

14 JULY 2022



TEXAS
The University of Texas at Austin

DEXAMETHASONE INTRAVITREAL IMPLANTS: CHARACTERIZATION AND ELUCIDATION OF DRUG RELEASE MECHANISMS

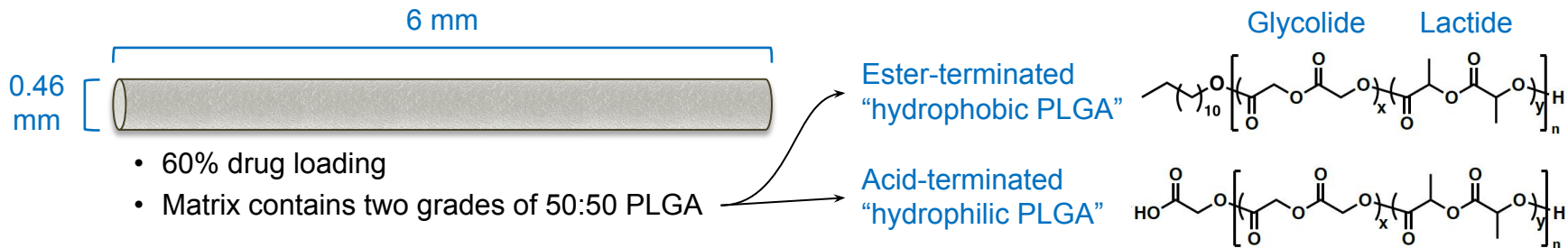
This work was supported by the Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) Contract # 75F40120C00198 from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The content reflects the views of the authors and should not be construed to present FDA's views or policies.

MARK COSTELLO

PhD Candidate, The University of Texas at Austin, College of Pharmacy
Department of Molecular Pharmaceutics & Drug Delivery

- Rod-shaped, solid implant produced by a continuous hot melt extrusion process
- Biodegradable poly(D,L-lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) matrix
- Delivered via a proprietary injector housing the implant within hypodermic needle

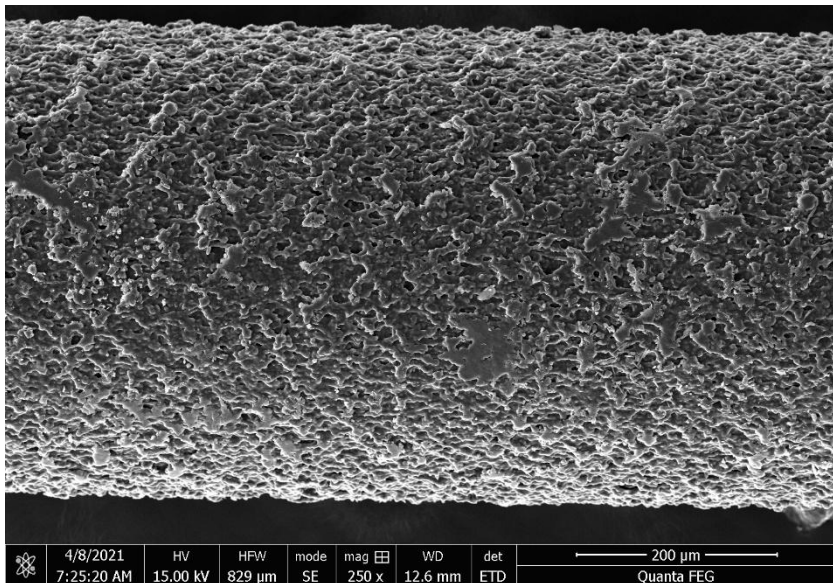
| Drug/Dose | Manufacturer | Indication | Duration of Release |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| Dexamethasone, 700 µg | Allergan (AbbVie) | non-infectious uveitis diabetic macular edema retinal vein occlusion | 3-6 months |



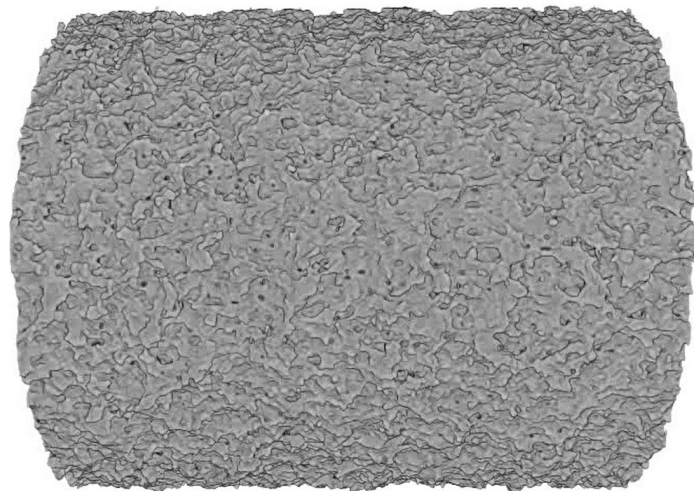
Structural analysis of Ozurdex

SEM and MicroCT reveal irregular surface and 6% internal porosity

SEM profile



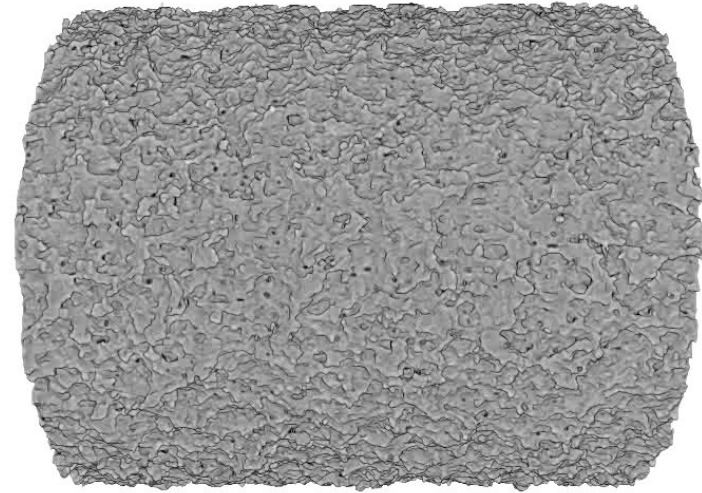
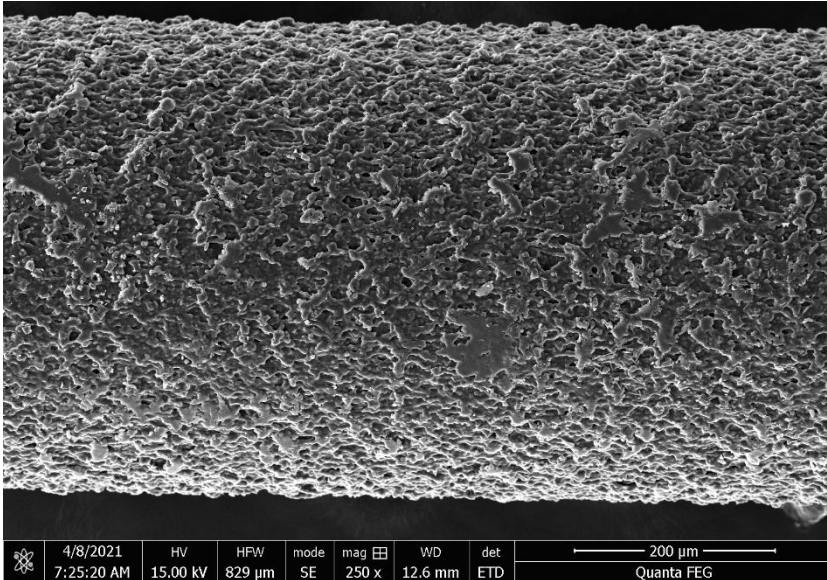
MicroCT profile



Structural analysis of Ozurdex

SEM and MicroCT reveal irregular surface and 6% internal porosity

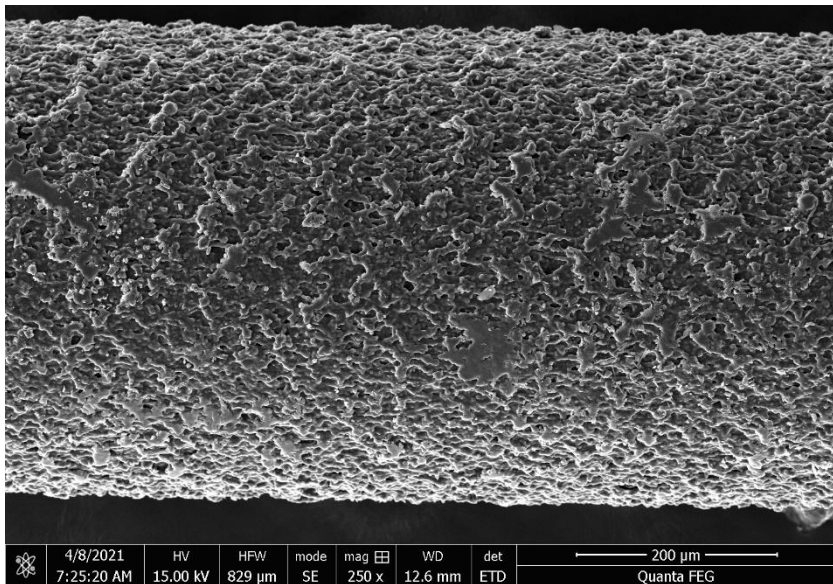
SEM profile



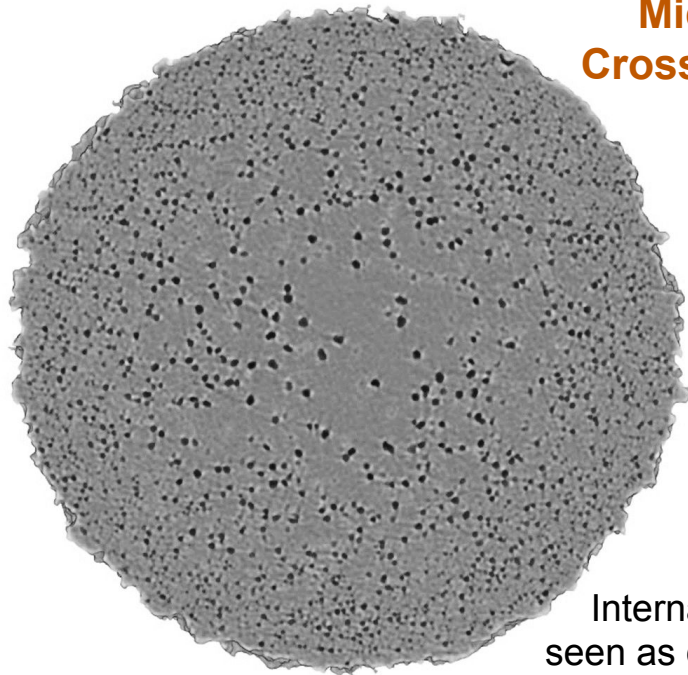
Structural analysis of Ozurdex

SEM and MicroCT reveal irregular surface and 6% internal porosity

SEM profile



**MicroCT
Cross-section**

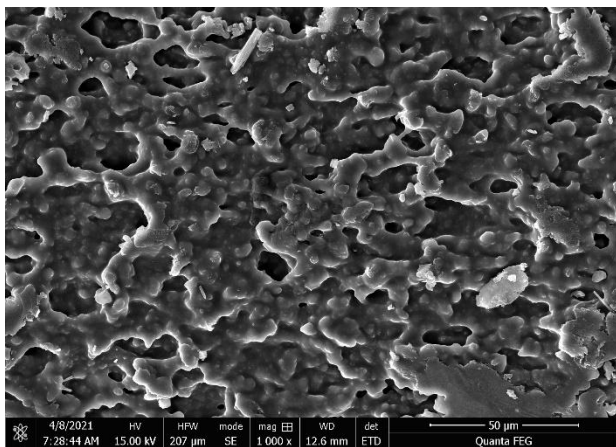


Internal voids
seen as dark spots

Structural analysis of Ozurdex

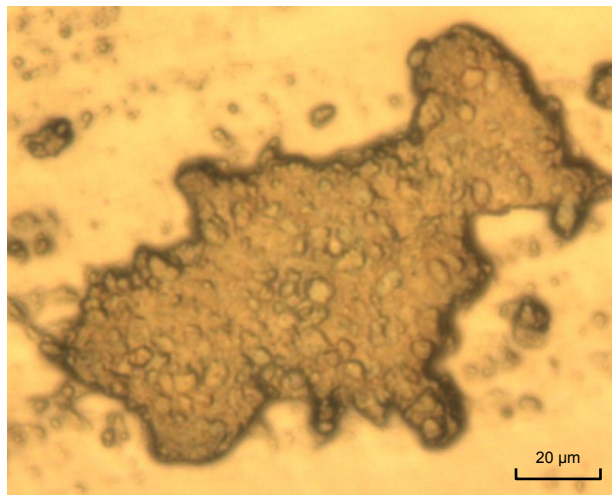
SEM, PLM, and DSC reveal 2-phase system with limited interaction between dexamethasone and PLGA

SEM of Implant Surface



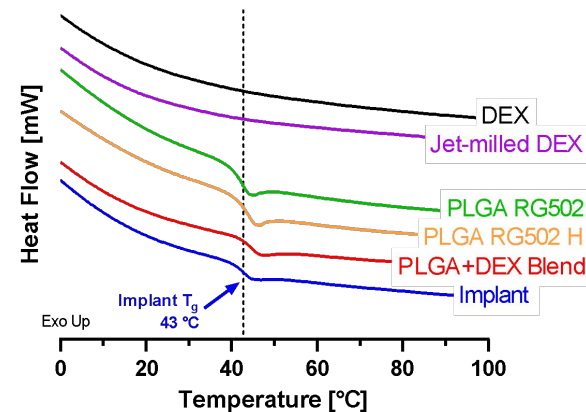
Few DEX crystals on surface,
largely embedded in PLGA matrix

Hot stage PLM



DEX crystalline under PLM,
estimated $d(50) = 2 \mu\text{m}$

DSC

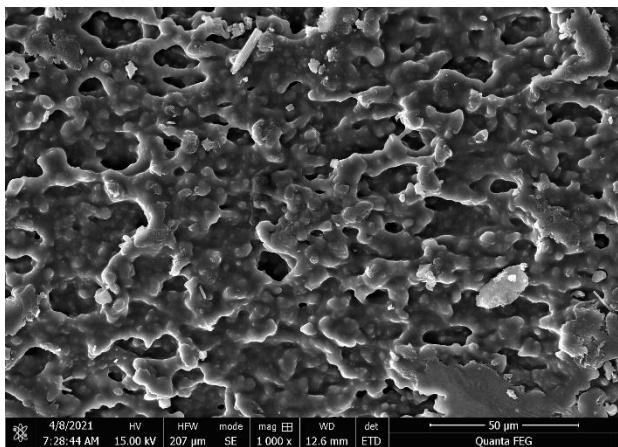


No change to PLGA T_g after
melt extrusion at 105°C

Structural analysis of Ozurdex

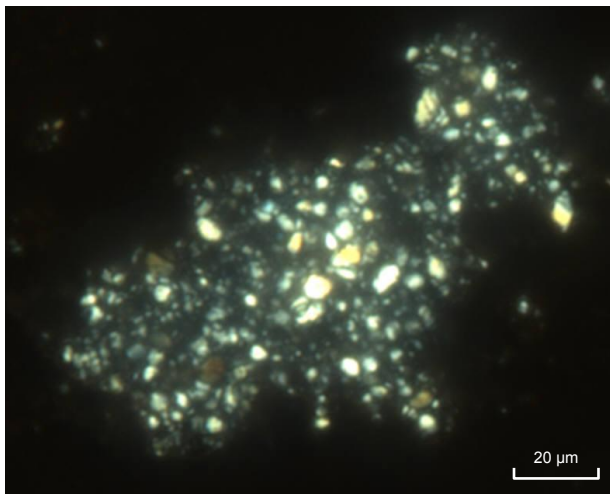
SEM, PLM, and DSC reveal 2-phase system with limited interaction between dexamethasone and PLGA

SEM of Implant Surface



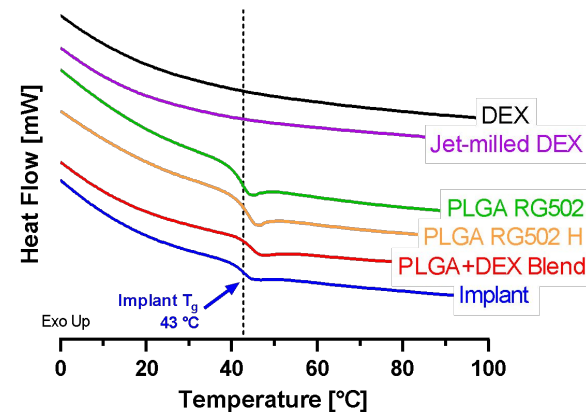
Few DEX crystals on surface, largely embedded in PLGA matrix

Hot stage PLM



DEX crystalline under PLM, estimated $d(50) = 2 \mu\text{m}$

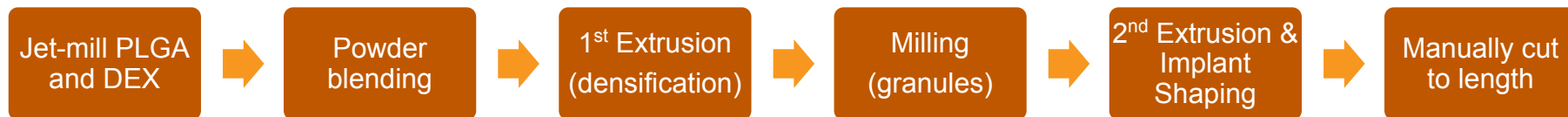
DSC



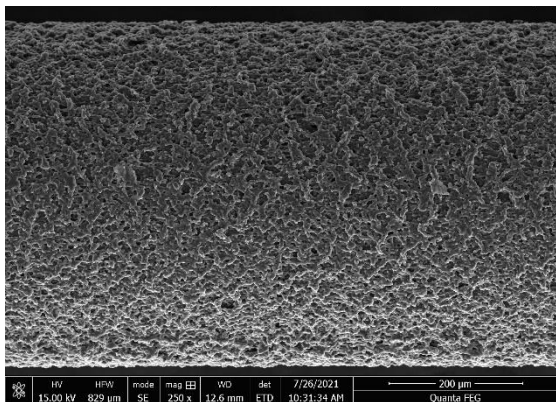
No change to PLGA T_g after melt extrusion at 105°C

Reverse engineering of Ozurdex

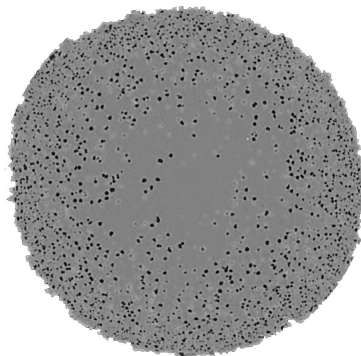
2-stage hot melt extrusion process developed to produce implants for further study



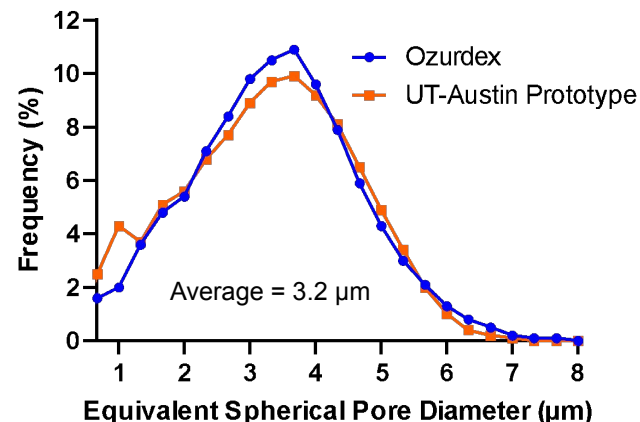
SEM profile
(UT-Austin Prototype)



MicroCT Cross-section
(UT-Austin Prototype)



Pore Size Comparison

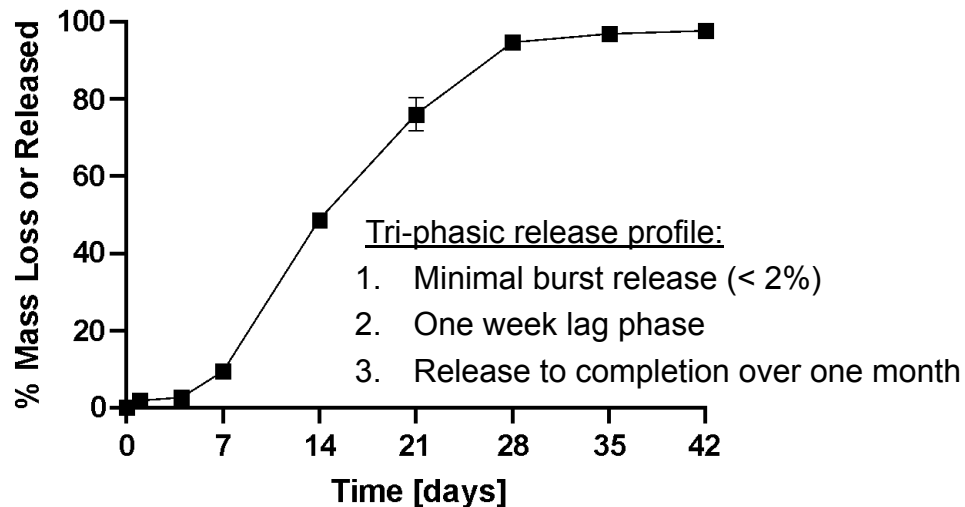


In vitro release testing in normal saline of DEX implants

Tri-phasic release profile aligns with published data

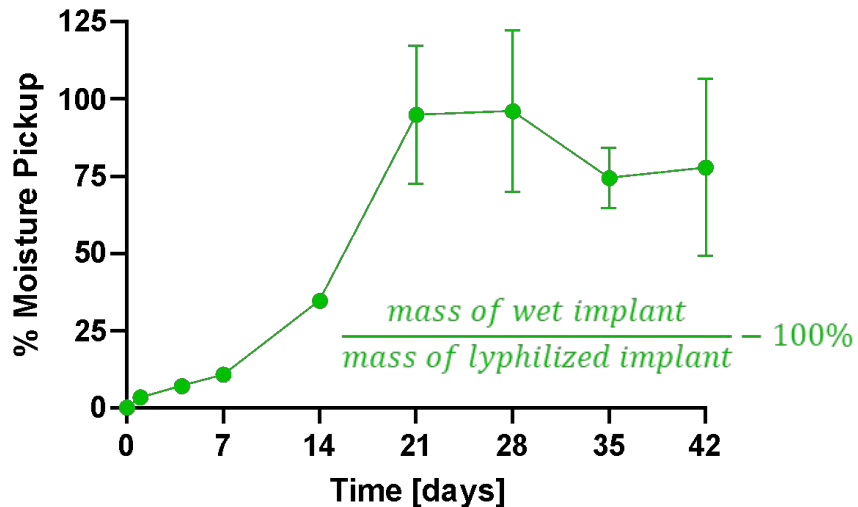
Dexamethasone Intravitreal Implant Dissolution

37°C, 30 mL, Normal Saline, N=6 (mean \pm S.D.)



Moisture Pickup during Dissolution

37°C, 30 mL, Normal Saline, N=6 (mean \pm S.D.)

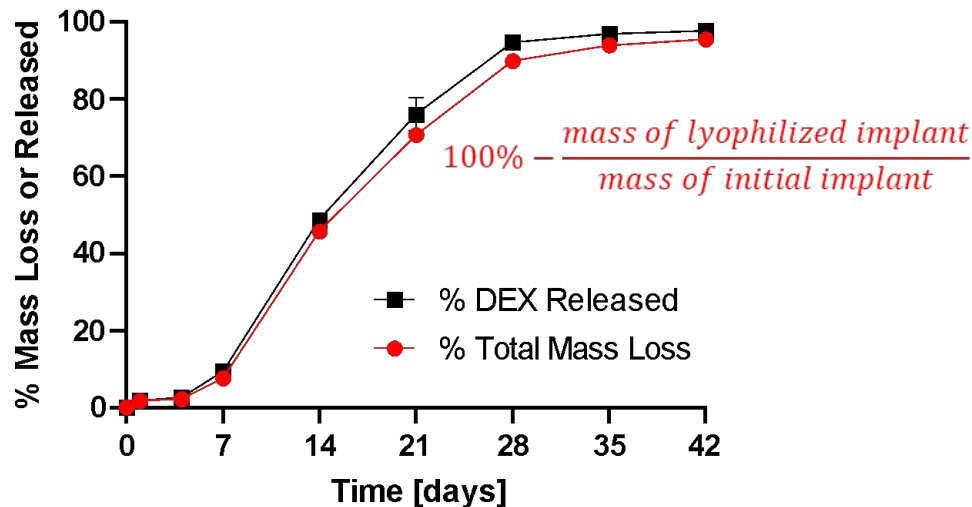


In vitro release testing in normal saline of DEX implants

Tri-phasic release profile aligns with published data

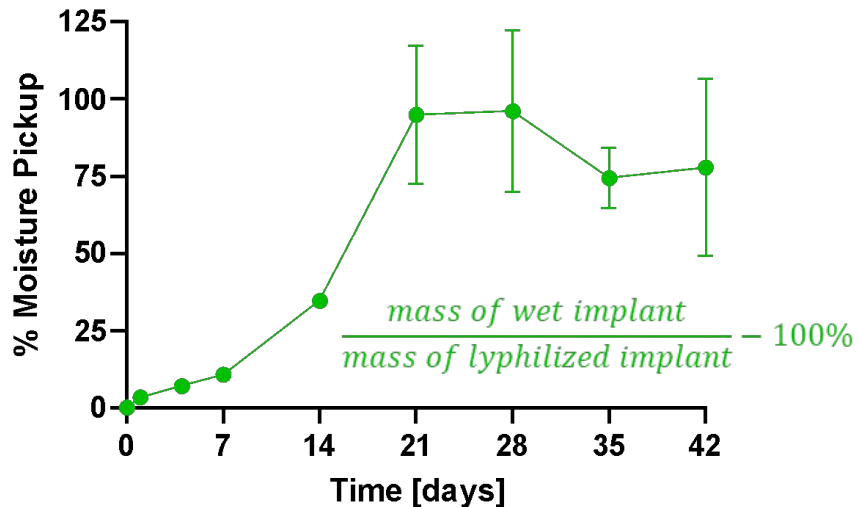
Dexamethasone Intravitreal Implant Dissolution

37°C, 30 mL, Normal Saline, N=6 (mean ± S.D.)



Moisture Pickup during Dissolution

37°C, 30 mL, Normal Saline, N=6 (mean ± S.D.)

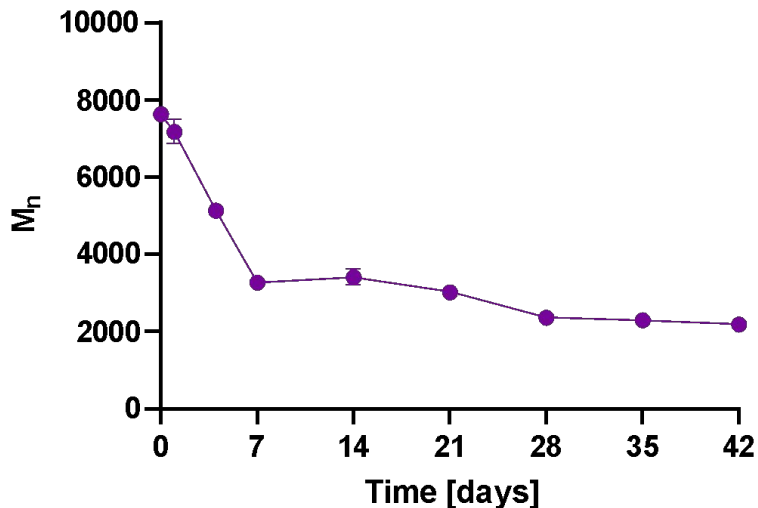


In vitro release testing in normal saline of DEX implants

Limited drug release in first week despite substantial changes to the implant

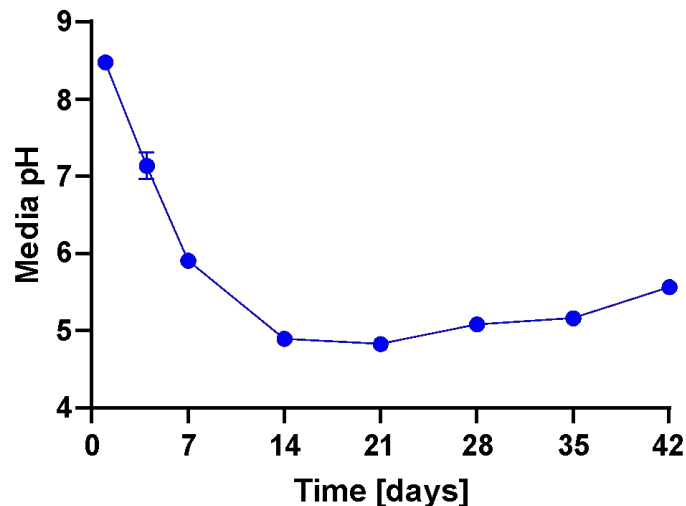
GPC - Change in PLGA Molecular Weight

37°C, 30 mL, Normal Saline, N=3 (mean \pm S.D.)



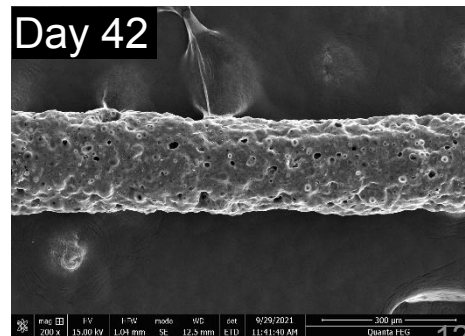
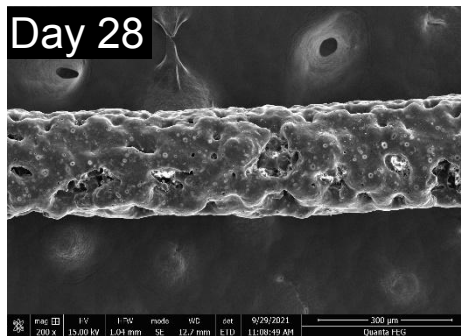
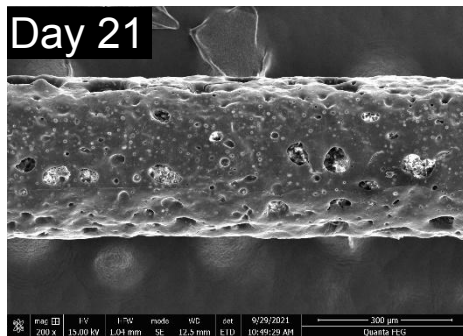
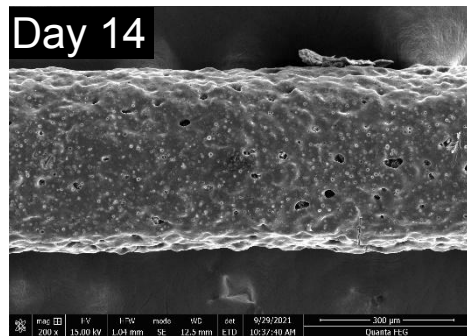
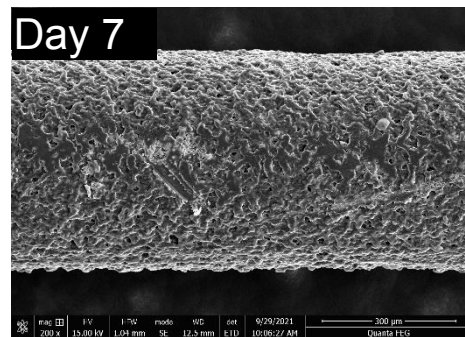
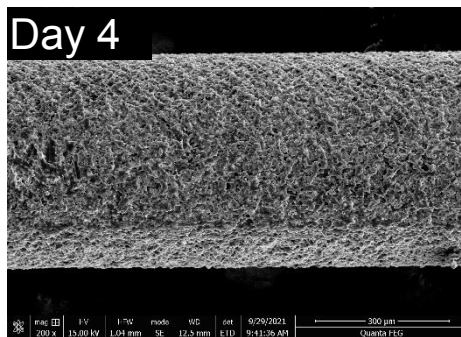
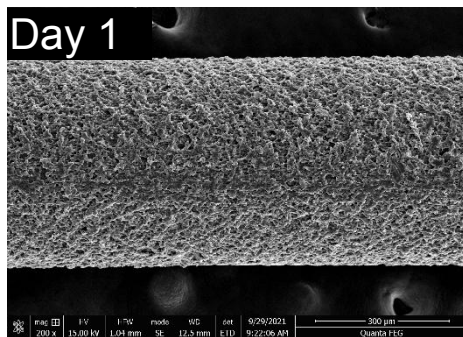
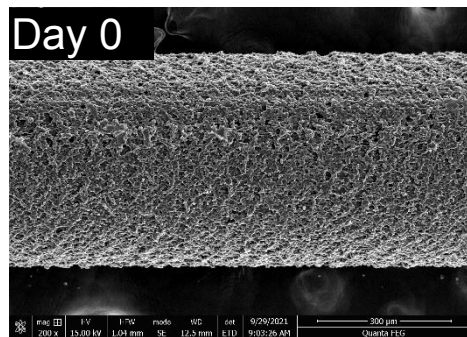
Change in Media pH

37°C, 30 mL, Normal Saline, N=6 (mean \pm S.D.)



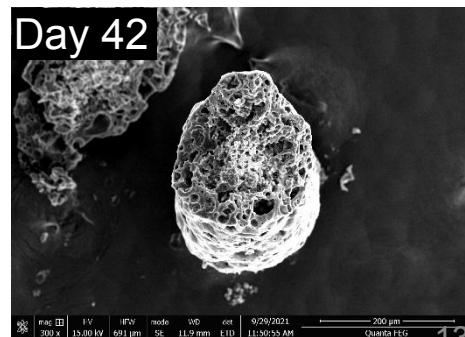
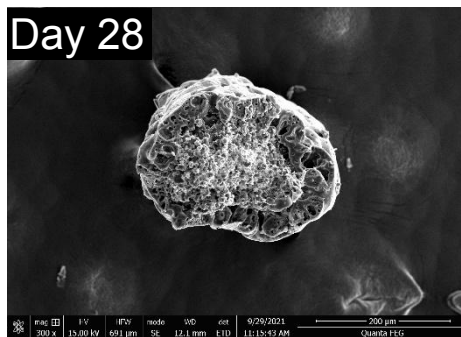
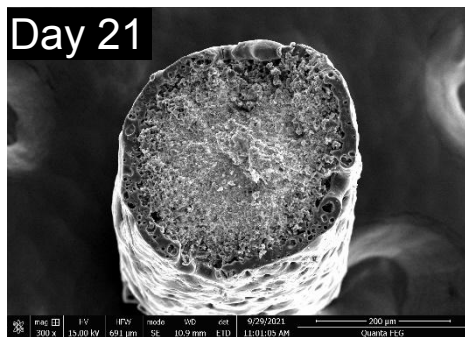
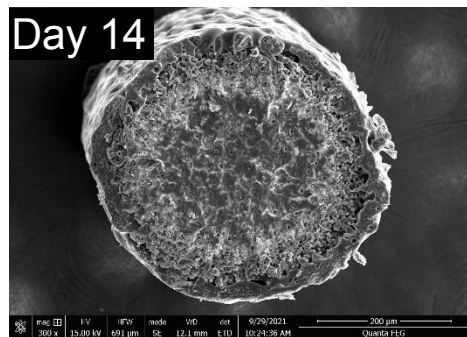
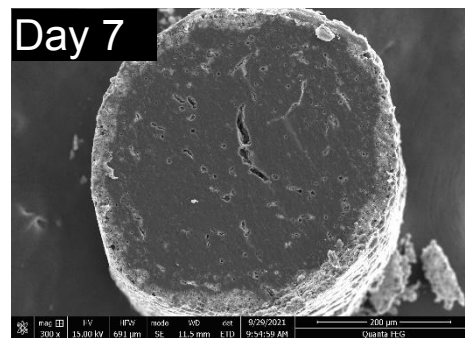
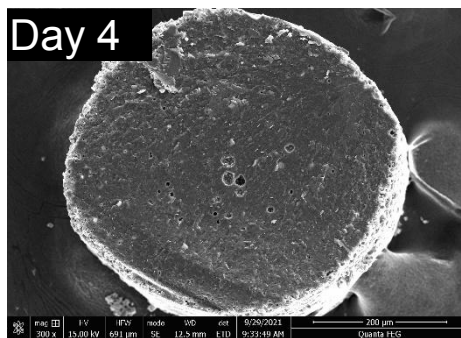
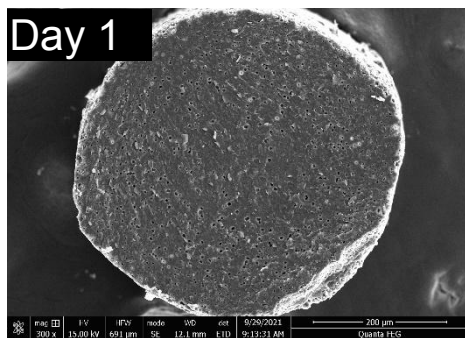
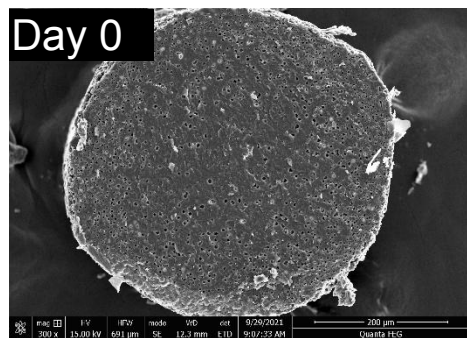
In vitro release testing in normal saline of DEX implants

SEM (after lyophilization) shows significant structural changes to implant after day 7



In vitro release testing in normal saline of DEX implants

SEM (after lyophilization) shows significant structural changes to implant after day 7



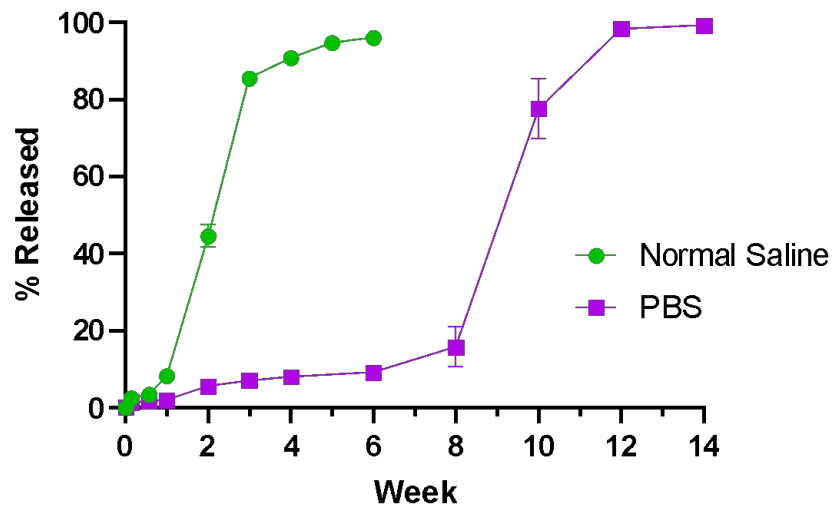
Drug release mechanisms of dexamethasone intravitreal implants

Tri-phasic profile derives from implant structure and chemical properties of DEX/PLGA

- Limited solubility of DEX in PLGA results in DEX crystals uniformly dispersed throughout the PLGA matrix after melt extrusion
- Little burst release observed due to inaccessibility of DEX crystals coated in PLGA on implant surface
- Low aqueous solubility of DEX (90 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) contributes to slow release, even in the presence of water, during the lag phase

Dexamethasone Intravitreal Implant Dissolution

37°C, 100 RPM, 30 mL, N=3



Acknowledgements



- Dr. Feng Zhang, Associate Professor
- Dr. Beibei Chen, Postdoc
- Joseph Liu, Undergraduate student

U.S. Food & Drug Administration,
Office of Research and Standards,
Office of Generic Drugs, CDER

- Dr. Bin Qin, Staff Fellow
- Dr. Yan Wang, Team Lead

MARK COSTELLO

PhD Candidate, The University of Texas at Austin, College of Pharmacy
Department of Molecular Pharmaceutics & Drug Delivery

Check out poster # **313** regarding manufacture and process control of dexamethasone intravitreal implants produced by hot melt extrusion