

Midazolam Measurement and Modelling using Matrix Samplers (The 4M's Study)

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Importance of getting the dose right

“To ensure that drug efficacy is optimised for every age category and.....

....ensure that dose selection is associated with an acceptable safety margin across the predicted range of drug exposures”

Background

Unlicensed and off label use of medicines in children very common

European examples of unlicensed and off label prescribing for children

Reference	Prescribing site	Unlicensed (%)	Off label (%)	Unlicensed and off label (%)
<i>t'Jong et al⁷</i>	ICUs	54.0	17.8	71.8
<i>Conroy et al⁸</i>	Wards	7.0	39.0	46.0
<i>Chalumeau et al⁹</i>	Outpatients	4.0	29.0	33.0
<i>McIntyre et al¹⁰</i>	General practice	0.3	10.5	10.8

ICUs, intensive care units.

Risks: (i) Reduced Efficacy (ii) Toxicity

Why is data on drug dosing in children so poor?

Lack of Engagement by Pharmaceutical Industry

- Economics
- Too difficult



Left to Paediatricians
=> “guesstimate” correct doses

PK-PD studies & Drug licensing

Pediatric Study Decision Tree

Reasonable to assume (pediatrics vs adults)
✓ similar disease progression?
✓ similar response to intervention?

NO

YES TO BOTH

•Conduct PK studies
•Conduct safety/efficacy trials*

Reasonable to assume similar
concentration-response (C-R)
in pediatrics and adults?

NO

NO

YES

Is there a PD measurement**
that can be used to predict
efficacy?

•Conduct PK studies to
achieve levels similar to adults
•Conduct safety trials

YES

•Conduct PK/PD studies to get
C-R for PD measurement
•Conduct PK studies to achieve
target concentrations based on C-R
•Conduct safety trials

Disease only
occurs in children

Similar disease
process in adults &
children

Guidance for Industry

Exposure-Response Relationships — Study
Design, Data Analysis, and Regulatory
Applications

The Problem: Performing PK Studies

PK studies in children beset with ethical and technical challenges.

PK studies in children require

- (i) Relatively large volumes of blood
- (ii) Repeated vene-puncture to obtain blood

Together (i) & (ii) are generally unacceptable to parents, researchers and ethics committees

‘POP-PK’ modelling techniques partly resolve the issue of obtaining multiple samples from patients for PK studies

EMA Guidelines

- 'Per individual, the trial-related blood loss (including any losses in the manoeuvre) should not exceed 3 % of the total blood volume during a period of four weeks and should not exceed 1 % at any single time' *
- Deviations from these recommendations must be justified
 - In neonates the total volume of blood is estimated at 80 to 90 ml/kg body weight
 - 3 % corresponds to 2.4 to 2.7 ml blood per kg body weight

**Doc. Ref. EMEA/536810/2008*

PK studies in Infants & Children: Is DBS the answer?

- **DBS sampling** : Potential to overcome many of the practical and ethical issues surrounding blood sampling in children.
- **'CUBS' Study**: Caffeine PK study in neonates using DBS Methodology



Main issues

- High proportion of spoilt samples
- Haematocrit bias

VAMS tips and 4Ms study



The 4Ms Study: Why Midazolam ?

- Used in children => ICU and peri-operatively
 - sedative, anxiolytic & amnesic agent
- Side effects => cardio-respiratory depression, withdrawal symptoms => Increased morbidity and mortality

Have we got the dose of Midazolam right for children ?

**Ince et al => Suggests critical illness alters Midazolam PK
? Due to SIRS*

Study Hypotheses

1. *Critical illness alters midazolam PK*
2. *In children administered IV drug VAMS tips and traditional wet samples provide equivalent blood Midazolam and 1-OH Midazolam (active metabolite) concentration measurements*

Patient Population and Blood Sampling

- Children between 1 month and 16 years, administered IV Midazolam (Bolus dose +/- Continuous infusion)

- Blood Sampling:
 1. *Opportunistic samples: Extra blood collected when sampling blood for routine clinical tests*
 2. *Scavenged samples: Blood collected for routine clinical laboratory tests but no longer needed*
 3. *An extra blood sample for research purposes*

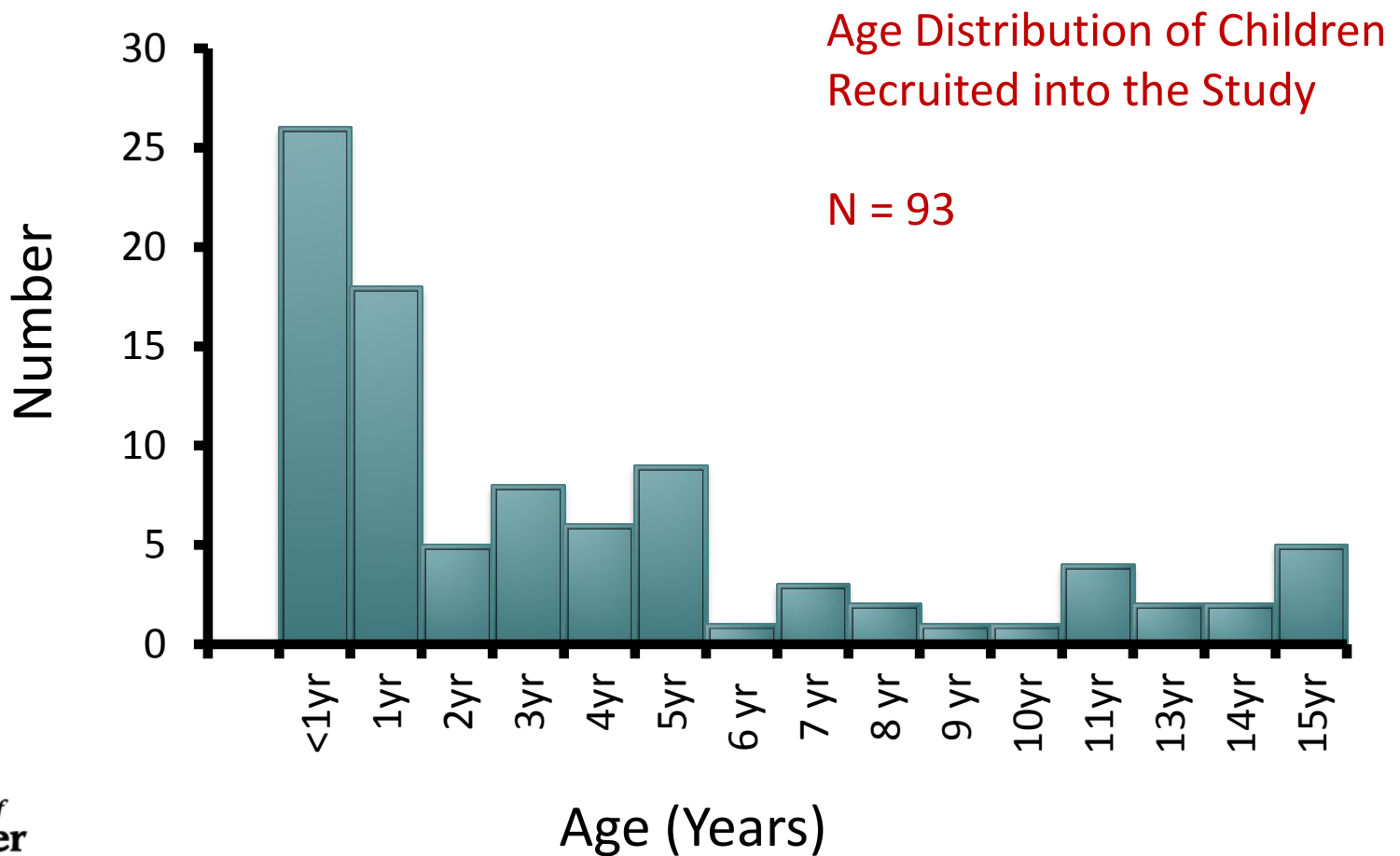
All blood collected in EDTA tubes prior to adsorption onto VAMS tips

Blood adsorbed onto 3 different VAMS tips for each PK time point

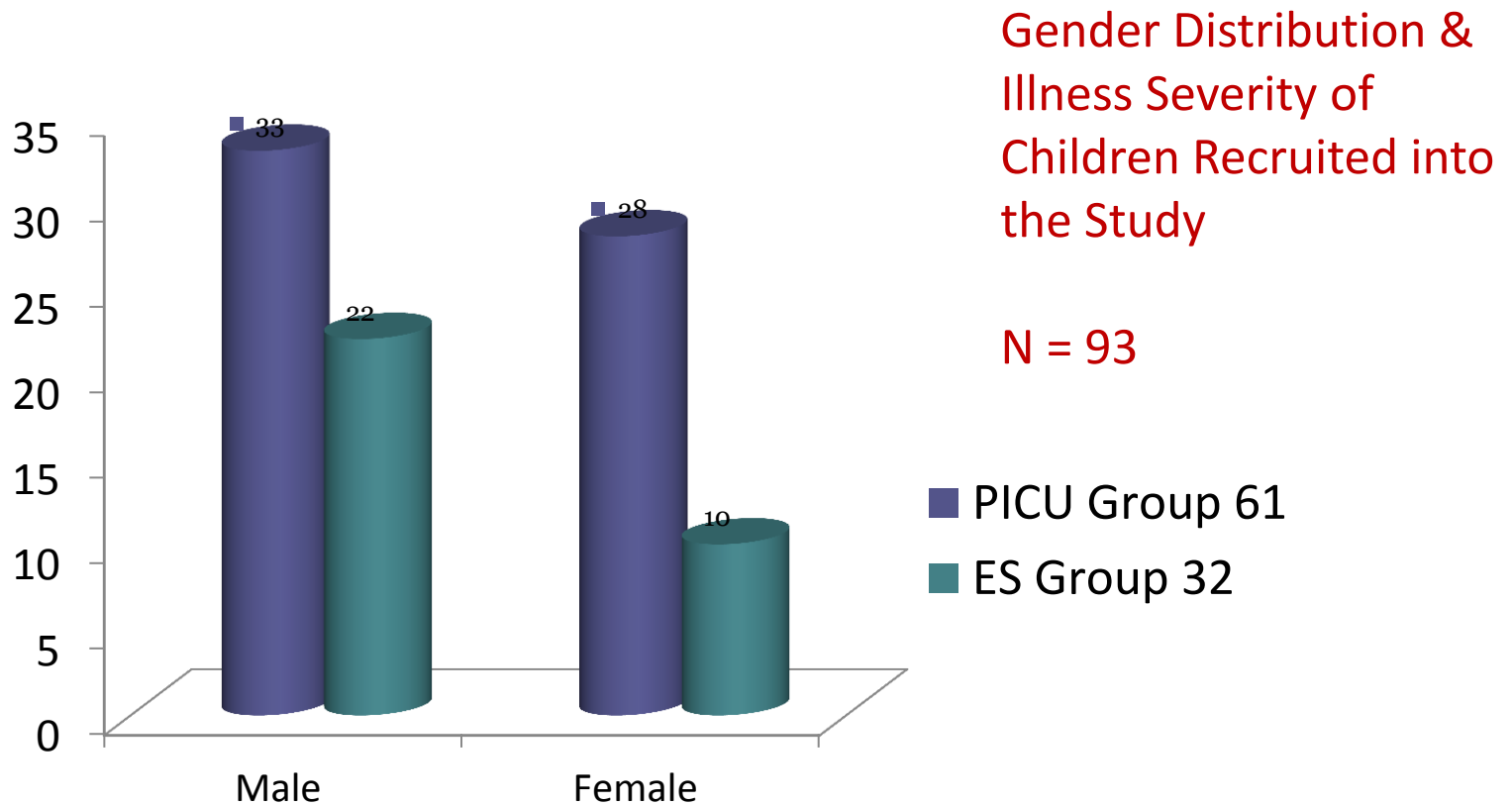
Study Blood Sample Management

- VAMS tips stored in bespoke cartridges containing desiccants at room temperature
- Wet blood samples stored in dedicated study freezer at -20°C
- Samples stored on clinical site for up to 90 days prior to assay at GSK laboratories (Ware, UK)
- Blood midazolam and 1-OH Midazolam concentrations are analysed by HPLC / MS

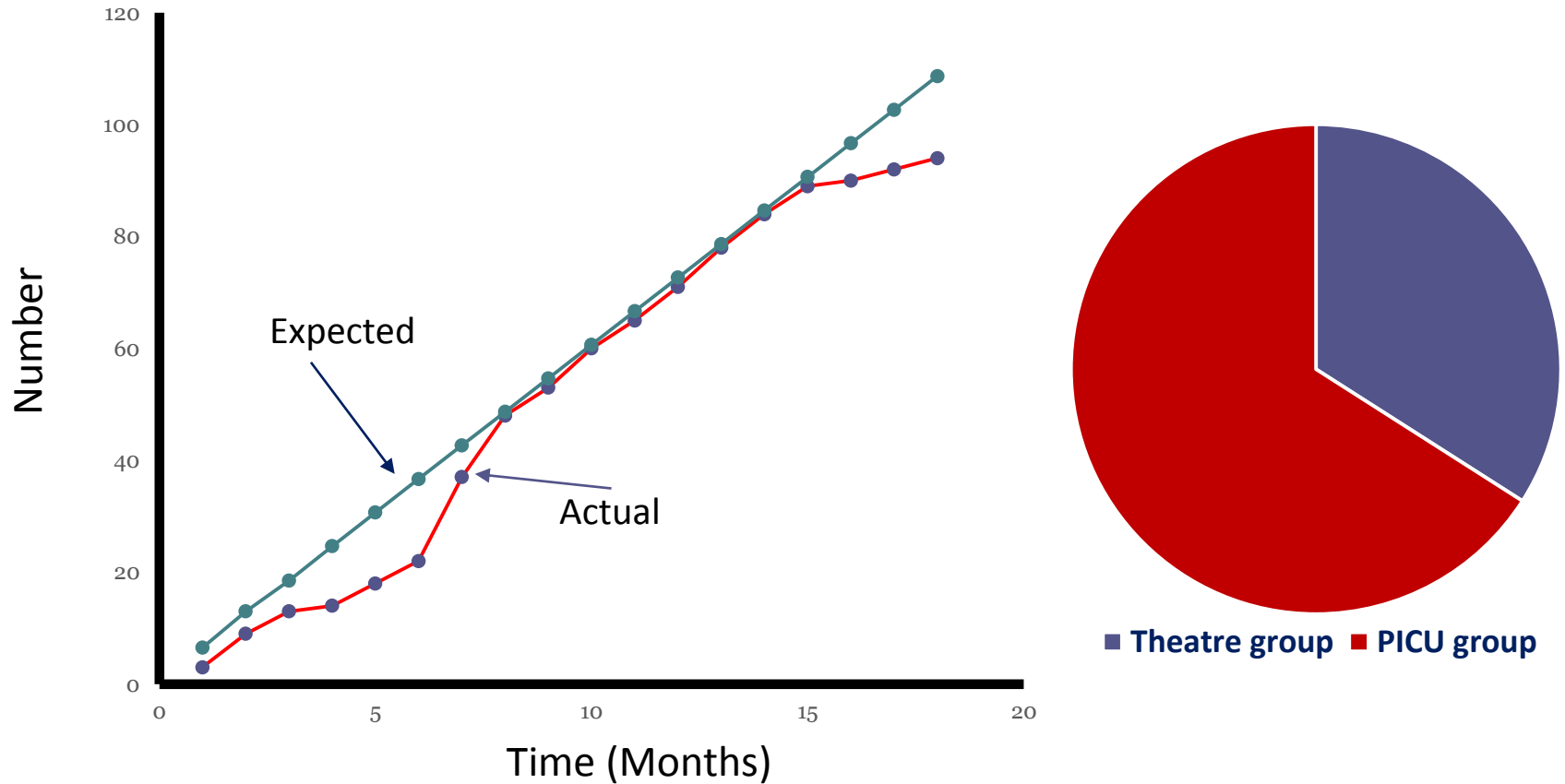
Data: April 2015 - Sept 2016



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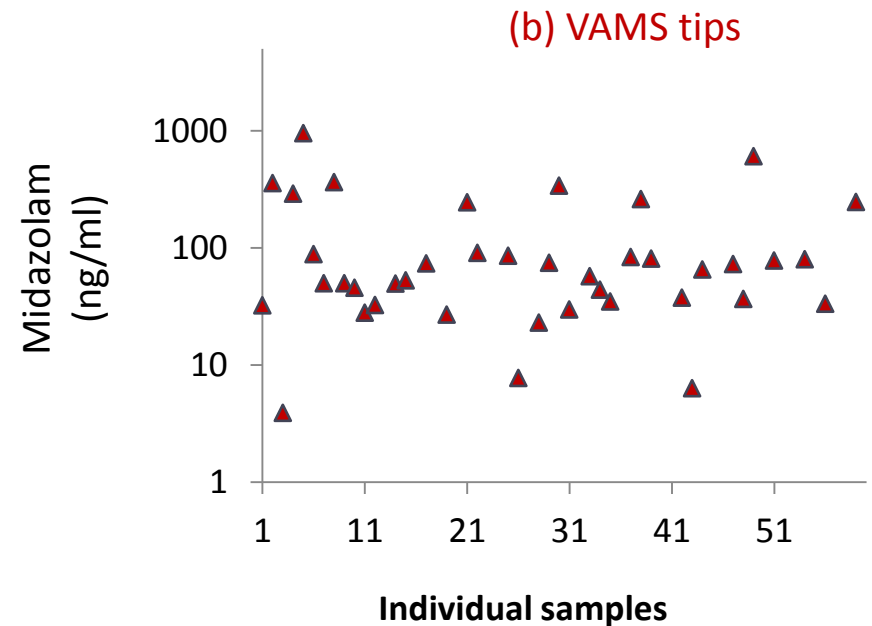
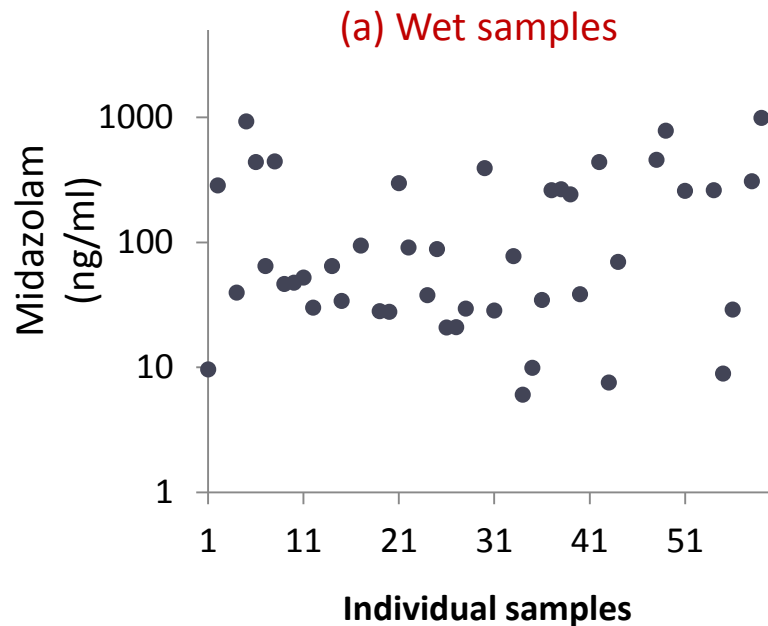


Recruitment & Illness Severity



Midazolam concentrations in patients

$N = 56$ patients, $N = 199$ time points

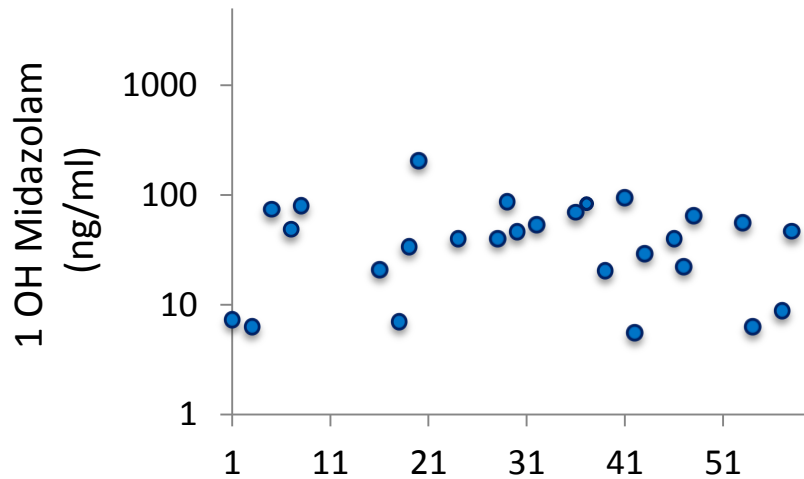


	PICU Group	ES Group
Mean Midazolam Concentration (ng/ml)	322	28
Range Midazolam Concentration (ng/ml)	5 - 1987	5 - 161

1-OH Midazolam concentrations in patients

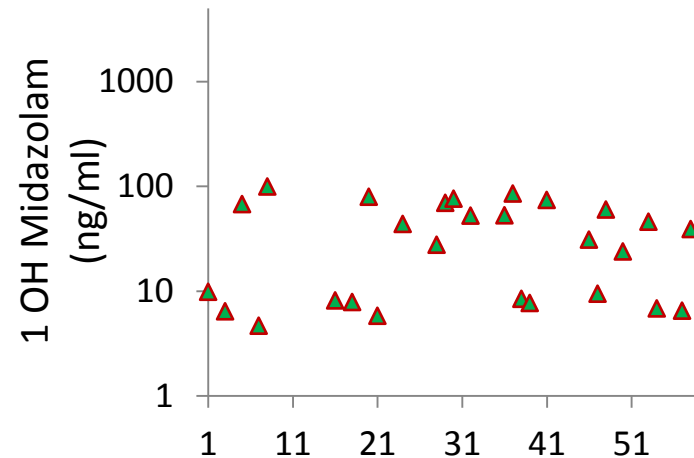
$N = 56$ patients, $N = 199$ time points

(a) Wet samples



Individual samples

(b) VAMS tips

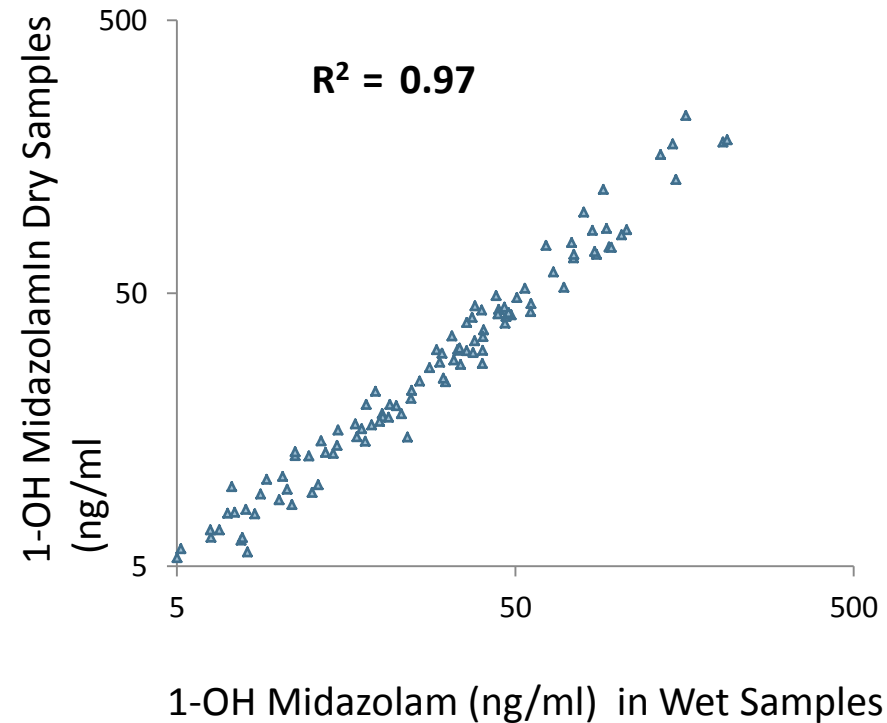
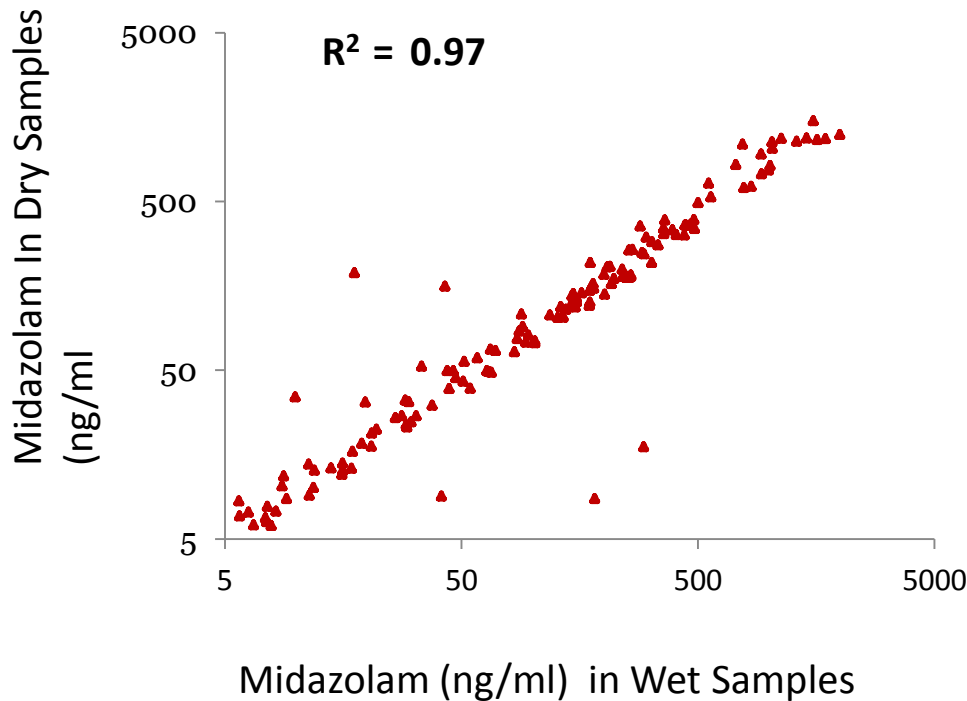


Individual samples

	PICU Group	ES Group
Mean 1-OH Midazolam Concentration (ng/ml)	42	6.6
Range 1-OH Midazolam Concentration (ng/ml)	5 - 211	5 - 8

Relationship between (a) Midazolam and (b) 1-OH Midazolam concentrations determined from wet blood samples and dry samples

$N = 56$ patients, $N = 199$ time points



Preliminary Findings

- *Collecting blood samples for PK studies onto VAMS tips is simple*
- *Training to collect blood onto VAMS tips can be achieved in a relatively short period of time*
- *Management and storage of VAMS tips is easier than for wet samples*
- *Spoilt VAMS tips were uncommon (unlike dried blood spots)*
- *There is a strong correlation in blood midazolam and metabolite concentrations comparing VAMS samples and wet samples*

Conclusion

- VAMS tips are superior to dry blood spots in relation to spoilt samples
- Our initial analysis suggest that VAMS tips provide equivalent concentration data to wet samples

The '4Ms' Study: Key Collaborators

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Funder: Neoteryx Limited

GSK

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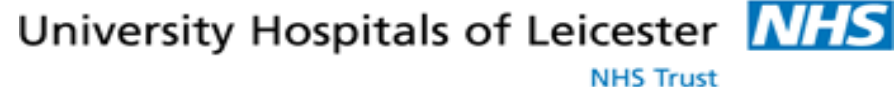
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Dr Emmet Welch

Dr James Rudge



Thank You

Any Questions?