

# Review of Injectable Buprenorphine Products

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# Disclosures

Lindsey Anderson has nothing to disclose.

# Objectives

- Review Sublocade<sup>®</sup> and Brixadi<sup>™</sup>, including their efficacy and safety
- Discuss the benefits and setbacks with utilizing Sublocade<sup>®</sup>
- 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<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> 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 pharmacy

REMS= Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy



Brixadi™

A decorative horizontal line consisting of a solid teal bar on the left and a series of overlapping teal and white bars on the right, extending across the width of the page.

# 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<sup>®</sup> 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.

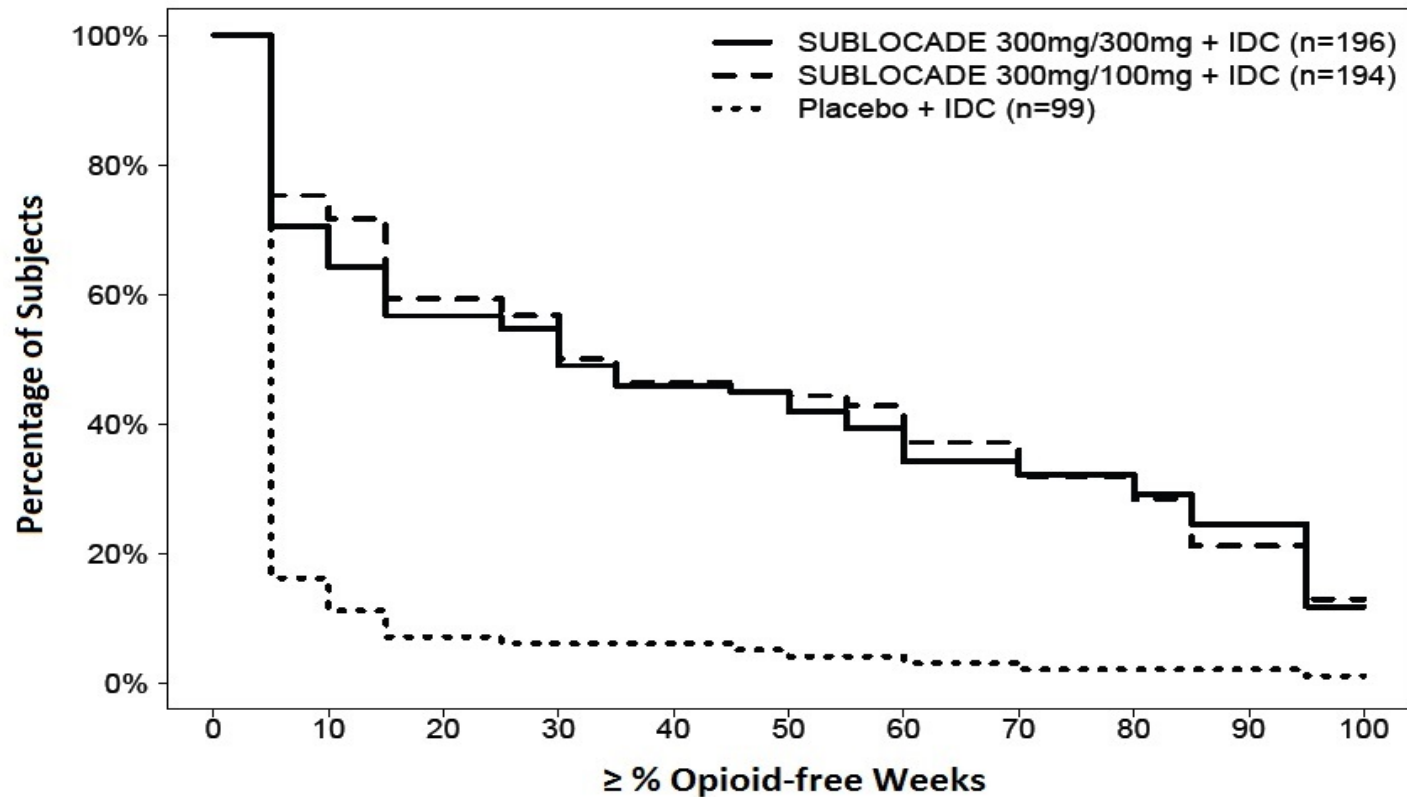
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To assess the efficacy of two dosing regimens of monthly buprenorphine depot injection in individuals seeking treatment for OUD</li></ul>
<b>Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter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

# Sublocade<sup>®</sup> 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.

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

# Subjects achieving varying percentages of opioid-free weeks



# Sublocade<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> Toxicity- From Trials

System Organ Class	Placebo, count (%)	Buprenorphine XR 300/100 mg, count (%)	Buprenorphine XR 300/300 mg, count (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>	<b>12 (12)</b>	<b>51 (25.1)</b>	<b>45 (22.4)</b>
<b>General disorders and administration site conditions</b>	<b>17 (17)</b>	<b>40 (19.7)</b>	<b>49 (24.4)</b>
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>2 (2)</b>	<b>21 (10.3)</b>	<b>19 (9.5)</b>
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)
<b>Nervous system disorders</b>	<b>7 (7)</b>	<b>35 (17.2)</b>	<b>25 (12.4)</b>

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

# 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%)

# 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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