In Vitro and In Vivo Evaluation of Three Fentanyl Transdermal Delivery Systems In Conjunction With Transient Heat Exposure

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Dermatopharmaceutics Focus Group Meeting



Why is Heat effect on TDS of Interest?

- Many sources of heat:
 - Heating pads
 - Saunas
 - Hot tubs
 - Sunbathing
 - Prolonged activity under direct sunlight
- Multiple life-threatening incidents when TDS was exposed to heat

 In 2008, FDA required labeling change for Duragesic® fentanyl TDS (RLD) to include a <u>warning</u> against heat

⇒ Same change required for generic fentanyl TDS



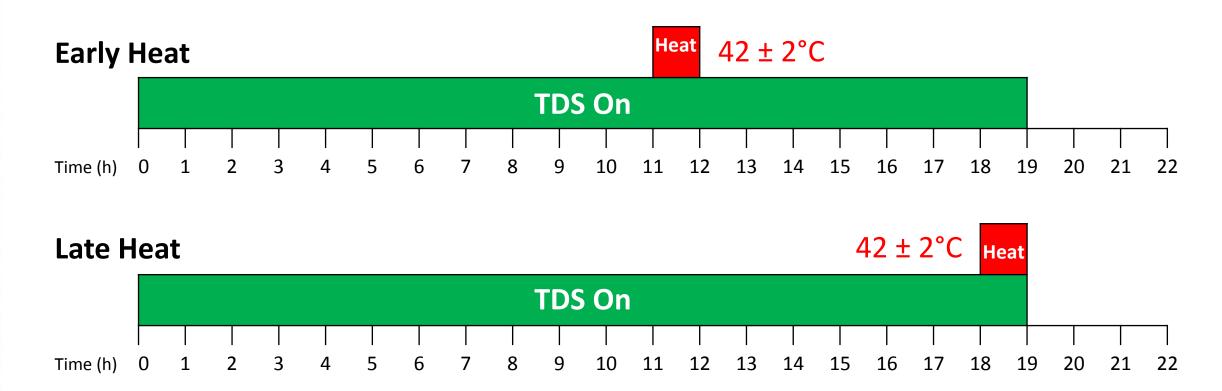
Study Products: Fentanyl TDSs, 25 μg/h

	Duragesic®	Apotex	Mylan
Drug Load (mg)	4.20	2.76	2.55
Size (cm²)	10.50	10.70	6.25
Thickness (μm)	110	200	190
Adhesive	Polyacrylate	Polyisobutene	Silicone
Other Inactive Ingredients	Polyester/ ethyl vinyl acetate backing film, copovidone	Isopropoyl myristate, octyldodecanol, polybutene, polyethylene/ aluminum/ polyester film backing	Dimethicone NF, polyolefin film backing
Appearance	DURAGESIC 25 mcg/h (FENTANYL TRANSDERMAL)	25 mcg/h canyl Fentanyl Fentanyl 25 mcg/h 25 mcg/h 25 mcg/h 25 mcg/h 25 mcg/h anyl Fentanyl Fe	Fentanyl 25 mpc



Study Designs for In Vitro and In Vivo Studies

A six-way, crossover study with 3 fentanyl TDSs

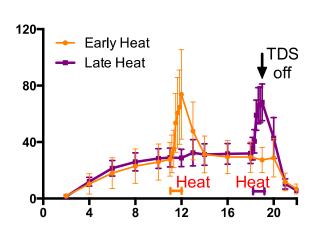


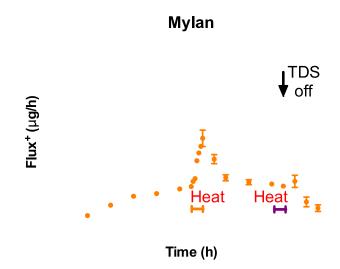


Results

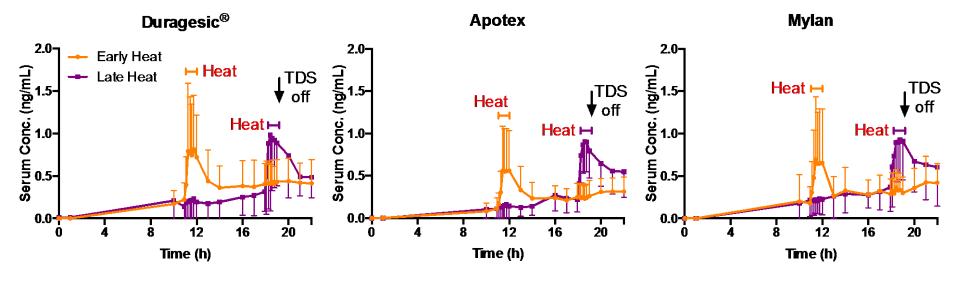
In Vitro

Flow-through In-Line diffusion system
Mean ± SEM from 3 donors,
n=4 per donor



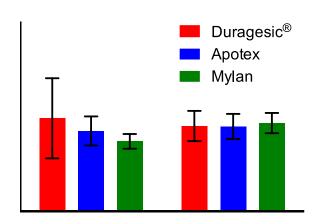


In Vivo
Mean ± SD from
7 healthy adults



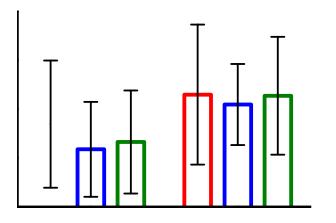


Results – Heat Effect



No significant difference (p > 0.05) was found among three TDSs for all comparisons.

(two-way ANOVA, followed by Bonferroni's post-hoc analysis).



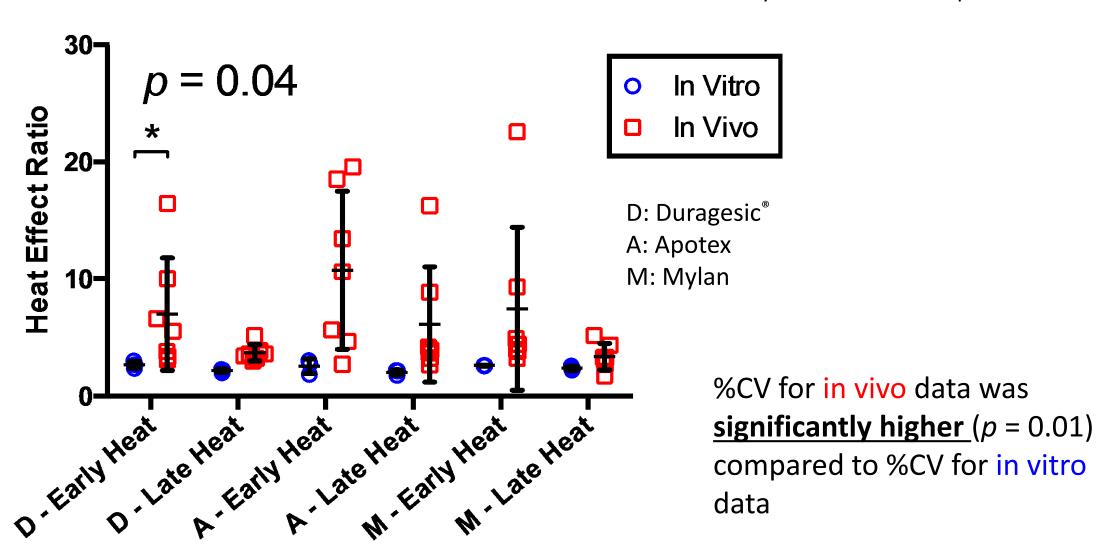
Heat effect window:

• Early Heat: 11 – 14 h

• Late Heat: 18 – 21 h

Results – Heat Effect Ratio

the ratio of J_{max} (for in vitro) or C_{max} (for in vivo) during the 3h heat effect window and the value immediately before the heat exposure.

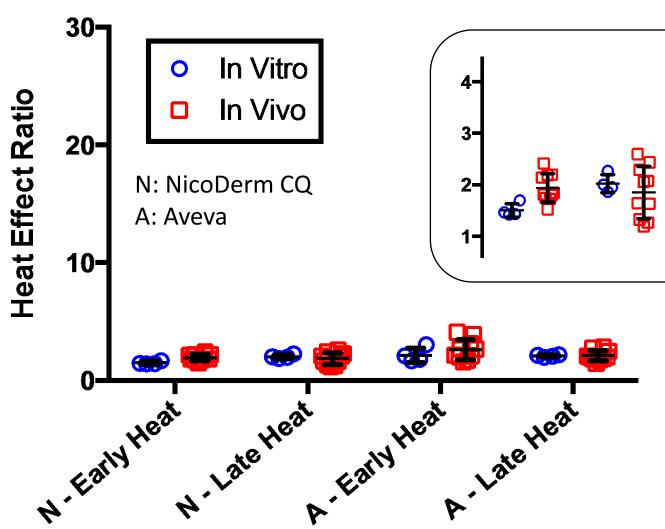




Results – Heat Effect Ratio

the ratio of J_{max} (for in vitro) or C_{max} (for in vivo) during the 3h heat effect window and the value immediately before the heat exposure.

Nicotine TDS



%CV for in vivo data and in vitro data was <u>not</u> significantly different (p = 0.15)



Conclusions

- Comparable heat effect among three fentanyl TDSs
 - From both in vitro and in vivo studies
- The observed heat effect was higher in vivo, compared to in vitro
 - % CV also higher in vivo
- When evaluating heat effects in vitro, the physiological effects in the skin, microcirculation and subcutaneous tissues in human subjects need to be considered

 Appropriate analyses to define and compare heat effects need to be further explored



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Clinical Study Team

- Dr. Samer El-Kamary
- Dr. Wilbur Chen
- Melissa Billington
- GCRC nurses at UMB

Clinical Study Participants





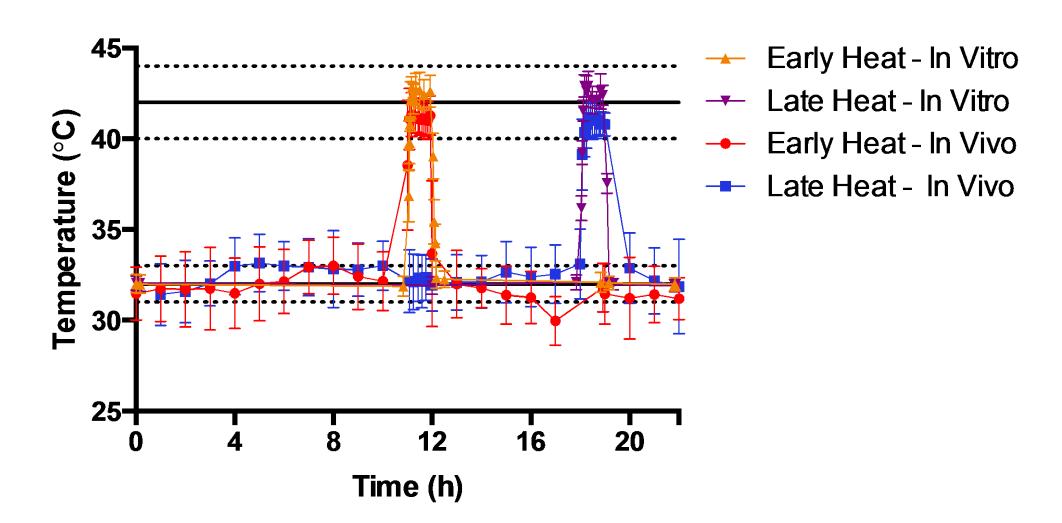
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Back-up Slides



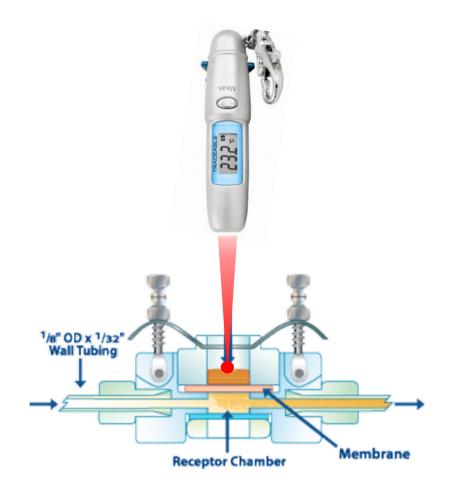
Temperature Monitoring





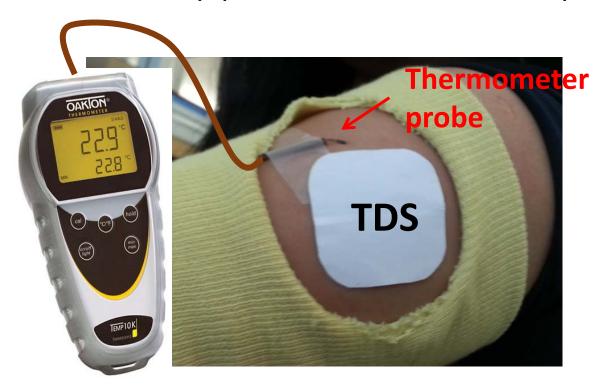
Temperature Monitoring In Vitro

Infrared Thermometer

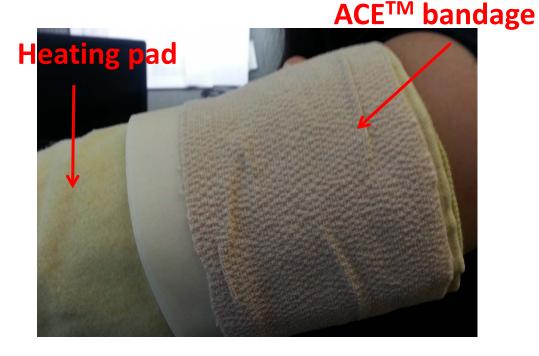




Heat application and Temperature Monitoring In Vivo



- Kevlar sleeve with an opening to expose TDS,
 while protecting skin from other areas
- Thermometer probe adjacent to TDS



- Pre-heated heating pad
- ACETM Bandage to ensure good contact between TDS and heating pad

Heat Effect In Vivo: Fentanyl vs. Nicotine

