x	x			x	x		x (adult)			x
Formulation reported	matrix patch	x				x	x				x	
	reservoir and other patches			x					x			
	gel				x	x				x		x
	cream		Not clear		x			x	x	x	x	
Place of application	ointment									x	x	
	forehead											
	inner forearm				x				x	x	x	
	outer forearm								x			
	upper arm	x					x		x			
	face				x			x		x	x	
	lower leg								x	x		
	upper leg						x		x		x	x
Exposure data	back	x	x	x			x				x	x
	plasma	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	dermal flux and IVPT						x	x				x
	SC					x				x		
	subcutis					x						
	muscle					x					x	
	synovium fluid				x	x					x	
Chemical character	synovium tissue					x					x	
	cerebrospinal fluid						x					
	acid				x	x				x	x	
	ampholyte	x						x				
	base		x	x			x		x			x
zwitterion												

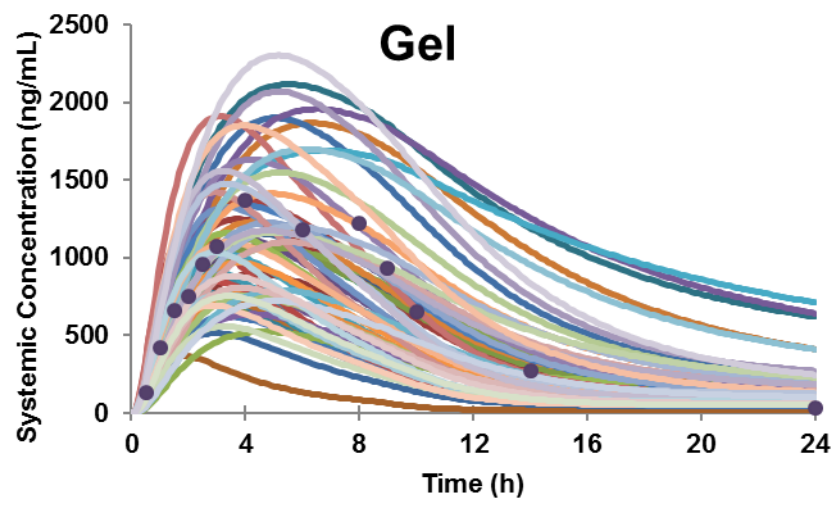


# Studying Formulation Impact - Ibuprofen

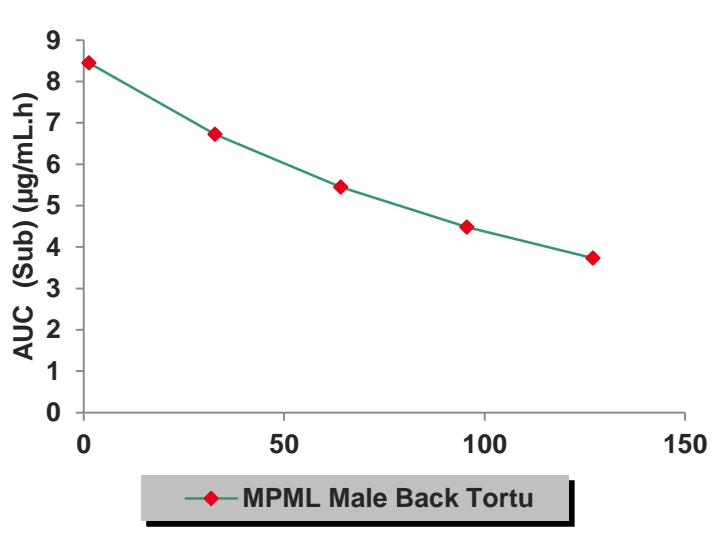
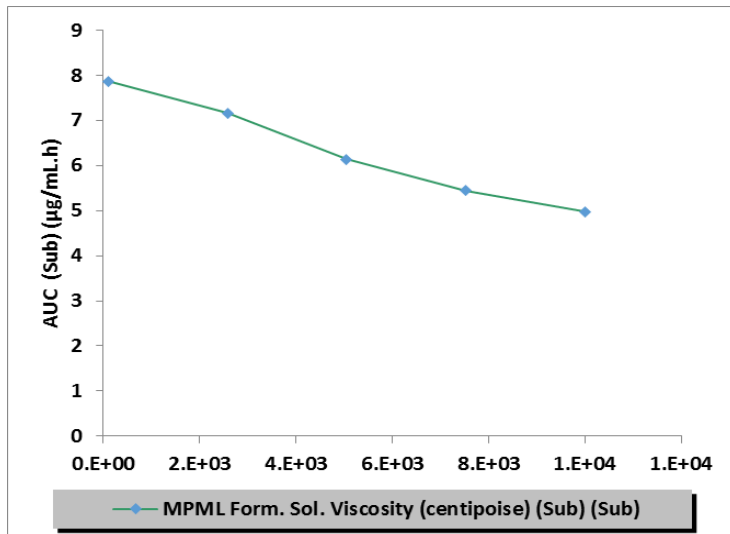
Compare Formulations



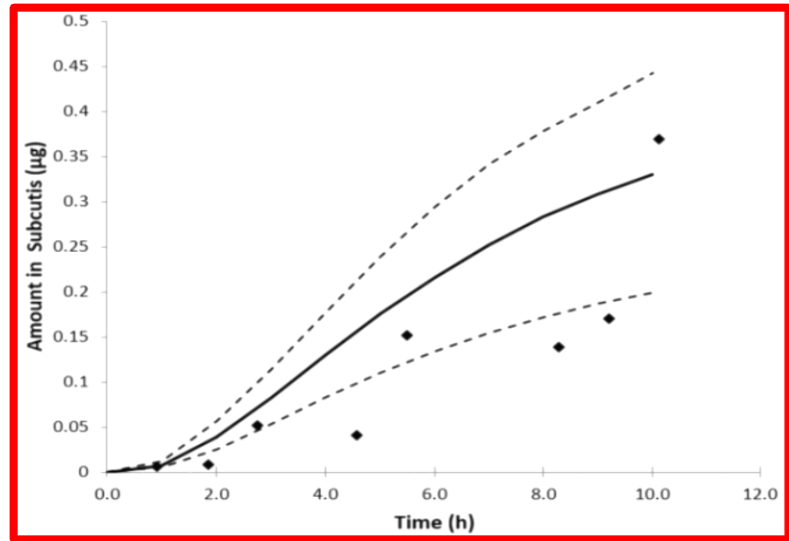
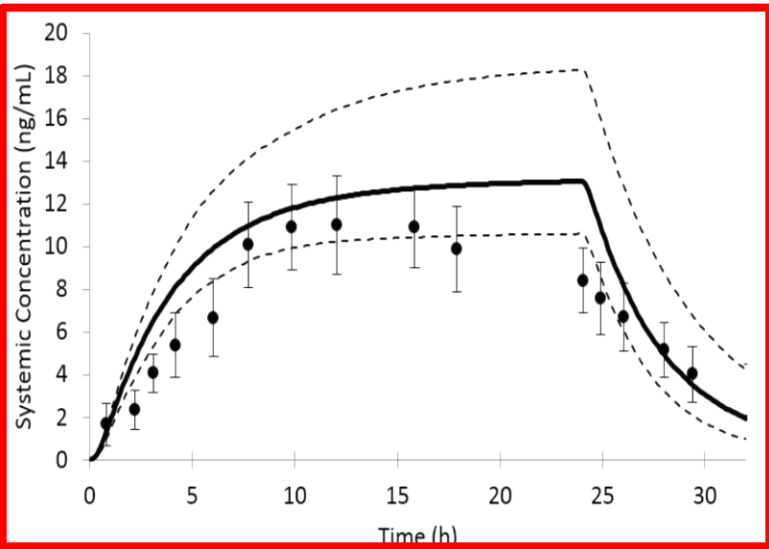
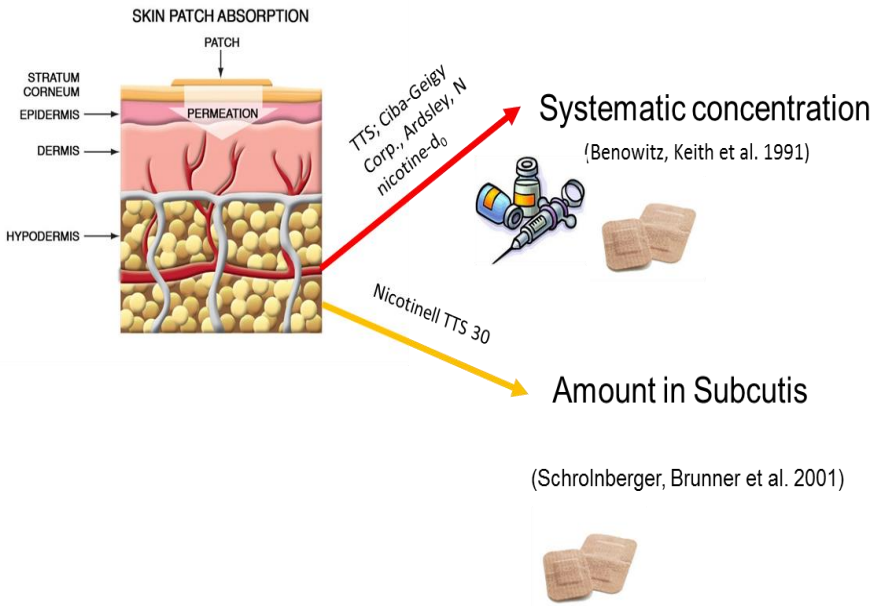
Simulate Population Variability



Identify clinically-relevant Critical Product Quality/Physiology Attributes



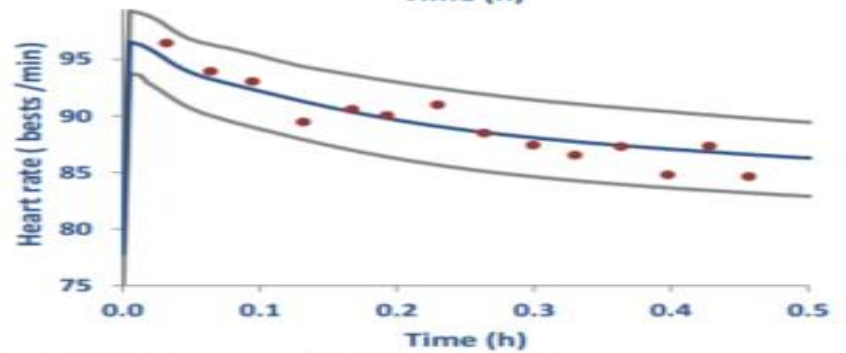
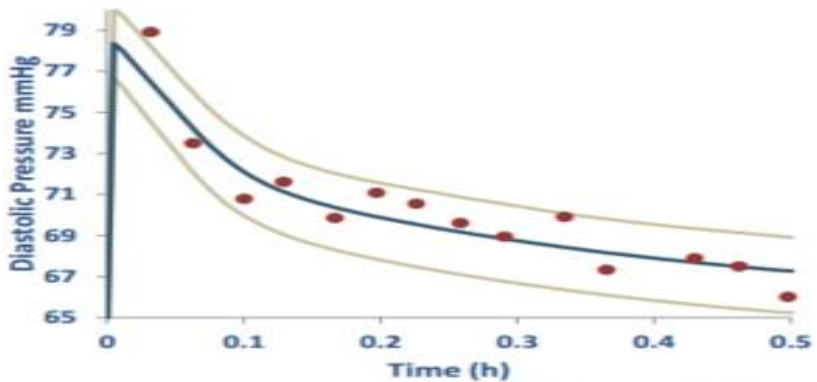
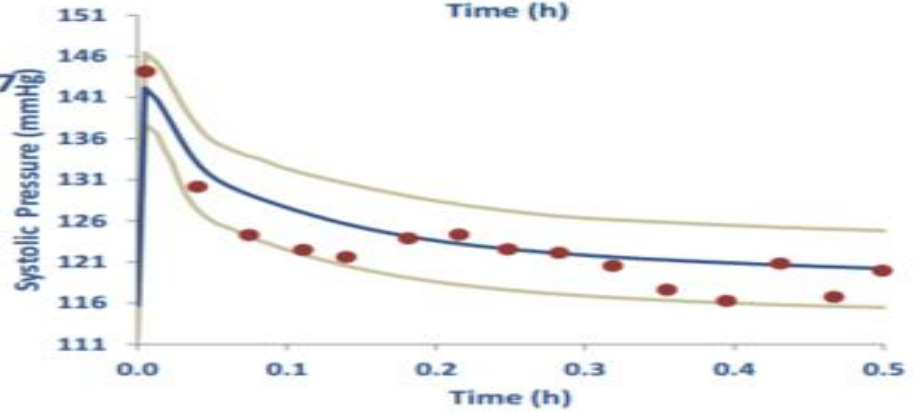
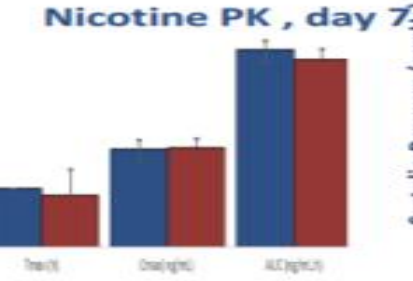
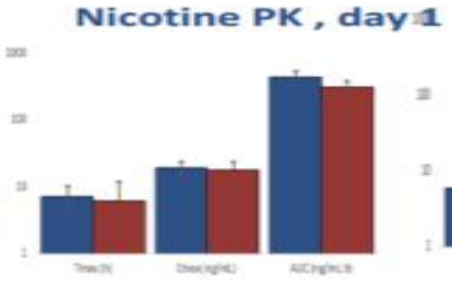
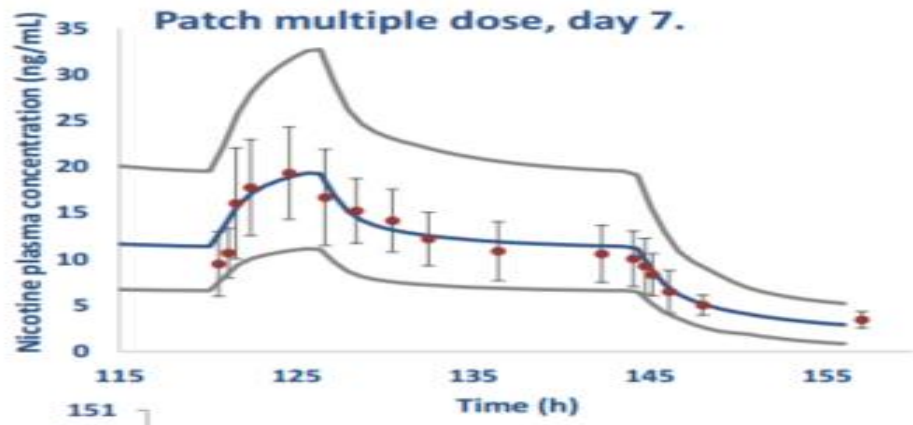
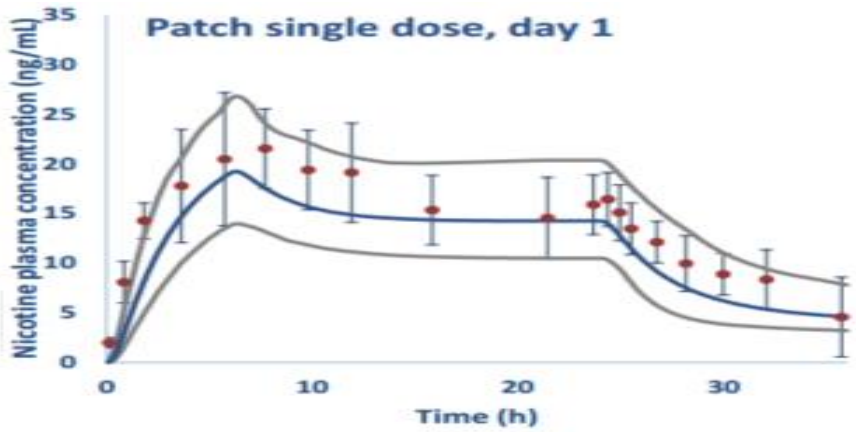
# Predicting local and systemic exposure after nicotine patch



		Predicted		Observed data	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Patch order zero release	T <sub>max</sub> (h)	23.9	0	12.06	4.8
	C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	12.6	0.9	11.1	3.8
	AUC (ng/mLxh)	300	23.1	245.7	125

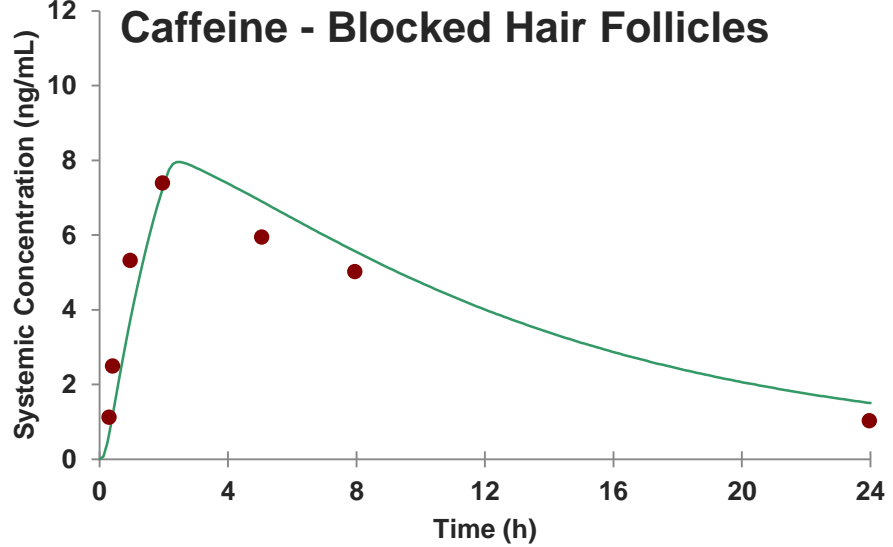
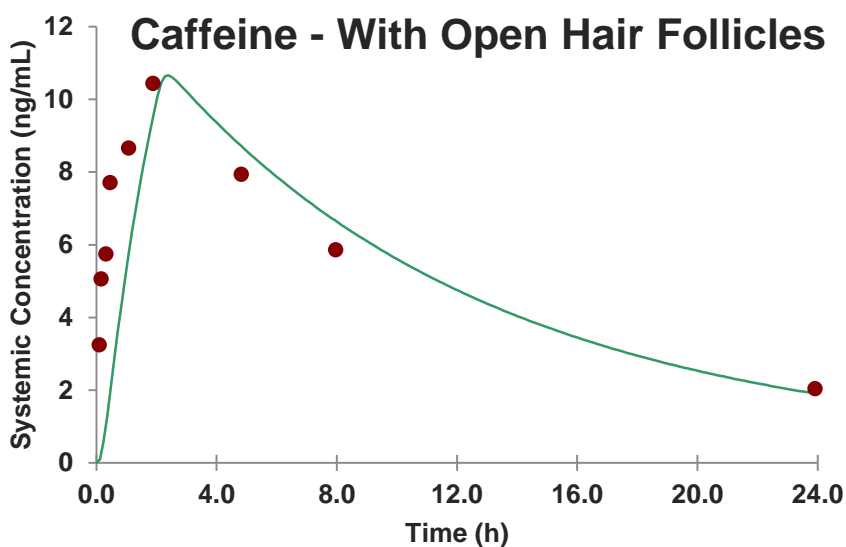
Martins *et al.* 2018

# PBPK-PD Model for Therapeutic Equivalence



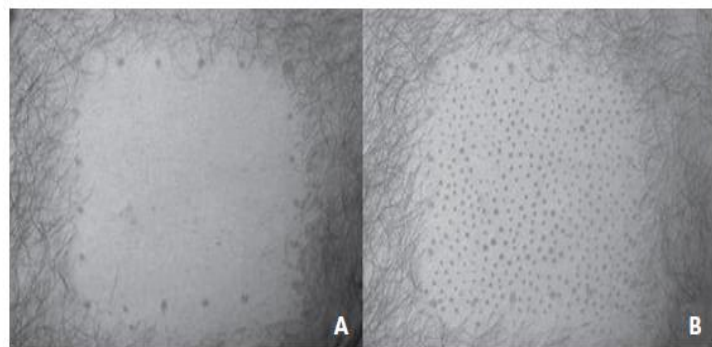
— 95th percentile — 5th percentile — Predicted ● Observed data

# Caffeine Case Study – Predicting Contribution of Hair Follicle



Clinical data and trial design from Liu et al. BJCP, 2011, 72, 768

- When just the hair follicles are closed in model, predictions were higher than clinical measurement
- With reduction in area of block around the hair follicle by wax, the model predicted clinical observation

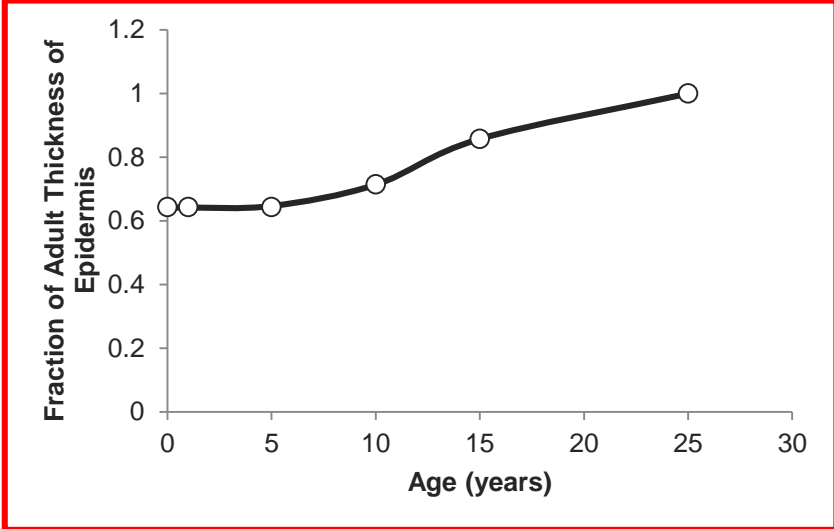
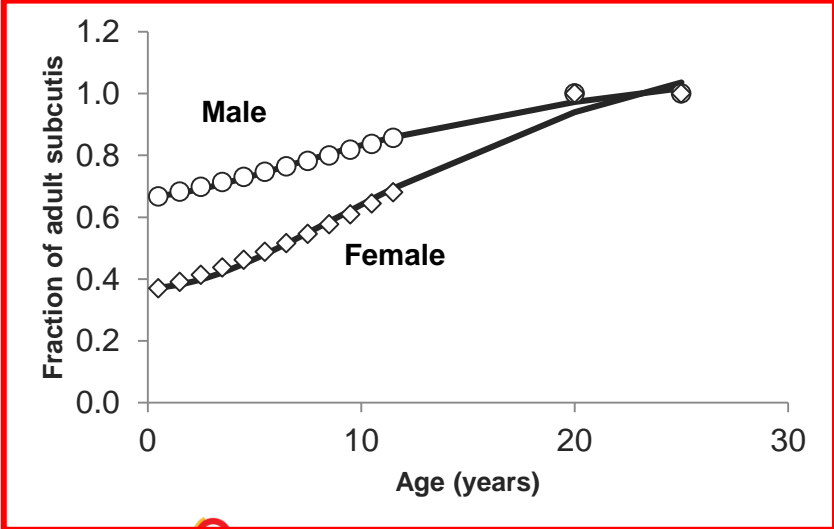
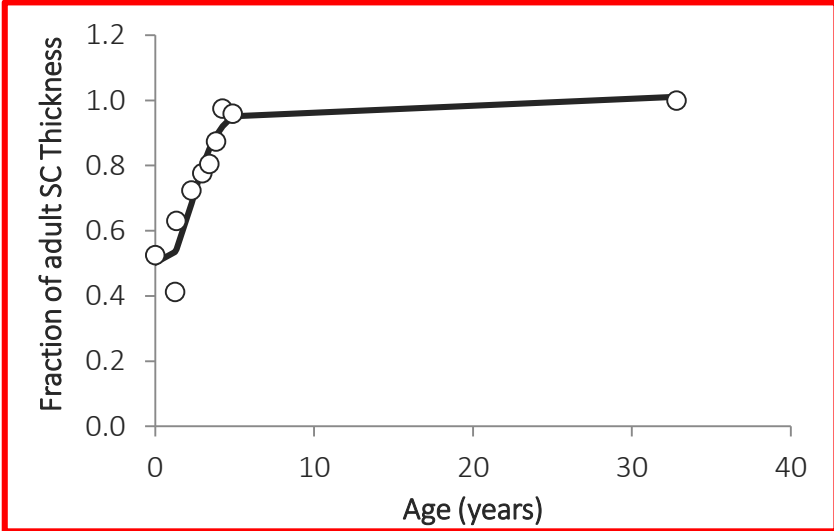
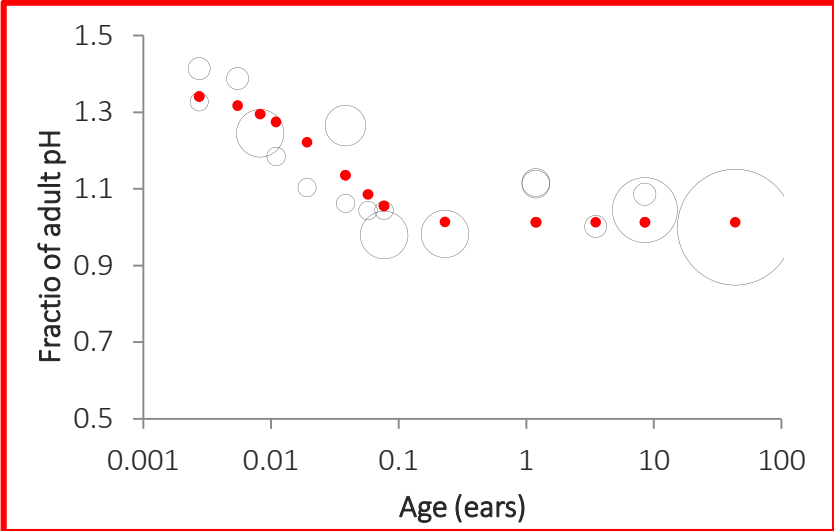


Otberg et al. 2007

Martins et al. 2017 ISSX Meeting

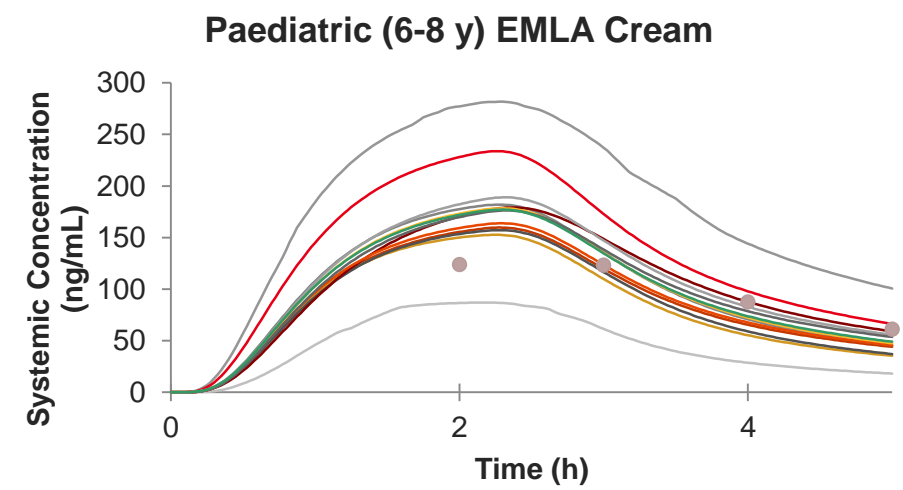
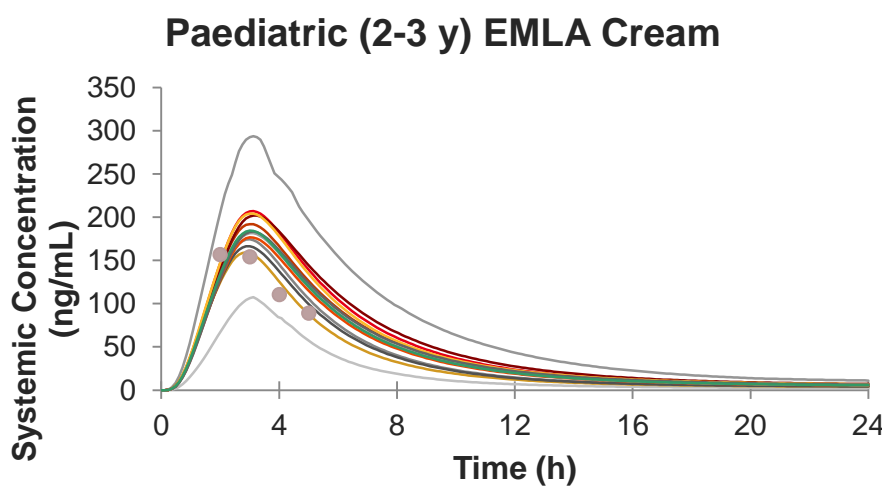
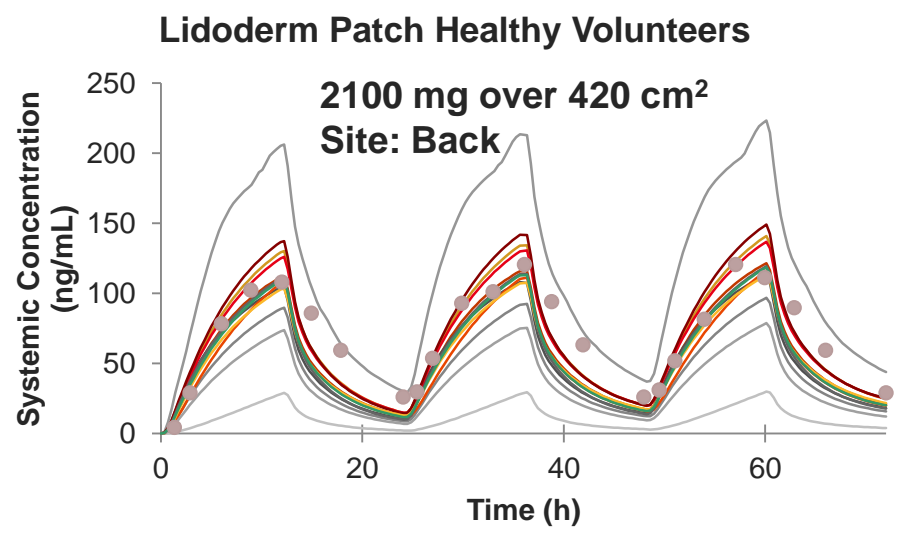
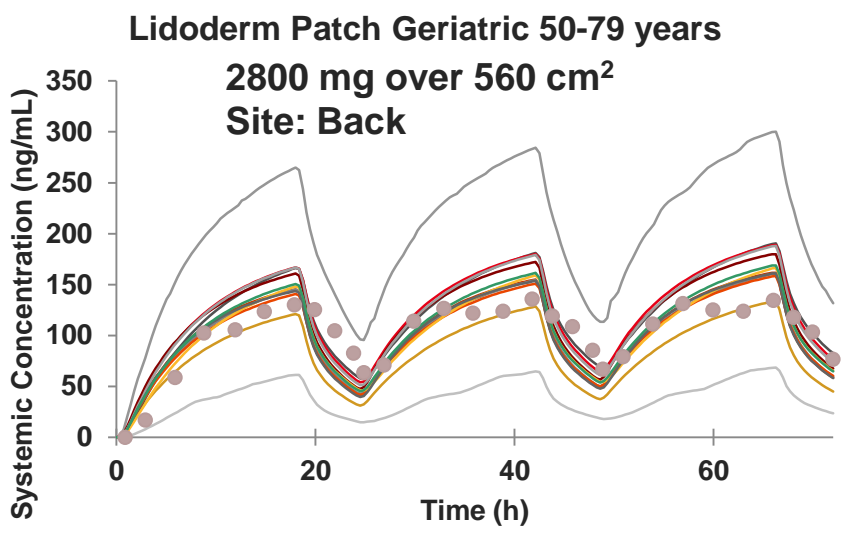
# Age-related Changes in System Parameters

Age-related changes to system parameters (ontogeny) are introduced as a fraction of adult parameters.

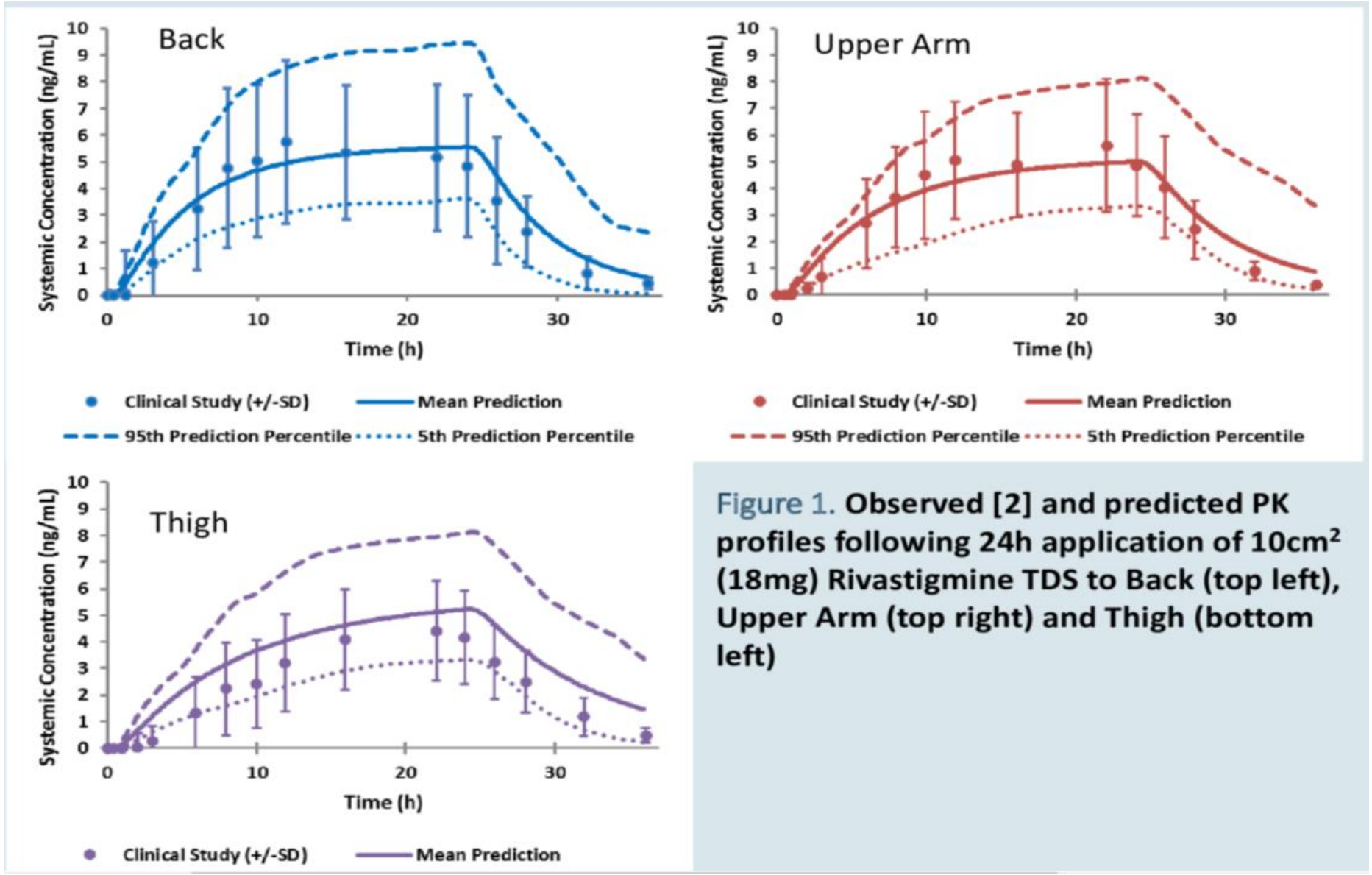


# Special populations (geriatric and paediatric)

Lidocaine – simulating various formulation and populations



# Impact of site of application: Rivastigmine patch



**Figure 1. Observed [2] and predicted PK profiles following 24h application of 10cm<sup>2</sup> (18mg) Rivastigmine TDS to Back (top left), Upper Arm (top right) and Thigh (bottom left)**

# Pharma Case 1: Support First In Human Exposure Prediction

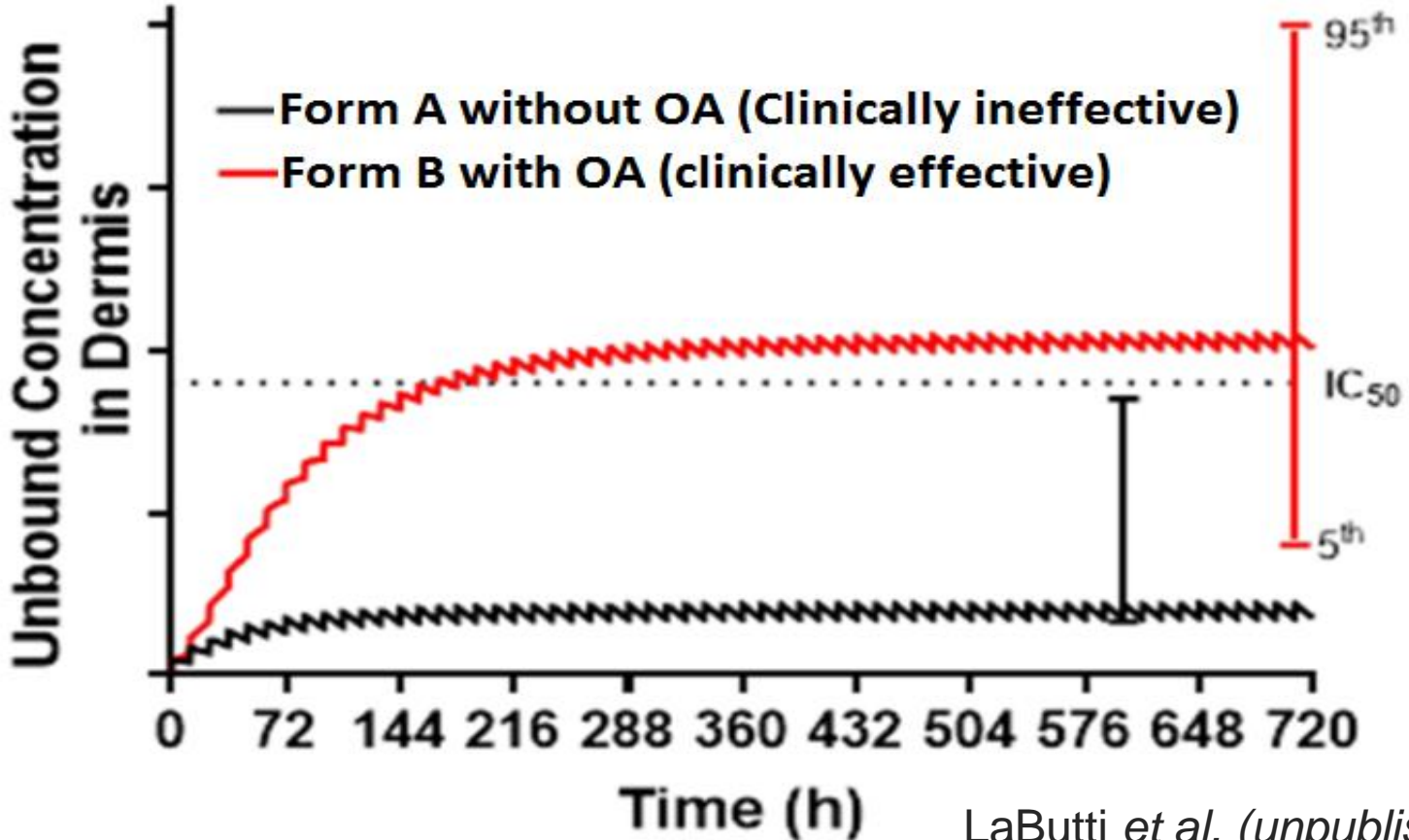
- Neutral moderately lipophilic small (MW <500) drug formulated as oil in water emulsion with volatile components (~50%) in vehicle
- Animal studies (minipig) performed for topical cream formulation and systemic exposure measured after repeat dose
- PBPK Model developed based on Simcyp in-built QSAR to predict dermal absorption parameters
- PBPK simulated exposure level for high dose simulation was within 2-fold of empirical in-house animal to human extrapolation approach
- Building confidence in FIH dose exposure and formulation impact



# Pharma Case 2: Clinically Relevant Product Assessment

## MechDermA Simulation of Drug X Concentrations in Dermis After Topical Administration

30 Psoriasis Patients, 300 cm<sup>2</sup>, 0.9g ointment



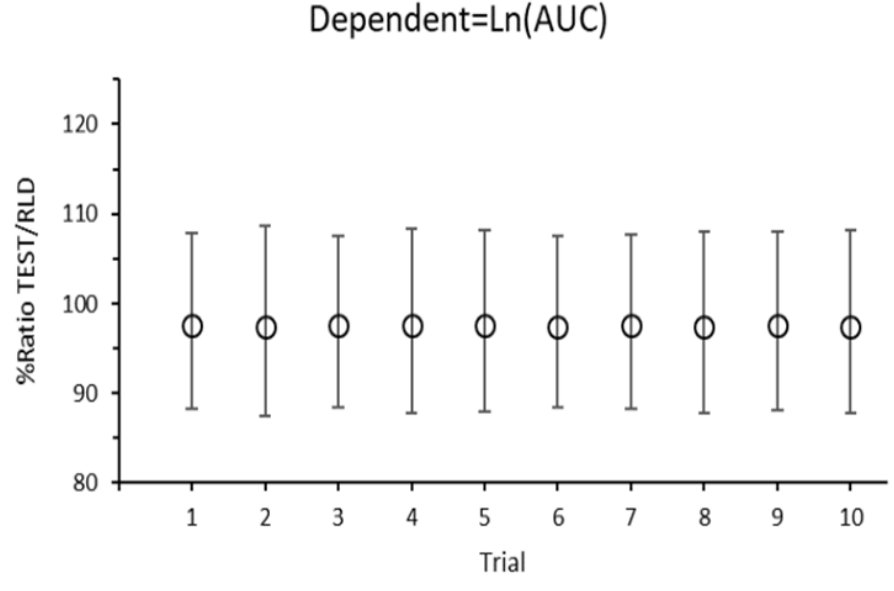
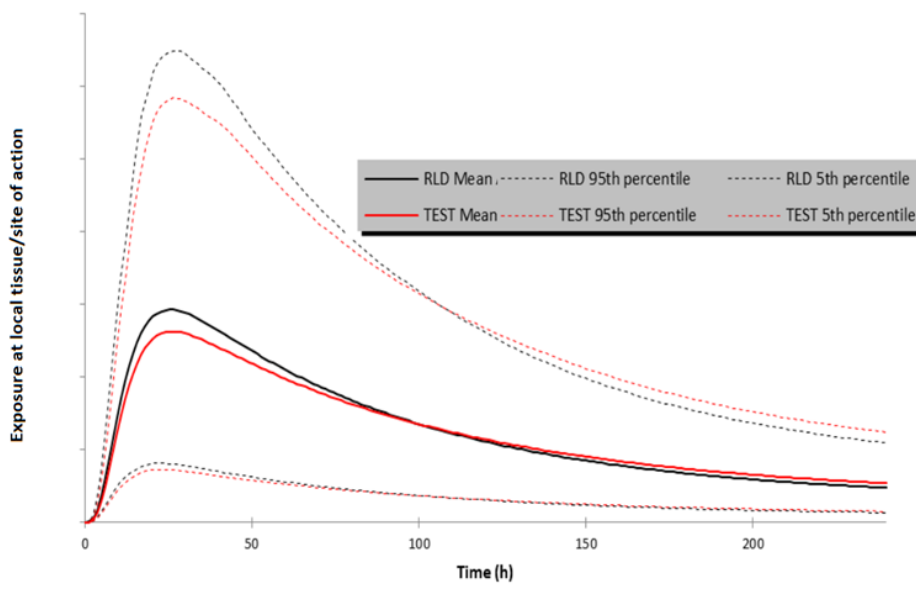
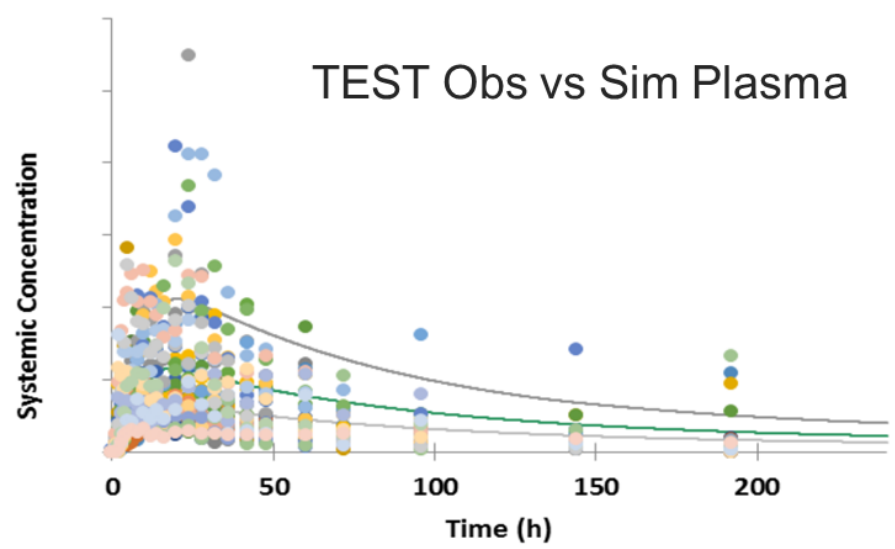
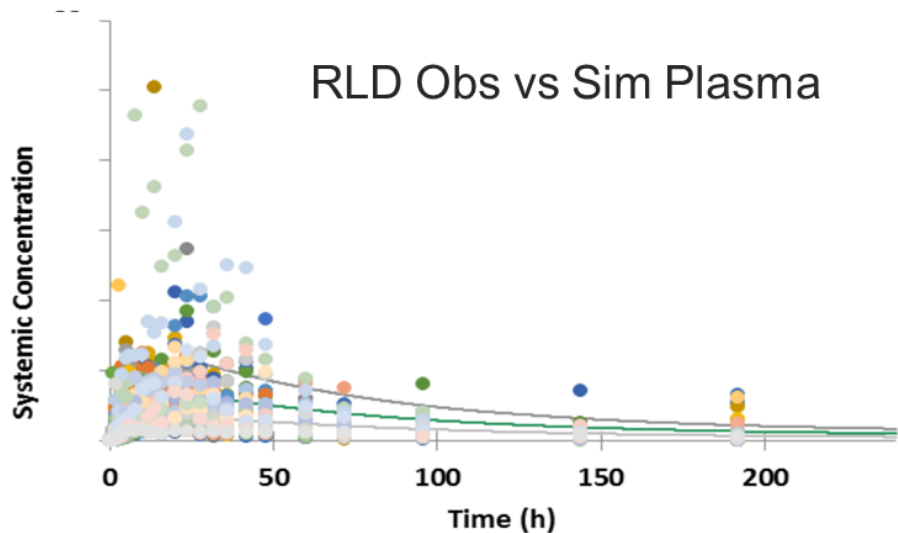
LaButti *et al.* (unpublished)

## Pharma Case 3: DDI risk for safety of topical cream product

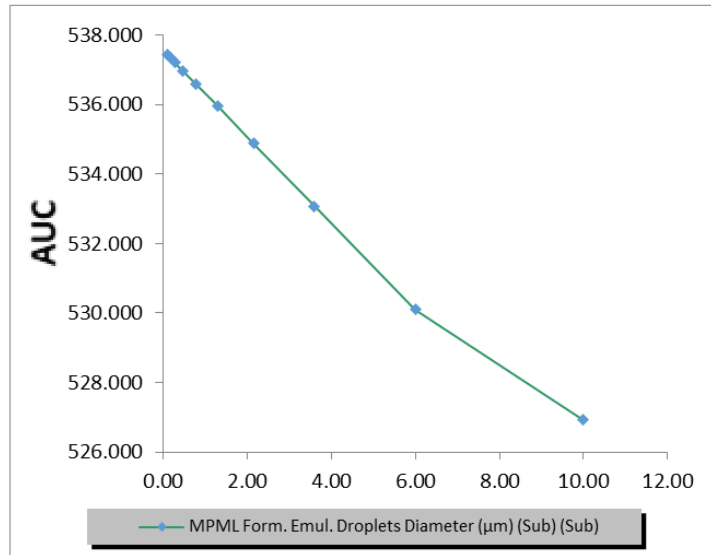
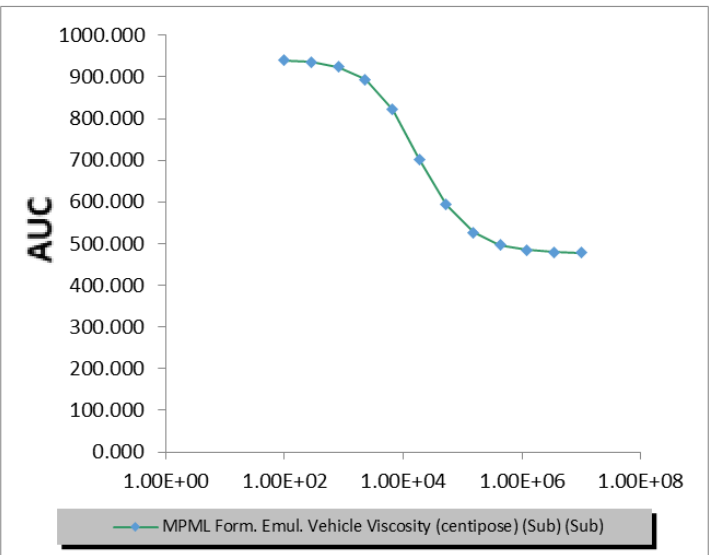
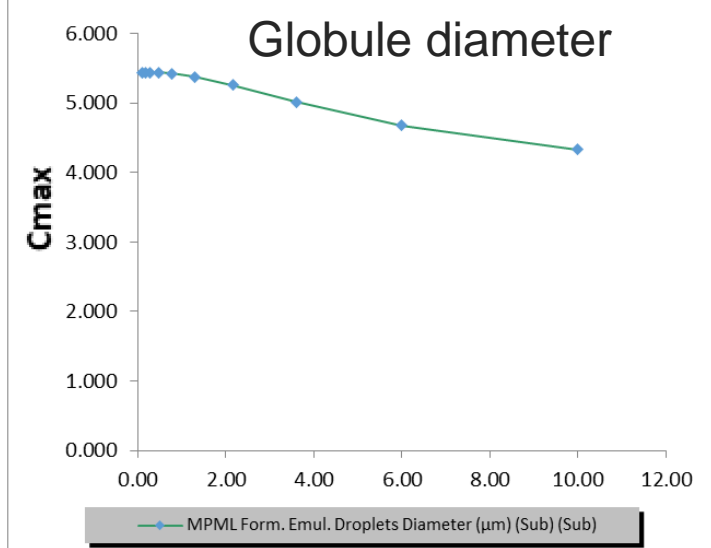
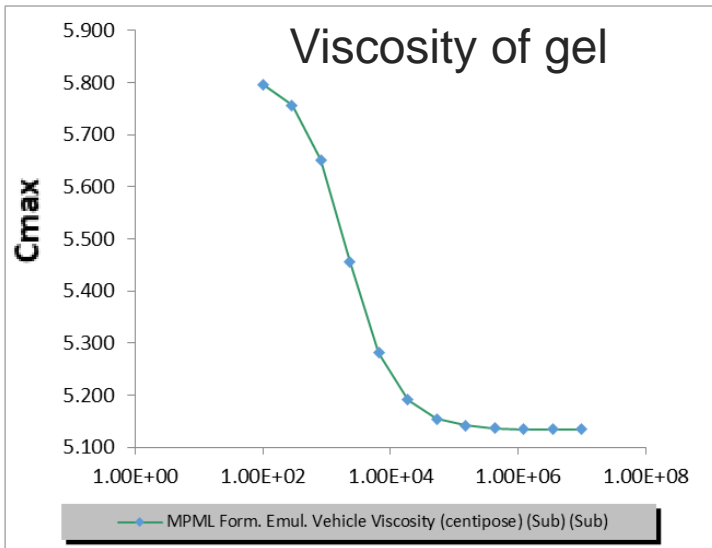
- Drug X is metabolised by CYP2C19, 2C9 and 3A4 with systemic exposure below LOQ (pg/mL) for 80% subjects as drug is locally acting hence by design systemic exposure is minimal
- There was a concern what would be exposure levels in presence of metabolic inhibitors as compared to safety margin of the drug
- PBPK model was developed and verified for two dose levels at single dose and steady state and predictive performance assessed at local tissue exposure level (SC and dermis) and systemic circulation
- The model was used to simulate DDI with metabolic inhibitors as well as worst case scenario where metabolism via CYP2C19 was completely blocked.

Patel et al. 2017 AAPS Annual Meeting

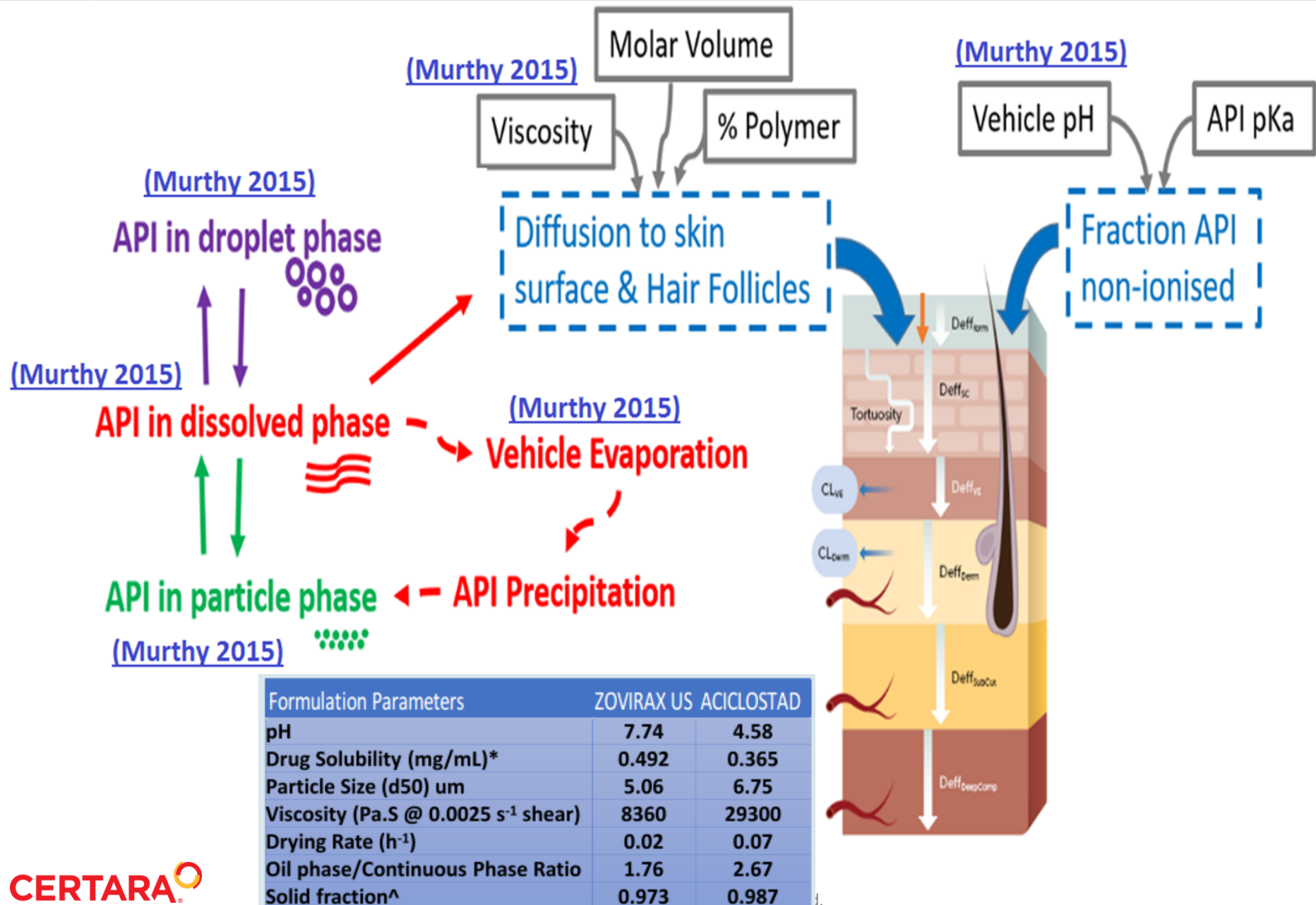
# Pharma Case 4: Virtual BE Model Results



# Identify clinically relevant critical product attributes – Sensitivity Analysis



# Acyclovir Products – Simulating Q3 Product Attributes



# Acyclovir VBE Results and Future Direction

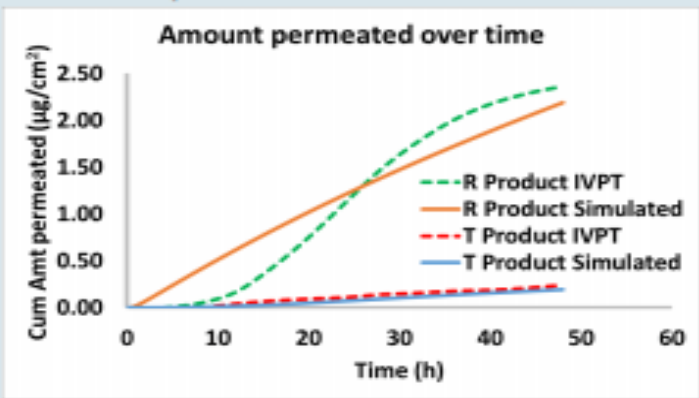


Figure 2. Cumulative amount permeated over time plots

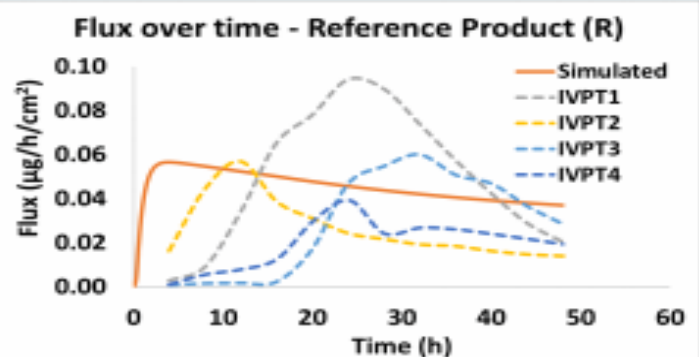


Figure 3. Permeation flux over time for the R Cream

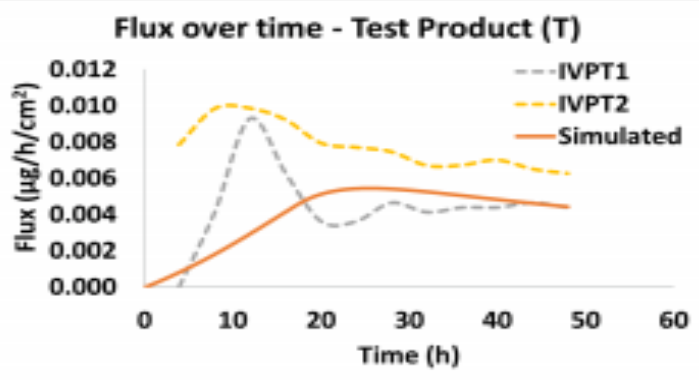


Figure 4. Permeation flux over time for the T Cream

## Key Findings

1. PBPK modeling allows to translate the *in vitro* product characterization to *in vivo* situations in terms of local and/or systemic PK and identify impact of formulation differences on exposure
2. We assumed static maximal and minimal effect of PG on R and T formulations throughout the simulation period which lead to good prediction of steady state flux (establishes importance of excipient) but over- and under- estimates initial transient permeation flux for R and T products, respectively [Figs 2 -4].
3. More mechanistic dynamic modelling of excipient is needed in future as to mimic realistic time-varying impact of excipient rather than static effect from time zero onwards.
4. Kinetic modelling of super-saturation and precipitation is desirable to accurately model the formulations with significant vehicle evaporation leading to structural changes to the formulation.

↓ Patel *et al.* 2017 AAPS

**Collaboration with Uni of Queensland AUS  
Formulation Meta-morphosis and Dermal  
Products CQA assessment**

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