Use of Pediatric and Adult Midazolam Population Pharmacokinetics to Assess IM Dosing and Early Drug Exposure for Status Epilepticus

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Dr. Capparelli has disclosed the following financial relationships. Any real or apparent conflicts of interest related to the content of this presentation have been resolved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliation / Financial Interest</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Alexion, Gilead</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSMB Member</td>
<td>Cempra, The Medicines Company</td>
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</table>
Background

- IM midazolam (MDZ) is an attractive option for treatment of status epilepticus (SE).
- Fixed IM doses using as auto-injectors (IMA) allows rapid administration and provides consistent dosing in adults.
- However IMA have limited flexibility for pediatric dosing on a mg/kg basis.
- The RAMPART Study of adults and children (>13kg) demonstrated MDZ by IMA is at least as safe and effective as intravenous lorazepam for pre-hospital seizure cessation (R Silbergleit et al NEJM 2012)
Pediatric RAMPART

- Sub-analysis performed in 120 pediatric RAMPART subjects: MDZ IMA (n=60, age 6.4 ± 4.8yr) LRZ IV (n=60, age 6.9 ± 4.6yr)

- Most MDZ subjects (49/60) received 5mg dose

- Only 5 (8%) MDZ subjects required intubation.

- MDZ found to be non-inferior –
  Success: MDZ 68% vs LRZ 72.%
  - Success in 7/13 (54%) of 7-<12 yr olds (presumed 5mg dose)

R Welch et al Epilepsia 2015

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RAMPART MDZ Pediatric Dosing

- RAMPART MDZ IMA Dosing:
  - 5 mg (13-40kg)
  - 10 mg (>40kg)
- RAMPART MDZ IM dose also recommend in AES “White Paper” (Glauser et al Epilepsy Cur 2016)
- Weight normalized MDZ Dosing:
  - 0.125-0.385 mg/kg – a 3.1 fold range in dosage
- MDZ PK not evaluated in the RAMPART Study

Midazolam Weight Adjusted Dosing

Boys

Girls

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Objectives

• To develop a population PK model to describe midazolam pharmacokinetics in adults and children with various routes of administration

• To use Monte Carlo simulate pediatric exposures following IM administration using RAMPART dosing
## Methods – Data Sets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study PI</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of Subjects</th>
<th>Route of Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Muchohi</td>
<td>Peds</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>IV (n=9) / IMNS (n=11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Reed</td>
<td>Peds</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Barrett</td>
<td>Peds</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>PO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Jacquz-Aigrain*</td>
<td>Peds</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. deWilt*</td>
<td>Peds</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>IV (n=24) / PO (n=18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfonzo-Echeverri</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>IMNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept of Defense</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>IMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ma</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>IV (n=54) / PO (n=88) / IV &amp; PO (n=11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>614</strong></td>
<td>IMM (n=21) / IMA (n=135) / IV (n=106) / PO (n=352)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Studies of subjects < 13kg and data not included not final PK model for simulation of RAMPART dosing
Methods: Population Pharmacokinetic Analysis

- Concentration-time data were analyzed with nonlinear mixed-effect modeling using NONMEM version 7.2
- Clearance was scaled by allometric weight ($WT^{0.75}$) and volume of distribution was scaled by weight ($WT^{1.0}$) prior to evaluation of potential impact of age and study effects.
- Covariate impact determined by univariate screen followed by multivariate backwards elimination analysis.
- IM absorption – by method IMA vs IM Needle/Syringe (IMNS)
  - Applied to Bioavailability (F) and Absorption Rate Constant (KA)
  - 1000 sample bootstrap used to determine parameter confidence intervals (Wings ver 7.4)
- Final PK model was used to perform Monte Carlo simulations
Methods: Monte Carlo Simulations

- The final Population PK model was used for Monte Carlo simulations with the RAMPART dose
  - 13-40 kg – 5 mg IMA
  - >40 kg – 10mg IMA
- Virtual Subject Characteristics
  - Age uniform distribution at 2.5 yr, every year 3-18 and adult
  - Males 50% / Females 50%
  - Weights – CDC-NHaines median values for pediatric – 70kg for adults
  - 100 replications for each age (yr), sex group (M/F)
  - Grouped by Age: 2-6, 6-12, 12-18 yr and adult
- Frequency of MDZ concentrations <40, 40-200 and >200 ng/mL at 10, 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes determined.
Results – Population PK Model

Typical PK Parameters

- $V_c = 0.288 \text{ L/kg (Age}< 13 \text{yr)}$
  - 0.483 L/kg (Adults)
- $CL = 30.7 \text{ L/h (WT/70)}^{0.75}$
  (0.67, 0.50, 0.44 L/h/kg at 13, 40, 70kg)
- $V_p = 1.06 \text{ L/kg}$
- $KA = 0.692 \text{ hr}^{-1} \text{ (IMA)}$
- $F = 0.976 \text{ (IMA) (weight/70kg)}^{0.75}$

Goodness of Fit Plots

[Graphs showing goodness of fit plots for MDZ conc and time after dose]
Influence of Age on Midazolam Pharmacokinetics

**Volume of Distribution (Vdss)**

**Clearance (CL)**
Midazolam IMA Pediatric Target Achievement Over the First Hour

![Chart showing time after dose and percentage of target range (40-200 ng/mL)]

- < 40 ng/mL
- 40-200 ng/mL
- >200 ng/mL

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Midazolam IMA Concentrations: Impact of Age

**Median MDZ Concentration vs Time**

- **Age Groups:**
  - 2-<6 y
  - 6-<12
  - 12-18
  - Adult

**MDZ Concentrations in Target Range at 10 Minutes**

- 2-<6y
- 6-<12y
- 12-18
- Adult

- **Concentration Ranges:**
  - < 40 ng/mL
  - 40-200 ng/mL
  - >200 ng/mL

- **Time (minutes):** 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120

- **MDZ Conc (ng/mL):** 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200

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- **NIH**
- **PTN**
- **Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development**
**Midazolam Concentrations Around IMA Dose Increase**

**Median MDZ Concentration vs Time**

**MDZ Concentrations in Target Range**

- 11 yr: 5 mg
- 12 yr: 10 mg

- < 40 ng/mL
- 40-200 ng/mL
- >200 ng/mL

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Midazolam PK: IMA vs IMNS

- Literature IMM vs DOD IMA
  - Cmax higher
  - Tmax quicker

- Population PK Model
  - Raw IMM data only 21 subjects
    - Pediatric IMNS – limited early sampling
    - Adult IMNS – GS/MS assay
  - Bootstrap Assessment of IMNS Absorption
    - KA (95% CI) – 9.1 (1.2-15.0) hr⁻¹
    - F (95% CI) – 1.39 (1.18-1.99)
Midazolam PK: IMA vs IMNS Administration
Using 95% Limits for IMNS KA / F

[Graph showing MDZ concentration over time for IMA and IMNS administrations, with shaded areas indicating percentage in target range (40-200 ng/mL).]
Conclusions

• MDZ concentrations in the first 5 minutes after IM administration are highly variable
• Therapeutic MDZ levels are expected rapidly with IMA administration in using RAMPART dosing in children and adults.
• Higher initial MDZ concentrations are encountered with IMNS vs. IMA administration but are similar 1-1.5 hours post administration.
• While higher MDZ concentrations are predicted in young children (2-6 yr) compared in older populations with RAMPART dosing, MDZ concentrations > 200 ng/mL are rarely expected with IMA.
• Due to more rapid absorption and higher initial concentrations with IMNS administration a mg/kg dosage may be preferable in smaller children.