



DIA 2014
50TH ANNUAL
MEETING

The Need for a New Paradigm to Assess Proarrhythmic Effects of Drugs

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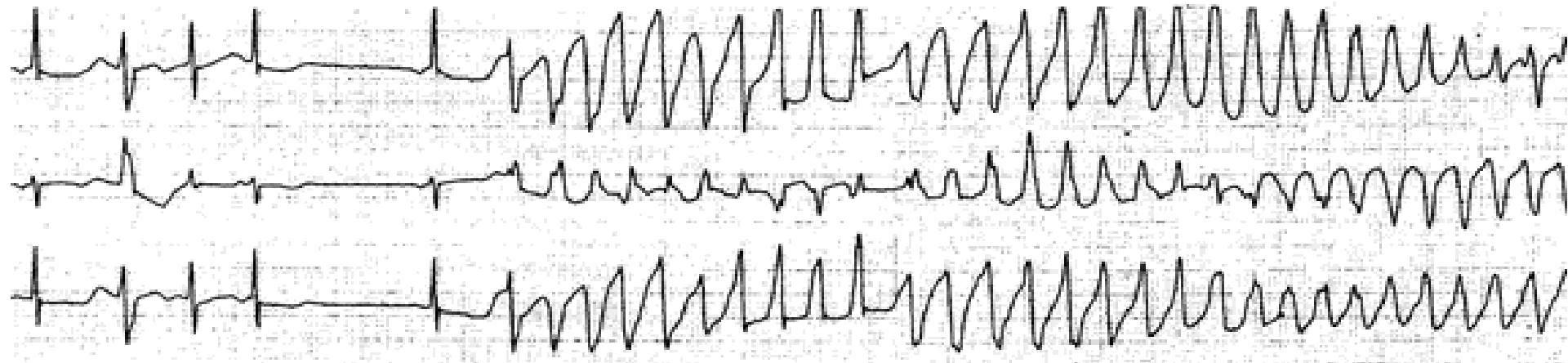


Industry Relationships

Member of DSMB, Adjudication Committee, or Consultant

- Genentech
- Orexo
- Aerpio
- Akebia
- Balance
- Medtronic
- Biomedical Systems
- ICardiac
- Heart Metabolics
- Milestone
- Theravance
- Lilly
- Viamet
- Shire
- Helsinn
- Celgene
- SNBL
- Pharmacyclitics

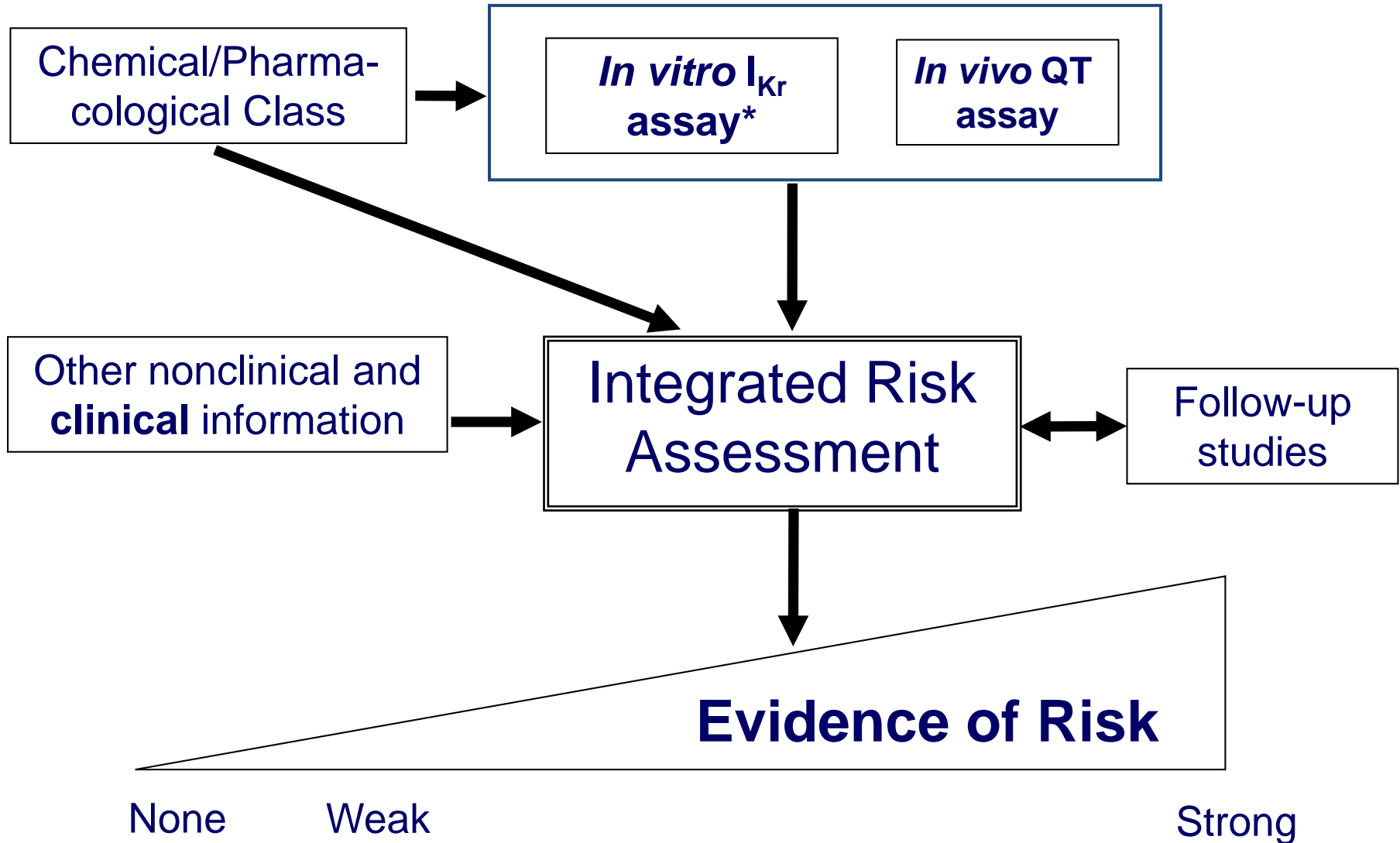
Drug-Induced Torsade de Pointes



QT Prolonged/Drug-Induced Torsade

- QT prolongation/TdP – single most common cause of withdrawal or restriction on marketed drugs
 - Terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, droperidol, grepafloxacin, levomethadyl, lidoflazine, sertindole, terodiline
- This has resulted in the need for regulatory guidance.
- TdP rarely observed during clinical development
- Focus on surrogates- HERG and QTc testing
 - QTc- sensitive but not very specific

S7B: Nonclinical Testing Strategy



*The hERG (gene for K_v11.1 alpha subunit of I_{Kr}) related current is used

Clinical QT Update

Guidance document – ICH E14

Applicable to all new drugs with systemic bioavailability

Gather basic clinical data (e.g. tolerability, PK)

Relatively early in development design and conduct “Thorough QT Study” at substantial multiples of anticipated maximum therapeutic exposure

-ve*

+ve (>5ms)

Conduct normal ECG monitoring in development

Evidence of QT increase/TdP

Stop development or Fully describe QT effect in target patient population; Extensive QT evaluation in Phase 2/3

* Positive represents an approximately 1.5% increase in the QTc

Consequences: Compound with QT effect

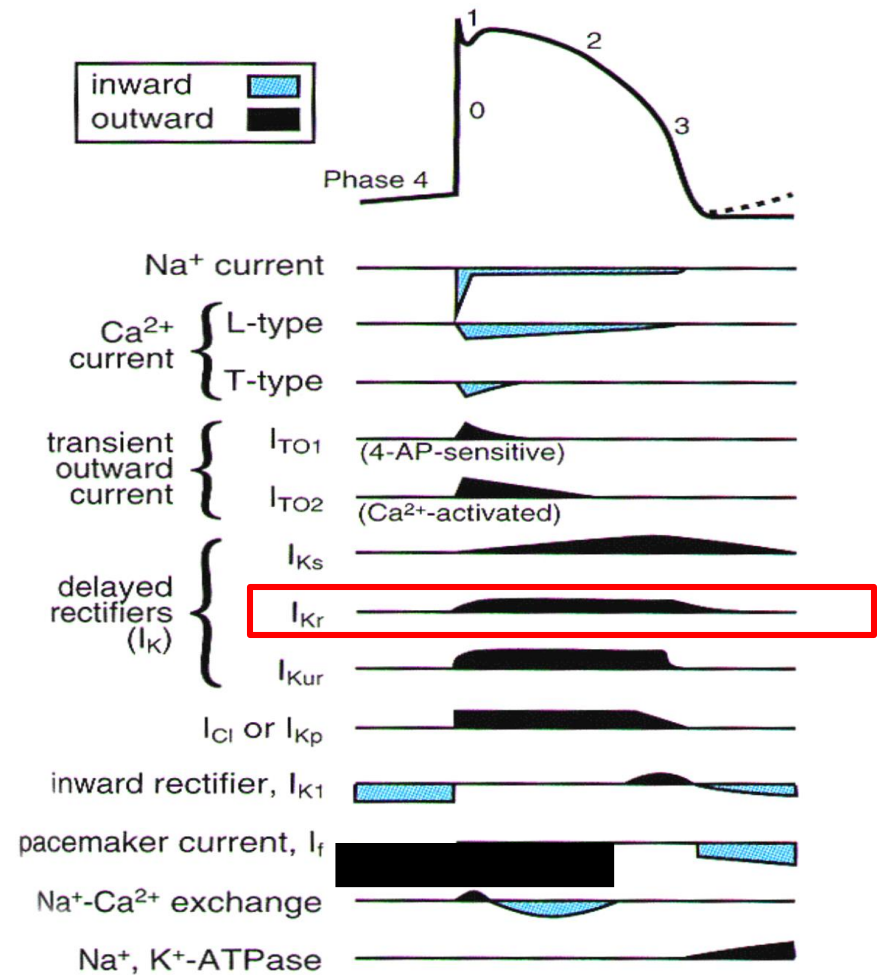
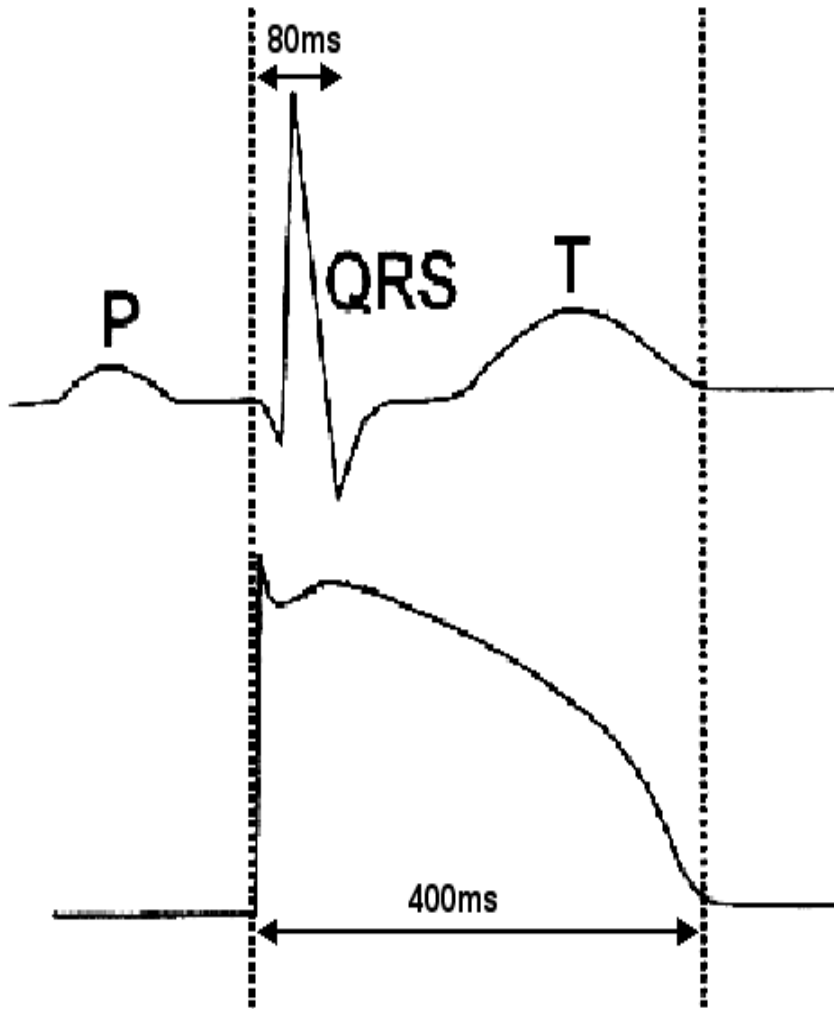
Consequences of developing a compound with QT effect

- Significant development burden
- Increased perceived risk = increased burden to demonstrate benefit
- Increased costs
- Delays in filing and/or approval
- Label warnings and competitive implications
- Licensing/partnering issues
- **Often leads to termination of development**

Torsadogenic Drugs

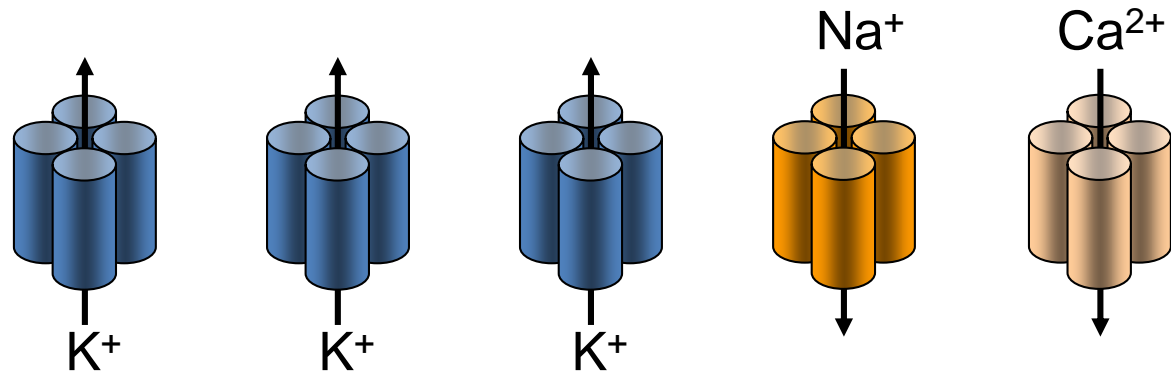
- ICH E14/S&B have resulted in no drugs with unrecognized risk being approved
- **Success!**
- Negative impact on drug development
 - Premature discontinuation due to hERG or QT “signal”
 - (Inaccurate) perception of risk leading to drug discontinuation
 - Estimates of up to 60%
 - Concerns regarding development burden, costs, labeling
 - Many potentially good compounds never get evaluated in humans due to a hERG effect
 - Drug development in specific areas- CNS
 - Many drugs with QT labeling are unlikely proarrhythmic
 - Engineering-out hERG- applicability/other effects

Ventricular Repolarization



Evidence of Alternative Mechanisms

Strong genetic data illustrating potential impact of non-hERG-mediated changes in QT interval with drug examples for most



Current	I_{Kr}	I_{Ks}	I_{K1}	I_{Na}	$I_{Ca,L}$
Loss of function	QT↑	QT↑	QT↑		QT↓
Gain of function	QT↓	QT↓	QT↓	QT↑	QT↑

QT Prolongation: Dissociation from TdP

- Sodium Pentobarbital
 - Prolongs QT but no TdP
 - Inhibits I_{kr} , I_{ks} , and late I_{Na}
- Amiodarone
 - TdP very rare
 - Inhibits I_{kr} , I_{ks} , late I_{Na} , and I_{ca}
- Verapamil
 - Inhibits I_{Kr} but also Ca influx
- Ranolazine
 - Prolongs QT but no TdP
 - Inhibits late I_{Na} , I_{kr} , and I_{NaCa}

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- Verapamil
 - Inhibits I_{Kr} but also Ca influx
 - **No QT prolongation or TdP**
- Ranolazine
 - Prolongs QT but no TdP
 - Inhibits late I_{Na} , I_{kr} , and I_{NaCa}
 - **No EAD's, reduces dispersion;**
 - **Suppresses E4031 induced TdP**

Thus QTc Prolongation need not cause TdP

Issues

- QT prolongation \neq Proarrhythmia
- HERG block \neq Proarrhythmia
- Negative impact on drug development
- New paradigm

New Paradigm

A new cardiac safety paradigm focused on non-clinical measurement of proarrhythmia proclivity

Focus on the real issue: Proarrhythmia

- Reduce the premature termination of drugs with favourable benefit:risk profiles
- Make drug development more efficient
 - Move the bulk of proarrhythmic assessment to the discovery phase
 - Use the assays to potentially guide candidate selection
 - Obviate the TQT study
- Enhance the accuracy with which existing and/or new drugs are labelled relative to actual proarrhythmic risks

Rechanneling the cardiac proarrhythmia safety paradigm: A meeting report from the Cardiac Safety Research Consortium

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- **Proarrhythmic risk can be determined by pre-clinical assessments**
- **Proclivity to develop EAD's**
 - **Ionic Currents**
 - **in silico modeling**
 - **Cell-Based Approach**
 - **Focus on high throughput approaches**
- **ECG Phase 1 Assessment**

Collaborators

- Drs. Stockbridge, Gintant, Petit, and the Steering Comm.
- FDA
- EMA
- PMDA
- Health Canada
- CSRC
- HESI
- SPS
- In Silico Modelers
- Pharmaceutical and Device Companies
- CRO's
- Numerous Academic Groups



Thank you

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