



Impact of operator variability on the reproducibility of tape stripping results

**Sagar Shukla¹, Sherin Thomas¹, Dana Hammell¹,
Annette Bunge², Hazem E. Hassan¹, Audra L. Stinchcomb¹**

¹School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD,

²Chemical and Biological Engineering, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO

Poster #77

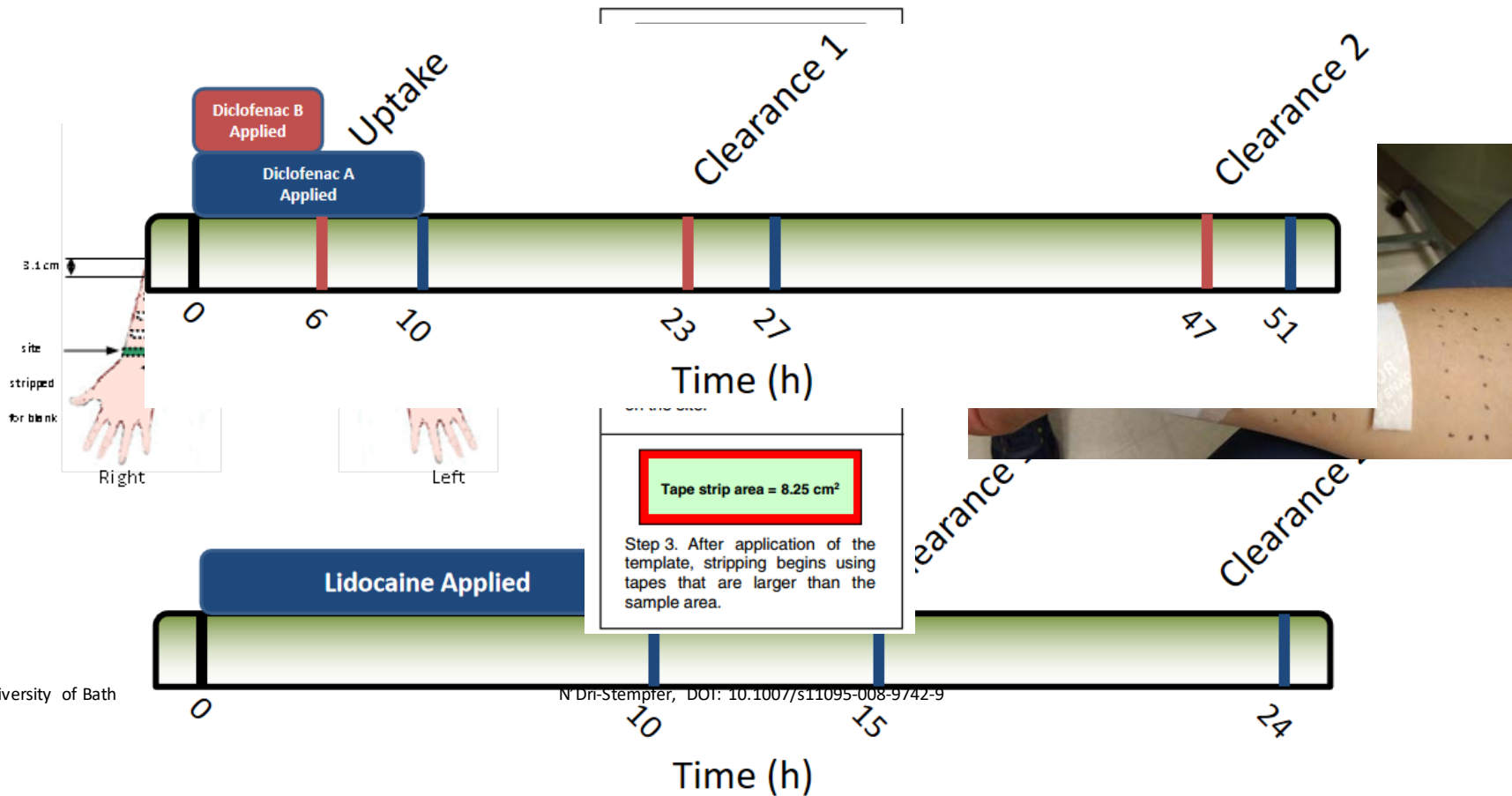


Objective

To evaluate and determine the variability between two different operators (operator 1 and 2) performing two tape stripping clinical studies (lidocaine and diclofenac)

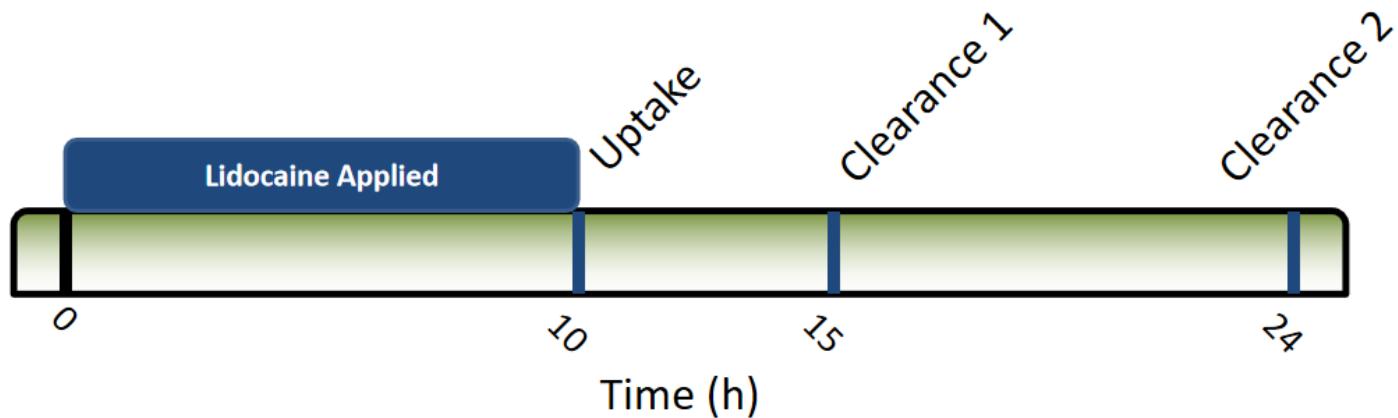
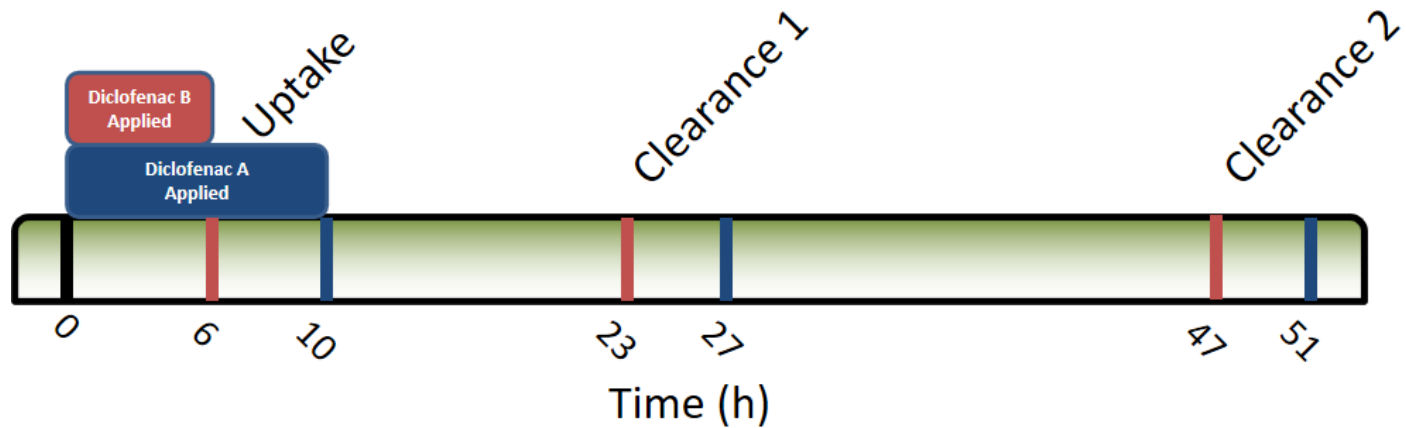


Clinical Study Design





Clinical Study Design





Skin Mass Ratio

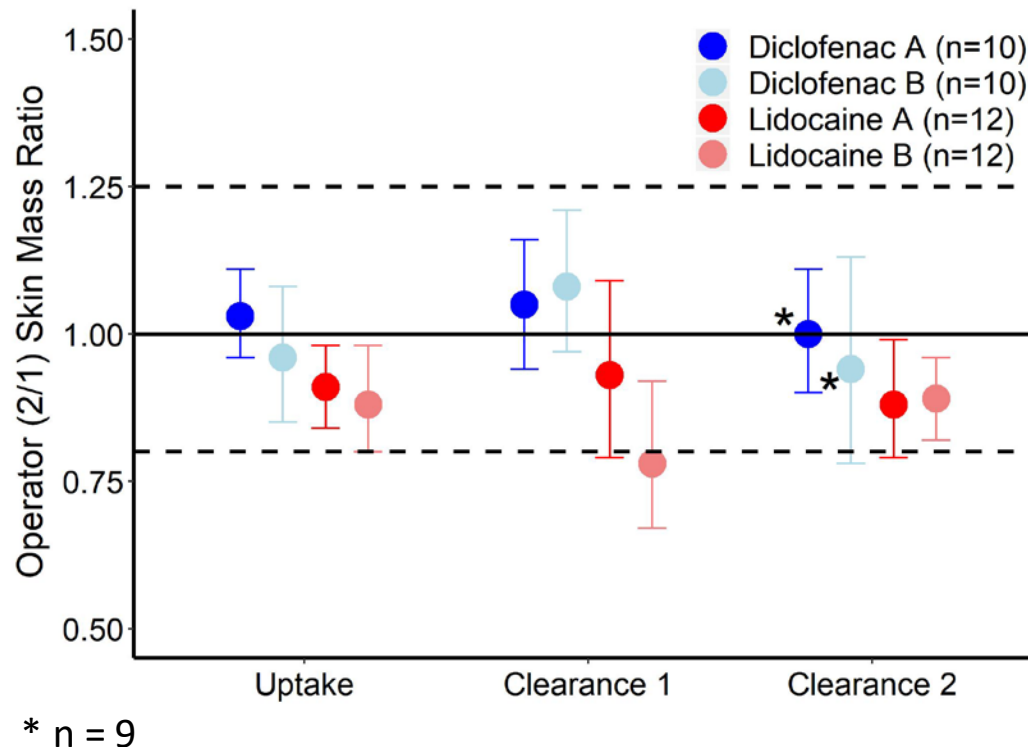


Figure 5. Operator ratio for skin mass from tape strips (geometric mean and 90% confidence interval) for lidocaine and diclofenac clinical study



Number of Tape Strips needed

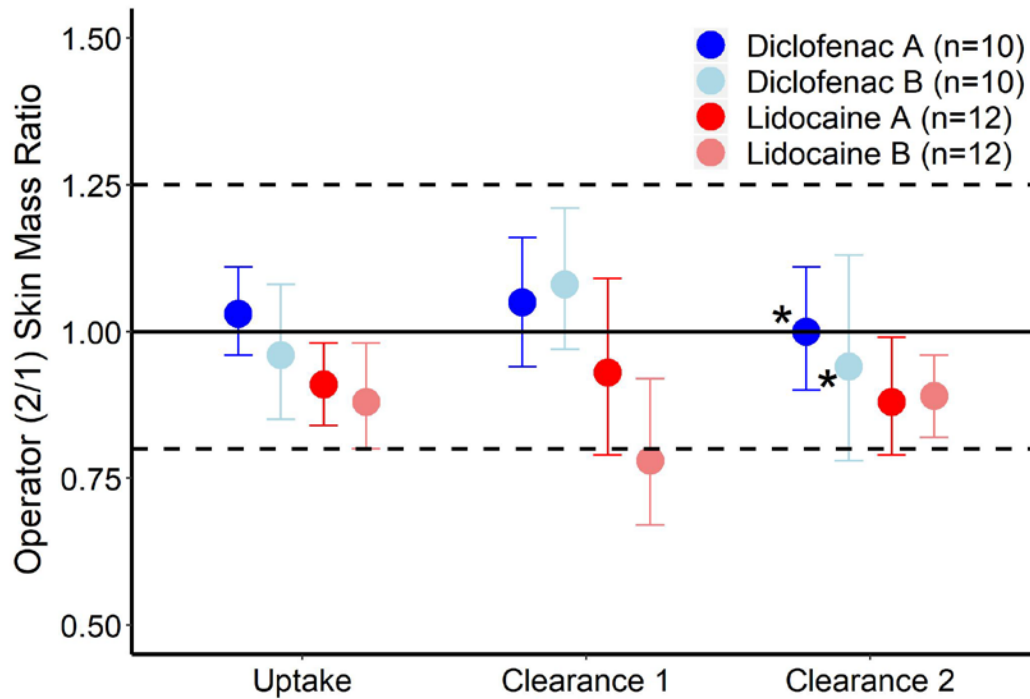
Study	Lidocaine (n=12)		Diclofenac (n=10)	
	1	2	1	2
Operator				
Number of Tapes used, Mean (SD)				
Product A (%)				
Uptake	22.5 (6.6)	19.1 (6.3)	20.2 (5.9)	17.9 (6.7)
Clearance 1	24.2 (5.1)	23.3 (6.2)	25.0 (5.8)	21.5 (4.7)
Clearance 2	24.2 (5.1)	23.1 (7.2)	25.6 (5.3)*	23.9 (7.4)*
Product B (%)				
Uptake	17.3 (5.2)	15.6 (5.4)	23.0 (6.7)	22.5 (7.2)
Clearance 1	26.7 (4.9)	23.3 (6.9)	21.0 (3.9)	18.5 (4.7)
Clearance 2	26.7 (5.4)	22.9 (6.9)	24.4 (5.3)*	22.8 (6.2)*

* n = 9

Operator 1 consistently used a greater number of tapes on average compared to operator 2 for all products and tape stripping time points



Skin Mass Ratio



* n = 9

- The skin mass removed does not correlate with the number of tapes used by each operator.
- The TEWL value helps correct for operator differences.



Drug Amount Ratio

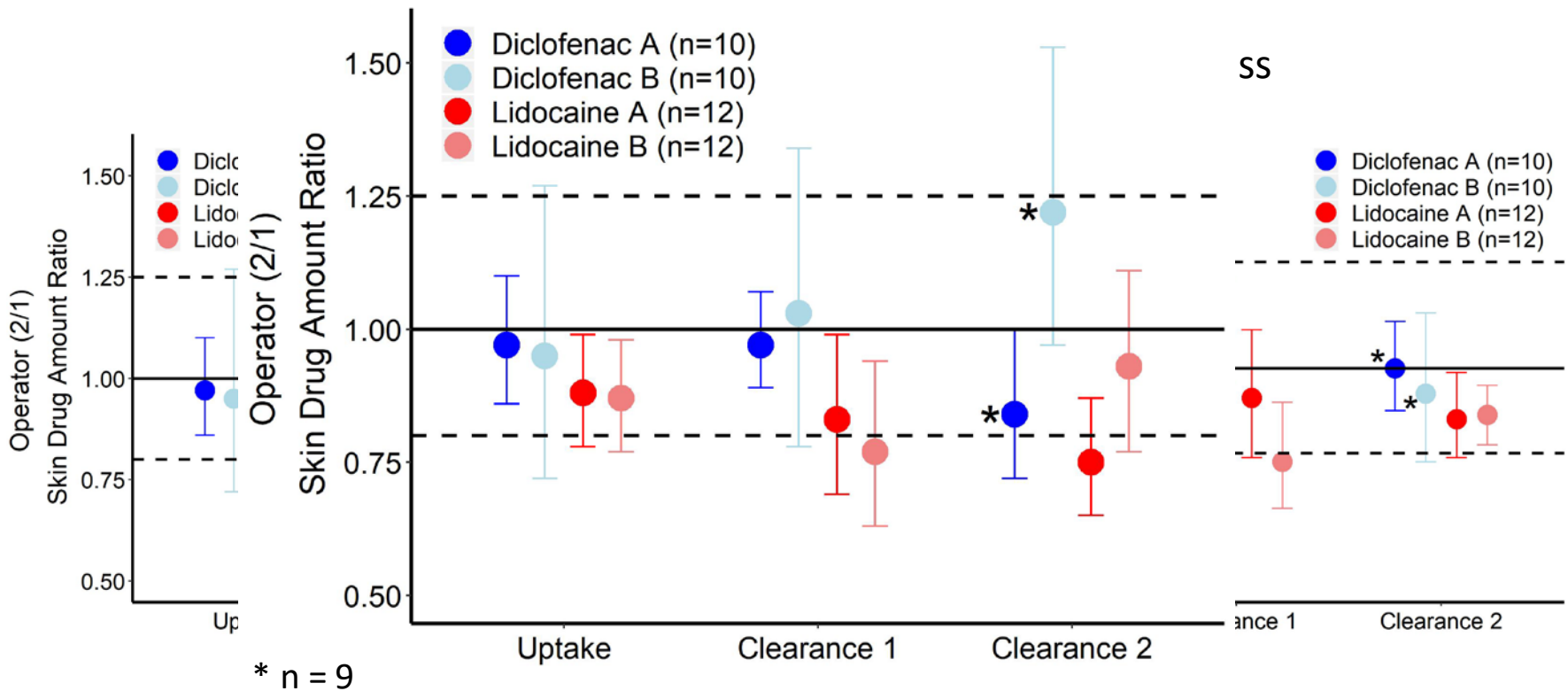


Figure 6. Operator ratio for skin drug amount from tape strips (geometric mean and 90% confidence interval) for lidocaine and diclofenac clinical study



Conclusion

- The TEWL value can play a crucial role in reducing the impact of operator variability.
- From the results, it appears that the majority of the 90% confidence intervals for skin mass ratios are close to 1.0 indicating good reproducibility on the amount of skin removed following tape stripping.
- These results are only from 10 or 12 volunteers and it is likely that with additional volunteers it may be possible to move the mean ratio closer to 1.0 to get a tighter 90% confidence interval.
- These are promising results and show it is possible to perform tape stripping with multiple operators without increasing variability.



Acknowledgments

University of Maryland

Drs. Stinchcomb and Hassan lab

Inas Abdallah
Abhay Andar
Danielle Fox
Dana Hammell
William Hedrich
David Nakhla
Juliana Quarterman
Raghu Reddy
Soo Hyeon Shin
Sherin Thomas
Mingming Yu
Paige Zambrana
Qingzhao Zhang

University of Bath

Dr. Begona Delgado-Charro
Dr. Richard Guy

Colorado School of Mines

Dr. Annette Bunge

FDA Office of Generic Drugs

Dr. Sam G. Raney
Dr. Priyanka Ghosh

GCRC staff

Dr. Thomas Franz

Family and Friends

Stinchcomb Lab Posters:

Shukla: 77
Thomas: 83
Zambrana: 95
Zhang: 96

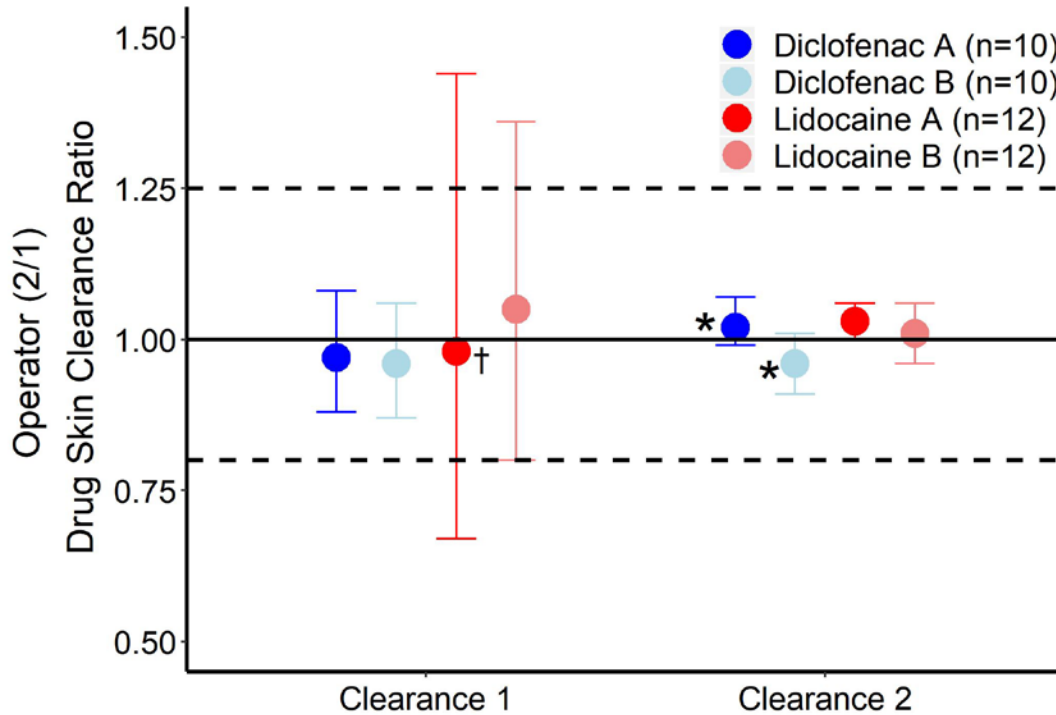


UNIVERSITY *of* MARYLAND
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Supplemental Material



Drug Skin Clearance Ratio



* n = 9

† n = 10

Figure 7. Operator ratio for drug skin clearance from tape strips (geometric mean and 90% confidence interval) for lidocaine and diclofenac clinical study.