

Trends in Pediatric Modeling and Simulation (What Formulators Should Know)

Jon Collins, PharmD
Senior Director, Clinical Pharmacology
ViiV Healthcare

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Challenges in Pediatric Formulation Development

- Pediatric patients have distinct physiological and developmental needs
- Clinical opportunities to optimize formulations through extensive trials are limited
- Formulation development timelines can constrain program execution
 - Multiple formulations may be required

Why is Pediatric Drug Development Unique?

Body composition changes

Intestinal and hepatic metabolizing enzyme maturation

Renal Maturation

Same or similar dosage forms

Dose flexibility

Patient tolerability

Admixture with soft foods/liquids

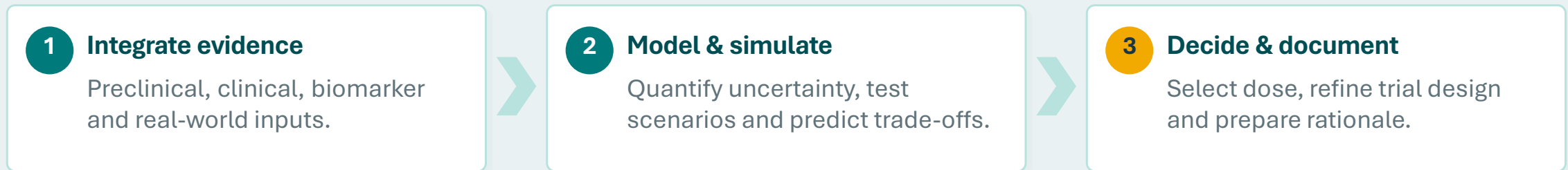
Preterm Neonate <37wks GA
Neonate 0-28d
Infant 1-12m
Child 1-12yr
Adolescent 13-18 yr
Adult 18yr+

Drug Development Timeline

Why Model-Informed Drug Development?

- Turns emerging evidence into better decisions

The MIDD operating loop



Executive value: faster, better-supported decisions across the development path

Central Role of Modeling in Pediatric Development

Supports critical decisions across pediatric development

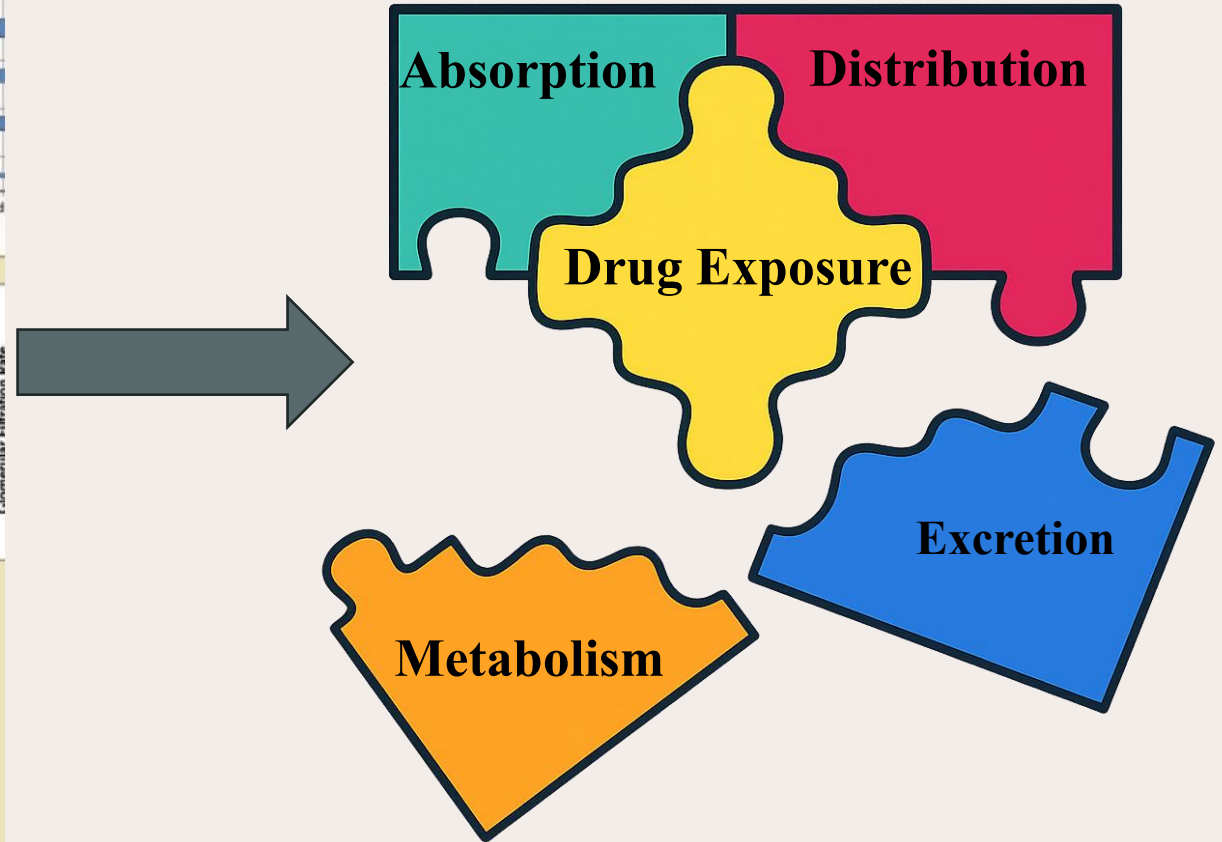
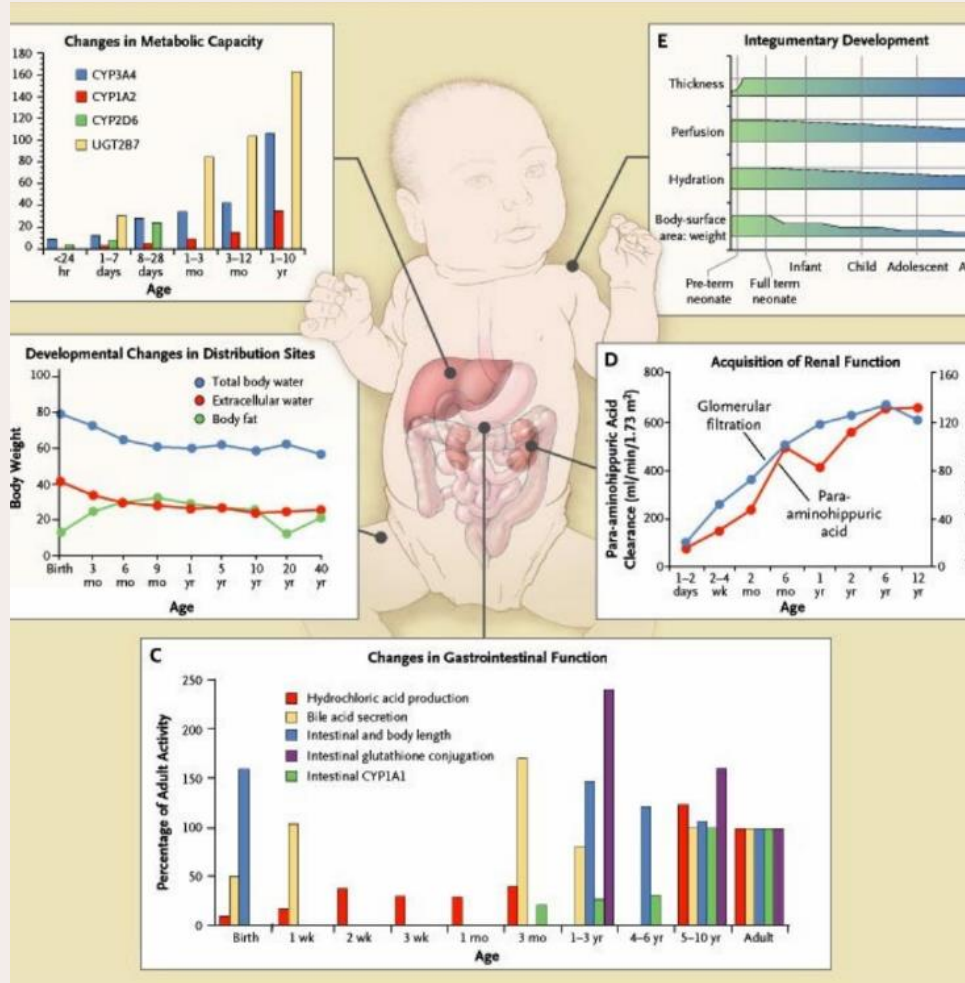
Informs dose selection in collaboration with formulation teams

Strengthens study design for pediatric programs

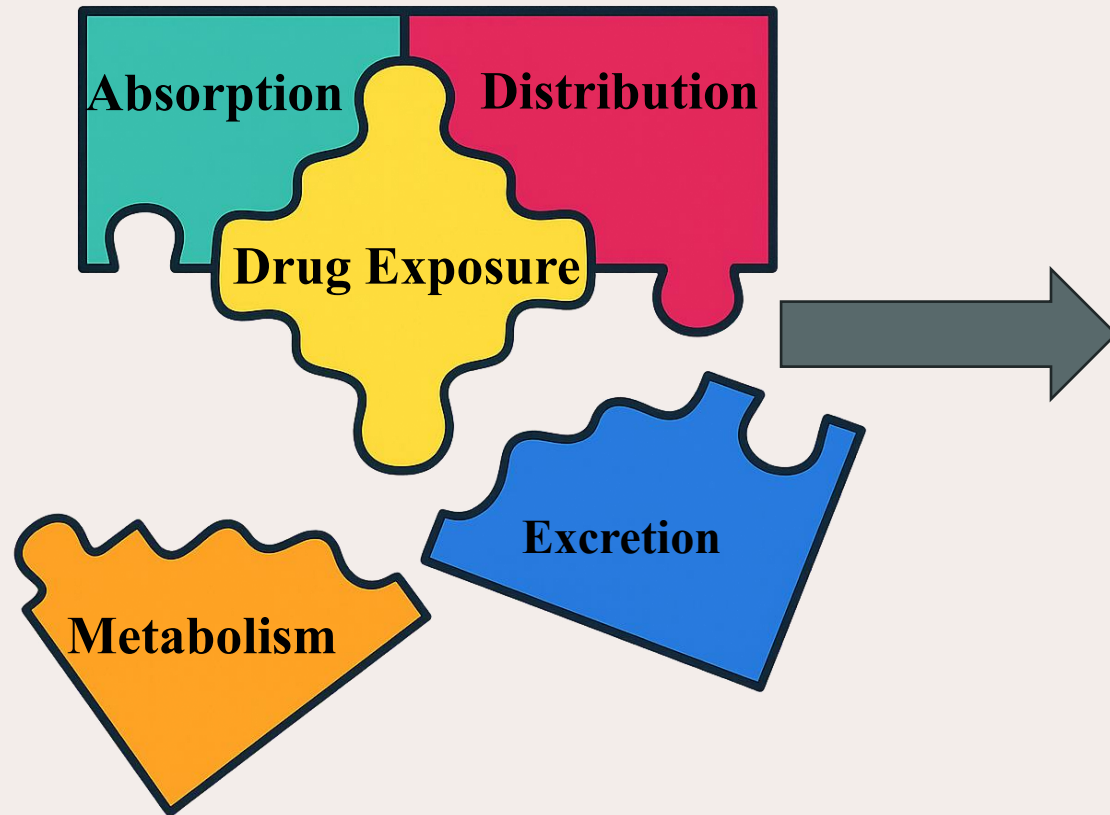
Enables scientifically grounded extrapolation from adults to pediatric populations

What Are The Modeling Inputs Needed ?

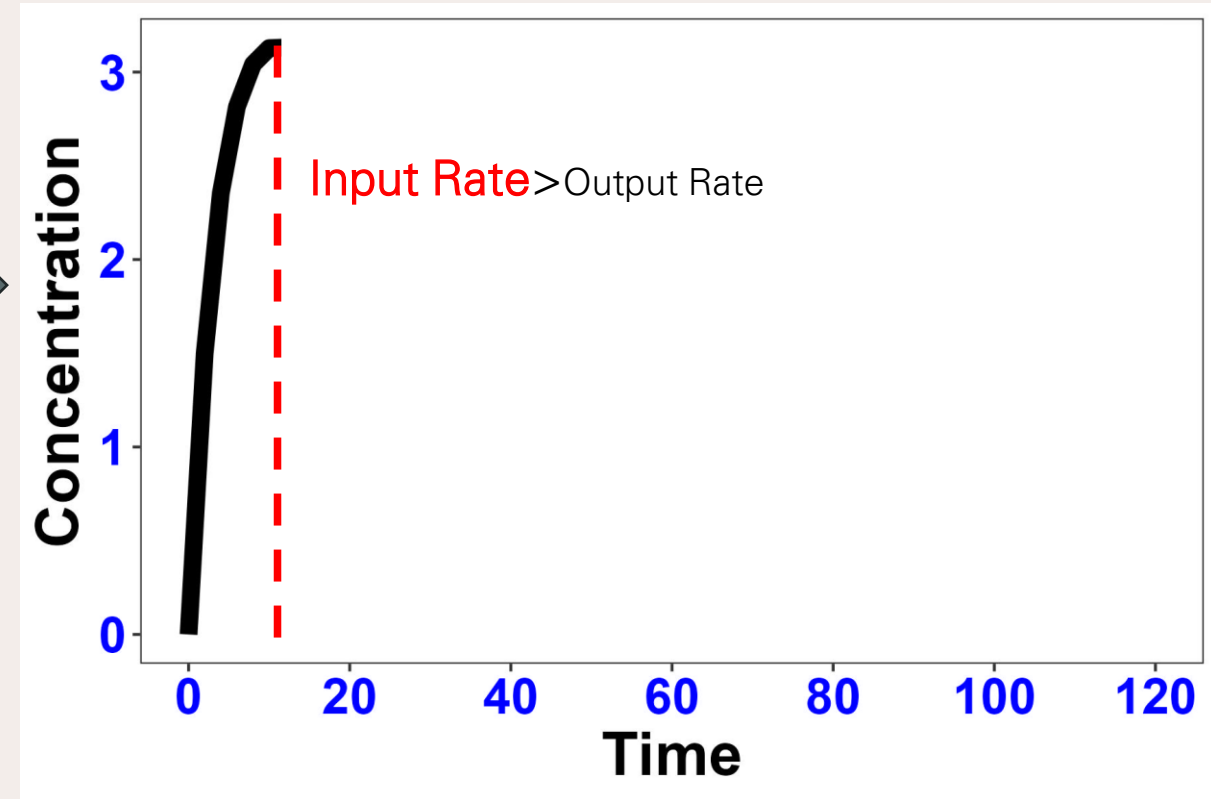
What Makes Pediatrics Different?



How Does ADME Determine Kinetic Profile?



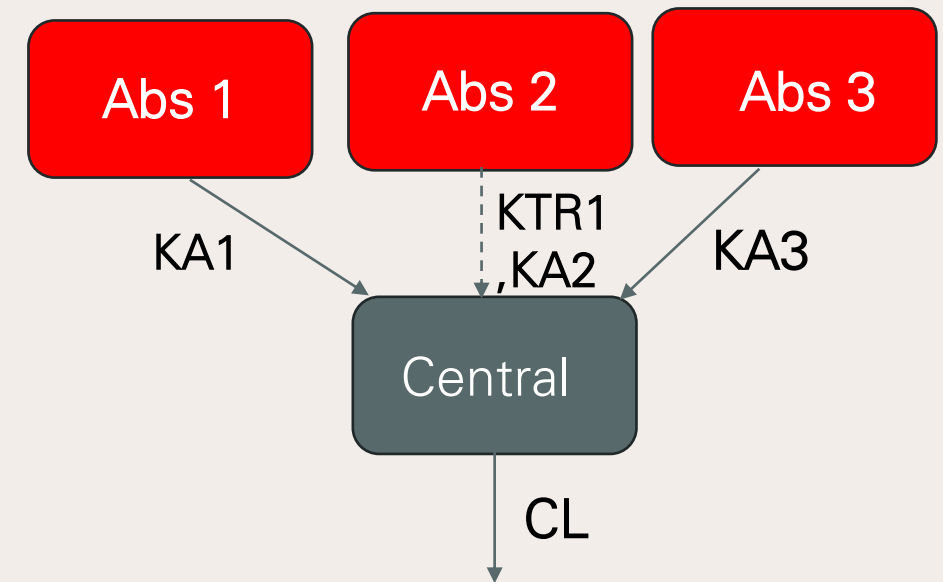
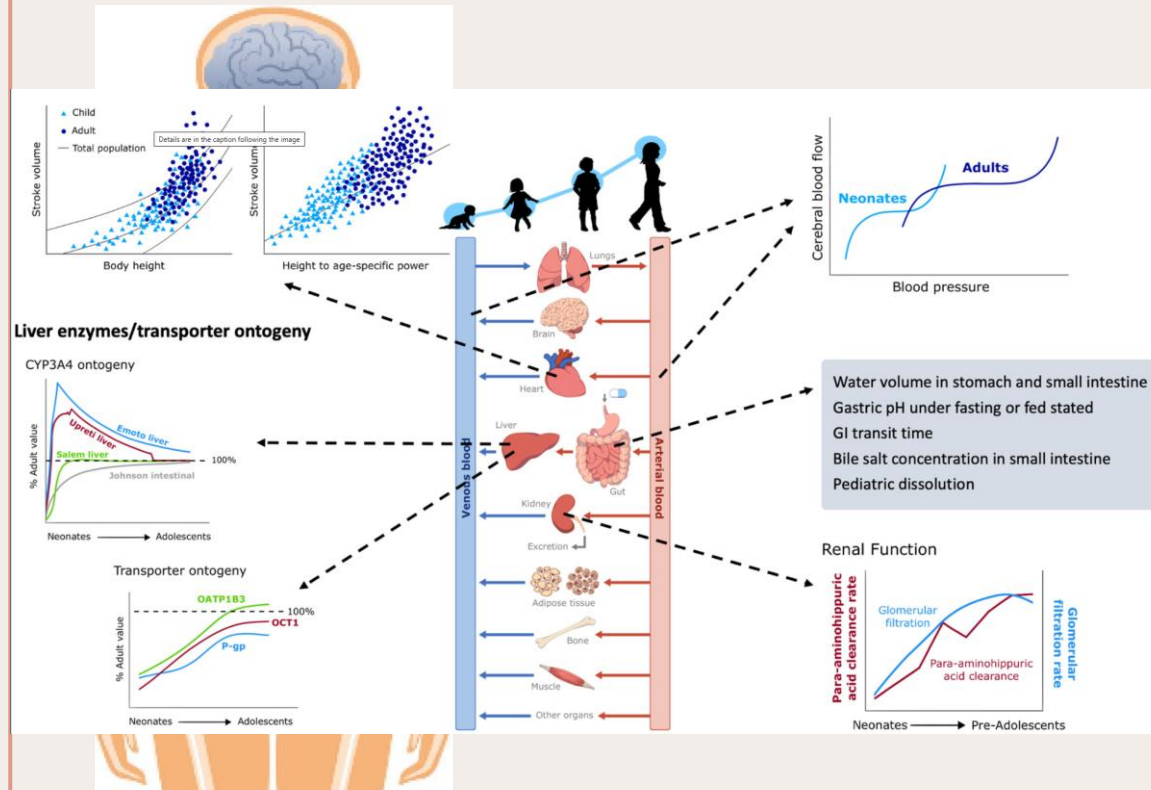
Typical plasma concentration-time profile after oral absorption



What are Modeling Approaches to Pediatric Development?

Physiological Based Modeling (PBPK)

Population Pharmacokinetic Modeling (POPPK)

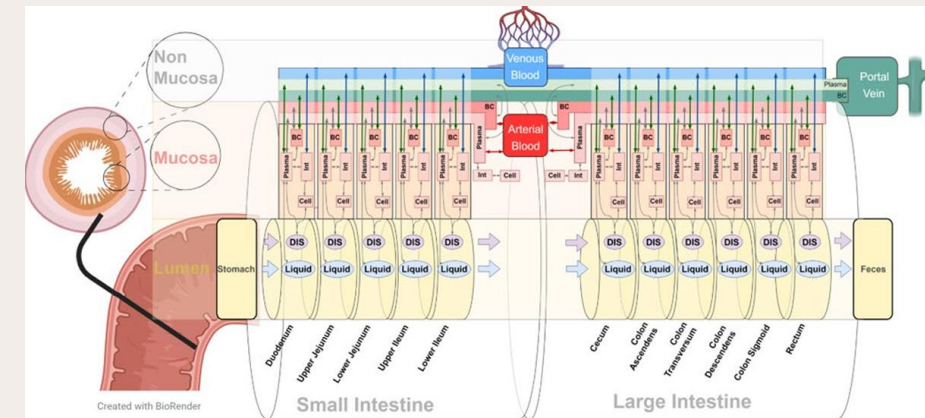
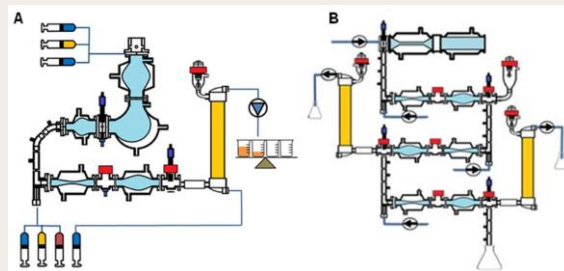
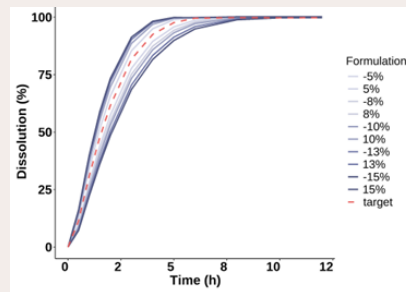


Physiological Based Biopharmaceutics Modeling (PBBM)

Links Formulation Attributes to *in vivo* Performance



Mechanistic Absorption

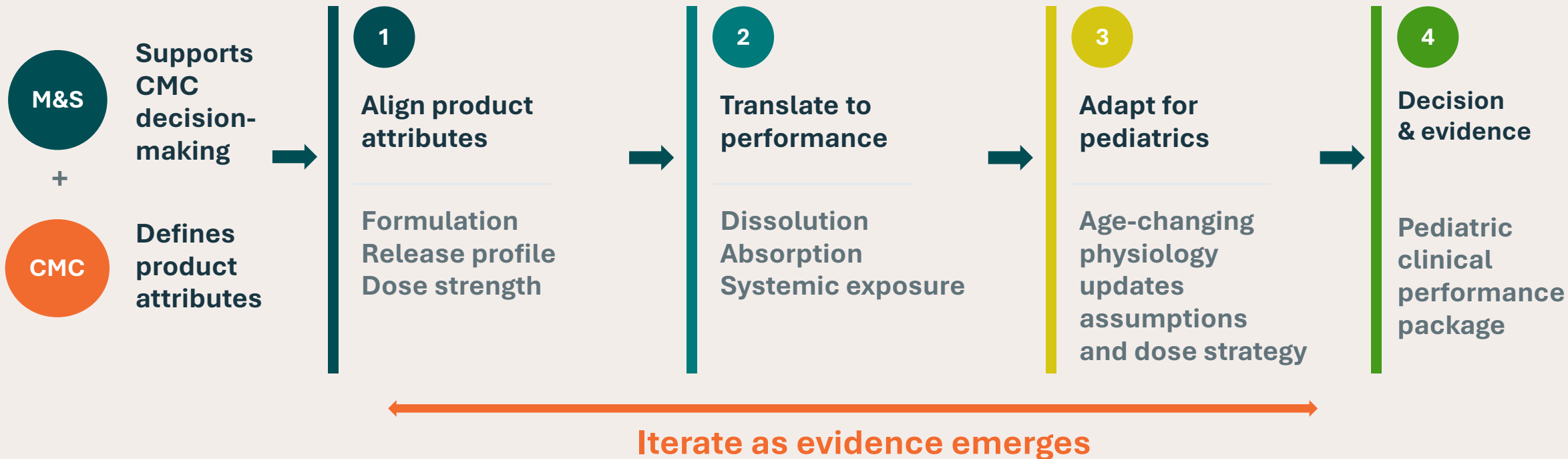


Guimares, M et al. , ACoP 2024, Abstract#T-050

Collaboration Key to Accelerate Pediatric Development

A shared decision process links formulation attributes, pediatric physiology, and clinical performance.

Collaboration engine



Outcome: modeling links formulation attributes to clinical performance in pediatric populations

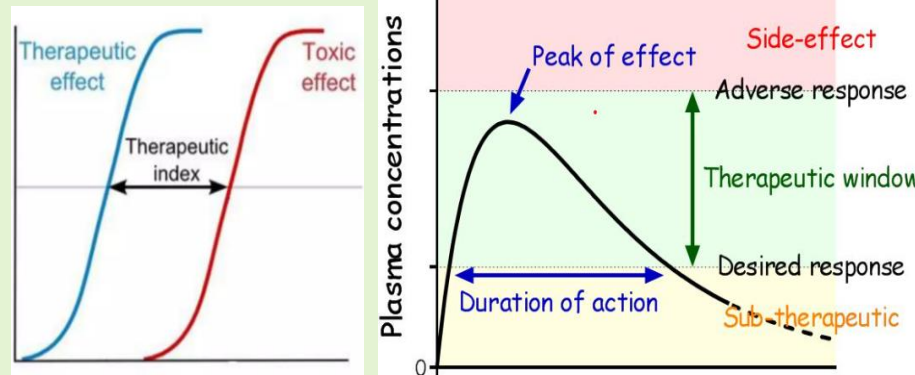
Use of Modeling and Simulation to Address Formulation Questions

Modeling and Simulation Has Been Used Across the Spectrum of Pediatrics

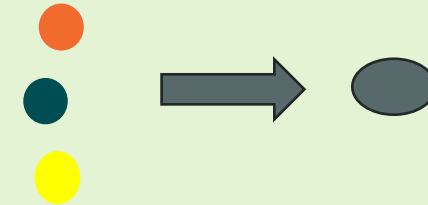
Early dosing volume predictions



Dose predictions for narrow therapeutic drugs



FDC from single entities (DTG/3TC/ABC)



Bioequivalence of pediatric formulations



Food-effect prediction for pediatric formulations



Neonate Drug Exposure with Formula/Breast Milk

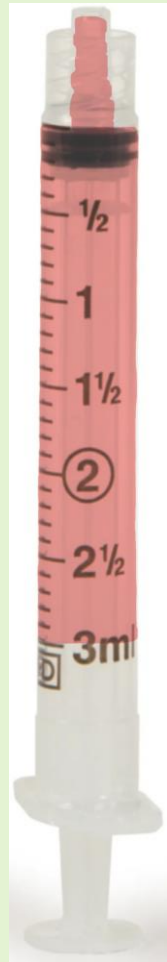


Optimized Dosing for Novel Thin Film (DTG)



Modeling and Simulation to Aid Early Investigations into Neonate Formulation Development: Long Acting Injectable

- Cabotegravir Intramuscular Suspension for Injection used in HIV Prevention and Treatment



CAB Dosing:
600mg=3mL

Adult



Gluteal

Considerations:

Dose



Injection Volume

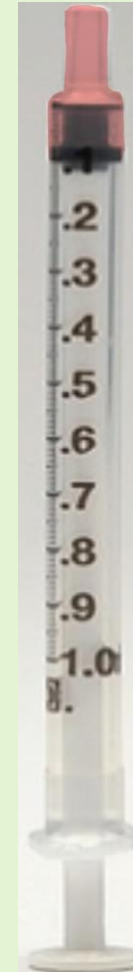


Injection Sites

Neonate



Preferred:
AL thigh
Not Recommended:
Gluteal



PBPK ~20 mg*
Dose yields
equivalent
exposure in
neonates
20 mg = 0.1 mL

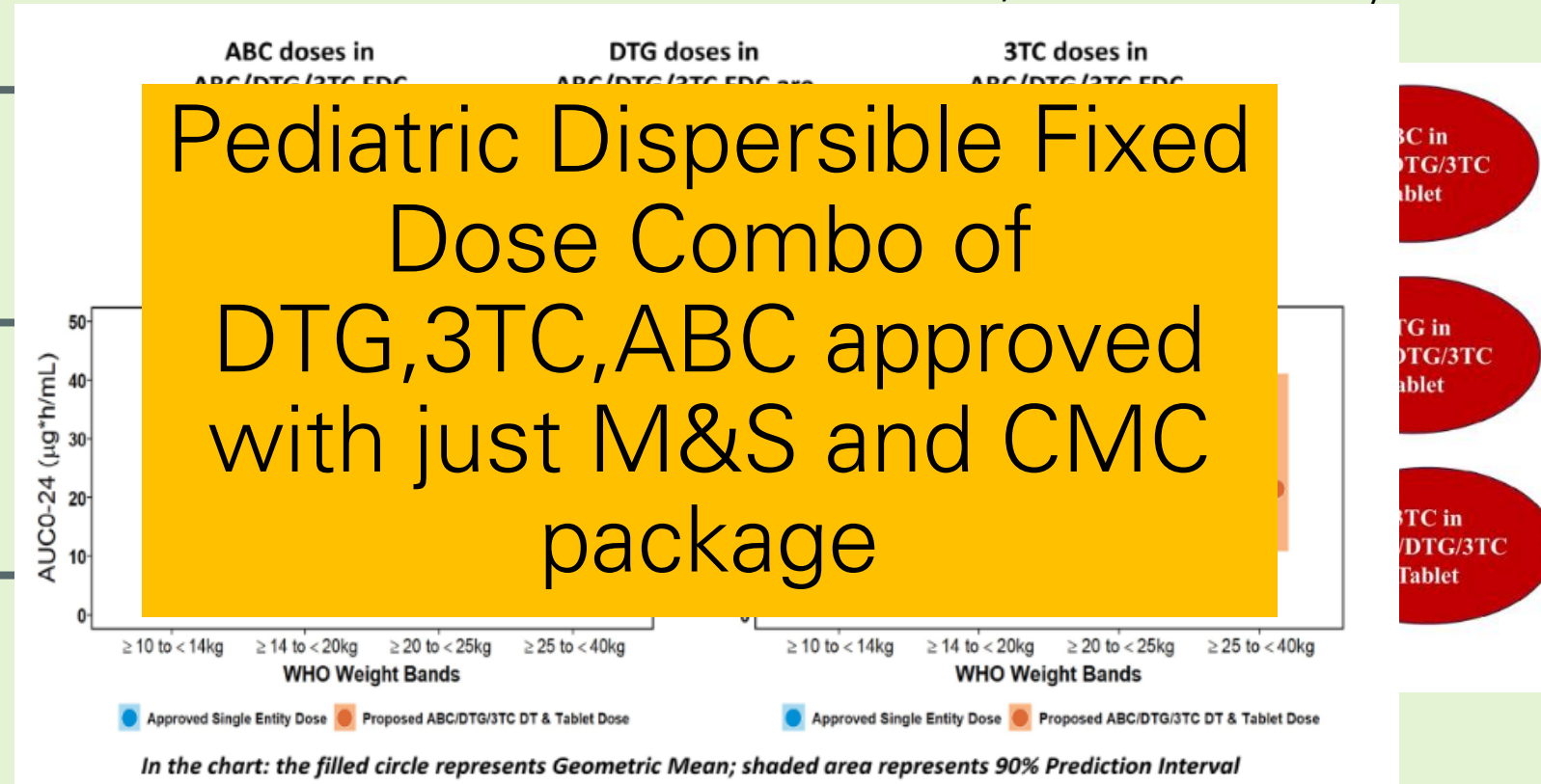
Accelerating Dolutegravir Formulation Development

RBA/Food Effect Study

Single Entity
DTG Pediatric
Data

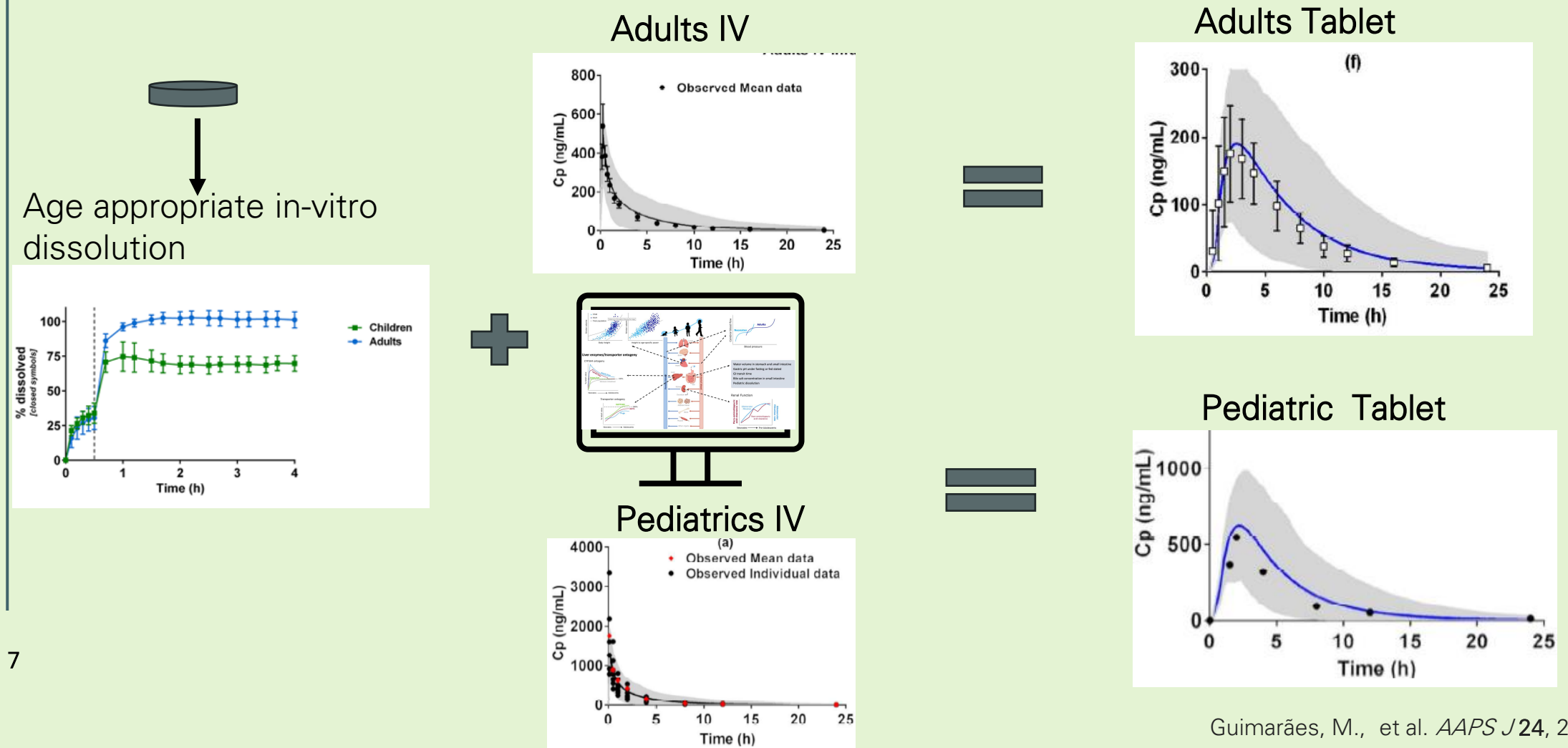
Single Entity
3TC Pediatric
Data

Single Entity
ABC Pediatric
Data



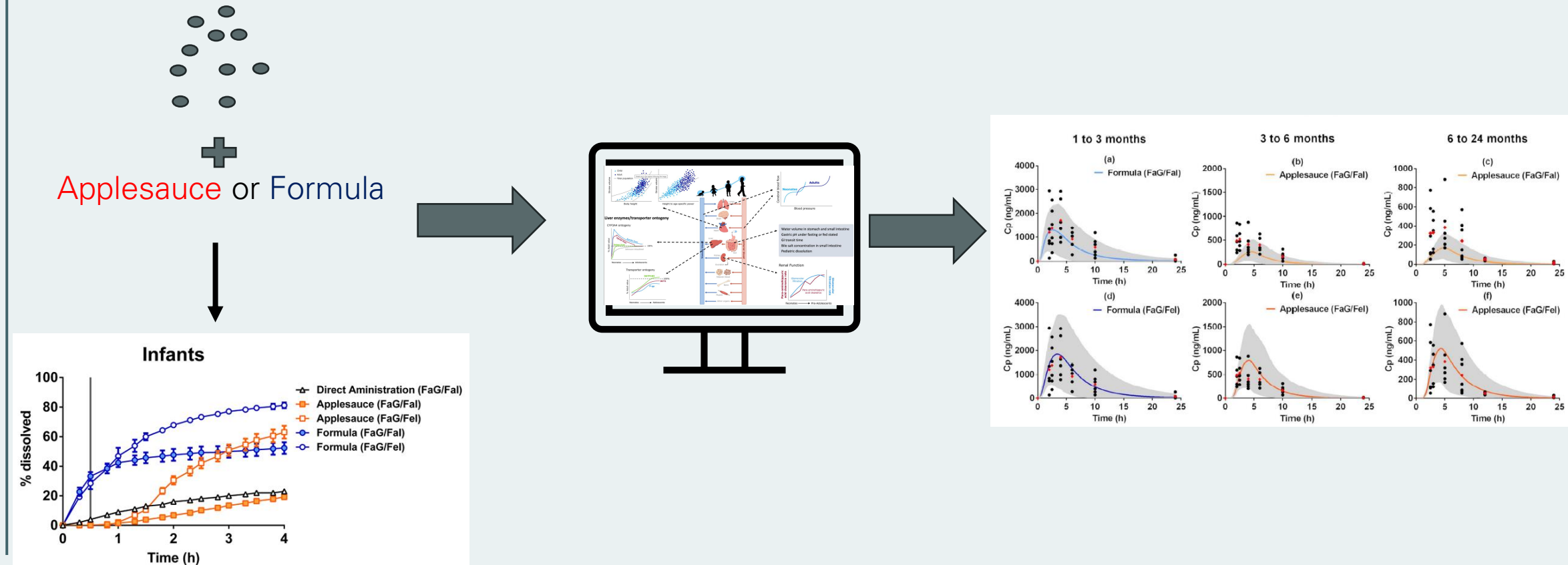
Montelukast Case Study as Framework to Drive Decision Making during Pediatric Development

Goal: Combine age-appropriate *in vitro* dissolution with PBPK to explain and predict **oral exposure across pediatrics**, supporting formulation selection and administration recommendations.

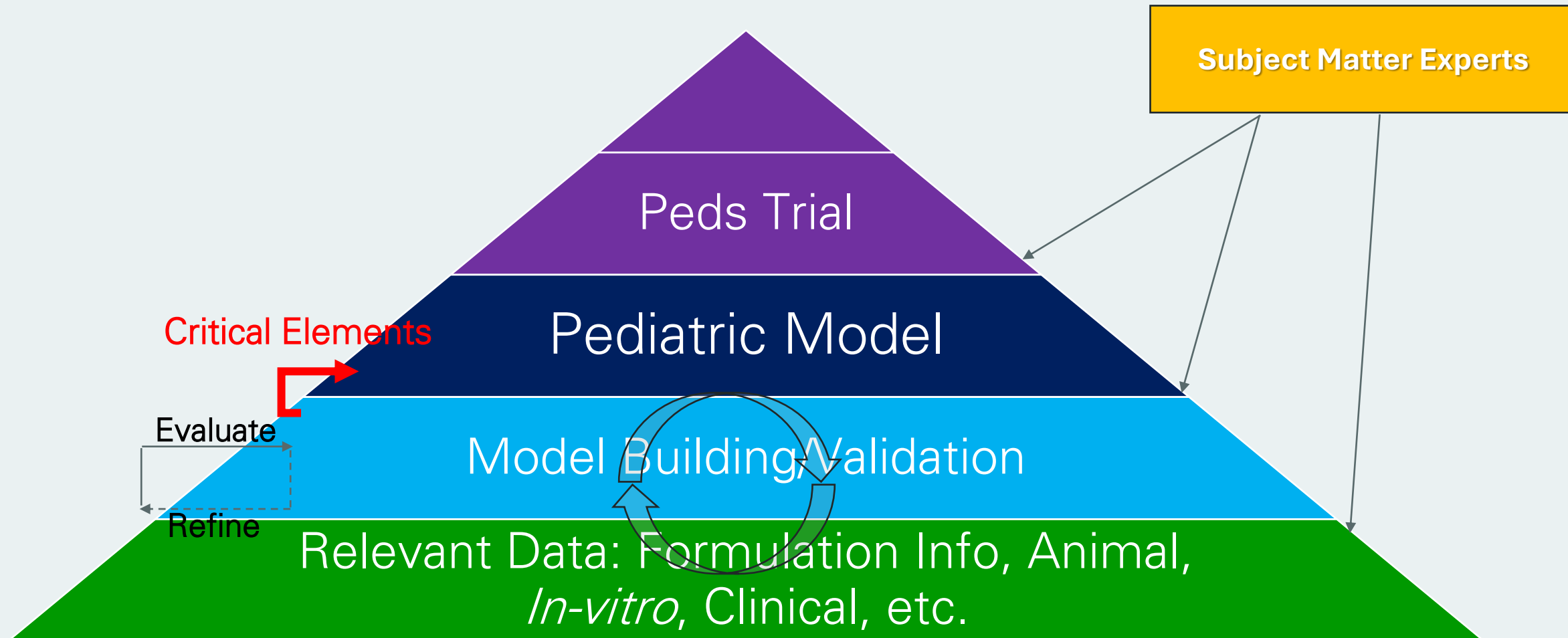


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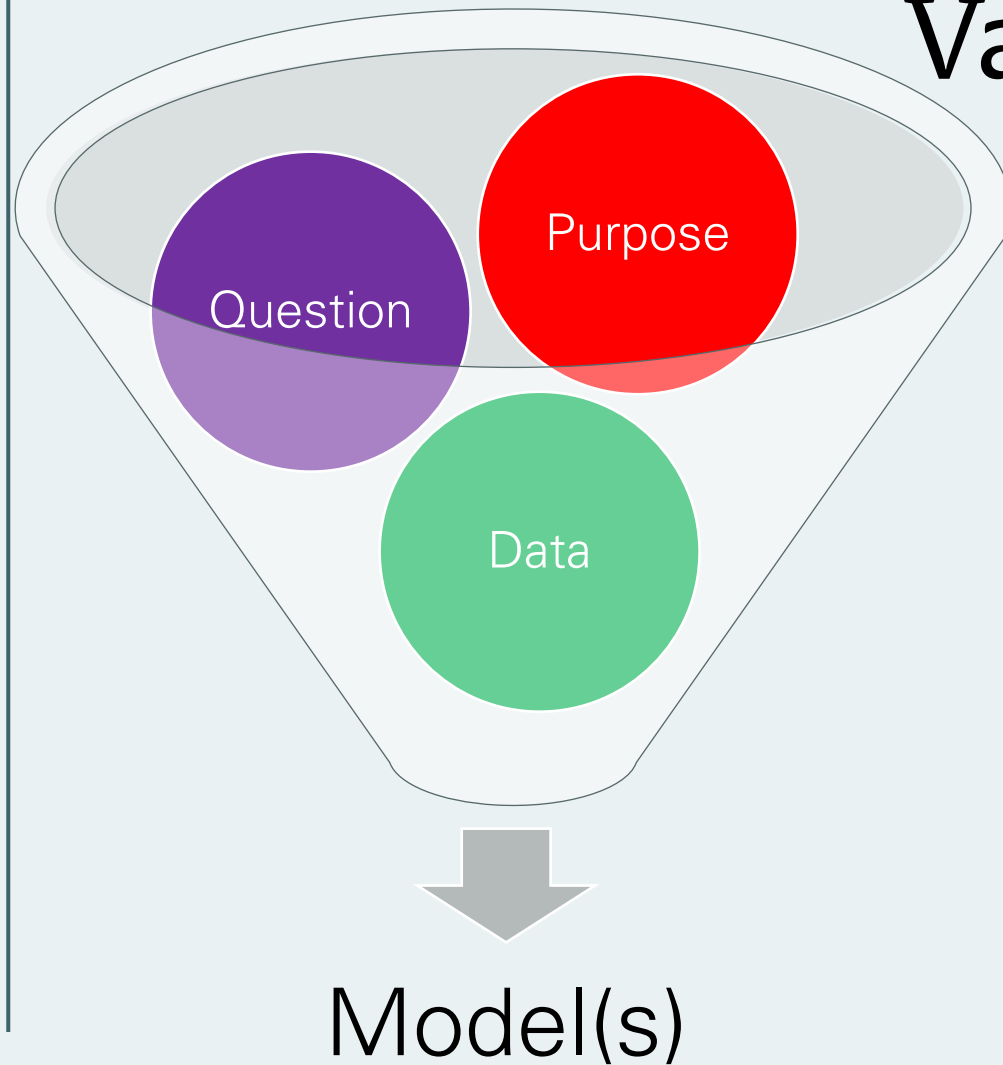
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Modeling Paradigm to Translate to Pediatrics



Which Modelling Approach and How Much Validation



Decision Consequence	High	3	4	5
	Medium	2	3	4
	Low	1	2	3
		Low	Medium	High
		Model Influence		

Take Aways

- Innovation Does Not Happen in Isolation
- Communication, Communication, Communication

Thank You
Questions?