

Utility of Quantitative Pharmacology and Pharmacometrics in Investigating Active Sunscreen Ingredients Absorption

Da Zhang, Ph.D.

Division of Inflammation and Immune Pharmacology, OCP, CDER, FDA

Topical Drug Development - Evolution of Science and Regulatory Policy II

July 24, 2020



Disclaimer

- The presentation today should not be considered, in whole or in part, as statements of policy or recommendation by the US Food and Drug Administration.
- Throughout the talk or the discussion/Q&A portion of the program representative examples of posters and websites may be given to clarify or illustrate a point. No commercial endorsement or criticism is implied or intended.

Overview



- FDA Sunscreen Clinical Trial
 - Substantial systemic exposures were observed from the tested commercially available sunscreens
 - Key Research Objectives:
 - Establish QPP platforms to estimate/predict sunscreen absorption
 - Assess any potential toxicity with regard to the observed exposure
- QPP Roles on Sunscreen Research Roadmap
 - PBPK Modeling
 - PPK Modeling
 - Other Feasible and Supportive Approaches

FDA Sunscreen Clinical Trial (NCT03582215)



➤ Objectives

■ To assess the systemic exposure of sunscreen active ingredients upon single and multiple dose/application when sunscreen product is applied under maximal use conditions.

Study Design

Part 1

- Four formulations
- Four arm study in 24 subjects (1:1; M:F, Age: 18-60 y)
- Dose: application every 2 hours, four times per day for 4 days (approx. 2 mg/cm2, 75% of body surface area)
- PK samples (30 points): Pre-dose, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 23, 28, 33, 47, 52, 57, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 95, 120 and 144 h

(Ref: Matta, M. K., et al. JAMA 2019)

Part 2

- Four formulations
- Four arm study in 48 subjects (1:1; M:F, Age: 18-60 y)
- Dose: application once on day 1, and every 2 hours, four times per day for days 2 to 4 (approx. 2 mg/cm2, 75% of body surface area)
- PK samples (30 points): Pre-dose, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 23, 28, 33, 47, 52, 57, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 82, 84, 86, 95, 120, 144, 216, 312 and 480 h

(Ref: Matta, M. K., et al. JAMA 2020)

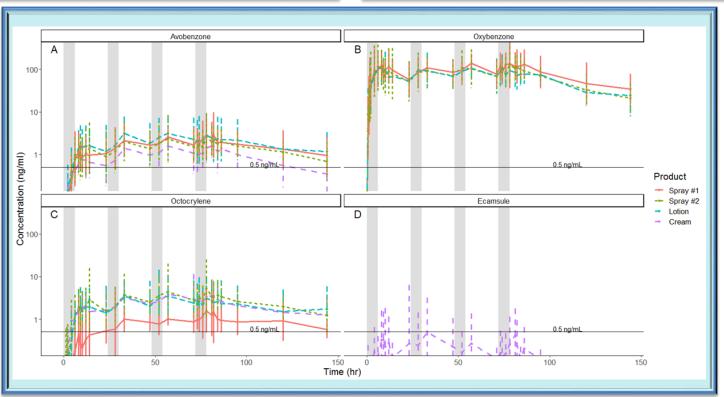
FDA Sunscreen Clinical Trial (NCT03582215)



Part 1 Results

 Substantial systemic exposure of four active sunscreen ingredients were observed from the investigated commercially available sunscreens





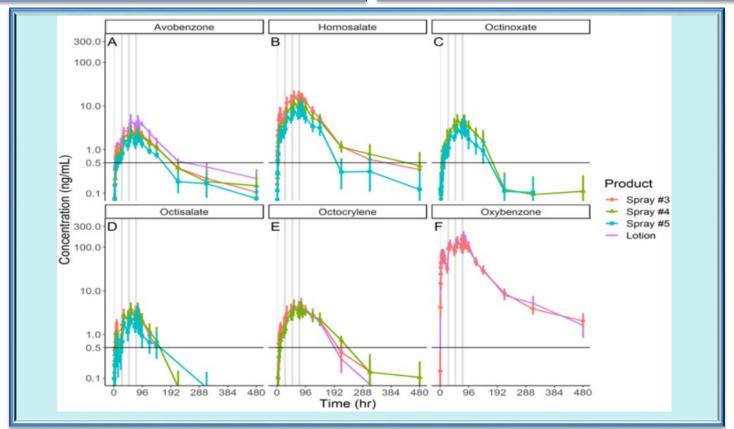


FDA Sunscreen Clinical Trial (NCT03582215)

Part 2 Results

 Substantial systemic exposure of four active sunscreen ingredients were observed from the investigated commercially available sunscreens







Sunscreen Key Research Objectives:

- Establish QPP platforms to estimate/predict sunscreen absorption
- Assess any potential toxicity with regard to the observed sunscreen active ingredient exposure

QPP Sunscreen Projects Roadmap



PBPK Modeling

PPK Modeling

Other Feasible and Supportive Approaches

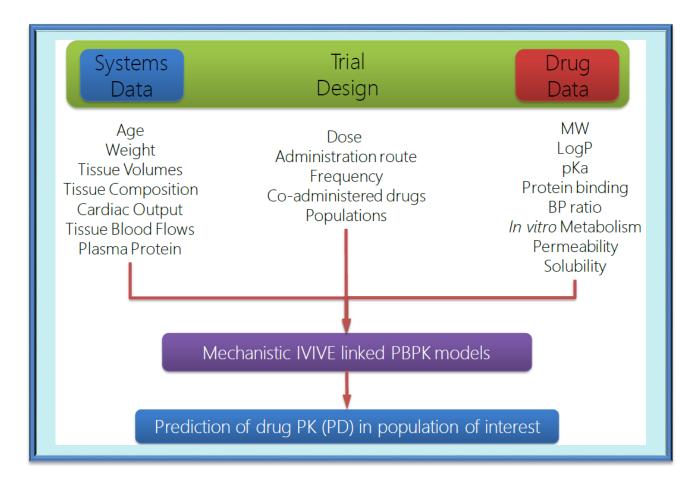
- 1. Obtain a mechanistic understanding of the transdermal absorption of sunscreen active ingredients
- 2. Extrapolate and simulate sunscreen absorption at various dosing regimens and population subgroups

- 1. Characterize pharmacokinetic features of sunscreen active ingredients
- 2. Simulate and predict pharmacokinetic profiles of sunscreen active ingredients at various dosing regimens

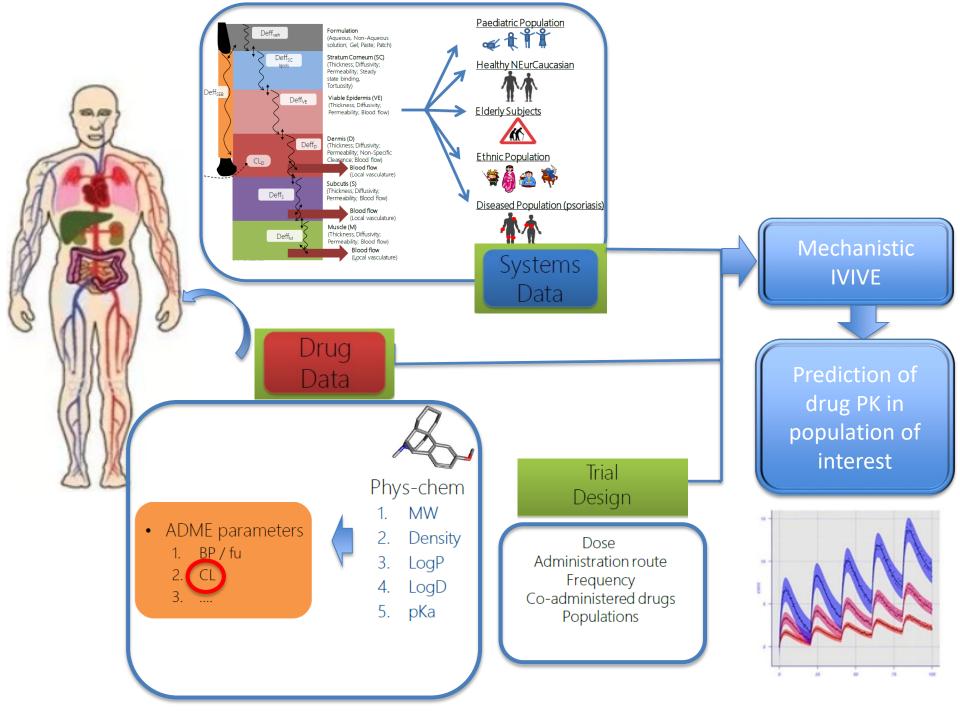


Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Modeling





www.fda.gov





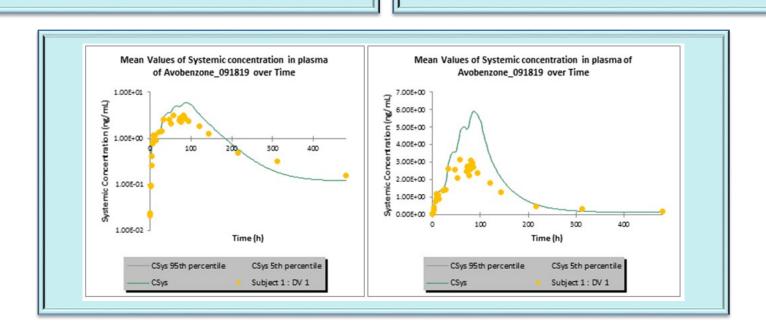
Limitations and Related Assumptions

ADME Characteristics Unknown

- Protein binding and blood to plasma ratio are unknown
- Volume of distribution is unknown
- Clearance is unknown
 - Executed with assumptions

Formulation Attributes Unknown

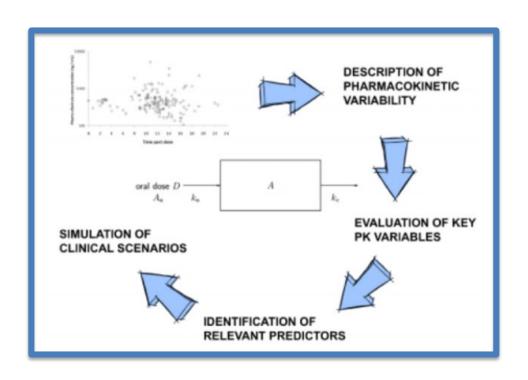
- Formulation composition, formulation pH, evaporation, viscosity
 - Executed based on characteristics of typical dosage forms and tested via sensitivity analysis
- Excipient effects
 - Justified and performed in an empirical manner

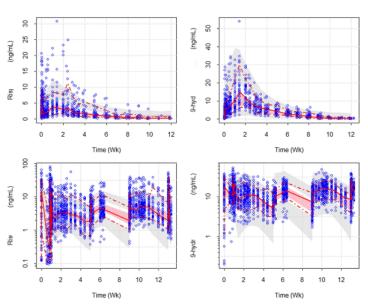


Population PK (PPK) Modeling



- Build population PK models for clinically tested active sunscreen ingredients
- Simulate PK profiles/exposures at various sunscreen dosing regimens

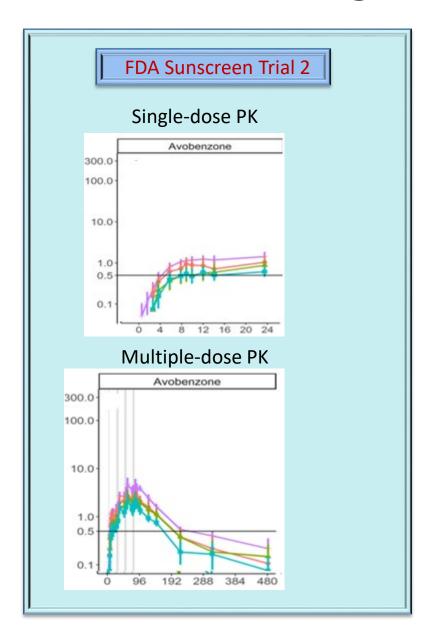


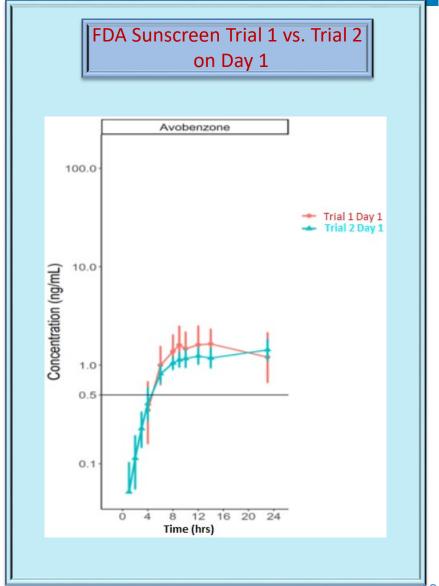


http://pktk.co.uk/services/mathematical-modelling

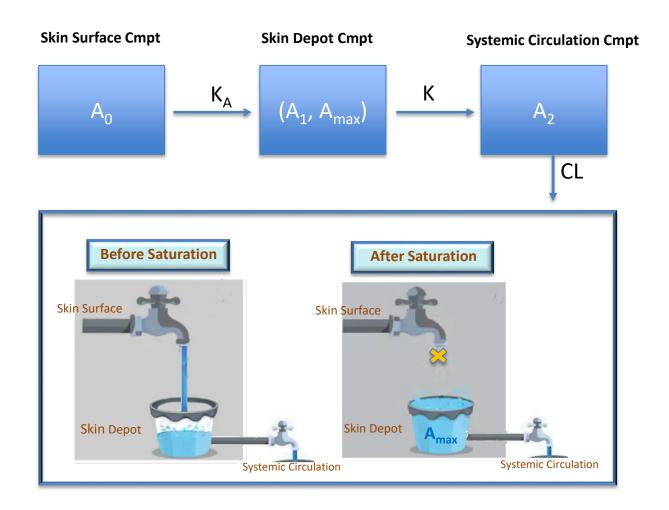
www.fda.gov



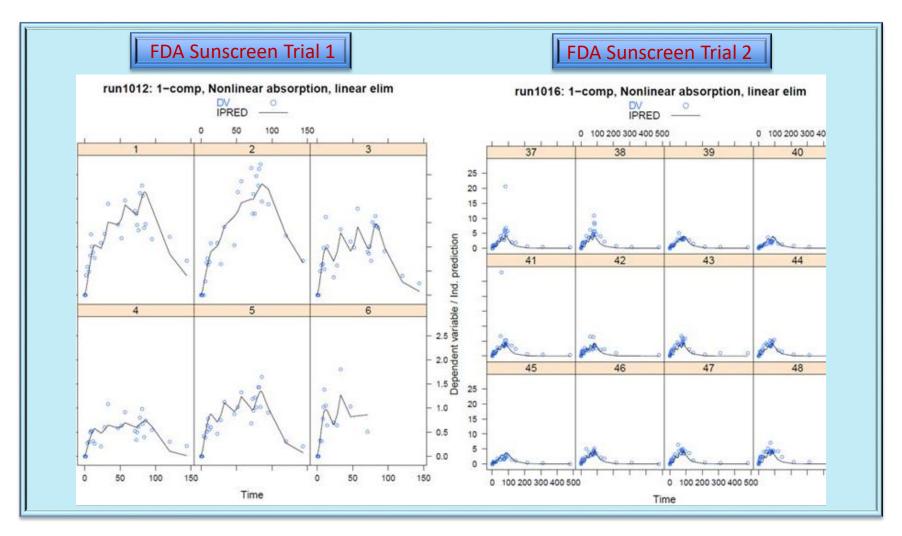




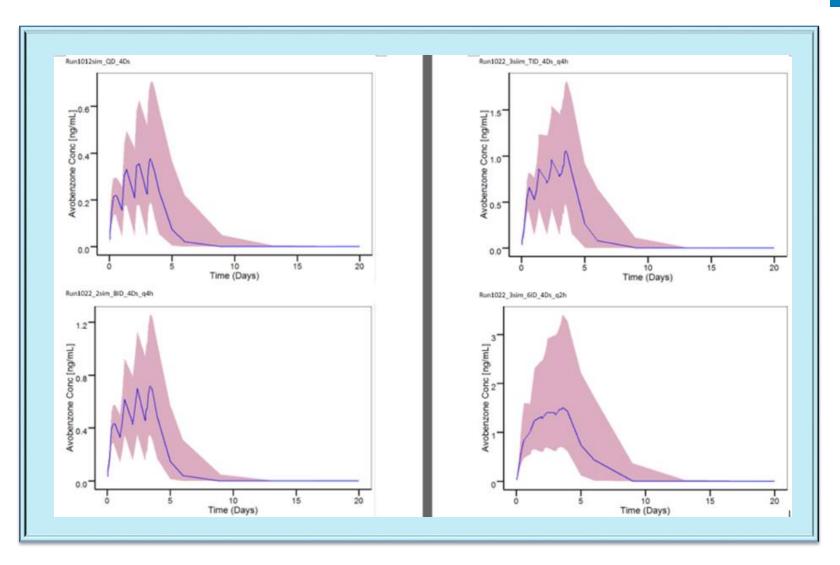












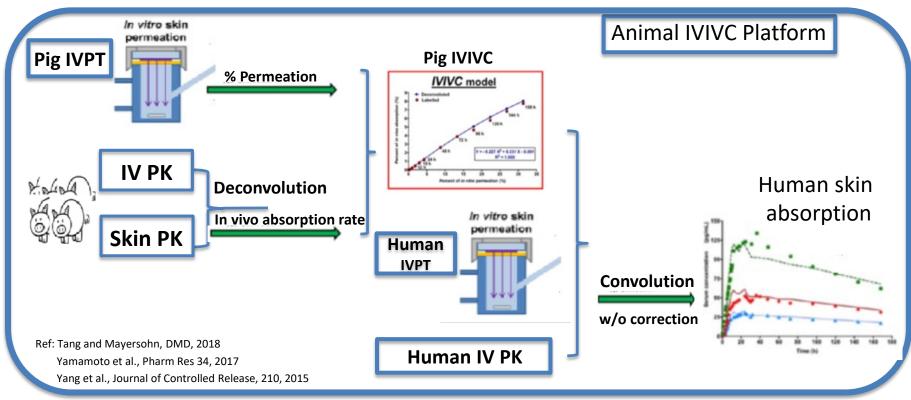


Other Feasible and Supportive QPP Approaches?

IVPT and IVIVC



What has been done with an established minipig transdermal IVIVC platform for human skin absorption



Qualification of animal transdermal IVIVC platform for the prediction of human in vivo transdermal absorption



Potential Applications of QPP Platforms

- ➤ Obtain a deep understanding of the sunscreen active ingredients absorption and systemic exposure
- Simulate and predict pharmacokinetic profiles of sunscreen active ingredients at various dosing regimens
- Extrapolate and predict pediatric active sunscreen ingredients absorption and systemic exposure
- Potentially inform and impact sunscreen and other OTC skin products regulatory decision making

Acknowledgements:

- Office of Clinical Pharmacology-IO
 - Edward D. Bashaw, PharmD
- Division of Inflammation and Immune Pharmacology
 - Irin Tanaudommongkon, PharmD
 - Special Monographs Team
 - Chandrahas G Sahajwalla, PhD
 - Suresh Doddapaneni, PhD
- Division of Applied Regulatory Science
 - Matta Murali, PhD
 - Jeff Florian, PhD
 - David Strauss, MD, PhD
- DQMM, Office of Generic Drugs
 - Eleftheria Tsakalozou, PhD
- Division of Nonprescription Drug Products

