MODEL-BASED APPROACH OF DOSE SELECTION AND OPTIMAL PK SAMPLING OF FOSTEMSAVIR FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH MULTIDRUG RESISTANT HIV-1 INFECTION

Nilay Thakkar,1 Mindy Magee,2 Katy Moore,2 Peter Ackerman,2 Shiven Chabria,2 Cyril Llamoso,2 Navin Goyal1
1GlaxoSmithKline, Clinical Pharmacology Modeling and Simulation, Collegeville, PA, USA; 2ViiV Healthcare, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

Introduction

• Fostemsavir (FTR) is a human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) attachment inhibitor in Phase 3 development for the treatment of heavily treatment-experienced (HTE) adults and children with multidrug-resistant HIV-1 infection.

• FTR is an extended-release prodrug and is hydrolyzed by alkaline phosphatase in the gastrointestinal lumen to its active moiety, temsavir (TMR). TMR is primarily metabolized by esterase-mediated hydrolysis with contributions from cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4.

• The current analysis demonstrates the application of a model-based approach to select optimal doses and a PK sampling strategy to help design an efficient clinical trial of FTR in pediatric patients by leveraging the comprehensive data from the adult program.

Objectives

• To identify the optimal dosing regimen(s) by body weight for FTR in pediatric patients with multidrug-resistant HIV-1 infection.

• To identify the optimal PK sampling times and the number of subjects for which intense sampling is to be collected.

Methods

• The TMR adult population (POP) PK model1 with weight-based allometric scaling was used for simulations with parameter uncertainty using the mrgsolve package in R. 500 trials were simulated using different doses by weight bands, and scenarios accounting for both the presence and absence of CYP3A4 inducer or inhibitor to evaluate the probability of success (PoS) based on Cmax and Ctau-defined criteria to maintain exposures comparable to those observed in the adult population.2

• Clinical trial simulations were also conducted to assess optimal PK sampling schemes and subject numbers. The final TMR POP PK model was used for parameter estimation and compared to the true value for each subject to calculate the precision of PK parameter estimates.

Results

• Dosing simulations demonstrated that the adult dose of FTR 600 mg BID for pediatric subjects ≥35 kg and FTR 400 mg BID for subjects ≥20 to <35 kg met defined criteria by providing comparable adult TMR exposure that established FTR safety and efficacy (Table 1).

• Figure 1 summarizes the CL/F and V2/F precision as measured by % root mean square error (% RMSE) across different sampling schemes and number of subjects with intense sampling.

• This analysis identified that for the intense sampling portion of the study, 6 PK sampling times in a dosing interval (1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 h post-dose) ±30 min in at least 12 of 50 subjects in the ≥35-kg cohort would give the optimal precision in CL/F and V2/F (Figure 1).

Table 1. Percent Probability of Maintaining Cmax and Ctau Threshold Levels By Pediatric Weight Bands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Dose Regimen</th>
<th>Weight bands (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400 mg BID</td>
<td>600 mg BID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cmax PoS (%</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTR Alone</td>
<td>10 msec, 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTR + Inhibitor</td>
<td>10 msec, 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctau PoS (%)</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTR Alone</td>
<td>134 ng/mL, 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTR + Inducer</td>
<td>49 ng/mL, 80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Conclusions

• The model-based approach allowed selecting optimal doses for pediatric subjects with body weight down to 20 kg.

• Based on the analysis, optimal PK sampling times for intensive sampling are 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 h post-dose with intensive PK sampling to be conducted in at least 12 subjects in the ≥35-kg cohort.

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Corresponding author: Nilay Thakkar; nilay.x.thakkar@gsk.com