In Vitro Evaluation of a Buprenorphine Transdermal Delivery System with Transient Heat Exposure and the Correlation of In Vitro Results with Existing In Vivo Results

Sherin Thomas
PhD Candidate
University of Maryland
June 15, 2018



Possible Effects of Elevated Temperature

1. Drug release from formulation

2. Barrier properties of Stratum Corneum

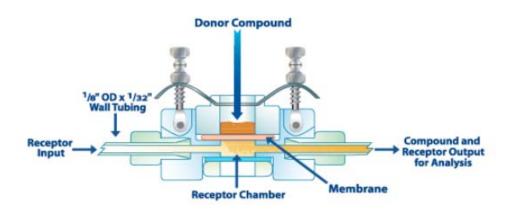
3. Diffusion of solute through skin

4. Rate of dermal clearance

In Vitro Permeation Test (IVPT)





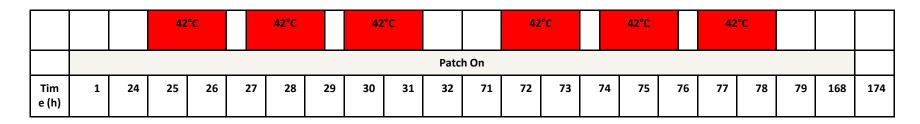


Study design

Baseline Study Arm

	Patch On																				
Time (h)	1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	168	174

Heat Study Arm



In vivo data

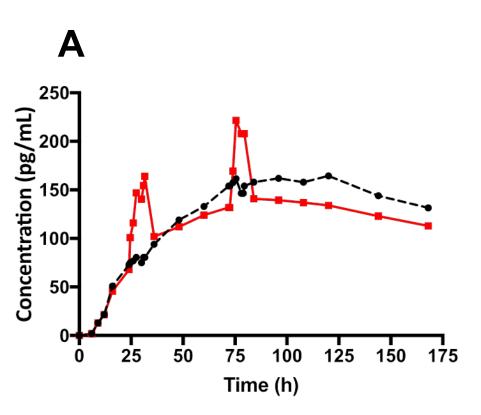


Figure 1. (A) In vivo concentration versus time profile obtained from the Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Review document for BUTRANS® available at Drugs@FDA (n=20).

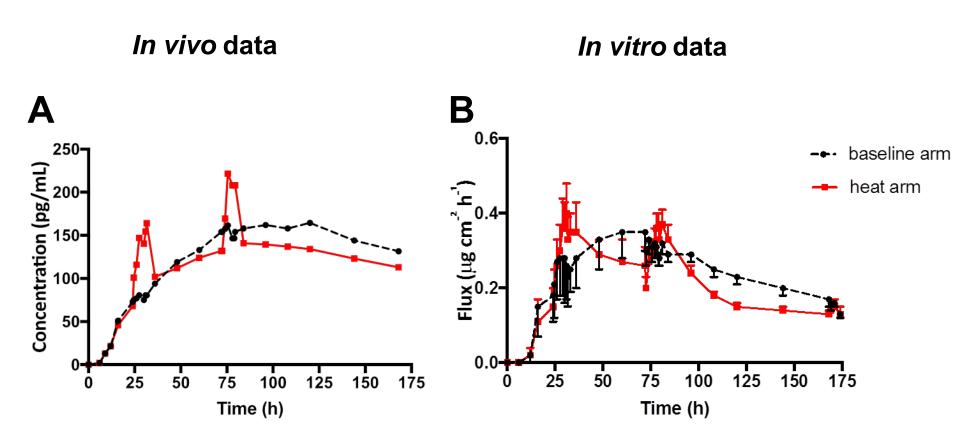
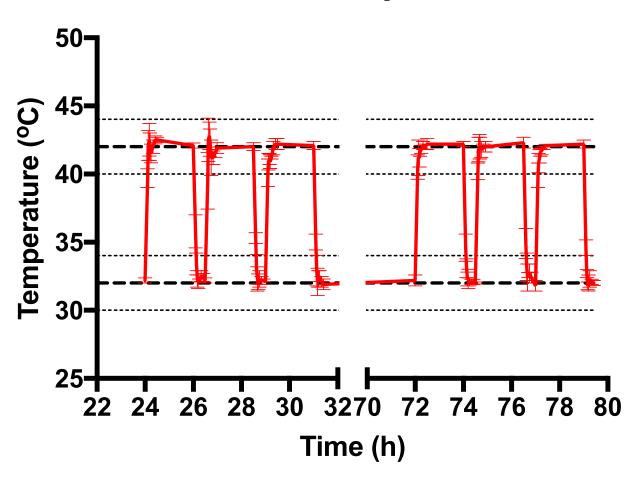


Figure 1. (A) *In vivo* concentration versus time profile obtained from the *Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Review* document for BUTRANS® available at Drugs@FDA (n=20). (B) Flux profile for BUTRANS® (mean ± SD) (n=4 human skin (HS) donor, 4 replicates/donor) from IVPT data

Skin Temperature versus Time

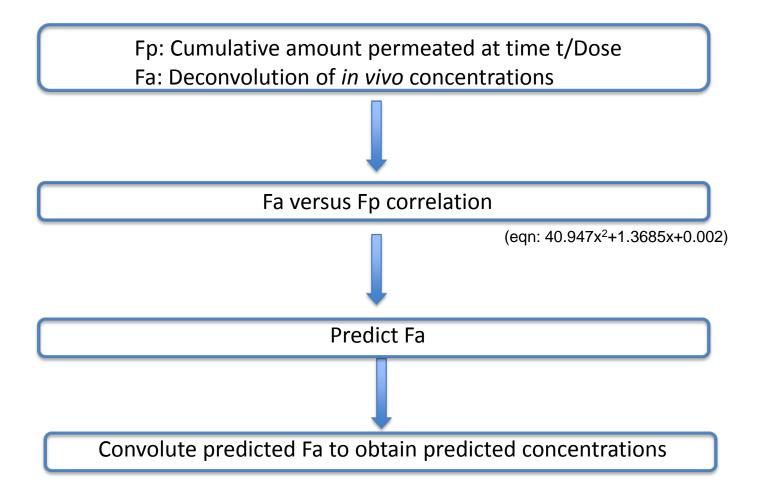
Heat study arm



Heat induced enhancement

	Jmax or Cmax (µg/cm² h or pg/mL)	Baseline Arm (x)	Heat Arm (y)	Enhancement ratio (y/x)	[#] p value
		In viti	ro		
Mean	early heat	0.18 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.07	1.89 (±0.28)	0.0026
(n=4)	late heat	0.32 ± 0.05	0.40 ± 0.07	1.25 (±0.06)	0.0073
		In viv	70		
Mean	early heat	80.5 ± 26.83	164 ± 39.23	2.04 (±0.83)	1
(n=20)	late heat	161.5 ± 42.49	221.5 ± 80.64	1.37 (±0.61)	1

Prediction of Concentration versus Time profile



Observed versus Predicted Profile

Baseline Arm

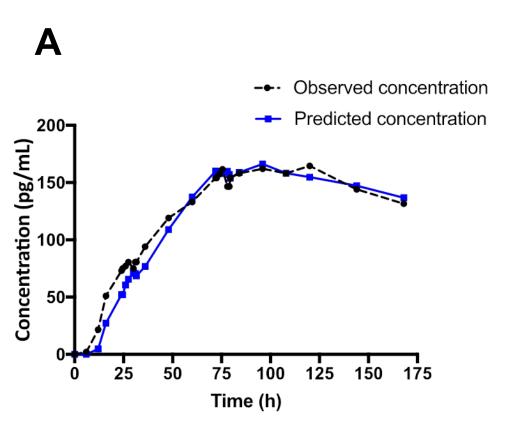


Figure 2. Plot for observed and predicted *in vivo* concentration versus time profiles for baseline arm (A)

Observed versus Predicted Profiles

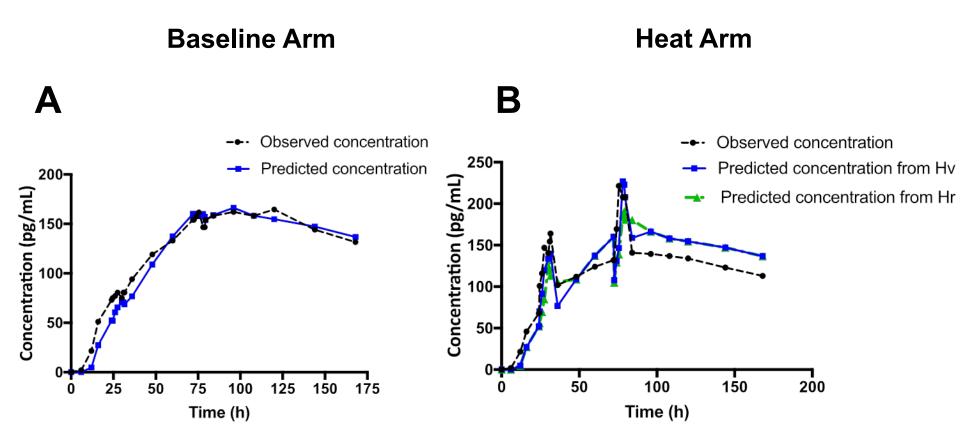


Figure 2. Plot for observed and predicted *in vivo* concentration versus time profiles for baseline arm (A) and heat arm (B).

Hv = Mean heat arm concentration value/Mean baseline arm concentration value

Hr = Mean heat arm flux value/Mean baseline arm flux value

Predicted heat arm concentration = Predicted baseline arm concentration × (Hv or Hr)

% Prediction Error

		AUC _{0-t} (pg*h/mL)		Cmax (pg/mL)						
	Baseline Arm	Heat Arm (Hr)	Heat Arm (Hv)	Baseline Arm	Early Heat (Hr)	Late Heat (Hr)	Early Heat (Hv)	Late Heat (Hv)		
Observed	20848.88	19598.00	19598.00	164.50	164.00	221.50	164.00	221.50		
Predicted	20282.81	20086.99	20979.13	166.31	133.88	194.27	139.78	227.07		
% PE	2.72	-2.50	-7.05	-1.1	19.36	13.83	14.77	-2.51		

Table 2. Predicted vs. observed pharmacokinetic parameters (Cmax and AUC_{0-168h}) as well as percent prediction error (%PE) for baseline arm and heat arm

CONCLUSIONS

- In vitro, an increase in the rate and extent of drug delivery relative to its baseline
- The elevated rate of buprenorphine delivery through the skin did not immediately return to baseline after the external heat source was removed.
- The ratio of heat-induced enhancement for J_{max} in our *in vitro* studies was reasonably consistent with the corresponding enhancement in C_{max} reported in the *in vivo* study.
- The in vivo plasma pharmacokinetic profile of buprenorphine predicted based upon our IVPT study results compares well with the observed results in vivo.
- Our results indicate that an in vitro-in vivo correlation (IVIVC) can be established for buprenorphine TDS, both, under normal temperature conditions and when the TDS is exposed to an elevated temperature.
- The results also suggest that IVPT studies performed under the same conditions
 as those of interest in vivo may have the potential to correlate with and be
 predictive of in vivo results, and may have the utility to evaluate TDS heat effects
 in vitro.

Acknowledgements

PI

Dr. Audra Stinchcomb

Dr. Hazem Hassan

Lab Members

Dana Hammell

Sagar Shukla

Paige Zambrana

Danielle Fox

Qingzhao Zhang

Dr. Soo-Hyeon Shin*

Dr. Abhay Andar*

Dr. Inas Abdallah*

Juliana Quarterman*

Dr. Mingming Yu*

Dr. Raghu Reddy*

Funding

This project was made possible, in part, by the Food and Drug Administration through grant U01FD004955. The views expressed in this presentation do not reflect the official policies of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; nor does any mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organization imply endorsement by the United States Government.

Heat induced enhancement

	Jmax or Cmax (μg/cm² h or pg/mL)	Baseline Arm (x)	Heat Arm (y)	Enhancement ratio (y/x)	#p value
		In vitro			
HS-1	early heat (at 31 h)	0.14 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.02	2.21	0.0003
	late heat (at 78 h)	0.29 ± 0.02	0.37 ± 0.03	1.27	0.0572
HS-2	early heat (at 31 h)	0.52 ± 0.39 (after baseline correction with J at 24h \rightarrow 1.13 \pm 0.17)	0.63 ± 0.30 (after baseline correction with J at 24h \rightarrow 2.02 \pm 0.70)	(ratio obtained using baseline corrected values → 1.57)	0.0483
	late heat (at 79 h)	0.38 ± 0.05	0.38 ± 0.05		0.1922
HS-3	early heat (at 33 h)	0.16 ± 0.04	0.32 ± 0.10	2.00	0.0215
	late heat (at 81 h)	0.26 ± 0.00	0.31 ± 0.01	1.19	0.3242
HS-4	early heat (at 33 h)	0.24 ± 0.01	0.43 ± 0.03	1.79	0.0024
	late heat (at 81 h)	0.33 ± 0.01	0.44 ± 0.03	1.33	0.0206
Mean	early heat (exclude HS-2)	0.18 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.07	1.94 (1.89)	0.0026
	late heat	0.32 ± 0.05	0.40 ± 0.07	1.25	0.0073
		In vivo			
Mean	early heat (at 31.5 h)	80.5 ± 26.83	164 ± 39.23	2.04 (±0.83)	-
	late heat (at 75.5 h)	161.5 ± 42.49	221.5 ± 80.64	1.37 (±0.61)	-

