

Mirror Mirror on the Wall: Who's the FDA's Fairest ADF of All?

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Disclosures Nothing to disclose This presentation was not a part of the presenter's official duties at the WVU and does not represent the opinion of WVU

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Opinions...

I have personal and professional opinions on pain management. However, some things are better left NSAID.

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Learning Objectives

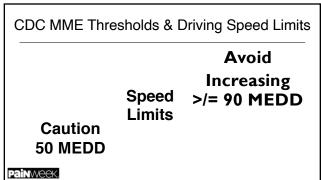
Identify the seven current types of abuse-deterrent formulations.

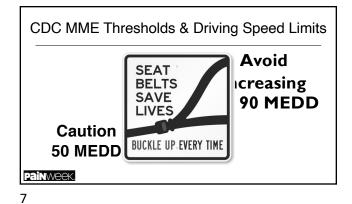
Recall all available abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) opioid medications, with
particular attention to the select few that are both FDA approved specifically as
ADF opioid medications and available on the U.S. market.

 Discuss common methods of manipulation of abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) opioid medications.

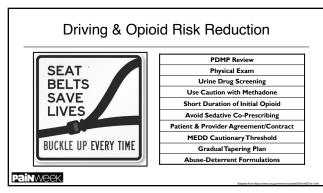
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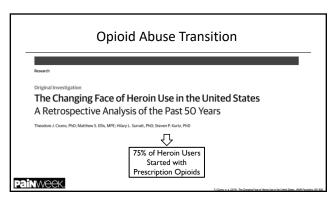
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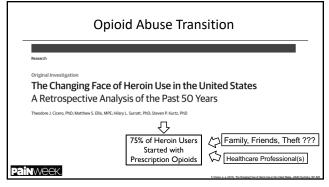






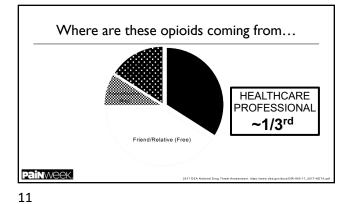




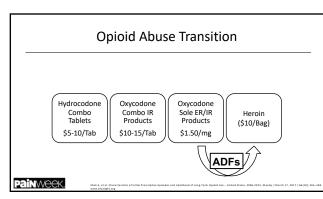




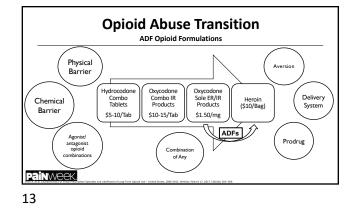












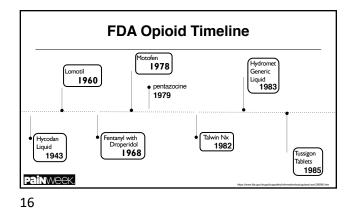




ADF Type	Description
I. Physical Barrier	Prevent chewing, crushing, cutting, grating, or grinding
2. Chemical Barrier	Resist extraction of the opioid through use of common solvents including water, alcohol or other organic solvents
3. Agonist/Antagonist Opioid Combinations	Antagonist is added to the formulation to interfere with release if taken in any other way than it was intended
4. Aversion	Substances are added to the dosage form to produce an unpleasant effect if the dosage form is manipulated prior to ingestion or if a higher dosage than directed is used
5. Delivery System	Alternative delivery systems that are more difficult to manipulate (such as a depot injectable, an implant, or transdermal application)
6. Prodrug	Medication contains a prodrug that lacks opioid activity until it has been transformed in the gastrointestinal tract









The Early "ADFs"

Hydrocodone & homatropine

-Tussigon tablets 5mg/1.5mg (FDA 1985)

-Hydromet liquid 5mg/1.5mg per 5ml (FDA 1943, generic 1983)

-Homatropine

Anticholinergic similar to Atropine (Aversion)

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The Early "ADFs"

Phenylpiperidine opioids (diarrhea treatment)

-Lomotil^{*} (diphenoxylate & atropine, 1960)

-Motofen* (difenoxin & atropine, 1978): metabolite of diphenoxylate

• Atropine

• Produces dysphoria in large doses (aversion)

•Anticholinergic: blurred vision, constipation, visual disturbances

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The Early "ADF's"

Fentanyl with droperidol

• Dr. Robert Dripps (U of Penn) strong opponent due to abuse concerns

• Dr. Janssen (Janssen Pharmaceuticals) & Dr. Dripps developed the combination product of droperidol to fentanyl in a 50:1 ratio (FDA approved 1968)

- Dr. de Castro (Europe) recommended ratio based on his patient treatments including the droperidol to produce dysphoria if abused
- FDA later approved fentanyl as solo products

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The Early "ADFs"

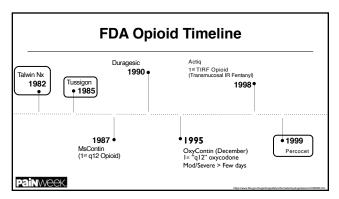
Pentazocine and naloxone (FDA approved in 1982)

-Pentazocine single product

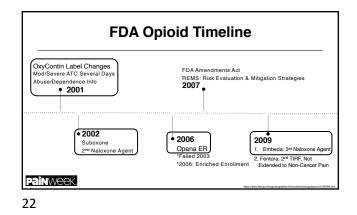
·Kappa agonist, mu antagonist

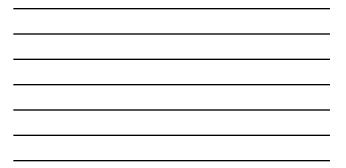
- Single product pentazocine FDA approved 1967
- Observed to be crushed, mixed w/ antihistamine pyribenzamine, & injected
 -"Pinks & blues"
- •1st DEA reclassification: pentazocine (single product) to CIV in 1979

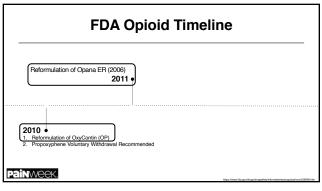
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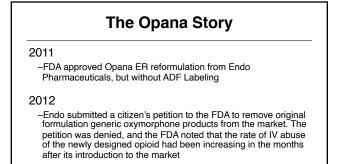












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The Opana Story

2017 (March)

-Endo presented post-marketing data to the FDA that contained evidence of serious health concerns with IV abuse of the reformulated product, such as thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and an outbreak of HIV infections in Indiana

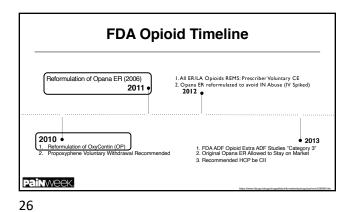
High molecular weight of the polyethylene oxide (PEO) coating that became lodged in the arterioles of the kidneys of IV abusers

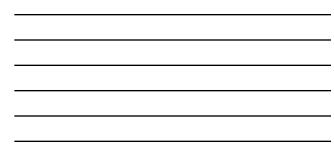
2017 (July)

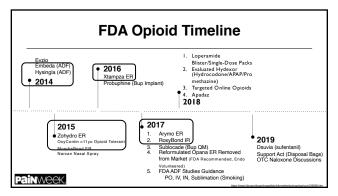
-FDA recommended Endo remove Opana ER from market, and Endo did so

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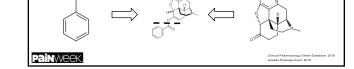






Benz-hydrocodone/APAP

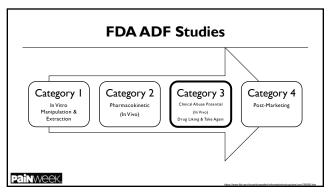
Prodrug of hydrocodone (+APAP) covalently bonded with benzoic acid
 Benzoic acid: typical food preservative
 Ligand-Activated Technology (LAT^{*}): Gi tract activation
 Also being studied with a methylphenidate prodrug
 Of OH



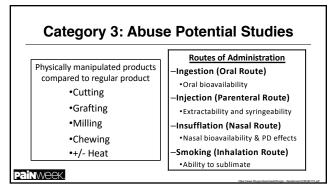
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Benz-hydrocodone/APAP Controlled Substance Class 2 (just as hydrocodone/apap) Indicated for the short-term (*no more than 14 days*) management of *acute* pain severe enough to require an opioid analgesic and for which alternative treatments are inadequate NOT FDA approved as an abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) opioid Benzhydrocodone/APAP 6.12/325mg = hydrocodone/APAP 7.5/325mg

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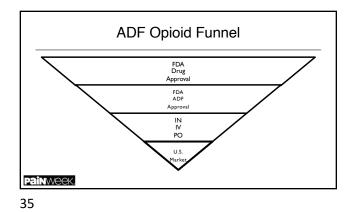


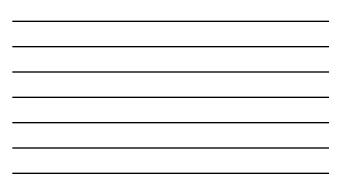
	ential Studies
In Vitro Studies	In Vivo Studies
Extractability Studies	Nasal & Oral PK
Performed at Both Room Temp & Elevated Temp	Multiple Strengths Tested
Solvents • Level 1: Deionized water • Level 2: vinegar, 0.2% baking soda solution, 40% ethanol, & carbonated drink • Level 3: 100% ethanol, 100% isopropyl alcohol, acetone, 0.1 N HCI, & 0.1 N NaOH	Agonist/antagonist levels





Abu	se Deterrent Form	ulation (ADF) O	pioids
Active Ingred	ient Product	FDA ADF Approval	Formulation
	Xtampza ER®	IN, IV, & PO Chew	ER Capsule
	Xartemis ER® (+APAP)	-	IR/ER Tablet
oxycodon	OxyContin [®]	IN & IV	ER Tablet
0.90000	Troxyca [®]	IN, IV, PO Crush	ER Capsule
	Oxaydo [®]	-	IR Tablet
	RoxyBond [®]	IN & IV	IR Tablet
tapentado	I Nucynta ER®	-	ER Tablet
FDA Approved ADF Opioids hydromorph	one Exalgo®	-	ER Tablet
available on US Market	Embeda [®]	IN & PO Crush	
(July 2020) morphine	Arymo®	IV	ER Tablet
	MorphaBond® IN & IV		
	Hysingla®	IN, IV, & PO Chew	ER Tablet
	Zohydro ER®		ER Capsule
hydrocodo	ne Vantrela ER®	IV	ER Tablet
	Hydromet [®]	-	Liquid
	Tussigon®	-	Tablet
benzhydroco	lone Apadaz®	-	Tablet
pentazocir	e Talwin NX®	-	Tablet
1	arginiq (oxycodone) & Opana (oxymorphone) are Off M	arket
NINWEEK.			





Medicine	Product	FDA	ADF	Approval	Formulation
	Xtampza ER®	IN	١V	PO Chew	ER Capsule
oxycodone	OxyContin®	IN	١V		ER Tablet
hydrocodone	Hysingla®	IN	١V	PO Chew	ER Tablet
	Embeda®	IN		PO Crush	
morphine	Arymo®		IV		ER Tablet
	MorphaBond®	IN	IV		



Xtampza ER®

DETERx Technology
 Waxy microspheres solidify
 in a needle
 FDA ADF Approved
 -IN, IV, & PO
 Take with food

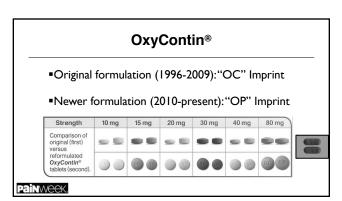
-Gl activated, not pH Can be opened and sprinkled into a G-Tube or on food

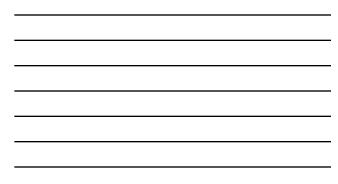
Deterfer. Design Elements Optimized <td

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	Xtampza ER (oxycodone) Dosage		Extended-release Oxycodone HCI _{Dosage}	
	9 mg 🖯		10 mg	
	13.5 mg 🚦		15 mg	
	18 mg	ent to	20 mg	
	27 mg	Equivalent to	30 mg	
	36 mg 🚦		40 mg	
	27 mg + 27 mg		60 mg	
	36 mg + 36 mg		80 mg	
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OxyContin[®]

RESISTEC technology
 Forms a viscous gel with water

ADF Category 3 study (IN/IV)
 57% reduction in drug liking
 43% no reduction in drug liking

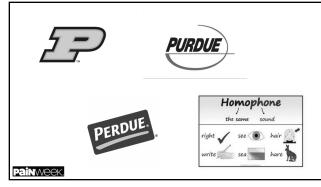
 Phase 4
 ~50% decrease in doctor chopping, overdoses, & poison center calls (heroin replaced?)

•Q12h dosing ???



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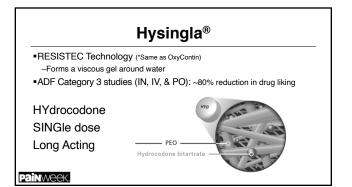


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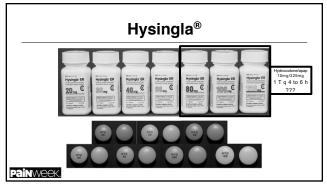




FDA A	Approved A	DF C	-	ds on US	6 Market
Medicine	Product	FDA	ADF	Approval	Formulation
a su ca da na	Xtampza ER®	IN	IV	PO Chew	ER Capsule
oxycodone	OxyContin [®]	IN	IV		ER Tablet
hydrocodone	Hysingla®	IN	IV	PO Chew	ER Tablet
	Embeda®	IN		PO Crush	
morphine	Arymo®		IV		ER Tablet
	MorphaBond®	IN	IV		
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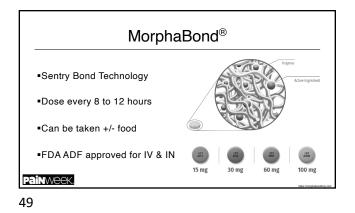




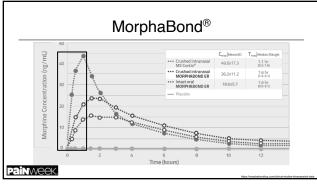
Medicine	Product	FDA	ADF	Approval	Formulation
	Xtampza ER®	IN	IV	PO Chew	ER Capsule
oxycodone	OxyContin®	IN	IV		ER Tablet
hydrocodone	Hysingla®	IN	IV	PO Chew	ER Tablet
	Embeda®	IN		PO Crush	
morphine	Arymo®		IV		ER Tablet
	MorphaBond®	IN	IV		

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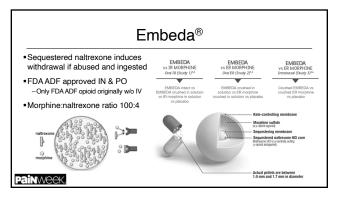














	Embeda®	
EMBEDA is available i	n 6 dosage strengths ¹	
_ ≣ ⊚ 20 mg/0.8 mg	30 mg/1.2 mg	9 ⊚ 50 mg/2 mg
종 60 mg/2.4 mg	80 mg/3.2 mg	100 mg/4 mg

MAT Buprer	iorprine F	roducts	with Naio	xone
FORMULATION		STRE	NGTH	
Sublingual Tablet	2mg BUP 0.5mg NX	-	8mg BUP 2mg NX	-
Sublingual Film	2mg BUP 0.5mg NX	4mg BUP Img NX	8mg BUP 2mg NX	12mg BUP 3mg NX

Lazylazyjoe (91/2010, 5:57am) As someone who regularly injects Suboxone, I prefer injecting Suboxone instead of us sublingual mainly because of the efficacy. I can inject 1 to 2mg and be good for an entire compared to 4mg sublingual. It also takes affect in 15 minutes instead of 90 minutes.	
	sing
You do have to be careful though, it is much easier to precipitate withdrawal this way.	
little longer for your induction, even longer if coming down off methadone. The other thing that gets me is that I buy my Suboxone on the street, because betwee	en the doc
and the pharmacy I'd be paying \$150/month & \$7.50/pill. If the doc would just prescribe \$ could get it generic and do it legit for about the same cost. It drives me nuts as <u>Suborone</u> <u>gasy to abuse as the Subutex</u> . Not to mention the whole pain management specialist thin	a is just as
scam. There's no reason why a regular doc can't prescribe this schedule 3 drug.	

Buprenorphine vs Naloxone

Package Insert

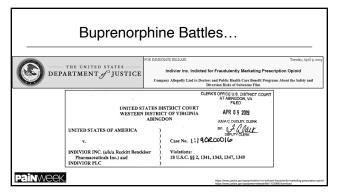
5.2 Risk of Respiratory and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression

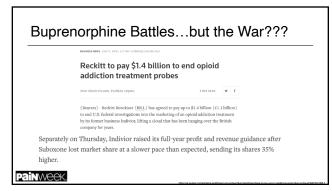
Buremorphic has been associated with life-therefore system (rely) top/ession and death. [Many, but not all, post-marketing reports regarding coma and death involved misuse by self-injection or were associated with the concomitant use of bupernorphine and benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants, including alcohol. Warn patients of the potential danger of self-administration of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants while under treatment with SUBOXONE sublingual film [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3), Drug Interactions (7)].

active substantial heroin or other full mu-opioid dependence. However, clinicians should be aware that some opioid-dependent persons, particularly those with a low level of full mu-opioid physical dependence or those whose opioid physical dependence is predominantly to bupteronprine, abuse bupteronorphine/naloxone combinations by the intravenous or intranasal route. In methadone-maintained patients and heroin-

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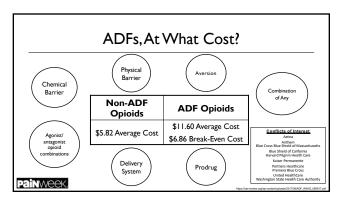




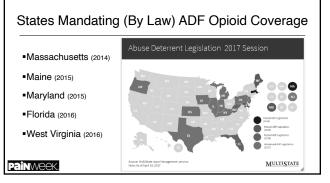


Medicine	Product	FDA	ADF	Approval	Formulation
oxycodone	Xtampza ER®	IN	IV	PO Chew	ER Capsule
	OxyContin [®]	IN	IV		ER Tablet
hydrocodone	Hysingla®	IN	IV	PO Chew	ER Tablet
morphine	Embeda®	IN		PO Crush	ER Tablet
	Arymo®		IV		
	MorphaBond®	IN	IV		

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ADF Opioid Pipeline

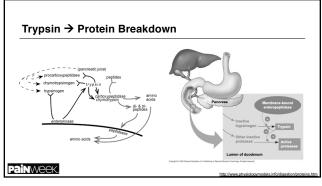
•TAAP (Trypsin Activated Abuse Protection) •Trypsin is found only in the small intestine

•MPAR (Multi-Pill Abuse Resistance)

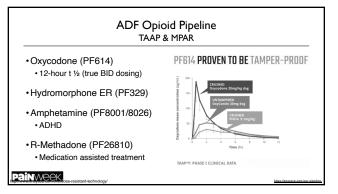
•A small amount of trypsin inhibitor (soybeans & egg whites) added to each pill not affecting opioid release

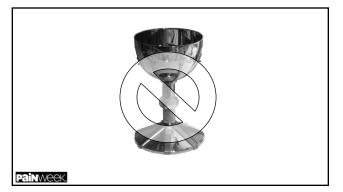
• If multiple pills are ingested (on purpose or accidentally) the trypsin inhibitor blocks the activation of the opioid prodrug













Audience Question #1

A 45yo female patient with chronic lower back pain and hypertension presents to your practice as a new patient already having utilized <u>hydrocodone</u>, for many years. While performing an opioid risk assessment, you find out that she is living in a house with a spouse who has a substance-use disorder. You would like to convert the patient's current non-abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) ER opioid to an EDA approved ADF ER opioid formulation that is readily available on the US market. Which of the following is the most appropriate selection based on this intention?

- a) Zohydro ER
- b) Hysingla
- c) Vantrela
- d) Xtampza ER

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Audience Question #1

A 45yo female patient with chronic lower back pain and hypertension presents to your practice as a new patient already having utilized <u>hydrocodone</u>, for many years. While performing an opioid risk assessment, you find out that she is living in a house with a spouse who has a substance-use disorder. You would like to convert the patient's current non-abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) ER opioid to an EDA approved ADF ER opioid formulation that is readily available on the US market, Which of the following is the most appropriate selection based on this intention?

		Me
a)	Zohydro ER	
b)	HYSINGLA [CORRECT ANSWER]	оху
c)	Vantrela	hydr
d)	Xtampza ER	m
1 4 4		

Medicine	Product
and the second second	Xtampza ER®
oxycodone	OxyContin [®]
hydrocodone	Hysingla [®]
	Embeda®
morphine	Arymo®
	MorphaBond®

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Audience Question #2

A 55yo male patient with chronic lower back pain and DM2 presents to your practice as a new patient already having utilized <u>oxycodone</u> for many years. Upon performing an opioid risk assessment, you find that he is of high risk for opioid abuse. He also states that he would prefer an opioid medication that can be sprinkled on his food instead of swallowing the pill whole. You would like to convert the patient's current non-abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) ER opioid to an <u>EDA approved ADF ER opioid formulation</u> that is readily available on the US market. Which of the following is the most appropriate selection based on this intention?

- a) Embeda
- b) Zohydro ER
- c) OxyContin
- d) Xtampza ER

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Audience Question #2

A 55yo male patient with chronic lower back pain and DM2 presents to your practice as a new patient already having utilized <u>oxycontone</u> for many years. Upon performing an opioid risk assessment, you find that he is of high risk for opioid abuse. He also states that he would prefer an opioid medication that can be sprinkled on his food instead of swallowing the pill whole. You would like to convert the patient's current non-abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) ER opioid to an EDA approved ADF ER opioid formulation. that is readily available on the LIS market. Which of the following is the most appropriate selection based on this intention?

a) Embeda	Medicine	Product
b) Zohydro ER	oxycodone	Xtampza ER®
c) OxyContin	oxycodone	OxyContin [®]
-, - ,	hydrocodone	Hysingla®
d) XTAMPZA ER [CORRECT ANSWER]	morphine	Embeda [®]
		Arymo®
		MorphaBond®

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Audience Question #3

Which of the following <u>states have legislation mandating</u> the prescription insurance benefit coverage of abuse-deterrent formulation (<u>ADF</u>) opioid medications in at least some manner?

a) Massachusetts b) Maryland c) Florida d) All of the above

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Audience Question #3

Which of the following <u>states have legislation mandating</u> the prescription insurance benefit coverage of abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) opioid medications in at least some manner?

a)Massachusetts b)Maryland c)Florida d)ALL OF THE ABOVE [CORRECT ANSWER]

•Massachusetts (2014) •Maine (2015) •Maryland (2015) •Florida (2016)

•West Virginia (2016)

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