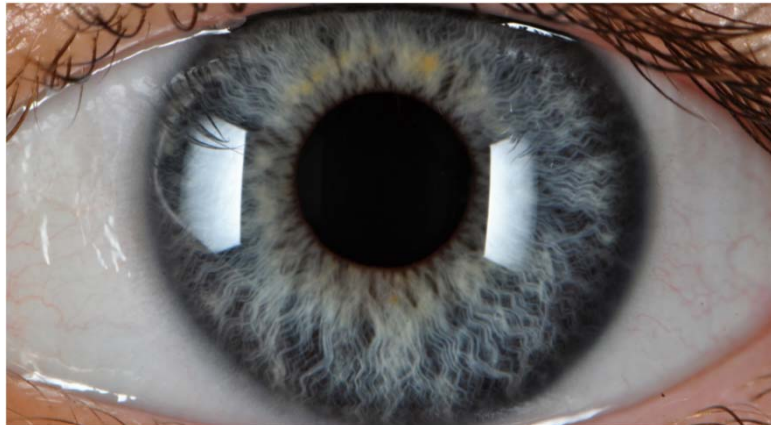




New galenical approaches to reach the anterior segment of the eye



17. Jahreskongress für Klinische Pharmakologie
1. – 2. Oktober 2015, Köln

How to achieve prolonged release ?



Drugs intended for systemic availability

- oral modified release formulations up to 24 hours
 - classical matrix MR products
 - zero-Order release as perfect aim (e.g. OROS®) etc ..
- other prolonged release systems up to several days / weeks
 - transdermal therapeutic systems
 - transdermal depot formulations / implants

Drugs intended for local availability

- locally applied modified release formulations
 - target organ allows such an approach
 - often the difficulty of limited residence time
- sophisticated drug / device combinations
 - anatomy of target organ allows insertion (e.g. vagina)

Systemic availability still remains a safety topic !

Local MR – the “old-fashioned” way



Example pilocarpine: viscous gel

PILOPINE HS®

(pilocarpine hydrochloride ophthalmic gel) 4% -

Each Gram Contains:

Active: pilocarpine hydrochloride 4% (40 mg).

Preservative: benzalkonium chloride 0.008%.

Inactives: carbopol 940, edetate disodium, hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide (to adjust pH) and purified water.

- patient's regular application needed – what does this mean?

Disadvantages in daily life



Daily application of gel

- difficult handling
- especially for the elderly
- visual blurring after administration
- compliance often not the best

Number of days without therapy (out of 365 days)

Age range	Number of days (out of 365)
66 – 74 (n = 695)	118.4 (± 109.9)
75 – 84 (n = 970)	109.5 (± 112.4)
85 + y (n = 775)	109.7 (± 112.7)

Why drug-device combinations ?



Potential reasons for drug-device combinations

- intended local application for locally acting drugs
- intended drug targeting due to
 - improved therapeutic effect when the site of action is difficult to reach
 - improved tolerability when the side-effect pattern constrains regular systemic administration
- necessity to overcome drug substance limitations
 - high-first pass metabolism
 - poor absorption due to solubility problems or molecule size
- therapeutic necessity for (local) prolonged release
 - the-flatter-the-better concept applicable
 - either for systemic or for local administration

Ocusert[®] – prolonged release device



Galenic principle

- a pilocarpine reservoir surrounded by an annular ring for visibility/ handling
- once weekly administration
- at bedtime due to initial blurred vision

Compliance related difficulties

- need for instruction
- need for reliability of the patient
- risk of unaware device loss
- occasional side effect of cutting sensation
- transient blurred vision
- high costs

Therapeutic progress: Ocuser[®]



Approved pilocarpine containing system established since decades

- increased ocular residence
- release at a slow and constant rate
- accurate dosing (contrary to eye drops)
- reduction of systemic absorption
- lower incidence of visual and systemic side-effects
- better patient compliance
- possibility of targeting internal ocular tissues through non-corneal (conjunctival scleral) routes
- no preservatives needed

Device suitable also for other drugs ...

New inserts: what to test prior to FIM?



Interplay of drug and formulation

- In-vitro studies to predict the in-vivo-behaviour in the eye
 - swelling index in physiological buffer over time
 - Scanning Electron Microscopy for morphological characterisation of the surface and to detect crystals
 - drug content
 - content uniformity
 - in-vitro drug release (Franz Cell System)

Animal studies

- comparative biodistribution studies (vs. eye drops)
- experimental model of HA induced glaucoma

Predictive value ? Guideline Recommendation ?

MIGS – better regulatory situation !



Implantable Invasive Glaucoma Surgical Devices

- US – Draft Guidance for Industry recently published

1 **Premarket Studies of Implantable**
2 **Minimally Invasive Glaucoma Surgical**
3 **(MIGS) Devices**

4
5 **Draft Guidance for Industry and**
6 **Food and Drug Administration Staff**

7
8 *DRAFT GUIDANCE*

9 **This draft guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.**

10
11 **Document issued on February 11, 2015.**
12

MIGS – better regulatory situation !



Detailed guidance on tests to be performed in vitro

- **biocompatibility Tests**
 - e.g. cytotoxicity, sensitization, ocular irritation, systemic toxicity, sub-chronic toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, pyrogens testing
 - physico-chemical tests (extractables, hydrolytic stability, leachables, insoluble inorganics)
 - biological response from mechanical failure
 - sample preparation (e.g. polar and non-polar extraction procedure)
- **physical and mechanical testing**
 - validation of dimensional tolerances
 - surface and edge quality
 - structural integrity
 - insertion testing if delivered from an injector system
 - specific tests for coated devices and metallic devices
- **sterility/package integrity; shelf life/shipping stability ... etc**

MIGS – better regulatory situation !



Detailed guidance on clinical testing

- study design
 - 12 to 24 months follow-up prior to submission
 - patients with defined early or moderate open angle glaucoma
 - wash-out phase necessary
- endpoint
 - baseline IOP to be determined after wash-out
 - percentage of patients with reduction of at least 20% mean diurnal IOP from baseline
 - additional analysis prespecified including diurnal fluctuation
- safety outcome
 - hypotony as early (within 2 weeks after surgery) or late adverse event with predefined conditions
 - substantial visual field loss
 - chronic anterior uveitis

Next generation: drug implants



Bimatoprost SR: currently under development

- injector with implant intended for injection into anterior chamber
- sustained-release prostamide-loaded implant
- bioerodible
- to be done at the ophthalmologist's office
- $\tau = 4$ to 6 months

First-in-Class technology of Allergan

Bimatoprost SR: current clinical studies



currently running phase-III-trials

- sponsor: Allergan
- 2 studies in parallel in different regions
- start August 2015 – status: currently recruiting
- 600 patients with open-angle glaucoma/ocular hypertension
- design of :
 - double-blind, double-dummy
 - reference: standard treatment (timolol eye drops)
 - using sham inserts and placebo eye-drops
 - 2 different bimatoprost doses tested
- total duration 20 months
 - 12 months treatment, 8 months follow-up
- primary endpoint: IOP change from baseline over time

Bimatoprost SR: current clinical studies



currently planned phase-III-trial by Allergan

- reference: selective laser trabeculoplasty
- start August 2015 – status: planned
- 160 patients with open-angle glaucoma/ocular hypertension
- design:
 - sham SLT on Day 1 followed by Bimatoprost SR Dose A administered on Day 4, Weeks 16 and 32 in the primary eye
 - SLT on Day 1 followed by Sham Bimatoprost SR administered on Day 4, Weeks 16 and 32 in the other eye
- total duration 20 months
 - 12 months treatment, 8 months follow-up
- primary endpoint: IOP change from baseline over time

New Endpoints introduced



commonly applied endpoints in glaucoma trials

- reduction of intraocular pressure
- visual function (e.g. by Humphrey Field analyser)

alternative approaches discussed since 2008

- FDA is open to use structural endpoints as surrogate ...
- ... asks for proof of predictivity for (future) visual function
- potential advantages
 - more consistent
 - less variable
 - shorter duration of the trials
 - lower costs
 - less trials

Fits into FDA critical path initiative !

New Endpoints introduced



potential alternative methods

- optical coherence tomography (OCT)
 - retinal nerve fibre layer (RNFL): greater sensitivity for progress assumed and correspondence to function expected
- stereoscopic optic disc photography
 - optic disc: changes are strongly predictive for function, but qualitatively only (high level of subjectivity)
- scanning laser polarimetry
 - peripapillary RNFL thickness: structure/function relationship demonstrated
- confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscopy
 - optic disc surface topography: age-related changes in normal control



Concepts in Drug Research and Development

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