

Test compound selection– Process, methodology, and selected compounds for CIPA efforts

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CSRC Compound Selection Team for CIPA
CSRC/HESI/SPS/FDA Meeting
December 11, 2014

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Purpose of the Compound Selection Effort

- ▶ Provide a battery of compounds for training, testing and validating the in silico and stem cell CIPA models
 - Build/calibrate model using compounds with well-characterized torsadogenic risk
 - Test/validate model using subset of compounds in the current set
- ▶ Compounds considered as test cases
- ▶ Intent of compound set was to provide varied spectrum of multiple electrophysiologic parameters:
 - Degree of torsadogenic clinical risk
 - Actions on ion channels, with attention to multi-channel blockers;
 - Varying levels of block at clinical exposures
- ▶ Inclusion of some compounds with non-hERG TdP risk

Important Considerations

- ▶ Selected compounds should not have major proarrhythmic active metabolites
- ▶ No insoluble compounds
- ▶ Well defined cardiac electrophysiology
- ▶ Ranking compounds with regard to clinically demonstrated torsadogenic risk/occurrence based partly on published reports, FDA AERS database, other data sources and expert opinion
- ▶ Compounds grouped into ‘high’, ‘intermediate’ and ‘very low’ (i.e., none) risk categories
 - Intermediate risk compounds grouped due to difficulty parsing out risk levels within the intermediate bucket
 - ‘Very low’ risk actually indicates no discernable risk
- ▶ Culled from much larger list of compounds

Published sources used to pick compounds

- ▶ Redfern, et al, 2003:
 - Category 1: Class Ia and Class III anti-arrhythmics, block I_{Kr} and prolong QT
 - Category 2: agents withdrawn due to risk of TdP
 - Category 3: measurable incidence or numerous case reports of TdP in humans
 - Category 4: isolated reports of TdP in humans
 - Category 5: no published reports of TdP in humans when used alone
- ▶ Mirams, et al, 2011: Updated assignments to Redfern categories
- ▶ Kramer, et al, 2013: torsadogenic (+TdP) or non-torsadogenic (-TdP)
- ▶ Credible Meds: categories include Risk of TdP, Possible Risk of TdP
- ▶ Pulozzi, et al, 2009: ROR + 95% CI calculated for each drug
- ▶ FDA AERS Database: Indicator of risk = EB05
- ▶ FDA labeling
 - Black box warnings
 - Warnings and precautions
- ▶ Compound-specific references

- ▶ Multiple classification schemes, with differing numbers of categories
- ▶ Key for our purpose was to identify gradation of risk

High Risk

| Compound | Redfern category | Miramis risk | Kramer TdP + | Credible Meds | Pulozzi ROR (adj ROR for non-AA's) | FDA AERS EB05 | FDA labeling |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| azimilide | 1 | | | | | 70 | |
| bepriidil | 3 | 3 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 76 | |
| dofetilide | 1 | 1 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | 32.3 | 20 | w/p |
| ibutilide | 1 | | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 214 | Boxed warning |
| quinidine | 1 | 1 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 33 | |
| vandetanib | | | | Risk of TdP | | 0.6 | Boxed warning |
| methadone | | | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | 48.5 | 37 | w/p |
| d,l-sotalol | 1 | | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | | w/p |

Intermediate Risk

| Compound | Redfern category | Miramis risk | Kramer TdP + | Credible Meds | Pulozzi ROR (adj ROR*) | FDA AERS EB05 | FDA labeling |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| astemizole | 2 | | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 18 | |
| chlorpromazine | | 3 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 4 | |
| cisapride | 2 | 2 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 30 | |
| clarithromycin | 4 | | | Risk of TdP | 7.5 | 6 | w/p |
| clozapine | | | TdP+ | Possible Risk | | 0.1 | w/p |
| domperidone | 4 | | | Risk of TdP | | 15 | |
| droperidol | | | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 17 | Boxed warning |
| terfenadine | 2 | 2 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | | |
| pimozide | 3 | 3 | TdP+ | Risk of TdP | | 8 | |
| risperidone | 5 | 5 | TdP+ | Possible Risk | 2.9 | 1 | |
| ondansetron | | | | Risk of TdP | | 9 | |

Very Low Risk

| Compound | Redfern category | Miramis risk | Kramer TdP + | Credible Meds | Pulozzi ROR (adj ROR*) | FDA AERS EB05 | FDA labeling |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| diltiazem | 5 | 5 | TdP- | | | 2 | |
| loratidine | 5 | | TdP- | | | 6 | |
| metoprolol | | | | | 5.6 | 3 | |
| mexiletine | | 4 | | | | 2 | |
| nifedipine | 4 | 4 | TdP- | | | 0.6 | |
| nitrendipine | 5 | | TdP- | | | 0.6 | |
| ranolazine | | | | Possible Risk | | 20 | |
| tamoxifen | 5 | | | Possible Risk | | 0.1 | |
| verapamil | 5 | 5 | TdP- | | 5.2 | 3 | |

Divergence in CIPA categories vs Redfern and Credible Meds

| High risk compounds | Redfern Category | Credible Meds |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| azimilide | 1 | |
| bepidil | 3 | Risk of TdP |
| d,l-sotalol | 1 | Risk of TdP |
| dofetilide | 1 | Risk of TdP |
| ibutilide | 1 | Risk of TdP |
| methadone | | Risk of TdP |
| quinidine | 1 | Risk of TdP |
| vandetanib | | Risk of TdP |

| Intermediate risk compounds | Redfern Category | Credible Meds |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| astemizole | 2 | Risk of TdP |
| chlorpromazine | 3 | Risk of TdP |
| cisapride | 2 | Risk of TdP |
| clarithromycin | 4 | Risk of TdP |
| clozapine | | Possible risk |
| domperidone | 4 | Risk of TdP |
| droperidol | 2 | Risk of TdP |
| odansetron | | |
| pimozide | 3 | Risk of TdP |
| risperidone | 5 | Possible risk |
| terfenadine | 2 | Risk of TdP |

| Very low risk compounds | Redfern Category | Credible Meds |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| diltiazem | 5 | |
| loratadine | 5 | |
| metoprolol | | |
| mexiletine | 4 | |
| nifedipine | 4 | |
| nitrendipine | 5 | |
| ranolazine | | Possible risk |
| tamoxifen | 5 | Possible risk |
| verapamil | 5 | |

Summary

- ▶ Initial list of 28 compounds provided for testing and validation of in silico and stem cell CIPA models
- ▶ Compounds categorized into 3 risk groups according to published/publically available data and expert clinical opinion

Remaining Questions

- ▶ Why did we end up with 3 risk categories?
 - Uncertainties
 - Exposure: critical determinant of potential torsadogenicity
 - Patient status and its influence of arrhythmogenic substrate—e.g., ICU patient vs healthy outpatient
 - Risks conferred by concomitant medications
 - Lack of objective data, denominator for reports of TdP
 - Limited categories for some classification systems (e.g., Credible Meds, Kramer et al)
- ▶ What was the thinking behind specific classification assignments?
 - Risperidone: low vs intermediate vs high risk?
 - Quinidine: hERG blockade at concentrations lower than INa blockade; relevant concentrations will need to be used for model testing
- ▶ How certain are we about classifications?