

Review of Injectable Buprenorphine Products

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Objectives

- Review Sublocade[®] and Brixadi[™], including their efficacy and safety
- Discuss the benefits and setbacks with utilizing Sublocade[®]
- Evaluate when a patient would be a candidate for an injectable buprenorphine product

Sublocade®



Sublocade® Approval and Dosing

- Approved for moderate to severe opioid use disorder (OUD) in those who have initiated treatment with a transmucosal buprenorphine product for at least 7 days
- Dosing:
 - 300 mg dose for the first two months, then 100 mg monthly (may adjust to 300 mg maintenance)
- Missed dosing/Dosing windows:
 - No less than 26 days after previous dose
 - Delays in up to 2 weeks not expected to have significant impact
- Dose adjustments
 - None required for renal impairment, hepatic impairment, or in geriatric patient population

Sublocade® Administration

- Tmax at 24 hours post-injection
- Steady-state reached at 4 to 6 months
- Must be refrigerated
- Remove from fridge at least 15 minutes prior to administration
- Discard if left at room temperature for > 7 days
- Abdominal subcutaneous injection only
- Only administered by a HCP
- May remove surgically under local anesthesia within 14 days of injection
- Disposal: C-III agent requirements

Sublocade[®] Monitoring

Liver Function Tests (LFTs)

- Baseline
- Monthly (especially if 300 mg maintenance)

ECG monitoring (if at risk)

Efficacy monitoring

Monitoring for nursing

- Blood pressure, respiratory effects, sedation, GI effects, fall risk

Sublocade® REMS Program

- Exists due to risk of harm or death with intravenous administration
- Prescriber and pharmacy must be registered with REMS
- Must be administered by the HCP in office
- Product may not be dispensed directly to the patient
- Two options for dispensing:
 - Order directly from a distributor
 - Through a certified pharmacy for a specific patient

REMS= Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy

Brixadi™



Brixadi™ Approval and Dosing

- Tentatively approved for moderate to severe OUD in those who have initiated treatment with a single dose of transmucosal buprenorphine product
- Dosing:
 - Weekly or monthly dosing
 - Weekly doses: 8 mg, 16 mg, 24 mg, 32 mg
 - Monthly doses: 64 mg, 96 mg, 128 mg

Additional Brixadi™ Dosing Information

- Weekly dosing:
 - 16 mg injection = 8 mg SL
 - 24 mg injection = 16 mg SL
 - 32 mg injection = 24 mg SL
- Monthly dosing:
 - 64 mg injection = 8 mg SL
 - 96 mg injection = 16 mg SL
 - 128 mg injection = 24 mg SL
 - 160 mg injection = 32 mg SL (in Phase 3 trial)
- Dosing windows per Phase 3 trials:
 - 2 days for weekly dosing
 - 7 days for monthly dosing

Efficacy and Safety



Sublocade[®] Efficacy (vs. Placebo)

Haight BR, Learned SM, et al. Efficacy and safety of monthly buprenorphine depot injection for opioid use disorder: A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2019;393:778-90.

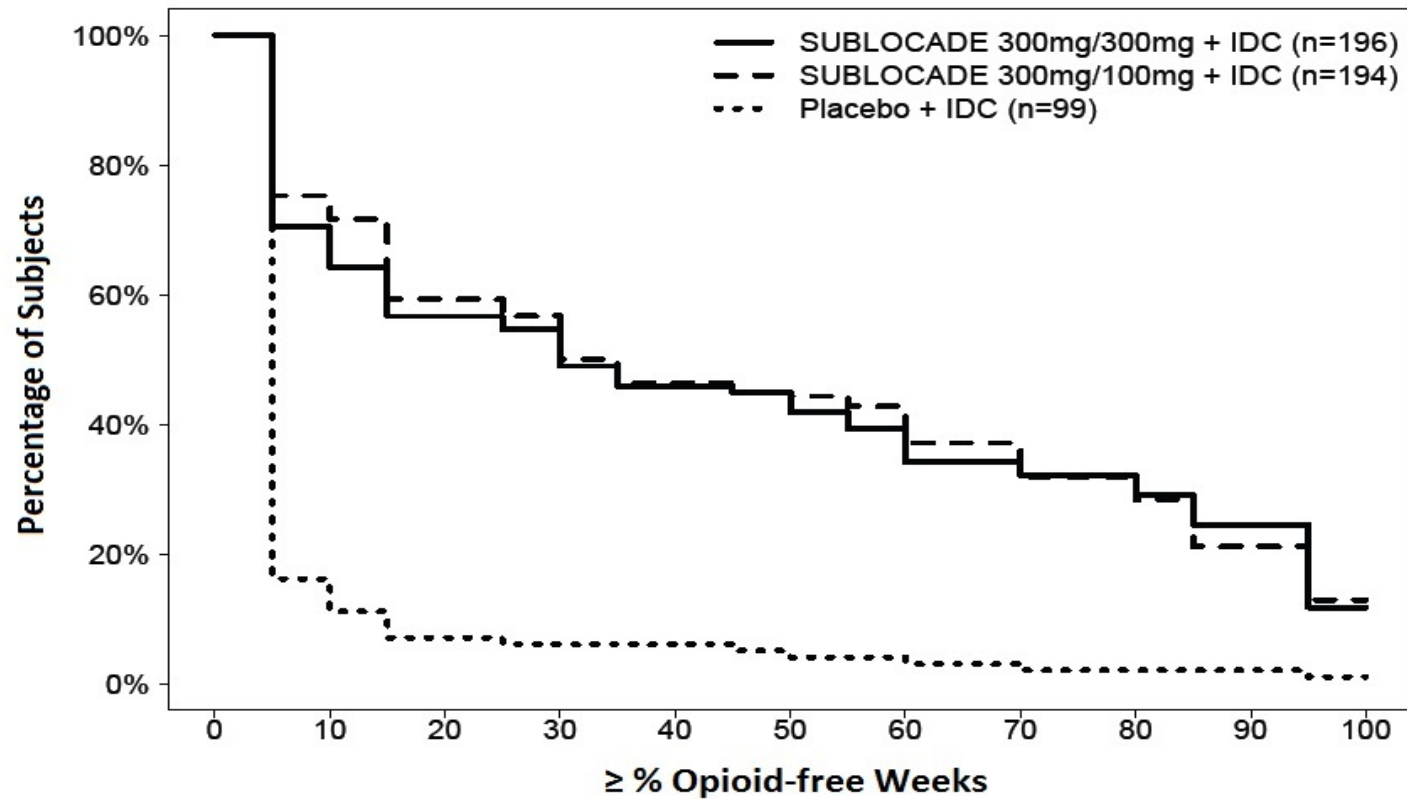
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To assess the efficacy of two dosing regimens of monthly buprenorphine depot injection in individuals seeking treatment for OUD
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter phase 3 study
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 week open-label run-in phase with buprenorphine/naloxone sublingual films5 day buprenorphine-naloxone sublingual film taper that began on day 1 of BUP-XR or placebo• Dosing every 28 days<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ BUP-XR 300/300 mg: 6 doses of 300 mg○ BUP-XR 300/100 mg: 2 doses of 300 mg, then 4 doses of 100 mg• Weekly visits for 24 weeks
Endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Percentage abstinence from opioid use<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Defined as percentage of negative urine samples and self-report of illicit opioid use among 20 weekly opioid use assessments• Secondary:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Treatment success<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ At least 80% opioid abstinence during weeks 5 to 24○ Treatment retention○ Clinical opiate withdrawal scale (COWS)○ Opioid craving visual analog scale (VAS) scores

Sublocade[®] Efficacy Results

Haight BR, Learned SM, et al. Efficacy and safety of monthly buprenorphine depot injection for opioid use disorder: A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet 2019;393:778-90.

Primary Endpoint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean percentage abstinence for participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 41.3% (39.66%) BUP-XR 300/300; p<0.0001 ○ 42.7% (38.5%) BUP-XR 300/100; p<0.0001 ○ 5.0% (17.0) for placebo
Secondary Endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of patients who were \geq 80% abstinent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 57 (29%) XR 300/300, 55 (28%) XR 300/100, 2 (2%) placebo • Opioid Craving VAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participants: 192, 191, 96 ○ Least squares mean change from baseline at week 24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ XR 300/300: -0.9 (1.63; -4.1 to 2.3) ▪ XR 300/100: 2.1 (1.63; -1.2 to 5.3) ▪ Placebo: -11.5 (2.48; 6.6 to 16.4) • COWS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participants: 193, 192, 96 ○ Least squares mean change from baseline at week 24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ XR 300/300: -1.1 (0.21; -1.5 to -0.7) ▪ XR 300/100: -0.5 (0.22; -0.9 to 0.4) ▪ Placebo: -0.1 (0.35; -0.8 to 0.6)
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors concluded that percentage abstinence was significantly higher in both BUP-XR groups when compared to placebo.

Subjects achieving varying percentages of opioid-free weeks



Sublocade[®] RECOVER Trial

- Environmental and socio-economic factors related to recovery
- 50.8% for all participants had sustained abstinence for 12 months
- Self-reported abstinence:
 - Baseline: 62.7%, 6 months: 70.3%, 12 months: 66.4%
- Relationship of treatment duration with self-reported past week abstinence:

	Baseline (%)	3m (%)	6m (%)	9m (%)	12m (%)
0-2m	38.1	51.1	45.5	50.2	58.6
3-5m	44.8	65.0	64.8	67.3	48.8
6-11m	63.9	74.7	76.3	68.0	70.8
12m	80.4	87.1	83.9	80.5	82.1

Sublocade® Tolerability

Retention rates

- De novo
 - After 6 months of open label treatment: 65.5%
 - After 12 months of open label treatment: 50.5%
- Rollover
 - 6 months vs. 12 months in rollover 300/300: 66.3% vs. 47.1%
 - 6 months vs 12 months in rollover 300/100: 66.0% vs. 53.9%
- 6 months in rollover placebo: 36.4%

Satisfaction

- 85-90% of participants were satisfied with treatment
- Satisfaction score of somewhat, very, or extremely satisfied: significantly higher for both BUP-XR 300/300 mg and 300/100 mg compared to placebo (87.7% vs. 88.1% vs. 46.2%, $p < 0.001$)

Sublocade[®] Safety

- Serious TEAEs occurred more frequently in the BUP-XR 300/300 group (n=5, 4.4%)
- Severe TEAEs occurred more frequently in the de novo group (n=36, 8.7%)
- TEAEs leading to discontinuation were more frequent in the de novo group (n=14, 3.4%)
- Most common TEAEs leading to discontinuation:
 - Constipation, injection-site pain, nausea, headache, insomnia, nasopharyngitis, and injection-site erythema
- 46 (6.9%) participants had a dose reduction due to a TEAE,
- Most common TEAEs leading to dose reduction:
 - Lethargy/somnolence (1.9%) and increased LFTs (1.5%)

Sublocade[®] Toxicity- From Trials

System Organ Class	Placebo, count (%)	Buprenorphine XR 300/100 mg, count (%)	Buprenorphine XR 300/300 mg, count (%)
Total	100	203	201
Gastrointestinal disorders	12 (12)	51 (25.1)	45 (22.4)
General disorders and administration site conditions	17 (17)	40 (19.7)	49 (24.4)
Investigations	2 (2)	21 (10.3)	19 (9.5)
Increased ALT	0	2 (1)	10 (5)
Increased AST	0	7 (3.4)	9 (4.5)
Increased blood CPK	1 (1)	11 (5.4)	5 (2.5)
Increased GGT	1 (1)	6 (3)	8 (4)
Nervous system disorders	7 (7)	35 (17.2)	25 (12.4)

- Total with an injection site reaction: 140/848 (16.5%)

Long-Term Safety of Sublocade®

- De novo group: receive monthly injections for up to 12 months
- Rollover group: will receive a monthly injection for up to 6 months
- 669 participants entered study with 406 (60.7%) completed it
 - 412 de novo
 - 113 rollover BUP-XR 300/300
 - 112 rollover BUP-XR 300/100
 - 32 rollover placebo
- TEAEs experienced:
 - 73.8% in the de novo group experienced a TEAE during the 12 month period
 - 58.0% in the rollover BUP-XR 300/300
 - 53.1% in the rollover BUP-XR 300/100

Long-Term Safety of Sublocade®

- Serious TEAEs occurred more frequently in the BUP-XR 300/300 group (n=5, 4.4%)
- Severe TEAEs occurred more frequently in the de novo group (n=36, 8.7%)
- Mean (SD) number of doses among the 520 participants with at least 1 TEAE was 9.7 (3.6)
- 46 (6.9%) participants had a dose reduction due to a TEAE
 - Most common TEAEs related to this being lethargy/somnolence (1.9%) and increased liver function tests (1.5%)
 - 30 of these participants continued the 100 mg dose

Brixadi™ Efficacy

Objective

- To evaluate the efficacy of subcutaneous (SC) buprenorphine vs. SL buprenorphine-naloxone (BUP-NX) for OUD

Design

- 24 week, double-blind, double-dummy, active-controlled, multisite, phase 3 randomized trial

Methods

- Patients received the assigned active agent plus a matched placebo
- First week targeted 16 mg SL BUP-NX by day 2 and 24 mg weekly of SC BUP by day 4
- Dosages after day 4 were flexible
- Weekly visits from weeks 1 to 11 with 7 day SL supplies, then monthly visits from weeks 12 to 24 with monthly SL supplies

Brixadi™ Efficacy- Results

Endpoints

- Mean percentage of negative urine samples

Patient Population

- 428 patients: 213 SC BUP, 215 SL BUP-NX

Results

- 69.0% in the SC-BUP and 72.6% in the SL BUP-NX completed the study
- Opioid-negative urine samples found to be noninferior when comparing the two groups (6.7 [-0.1-13.6]), $p < 0.001$
- % responders found to be noninferior (3.0 [-4.0 to 9.9]), $p < 0.001$

Brixadi™ Toxicity

- In the previous study, 21 had at least one severe adverse event
 - 2 were possibly related to the study drug, which happened in the SL BUP-NX group
- Number with at least one:
 - 119 (55.3%) in SL BUP-NX and 128 (60.1%) in SC BUP
- Most common adverse event (for both groups)
 - Injection-site pain, headache, constipation, nausea (all occurred in <10%)

Long-Term Safety of Brixadi™

- Long-term study of both weekly and monthly injections over 48 weeks
- 228 participants enrolled with 227 receiving at least one injection
 - 33.9% treated with weekly injection
 - 33.9% treated with monthly injection
- 143 of 227 (63%) of participants experienced one TEAE, and 26.4% had one adverse effect related to the study medication
- Most common TEAEs (≥5%):
 - Injection site pain (pain, swelling, erythema)
 - Nasopharyngitis
 - Nausea
 - UTI
 - Vomiting
- Higher incidence of TEAEs in participants converted from SL buprenorphine product to injection (68.9%) than new-to-treatment participants (32.4%)

Long-Term Retention and Efficacy with Brixadi™

- 118 of 227 (82.8%) of participants completed 24 weeks of treatment
- 167 of 227 (73.6%) of participants completed 48 weeks of treatment (full study period)
- Mean (SD) and median duration of treatment was 39.1 weeks (16.2) and 48 weeks
- New to treatment participants:
 - Percentage of participants with opioid-negative urine samples and self-reports (composite): 63% (17 out of 22)
- Converted from SL buprenorphine participants:
 - Percentage negative for opioid-negative urine samples and self-reports (composite): 82.8% (111 out of 134) [vs. 78.4% at day 1]

Long-Term Retention and Efficacy with Brixadi™

- Reported Experience:
 - 162 (71.4%) of 227 completed survey regarding important characteristics of buprenorphine treatment and satisfaction with study drug vs. SL buprenorphine
 - 29 new to treatment and 133 converted from SL
 - 91 (68.4%) out of 133 reported that study drug was “much better” than their previous treatment with SL buprenorphine
 - Top 3 reported characteristics that were important for a buprenorphine treatment:
 - Does not require daily medication, allowed to travel with no medication, spares regular trip to pharmacy

Place in Therapy



Potential Patients Who May Benefit

- Unwanted disruptions in treatment
- Difficulty with daily adherence
- Concern for safe storage
- At risk for diversion or misuse of a product in their possession

Conclusion

Pros of Sublocade®

- No daily doses
- Reduce stigma
- Assist in difficult clinical situations
- Effective with limited adverse effects
- Patient assistance programs available

Cons of Sublocade®

- Process must be in place for REMs
- Must be refrigerated
- Must be on transmucosal buprenorphine product for 7 days
- Only to be administered by healthcare professional
- Dose adjustments
- Must ensure patient is appropriate for a monthly injectable
- Coverage

Future thoughts

- How long to continue therapy
- Will patients prefer weekly or monthly dosing
- Sublocade® vs. Brixadi™

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