

### Simcyp

# Development and validation of Dermal PBPK model towards Virtual Bioequivalence Assessment

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#### BE challenges and solution for complex locally acting drug products

- BE challenges for complex and locally acting drug products
  - costly and time consuming
  - challenging for the PD endpoints
- New paradigm potentially useful
  - include mechanistic in silico models
  - therefore allows for the virtual scenarios testing
  - bridging the clinical knowledge gap or reduce the clinical testing burden

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### Advantage of mechanistic PBPK modelling

Syste Dat	ms a	Drugs Data	Trial Design
Age Weig Tissue Vo Tissue Con Cardiac Tissue Bloo <mark>Skin stru</mark>	e oht olumes nposition Output od Flows	MW LogP pKa Protein binding BP ratio In vitro Metabolism Permeability, Transport Release Permeability	Dose Route Frequency Co-administered drugs Populations studied Location of application
l			
	Mecha	anistic <u>IVIVE – PBPK/PBPD</u> m	odels
•	Prediction	n of drug PK (PD) in <u>population</u> o	finterest
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### We do have tools and methods



# Inter- and intra-individual variability

### **Different locations**

- 1. Forehead
- 2. Face (cheek)
- 3. Volar Forearm
- 4. Dorsal Forearm
- 5. Upper Arm
- 6. Lower Leg
- 7. Thigh
- 8. Back

- Various structural elements
  - 1. <u>Skin surface</u>
  - 2. Stratum corneum
  - 3. Viable epidermis
  - 4. Dermis
  - 5. Hair

- Various parameters
  - 1. <u>Skin</u> temperature
  - 2. Skin surface pH



# Inter- and intra-individual variability

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- Various structural elements
  - 1. Skin surface
  - 2. <u>Stratum corneum</u>
  - 3. Viable epidermis
  - 4. Dermis
  - 5. Hair

- Various parameters
  - 1. Number of layers
  - 2. Corneocyte pH
  - 3. Corneocyte size
  - 4. Fraction of p/w/l
  - 5. <u>Tortuosity</u>
  - 6. Lipids fluidity/th



# **Formulations**

#### DRUG/FORMULATION SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

- Partitioning
- Diffusion
- Binding

#### FORMULATION SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

- Formulation type (solution, emulsion, suspension, patch)...
- ... and all necessary information to characterize them
- Evaporation

#### CHARACTERIZED BY THE IN VITRO DATA

- Supported with the QSAR/empirical models when necessary
- Allows accounting for the excipients



### **Performance verification/validation**

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Compound											
Formulation type	solution		Х		х	х				х	Х	х
	emulsion					х		x (with particles)	x (paediatric)	х		
	paste										Х	
	patch	х	Х			х	х		x (adult)			х
Formulation reported	matrix patch	х				х	х				Х	
	reservoir and other patches			х					x			
	gel				х	х				х		х
	cream		Not clear		х			х	х	х	Х	
	ointment									х	х	
Place of application	forehead											
	inner forearm				х				х	х	Х	
	outer forearm								х			
	upper arm	х					х		х			
	face				х			х		х	Х	
	lower leg								х	х		
	upper leg						х		х		Х	х
	back	х	Х	х			х				Х	х
Exposure data	plasma	х	х	х	х	х	х		х	х	Х	х
	dermal flux and IVPT						х	х				х
	SC					х				х		
	subcutis					х						
	muscle					х					Х	
	synovium fluid				х	х					Х	
	synovium tissue					х					Х	
	cerebrospinal fluid						х					
Chemical character	acid				х	х				х	Х	
	ampholyte	x						X				
	base		Х	Х			х		x			Х
	zwitterion											



### Conclusions

IVIVE in the Virtual Bioequivalence area

- USEFUL AND ALREADY AVAILABLE TOOL
- TRUST AND VALIDATION absolutely necessary already reach and still growing
- POPULATION ANALYSIS very important and already achievable
  - PD ENDPOINTS can be included to the validation and further analysis



# Thank you

