

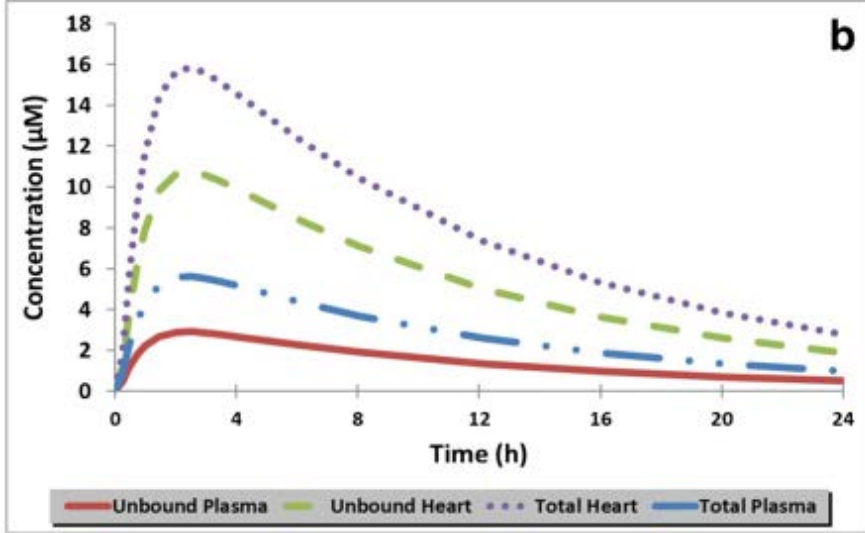
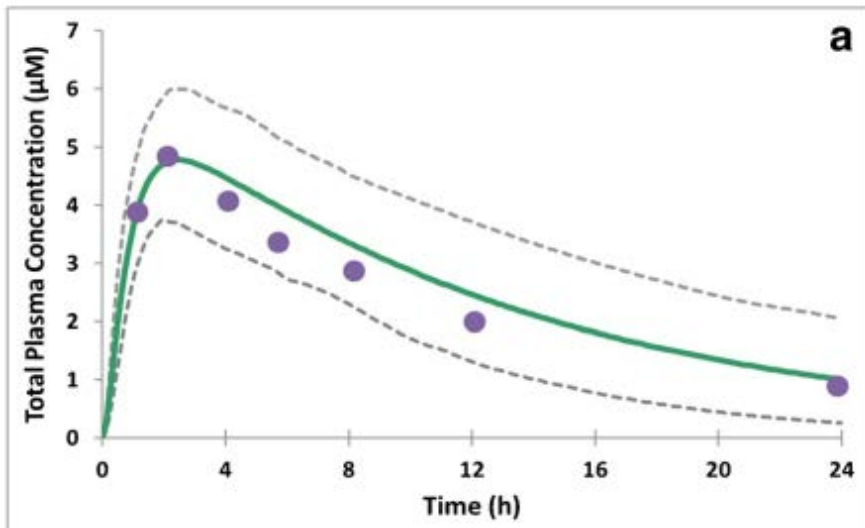
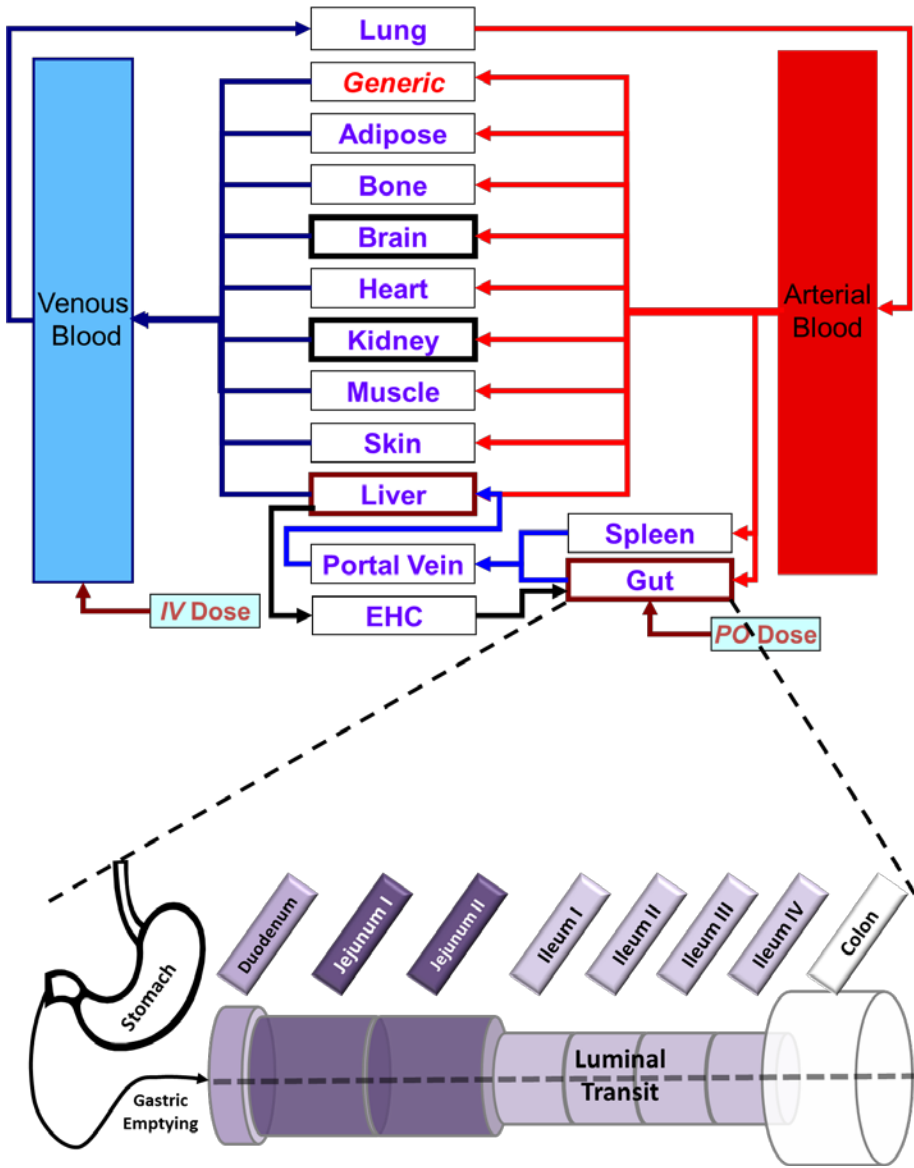
Assessing the role of local heart tissue concentration in bottom-up mechanistic prediction of QT prolongation by moxifloxacin using PBPK-QSTS modeling

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Objectives

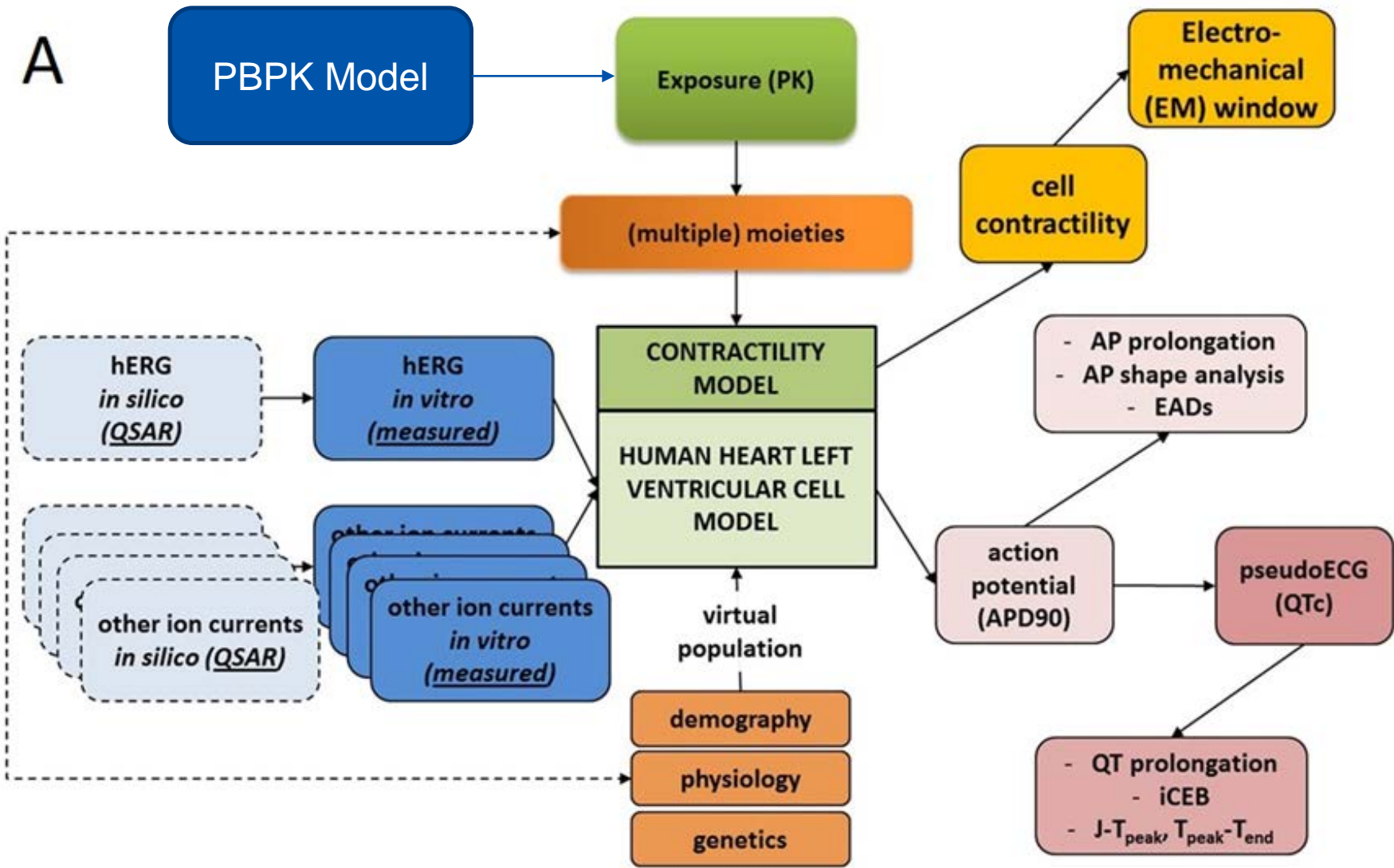
1. Bottom up prediction of QT prolongation and TdP risk for moxifloxacin (MOXI)
2. Estimate the relevant exposure in bio-phase
3. Translate *in vitro* hERG IC₅₀ to clinical ECG level with QSTS model
4. To study the impact of uncertainty/lab-to-lab variability in *in vitro* hERG IC₅₀ value on model outcome
5. To verify the model performance to simulate the torsade de pointes (TdP) event

PBPK Model including Mechanistic Absorption model

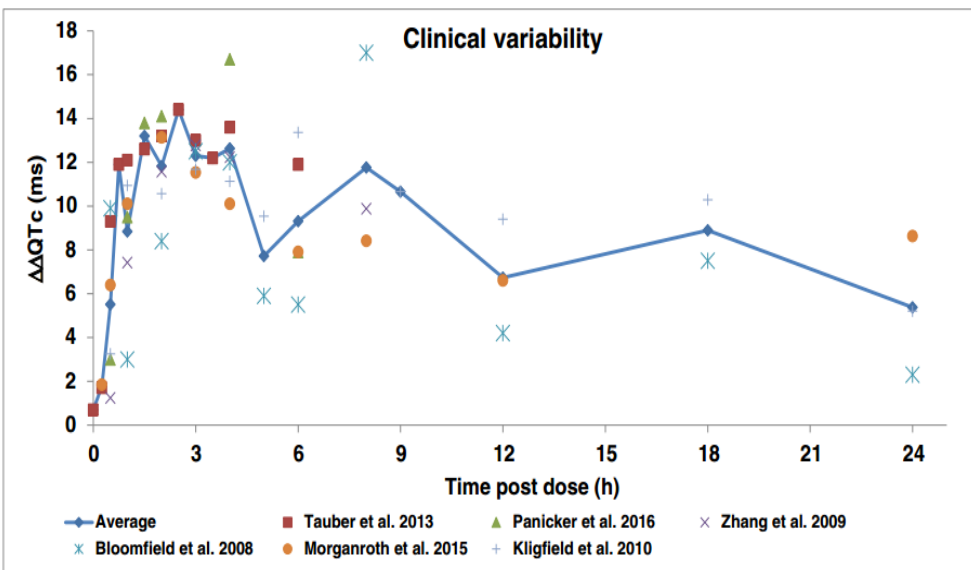


PBPK-QSTS Approach for QT prolongation/TdP risk assessment

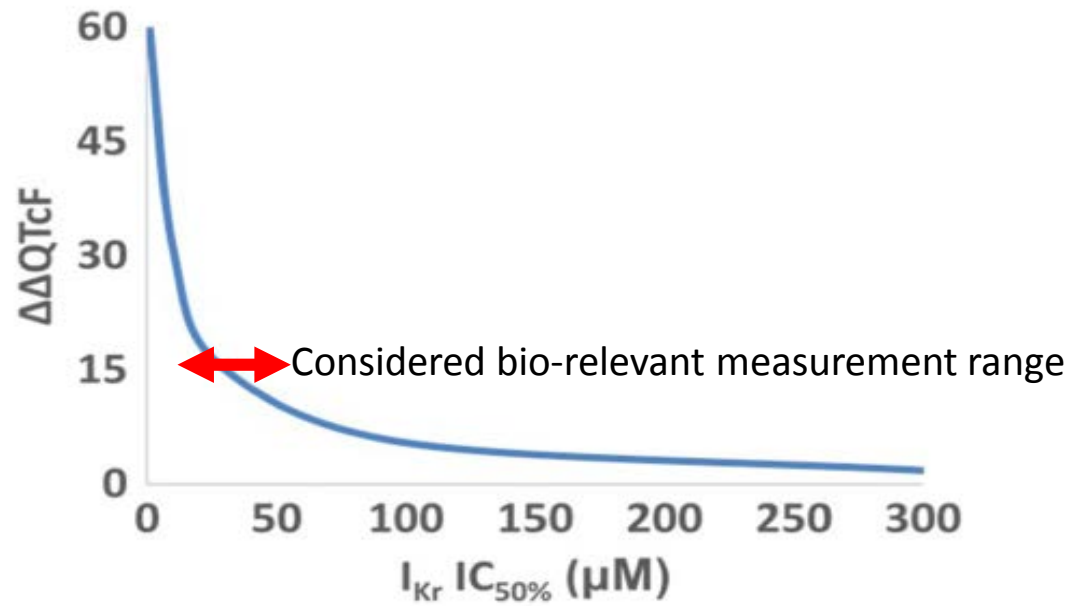
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What is reference point?



Variability in reported QT prolongation after 400mg Moxifloxacin oral dose

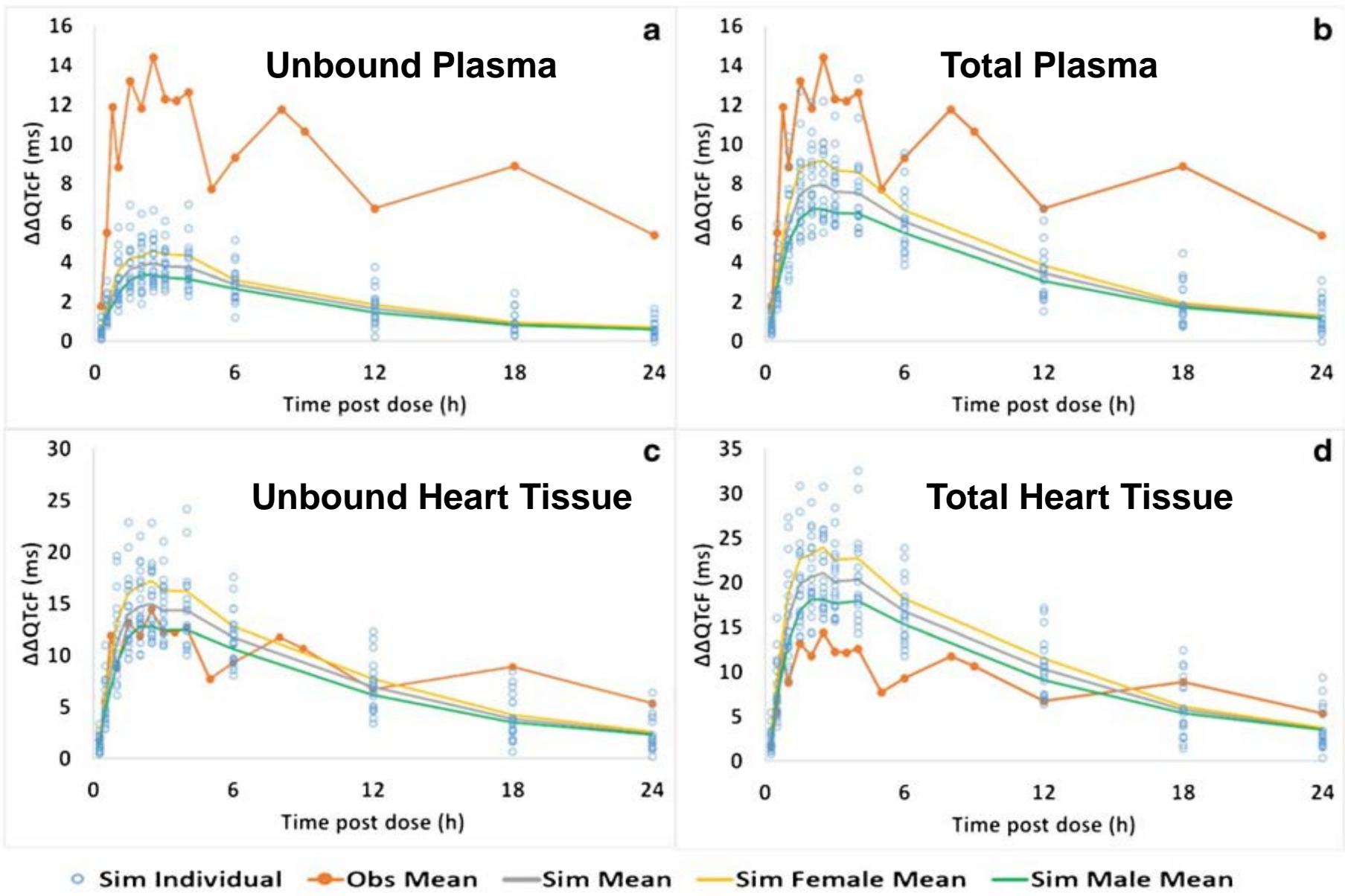


Impact on in vitro hERG IC50 on model outcomes

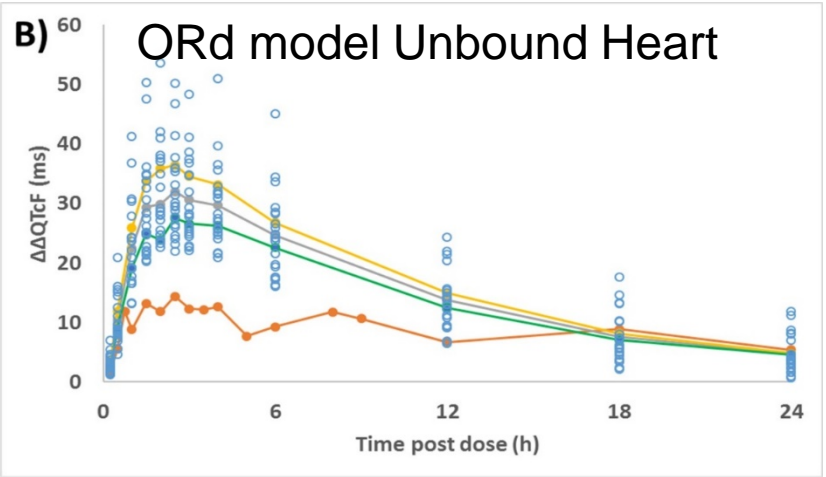
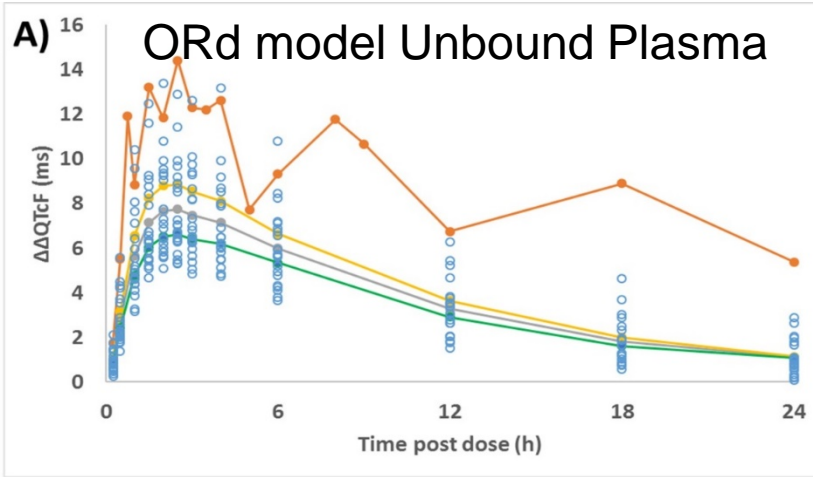
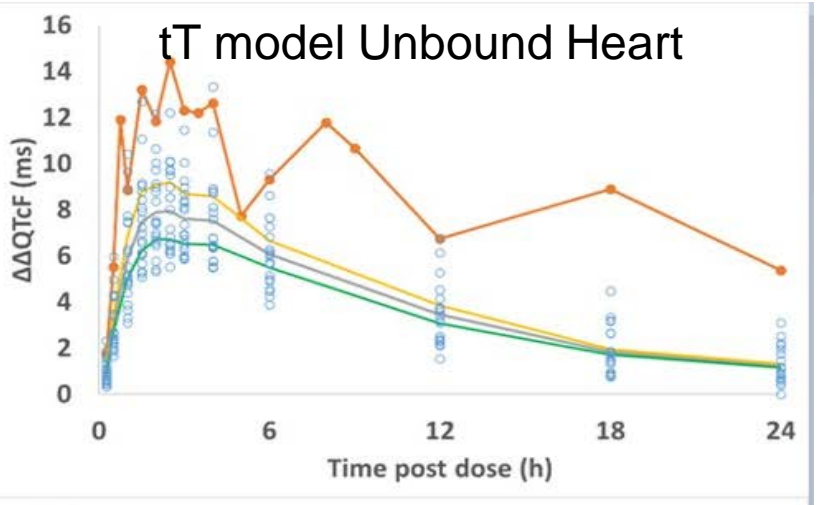
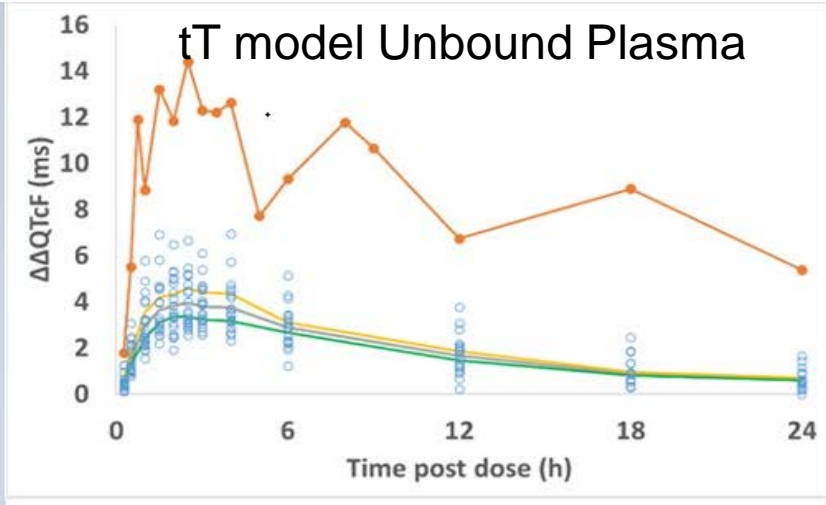
Uncertainty/variability in in vitro input could affect interpretation

Strong need to standardise or select a common reference *in vitro* protocol to move forward

Predicted QT prolongation with various bio-phase inputs



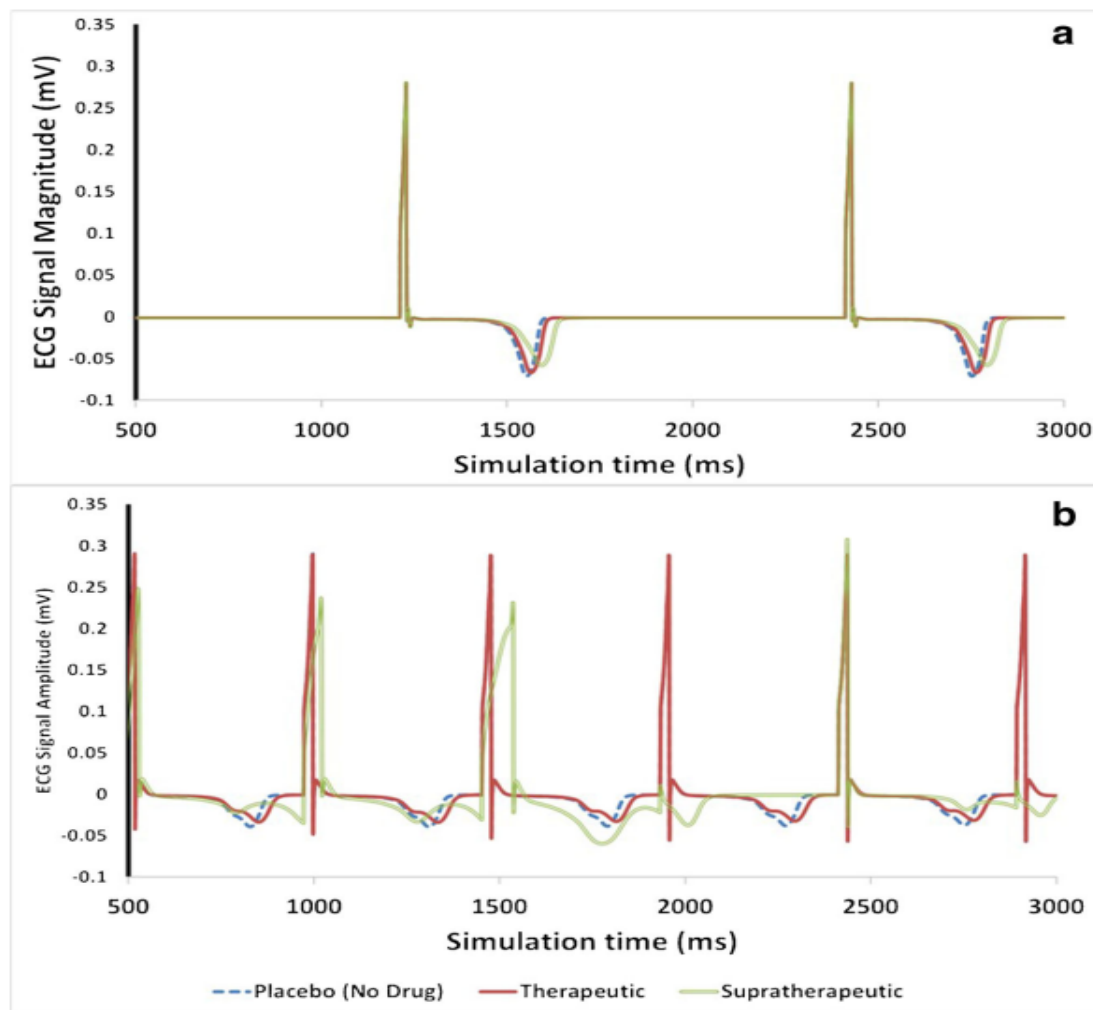
Impact of QST model selection



○ Sim Individual ● Obs Mean — Sim Mean — Sim Female Mean — Sim Male Mean

- ten Tusscher 2006 model shows unbound heart tissue exposure as bio-relevant
- O'hara-Rudy 2011 model shows total plasma exposure as bio-relevant

TdP is multi-factorial event



Simulated pseudoECG traces after therapeutic (red thick line), supra-therapeutic (double green continuous line) exposure of MOXI to

(A) healthy physiology

AND

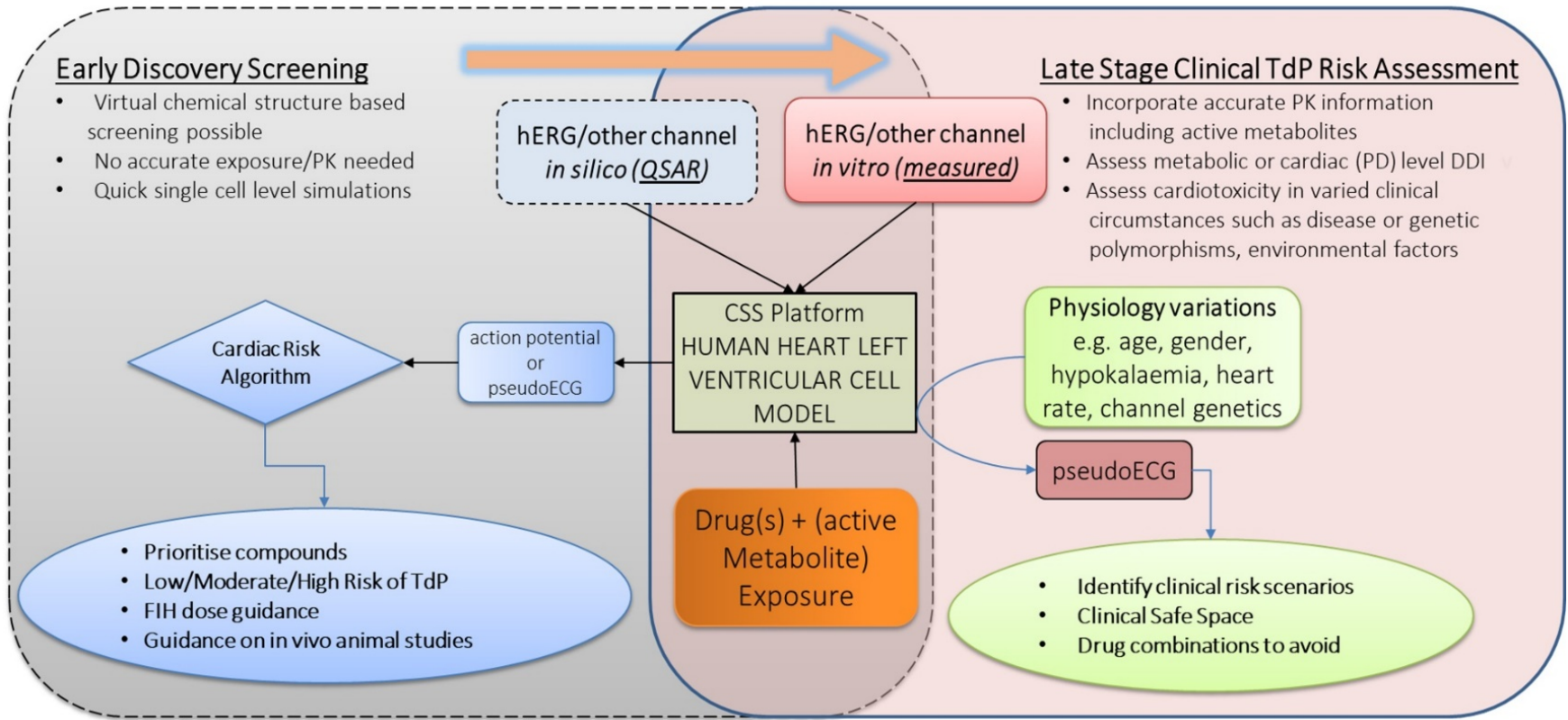
(B) with tachycardia and hypokalaemia

FAERS database mining indicates almost all TdP cases where MOXI was involved were multi-factorial and TdP occurred when combined with other risk factors e.g. hypokalemia and abnormal heart rate.

Towards Bridging Translational Gap in Cardiotoxicity Prediction: an Application of Progressive Cardiac Risk Assessment Strategy in TdP Risk Assessment of Moxifloxacin

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Increasing clinical knowledge of the drug, more model verification and confidence in prediction

Reducing model assumptions and uncertainty

Quantitative approach for cardiac risk assessment and interpretation in tuberculosis drug development

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THANK YOU