



Opportunities for healthy volunteer clinical pharmacology studies in oncology drug development: targeted agents, immunomodulatory agents and beyond

Chirag Patel

Quantitative Clinical Pharmacology

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Evolution of cancer therapy

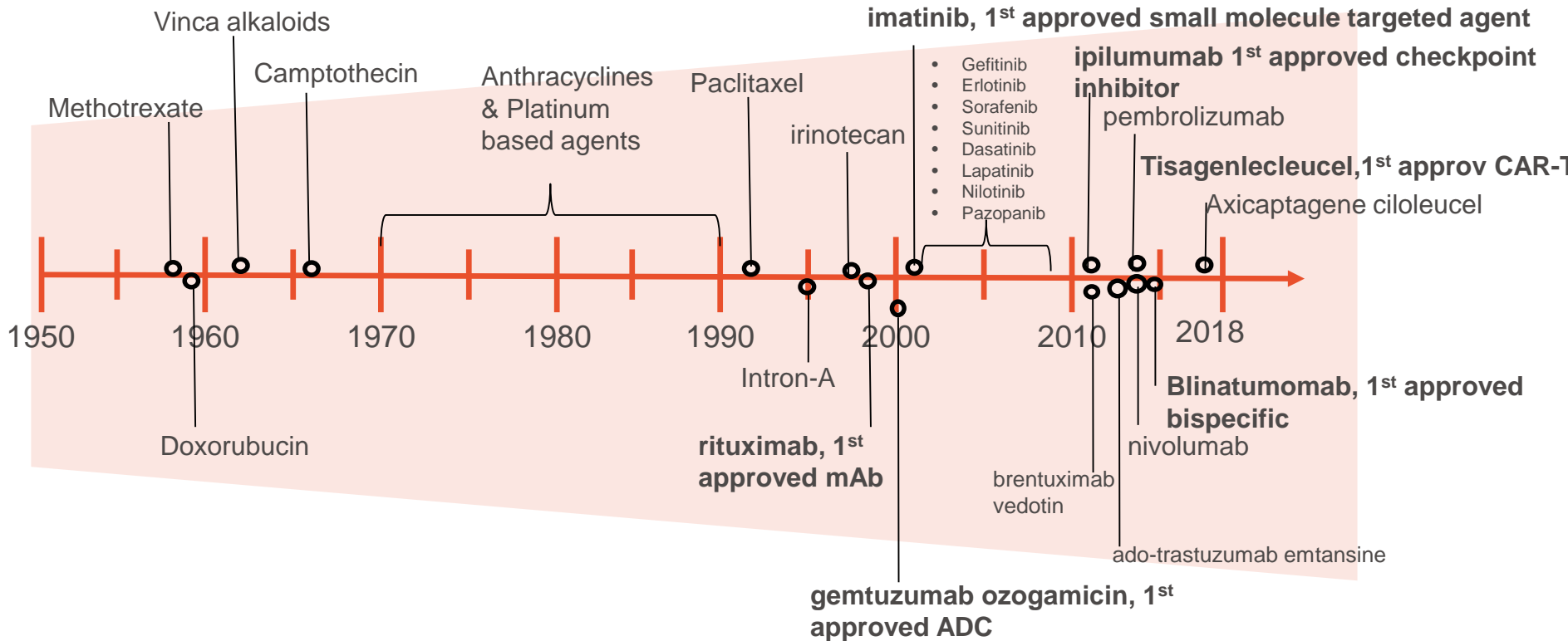
A shift from life-prolonging to potentially curative therapies



Chemotherapeutics

Targeted anti-cancer agents

Targeted small molecules + biologics



Why Healthy Volunteers?

- Improved equipoise through exposure of fewer end-of-life patients to compounds of undetermined efficacy

Richer Data

- **Lower drop-out rates among HVs**
- **Allows for a longer wash-out between doses**
- **Allows for “inconvenient” sampling**

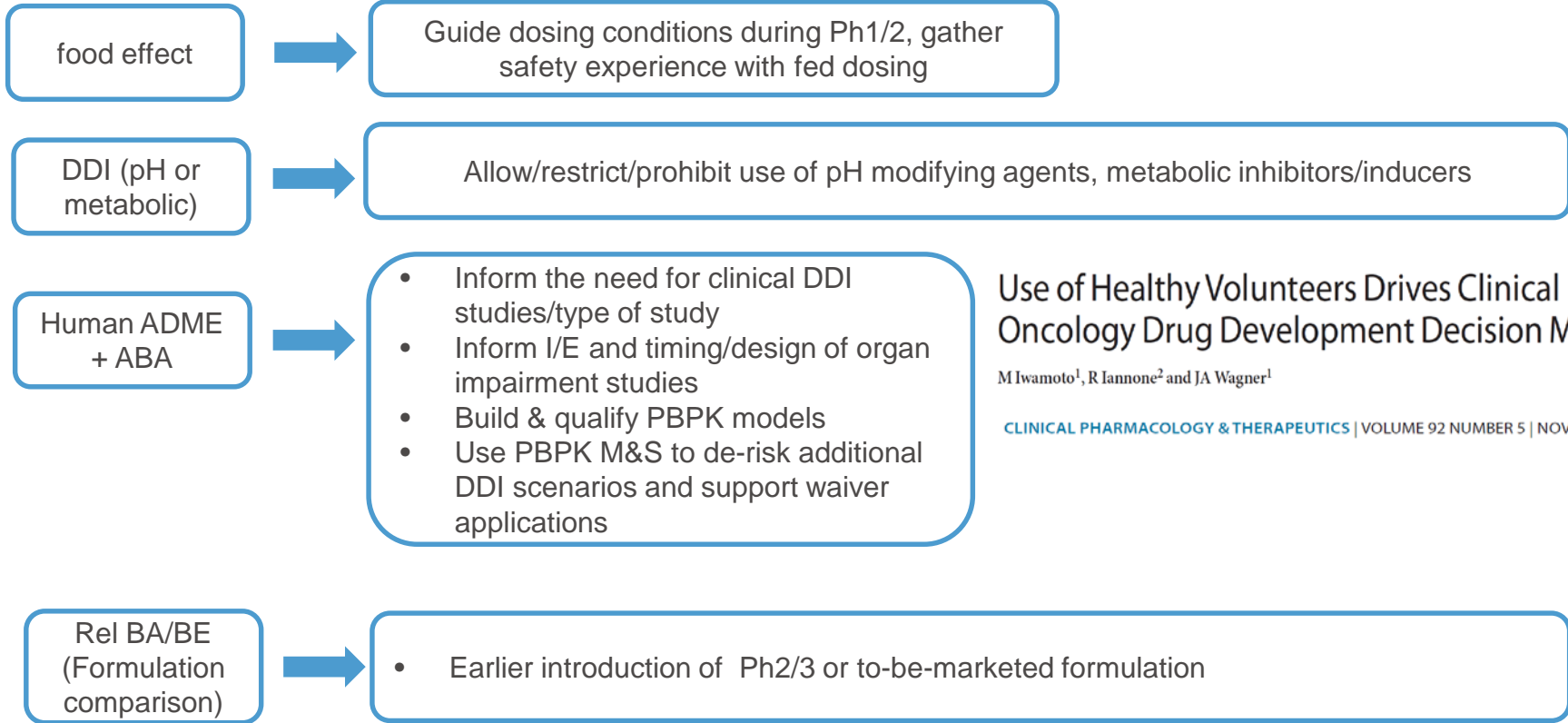
Cleaner Data

- **Homogenous study population**
- **Better compliance among HVs**
- **Lower risk of study deviations**
- **HV studies require fewer sites**
- **“In-house” stay allows for better safety monitoring and quicker response time**

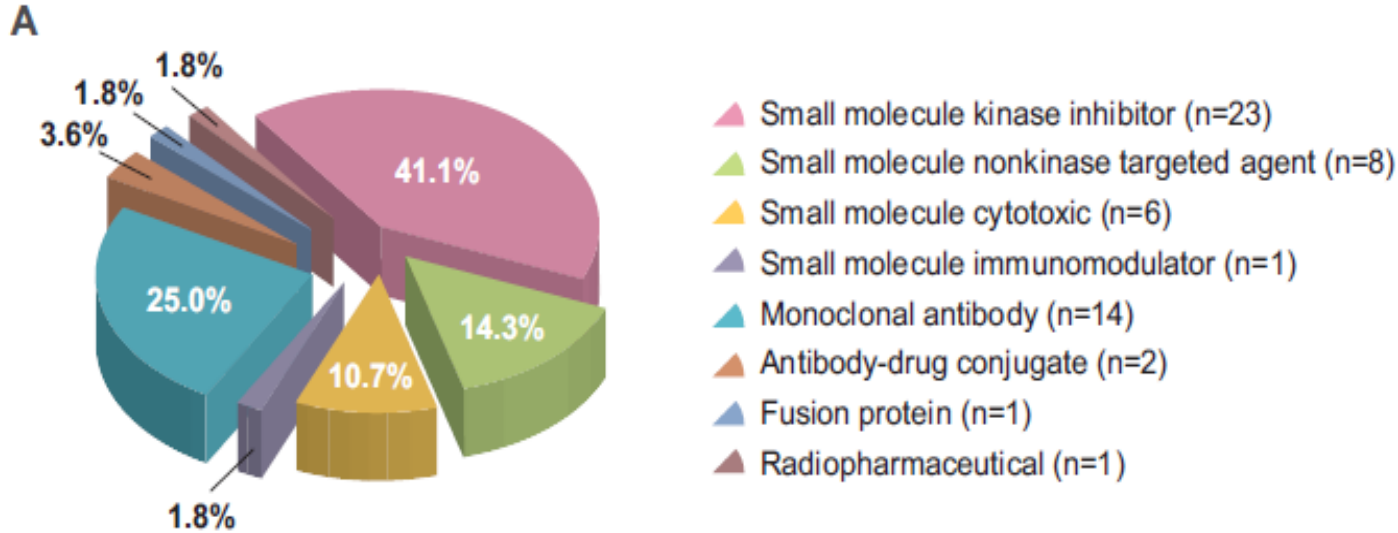
Operational Efficiency

- **Patient studies take longer to enroll**
- **Reduced burden on drug supply**
- **High quality data helps make quicker decisions**
- **Lower cost per subject**

HV studies can accelerate development by helping make timely, well informed, quality decisions



Clinical Pharmacology package at NDA, most extensive for oncology drugs that could be evaluated in HVs



- Small molecules still represent a large proportion (38/56) of NMEs that were approved in last 6 years
- 26 NMEs had used healthy volunteers to conduct clinical pharmacology studies
- Food effect >DDI >QT >Special population (Organ impairment)

Faucette et al, CPT, 2017

Study Design Considerations



Type of Clinical Pharmacology study	Number of doses if dosed to HVs	Dose of investigational agent
ADME	1 dose	May be conducted at a dose lower than the clinical dose depending upon dose-linearity & potential for saturation of metabolic pathways
QTc	1 dose	Preferably @clinical dose, rarely suprathapeutic
BA/BE/comparability	2 doses	Preferably @clinical dose
Food Effect	2 doses	Preferably @clinical dose
DDIs	2 doses	@clinical dose (for induction DDI), lower dose may be considered if large DDI expected (for inhibition DDI)
Organ impairment	1 dose	Lower dose may be considered
Ethnicity bridging	1 dose	Preferably @clinical dose, lower dose may be considered

Targeted agents: Most studies used the approved dose in HVs

TKI

Alectinib
Axitinib
Bosutinib
Dasatinib
Neratinib
Gefitinib
Lapatinib
Lenvatinib
Everolimus
Temozolomide

Dual TKI

Sorafenib
regorafenib

Serine threonine KI

Palbociclib

Lipid KI

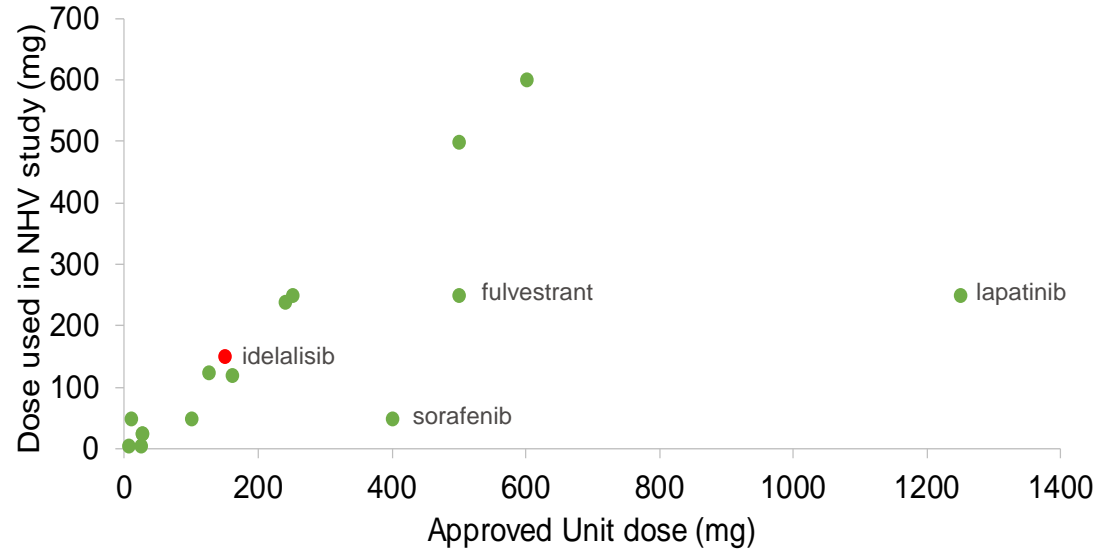
Idelalisib

Hormonal

exemestane
Fulvestrant
enzalutamide

mAb

trastuzumab
bevacizumab



- Up to 2 doses of the investigational agent administered with a reasonable wash-out (typically $\sim 5 t_{1/2}$) between doses
- Most common AEs: headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- No SAEs, except in Idelalisib study in which idelalisib administered as multiple dose (150 mg BID)

Immunomodulators: Mifamurtide (liposomal MTP-PE)

- Stimulates innate immune response to elicit anti-tumor effects (activator of macrophage tumoricidal activity)
- Approved in the EU, Switzerland and other regions indicated in children, adolescents and young adults for treatment of high-grade resectable non-metastatic osteosarcoma (**an orphan disease indication**), post surgical resection in combination with multiagent chemotherapy
- Approved dose 2 mg/m² (approx. 4 mg), IV infusion

A pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and electrocardiographic study of liposomal mifamurtide (L-MTP-PE) in healthy adult volunteers

Karthik Venkatakrishnan • William G. Kramer • Timothy W. Synold • Daniel B. Goodman • Evin Sides III • Cristina Oliva

BJCP British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of liposomal mifamurtide in adult volunteers with mild or moderate hepatic impairment

Karthik Venkatakrishnan,¹ Yi Liu,² Dennis Noe,¹ Jalme Mertz,¹ Michael Bargfrede,¹ Thomas Marbury,³ Kambiz Farbakhsh,⁴ Cristina Oliva⁵ & Ashley Milton¹

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Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of liposomal mifamurtide in adult volunteers with mild or moderate renal impairment

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Safety profile of mifarmutide in HVs and Associated Risk Mitigation Strategy

AEs	RI (n=33)	HI (n=37)	QTc (n=21)
#Grade 3 AEs	0	0	1 (syncope)
Chills	70%	70%	71%
Headache	58%	73%	86%
hypotension	48%	16%	-
Vomiting	42%	27%	29%
Pyrexia	39%	35%	43%
Tachycardia	39%	32%	67%
Nausea	36%	41%	52%
Orthostatic hypotension	30%	38%	-

Risk Mitigation and Safety Management

- Inclusion/Exclusion:
 - excluded subjects with rheumatoid arthritis
 - excluded subjects with atherosclerosis
- IV fluids to treat/manage dehydration/ hypotension
- Close monitoring of BP
- Tylenol for headache (couldn't use ibuprofen since it would interfere with PD)

Immunomodulators: Lenalidomide and pomalidomide



- Lenalidomide: 25 mg QD; Pomalidomide: 4 mg QD
- These agents are not free of certain severe AEs (embryo-fetal tox, hematologic toxicity and venous and arterial thromboembolism) and yet with appropriate I/E criteria, and risk mitigation these agents have been evaluated in HVs

Evaluation of Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Interactions when Lenalidomide is Co-administered with Warfarin in a Randomized Clinical Trial Setting

Daniel Weiss¹ · Robert Knight¹ · Simon Zhou¹ · Maria Palmisano¹ · Nianhang Chen¹

Distribution of Lenalidomide Into Semen of Healthy Men After Multiple Oral Doses

Nianhang Chen, PhD, Henry Lau, PhD, Somesh Choudhury, PhD, Xiaomin Wang, PhD, Mahmoud Assaf, MS, and Oscar L. Laskin, MD, FCP

Lenalidomide at Therapeutic and Supratherapeutic Doses Does Not Prolong QTc Intervals in the Thorough QTc Study Conducted in Healthy Men

Nianhang Chen, PhD, Yinye Liangang Liu, Josephine Reyes, Mahmoud S. Assaf, Claudia Kasserra, Simon Zhou and Maria Palmisano, Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Celgene Corporation, Summit, NJ, USA

A Phase 1, double-blind, 4-period crossover study to investigate the effects of pomalidomide on QT interval in healthy male subjects

Sabiha A. Mondal¹ · Mahmoud Assaf² · Liangang Liu² · Edward O'...

Pomalidomide: Evaluation of Cytochrome P450 and Transporter-Mediated Drug-Drug Interaction Potential In Vitro and in Healthy Subjects

Claudia Kasserra, PhD, Mahmoud Assaf, MS, MBA, Matthew Hoffmann, PhD, Yan Li, PhD, Liangang Liu, PhD, Xiaomin Wang, PhD, Gondi Kumar, PhD, and Maria Palmisano, MD

Immunomodulators: recombinant interferon- α (IFN- α)

- IFN- α is a potent immunocytokine, approved for treatment of Hep C, hairy cell leukemia, malignant melanoma, follicular lymphoma
- Key Mitigations :
 - Excluded pts wit immunologic disorders: RA, psoriasis, sarcoidosis
 - Prior IFN treatment, exposure to live vaccines, active viral or bacterial infection
 - Oral temp, HR and BP measured every 2h

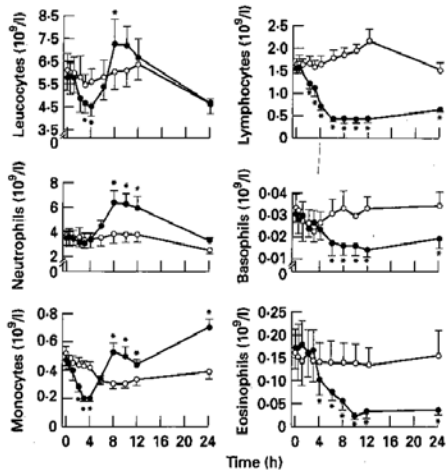


Fig. 1. Effects of IFN- α (5×10^6 U/m²) (●) or saline (○) on differential leucocyte counts. Values are mean \pm s.e.m. * $P < 0.05$ versus the corresponding value of the control study.

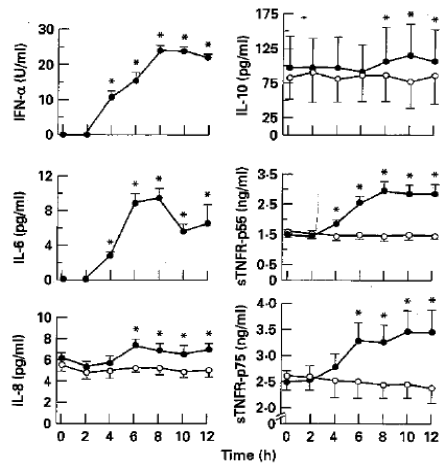
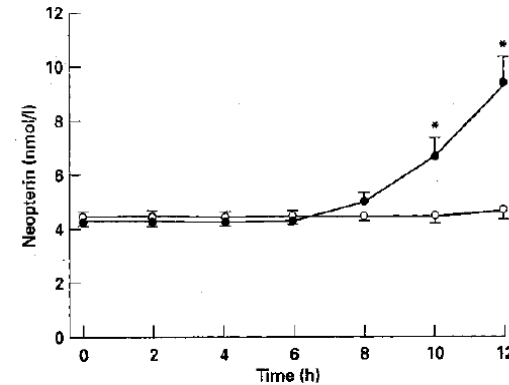


Fig. 4. Effects of IFN- α (5×10^6 U/m²) (●) or saline (○) on plasma concentrations of cytokines (IFN- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, sTNFR-p55, sTNFR-p75). Values are mean \pm s.e.m. On the control day, concentrations of IFN- α and IL-6 were below the detection limit in all subjects. * $P < 0.05$ versus the corresponding value of the control study.



Corsmitt et al, *Clinical and Experimental Immunology*, 1997

- AEs and safety management
 - Flu-like symptoms (severe) \rightarrow close monitoring of body temp
 - Pyrexia, chills and headache \rightarrow Tylenol
 - Back and abdominal pain \rightarrow Tylenol
 - No AEs or lab findings resulted in significant sequelae

NHV Task force: Systematic evaluation via cross-functional collaboration to make an informed decision

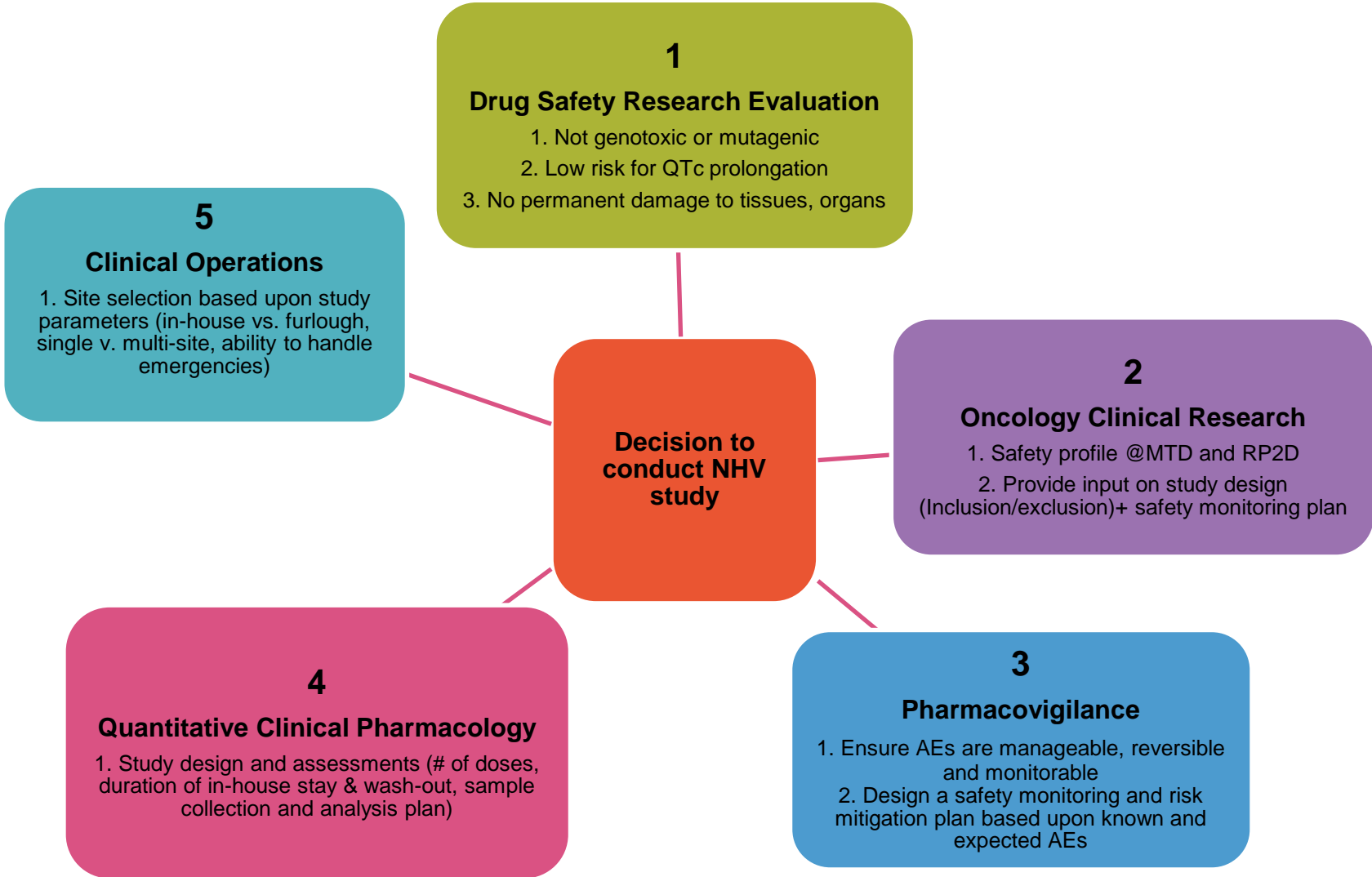


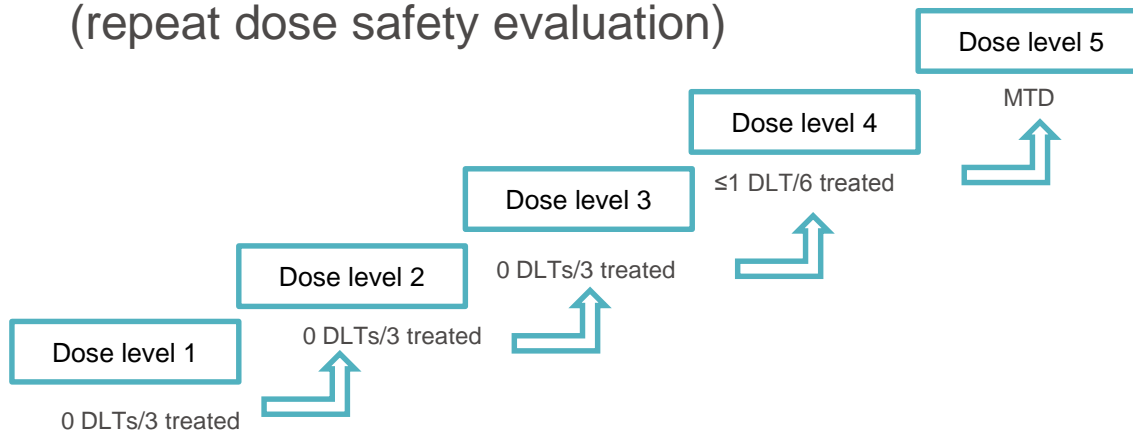
Illustration of this approach: TAK117

- Investigational PI3K α inhibitor
- High PK variability (>100%CV) in cancer patients
- Urgent need to understand the sources of PK variability/FE
- Three part study (*abstract# P11-110, ASCPT Annual Meeting 2017*):
 - Part 1: relative BA (formulation bridging)
 - Part 2: Food effect
 - Part 3: pH DDI
- Projected timelines (FPI to top line data)
 - Cancer patients: 2-3 yr
 - NHVs: ~6 months
- Actual timelines in NHV: 4.5 months
- Food \uparrow oral BA and \downarrow PK variability supporting the use of fed dosing condition for future TAK117 studies
- No SAEs, all AEs were mild (Gr 1) and resolved within 2-3 days

Criteria	
Non-mutagenic	✓
Non-genotoxic	✓
Low risk for QT prolongation (hERG + telemetry data)	✓
Does not cause hemolysis	✓
AEs manageable, reversible and monitorable	✓
Safety profile @MTD & RP2D	✓
Single dose safety profile	X

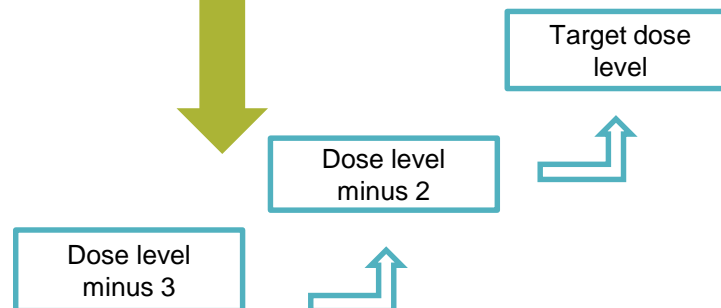
One approach to collecting single dose safety profile of an investigational anti-cancer agent

FIH dose escalation in **patients** (repeat dose safety evaluation)



- Multiple dose safety/tolerability
- Development of a safety monitoring and risk mitigation strategy
- Consider collecting single dose safety profile in patients if feasible

Conduct a **single dose** “mini” escalation in **healthy volunteers**



- Collect safety/PK, biomarker in all dose levels
- Assess duration & reversibility of AEs
- Define a safe dose for healthy volunteers

Key Takeaways

- Utilizing HVs provide benefit across dimension of quality, cost and time; however prospective planning and cross functional collaboration is key to success

Some options to consider:

- Adjusting IND enabling GLP tox/safety pharmacology studies + conducting single dose tox studies to understand reversibility and monitorability of AEs
- Collecting single dose safety data in patients in early clinical studies
- Conduct a “mini” single dose escalation in HVs to understand the risk and safety profile (duration and reversibility of AE), when uncertainty exists regarding single dose safety/tolerability profile
- For next generation IO agents, modality, MoA, duration/extent of immune activation need to be considered
- Develop a risk mitigation and safety management plan and ensure it is appropriately communicated to HVs

Healthy Volunteer Task Force @Takeda

- Heather Stein (Global Patient Safety Evaluation)
- Karthik Venkatakrishnan (Quantitative Clinical Pharmacology)
- Alice Choi (Early Clinical Operations)
- Sean Ottinger (Drug Safety Evaluation)



Takeda Pharmaceuticals International Co.