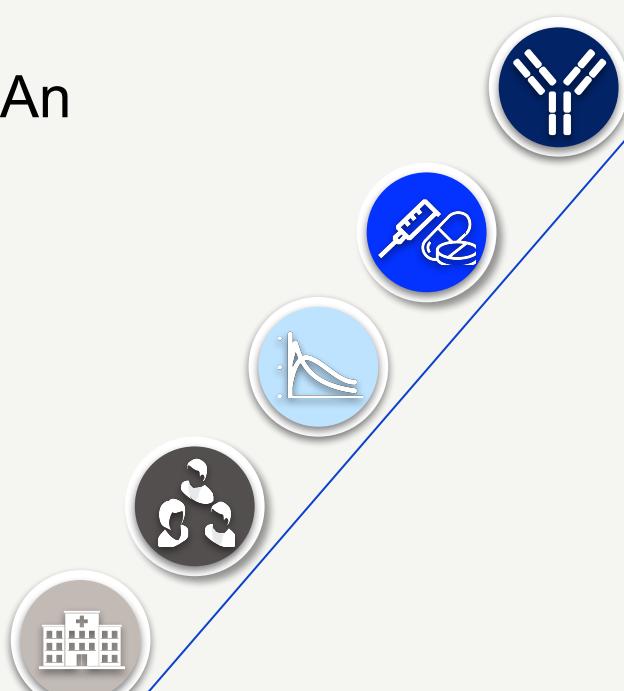


# Subcutaneous Administration of High-Dose/High-volume Biotherapeutics – An Introduction

Dr. Beate Bittner, Global Head Product Optimization  
F. Hoffmann—La Roche Ltd.

July, 2023



# The increasing pressure on healthcare costs and resources and the COVID-19 pandemic demand simplified drug delivery to enable a flexible care setting

## Flexible Care Setting

- People can choose the place of drug administration according to individual preferences and capabilities
- Including: clinic, physician's office, infusion centre, community centre, home- and self-administration
- Pre-requisite: Treatment has been shown to be safe and tolerated in general and by the individual patient



### COMMENTARY

## Accelerating the Delivery of Cancer Care at Home During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Penn Medicine's Cancer Care at Home program, established to address clinical, administrative, and financial obstacles to delivering certain cancer drugs at home, enabled hundreds of cancer patients to safely continue their treatment during the Covid-19 pandemic.

### CANCER-RELATED COMPLICATIONS

## Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Cancer Care: A Global Collaborative Study

Abdul Rahman Jazieh, MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Hakan Akbulut, MD<sup>2</sup>; Giuseppe Curigliano, MD, PhD<sup>3</sup>; Alvaro Rogado, BS<sup>4</sup>; Abdullah Ali Alsharm, MD<sup>5</sup>; Evangelia D. Razis, PhD, MD<sup>6</sup>; Layth Mula-Hussain, MBCb, MSc, EF<sup>7</sup>; Hassan Errhani, MD<sup>8</sup>; Adnan Khattak, MD<sup>9</sup>; Roselle B. De Guzman, MD<sup>10</sup>; Clarissa Mathias, MD, PhD<sup>11</sup>; Mohammad Omar Farouq Alkaiyat, BSN<sup>1</sup>; Hoda Jradi, PhD, MPH, MSC<sup>12</sup>; and Christian Roifo, MD, PhD, MBA<sup>13</sup> on behalf of the International Research Network on COVID-19 Impact on Cancer Care

OPEN HUMOUR



### REVIEW

## Flexible care in breast cancer

A. Wardley<sup>1</sup>, J.-L. Canon<sup>2</sup>, L. Elsten<sup>3</sup>, C. Peña Murillo<sup>4</sup>, T. Badovinac Crnjevic<sup>5</sup>, J. Fredriksson<sup>4</sup> & M. Piccart<sup>6\*</sup>  
1NHR Manchester Clinical Research Facility at The Christie and Division of Cancer Sciences and University of Manchester, Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, Manchester, UK; <sup>2</sup>Service d'Oncologie-Hématologie, Site Notre-Dame, Grand Hôpital de Charleroi (GHc), Charleroi, Belgium; <sup>3</sup>Department of Medical Oncology, Amphia Hospital, Breda, The Netherlands; <sup>4</sup>Global Product Development, Medical Affairs, Oncology, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland; <sup>5</sup>PDO - Clinical Science Oncology, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland; <sup>6</sup>Institut Jules Bordet, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium.

# The Subcutaneous Dosing Volume Makes the Difference



Volumes < approx. 2 mL:



Prefilled syringe (PFS)



Established!

Volumes > approx. 2 mL:



Vial and handheld syringe (HHS)



Infusion set (IS)



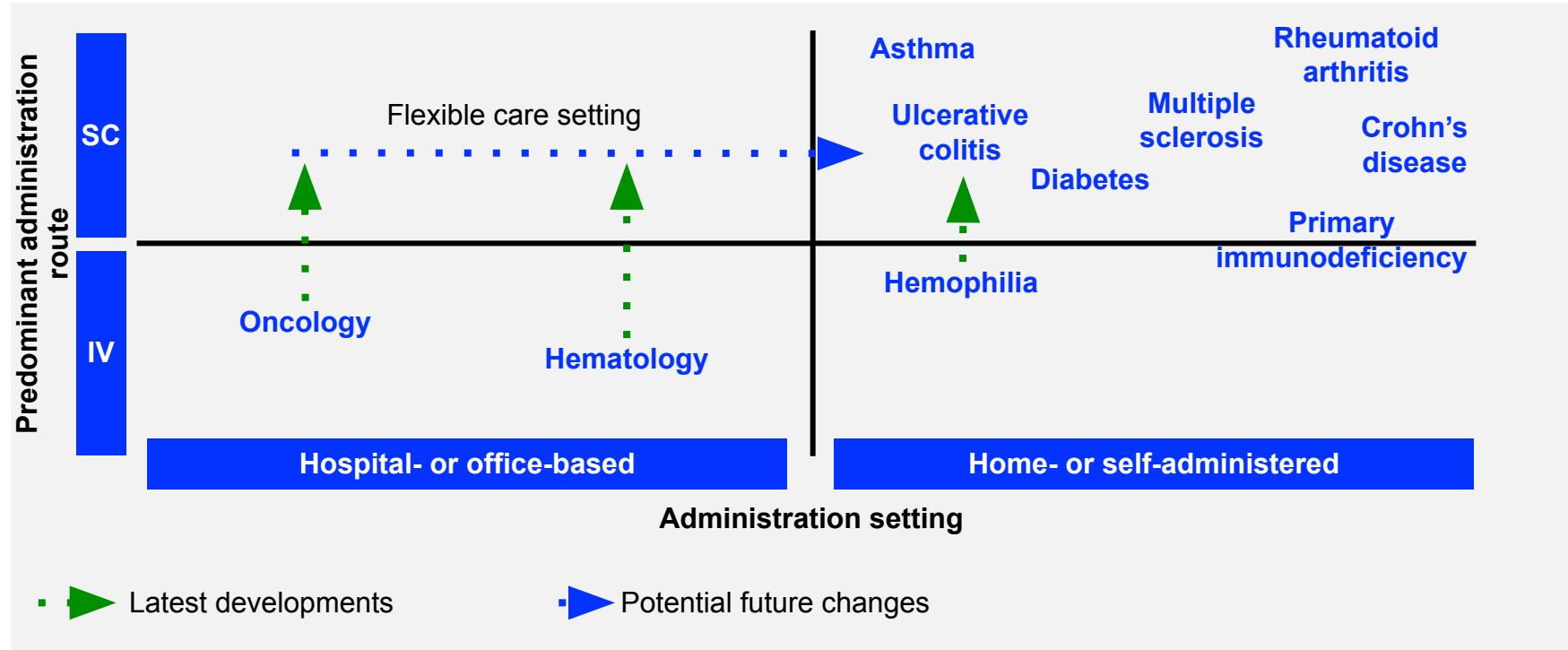
Syringe pump



On-body delivery system (OBDS)

Emerging!

# Role of Subcutaneous Dosing of Biologics by Indication



# One size does not fit all - Disease Area Archetypes



Disease area	Treatment setting	Drug delivery profile	Market maturity (injectables)
--------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------

1

RA/IBD

2

MS

3

ONC

# Evolution of High-Dose Subcutaneous Drug Delivery



**1952:**

- 8-year-old boy dosed with immune human serum albumin

1<sup>st</sup> high-volume SC dose (20 mL) in immunodeficiency

Recombinant human hyaluronidase

1<sup>st</sup> high-volume SC IgG for self-administration

1<sup>st</sup> IgG co-dosed with hyaluronidase

1<sup>st</sup> co-formulation with hyaluronidase in oncology

**2005:**

- Hylenex (SC dispersion enhancer) approved by FDA

**2006:**

- Vivaglobin approved for self-administration in the US
- Since then many more similar products have been (15 to 50 mL)
- Infusion pump into abdomen

**2013 & 2014:**

- Herceptin SC and MabThera SC approved by EMA
- Allow for future home-administration in all patients and at preferred injection sites

**2013 & 2014:**

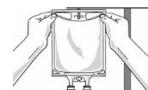
- Hyqvia approved by EMA & FDA
- Up to 600 mL per injection site
- Decreased dosing frequency from q1w or q2w to q1m

# The Roadmap to More Convenient Administration for High-Dose Monoclonal Antibodies in Oncology



## Enabling parenteral administration

Liquid and lyophilized vial presentations  
Sufficient shelf-life  
Slow intravenous infusions  
Size-adjusted dosing  
Adaptive dosing regimens



Increasing patient convenience & healthcare capacity

Fast intravenous infusions  
High-volume subcutaneous injections  
Fixed dosing  
Fixed-dose combinations  
Fast bolus injection

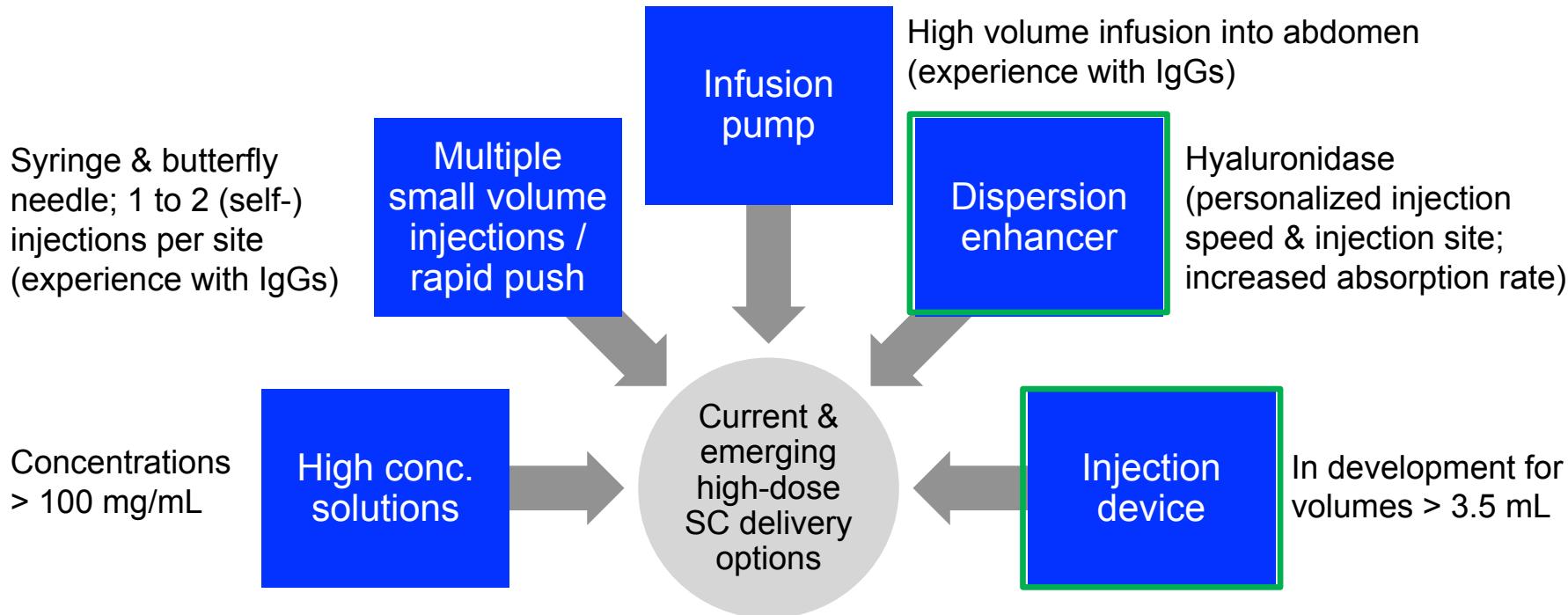


Enabling a flexible care setting

Ready-to-use high-volume injection devices  
Home- and self-administration  
Patient & lay caregiver training and education  
Connected devices & health apps

# High-Dose Delivery of Biopharmaceutics

How to overcome drug administration challenges inherent to high doses of biologics?

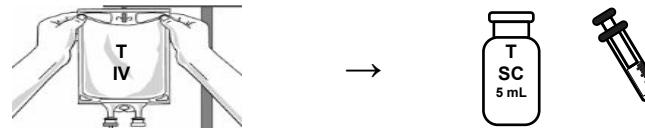


# Marketed High-Dose/ High-Volume Monoclonal Antibodies with Intravenous & Subcutaneous Versions



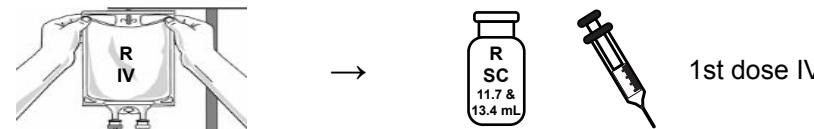
## Trastuzumab SC

HER2+ breast cancer



## Rituximab SC

B-cell malignancies



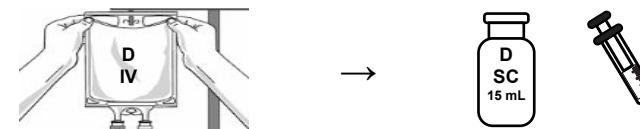
## Pertuzumab+ Trastuzumab FDC SC

HER2+ breast cancer

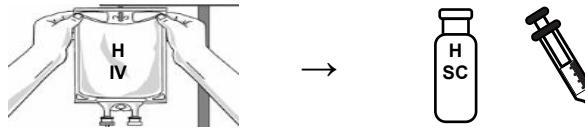


## Daratumumab SC

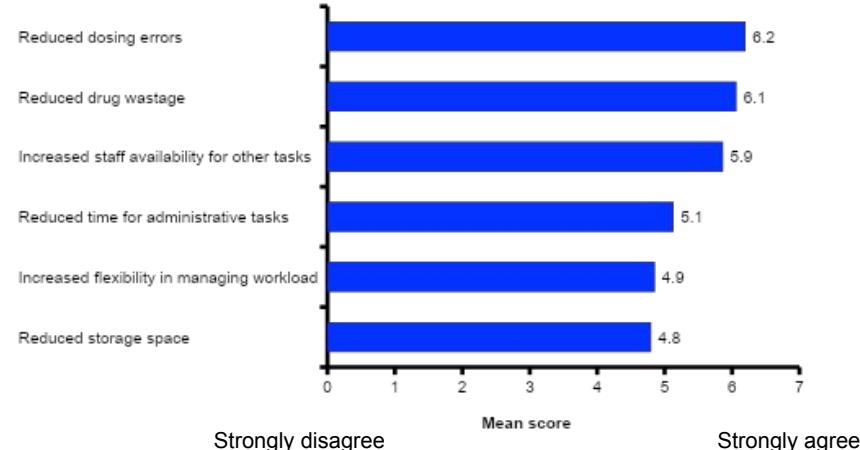
Multiple myeloma



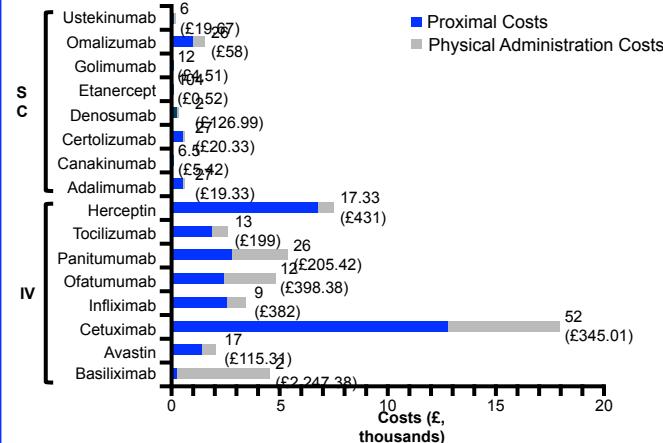
# Subcutaneous Administration of Monoclonal Antibodies as Preferred and Cost-Efficient Dosing Alternative



## HCP perceptions on the value of in-clinic SC over IV administration – High-volume Herceptin SC



## Overview administration costs of biologic drugs

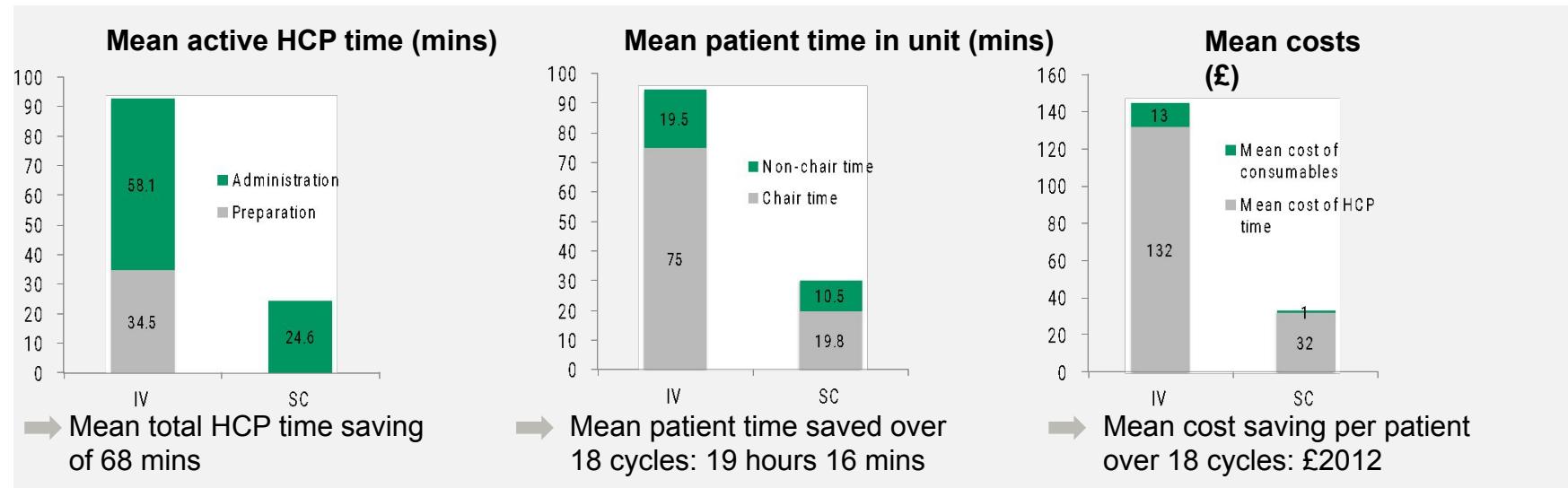


De Cock E et al. EBCC  
2014.

Beate Bittner, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, July 2023

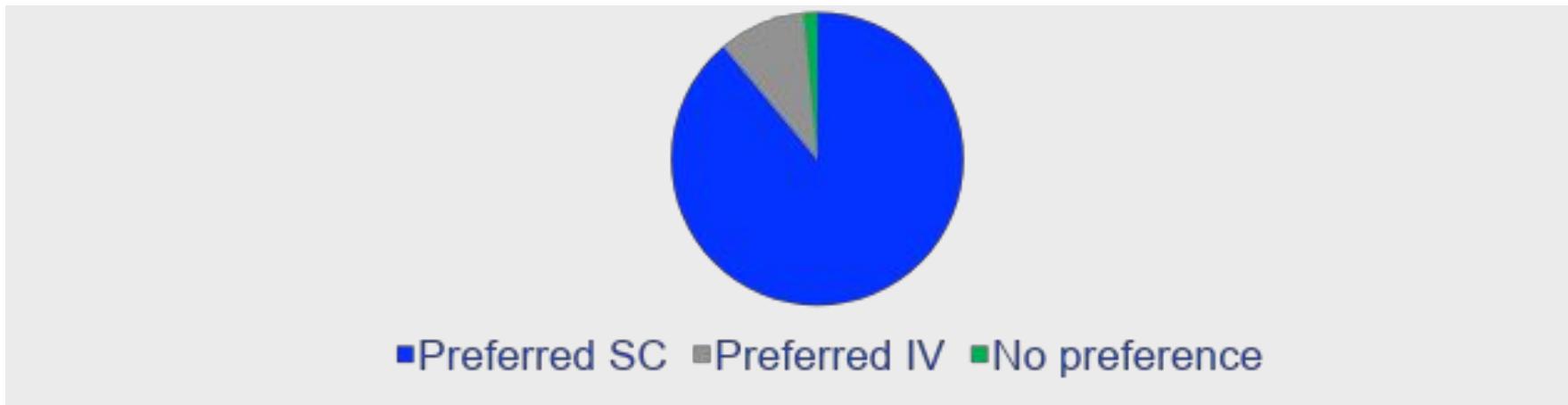
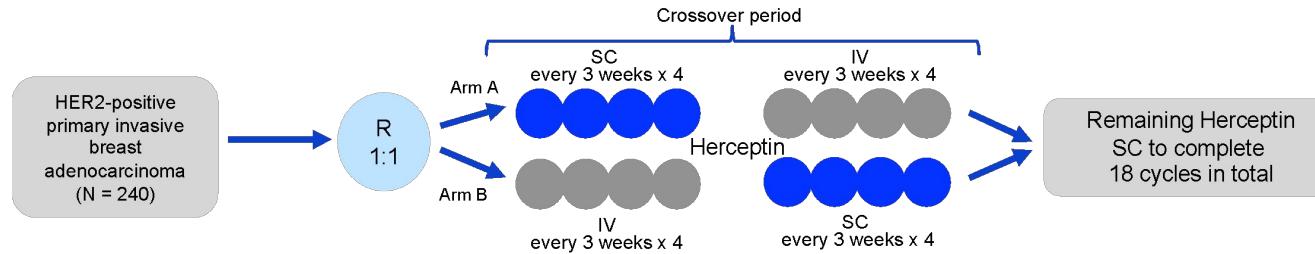
Tetteh EK & Morris S. Health Econ Rev  
2014.

# Trastuzumab IV vs. SC – A UK multi-centre prospective, observational Time and Motion study



Assuming similar acquisition costs for the IV and SC formulations, conversion to trastuzumab SC could result in considerable savings to the NHS (over a full course treatment between £3m and £15m for a 20% and 100% conversion to SC, respectively)

# Global Preference Trial PrefHer - Participants



92%

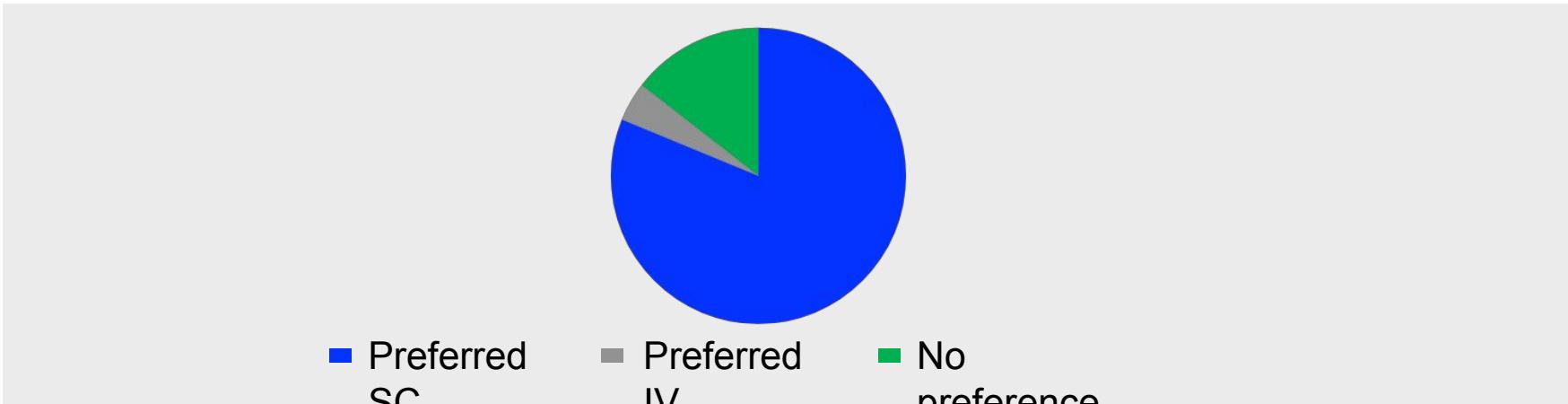
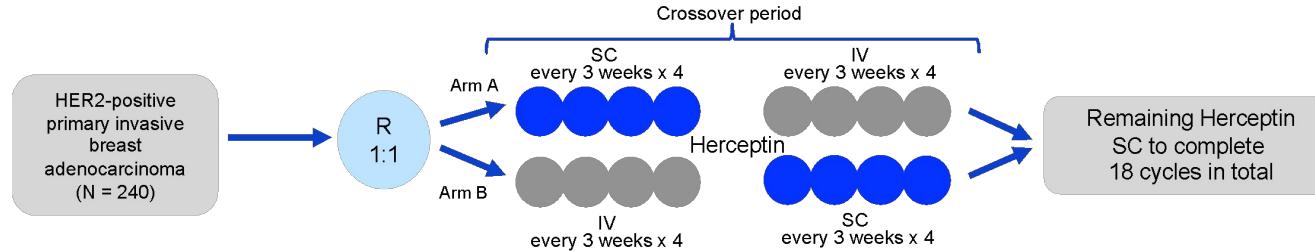
of 236 eligible participants preferred Herceptin SC

# Global Preference Trial PrefHer - Time saving and less pain/discomfort/side effects were the main reasons for SC preference by participants



Category	n (%) <sup>†</sup>	Example
Time saving	179 (77.5)	"It does affect me being there so many hours. With this it was 'Hello' and 'Bye' without having to spend hours with patients"
Less pain/ discomfort/side effects	71 (30.7)	"The SC method was a lot less painful to me and my bruises faded faster than in the case of the intravenous method"
Problems with IV	26 (11.3)	"No veins to be found as my veins are collapsing"
Ease of administration	23 (10.0)	"Nurses can take care of many patients at the same time"
Convenience	21 (9.1)	"Busy mum with four young children – want to get on with life"
Less stress/anxiety	20 (8.7)	"IV reminds one of chemo and isn't very pleasant for the head"
Other	14 (6.1)	"Safer – less risk of infections" <sup>‡</sup>

# Global Preference Trial PrefHer - Providers



81%

of 117 providers preferred Herceptin SC

# Healthcare Professional Reimbursement Model Drives Value of Reduced Dosing Complexity for Healthcare System



## Model where incentives do not support complexity reduction

Rewards volume & intensity of care

No incentive to implement cost-saving measures via reduced dosing complexity



i.e., fee-for-service

## Model where incentives do support complexity reduction

Rewards efficiency, cost-savings, performance

Incentive to reduce dosing complexity and administration related costs & resources



i.e., bundled payment, capitation, pay-for-performance, shared savings, global budget (**value-based reimbursement**)

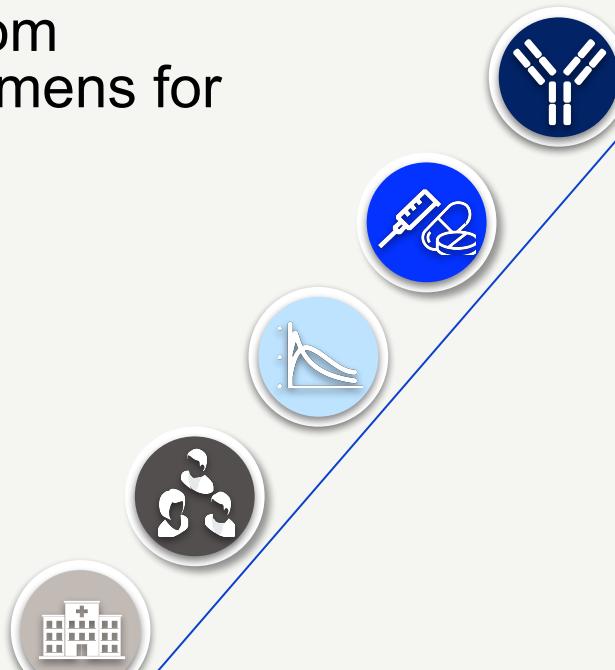
- Trend to shift from fee-for-service to value-based reimbursement models

Doing now what patients need next

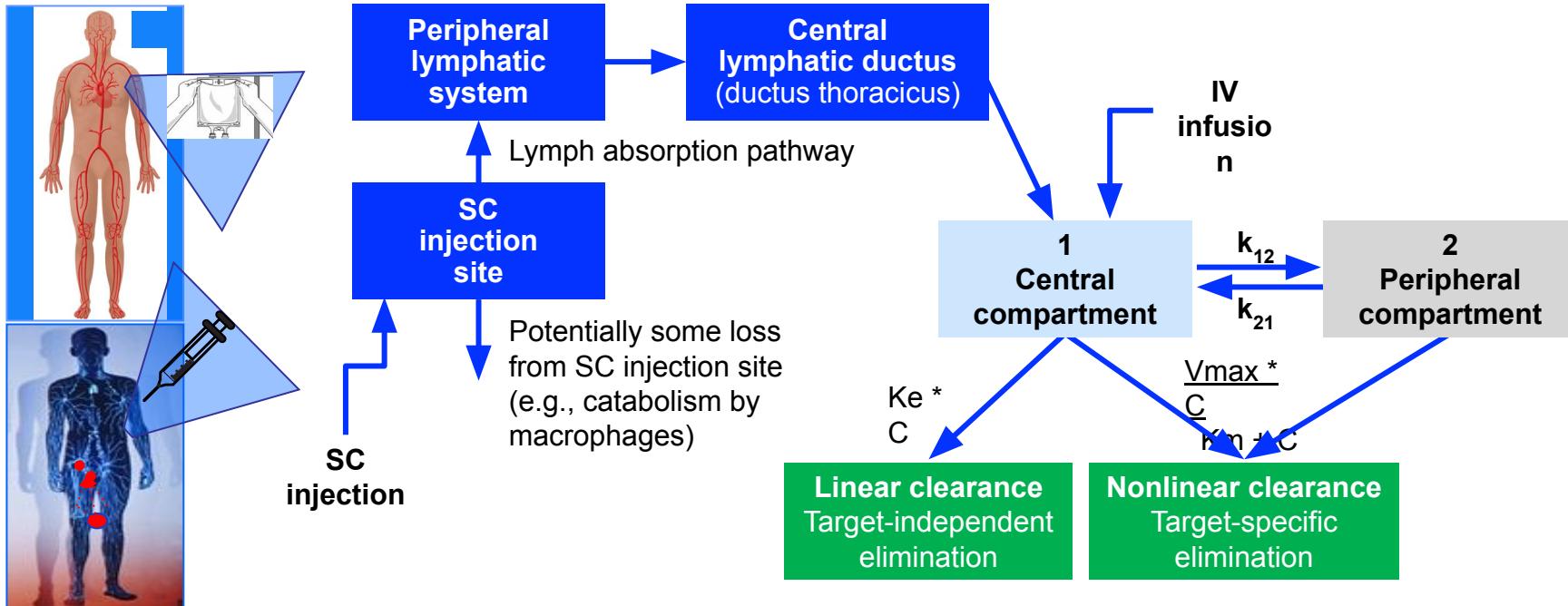
# Leveraging Preclinical Data for Bridging from Intravenous to Subcutaneous Dosing Regimens for Monoclonal Antibodies

Dr. Beate Bittner, Global Head Product Optimization  
F. Hoffmann—La Roche Ltd.

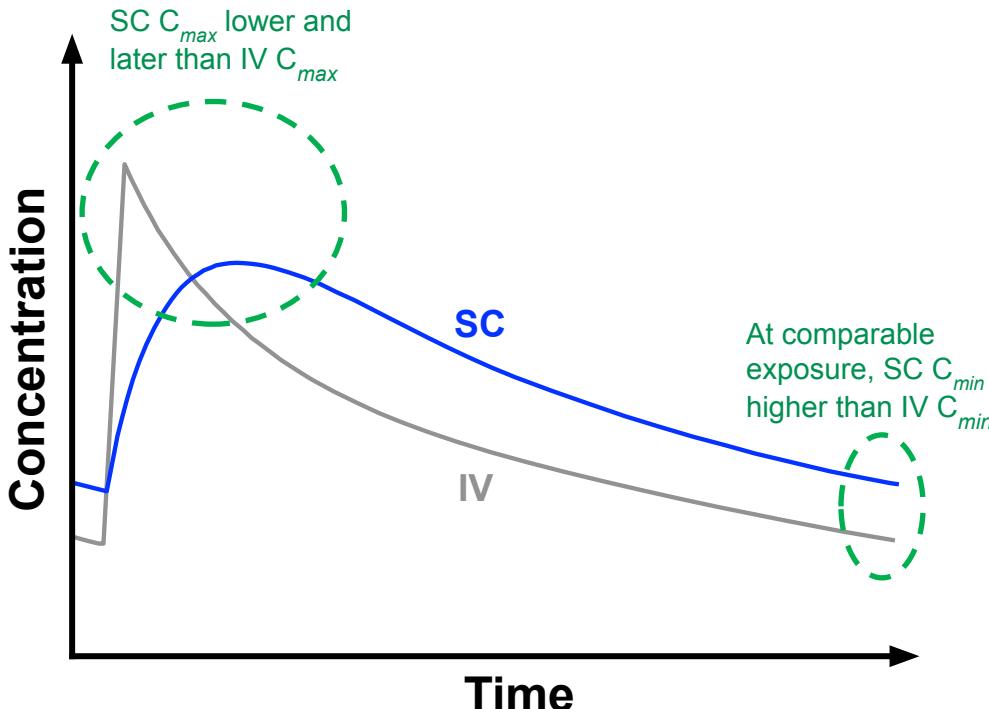
July 24, 2023



# Impact of Subcutaneous vs. Intravenous Delivery on PK profile of Monoclonal Antibodies

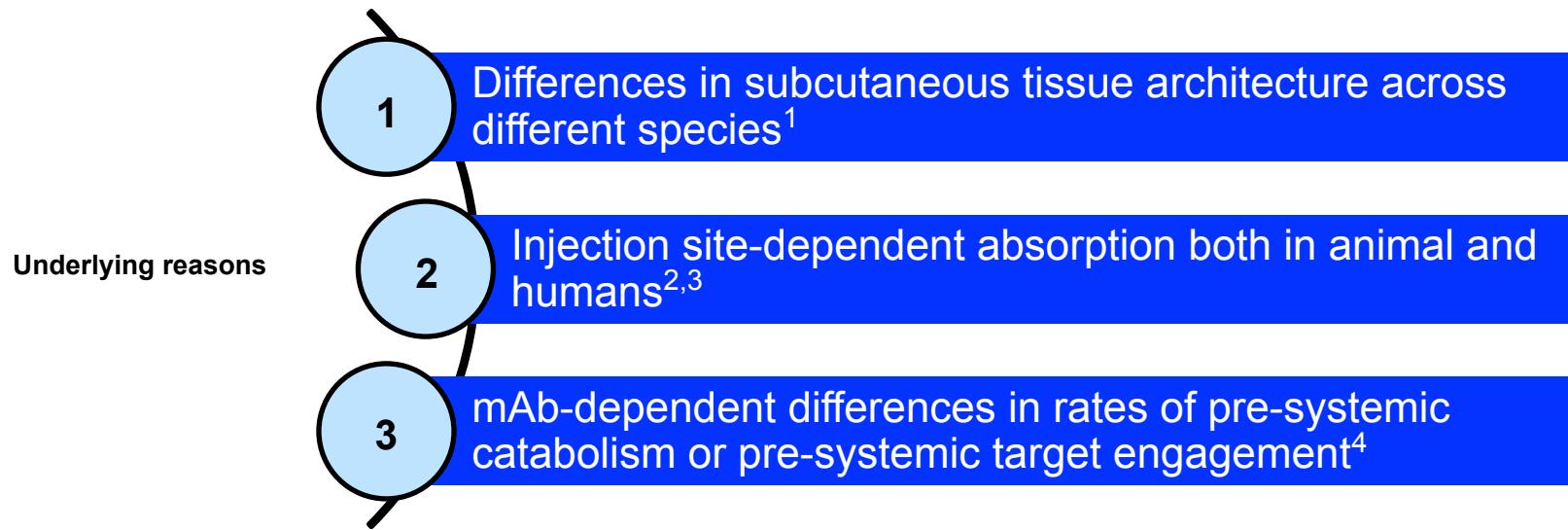


# Impact of Subcutaneous vs. Intravenous Delivery on PK profile of Monoclonal Antibodies



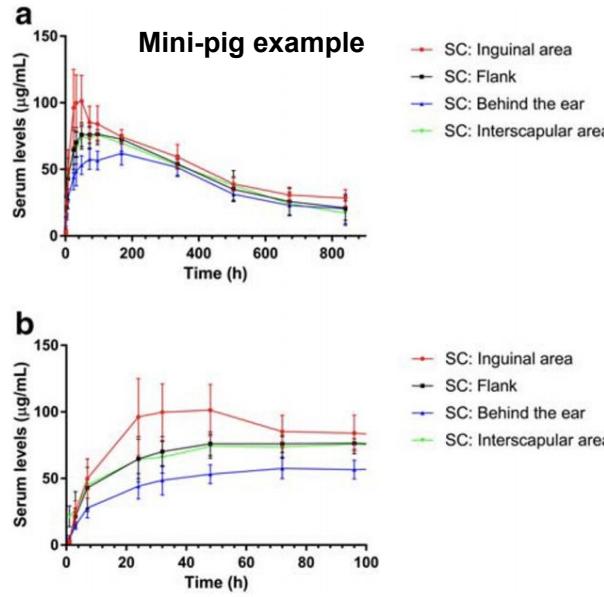
- Impact of  $C_{max}$  and  $C_{min}$  on **efficacy & safety profile**
- For high-dose mAbs: **Technical feasibility** of high-concentration formulations and **high-volume injection**

# Problem Statement: Limited Predictability of the Human Subcutaneous Bioavailability for MAbs from Preclinical Models



- To what extent could data from different species still support subcutaneous development programs?

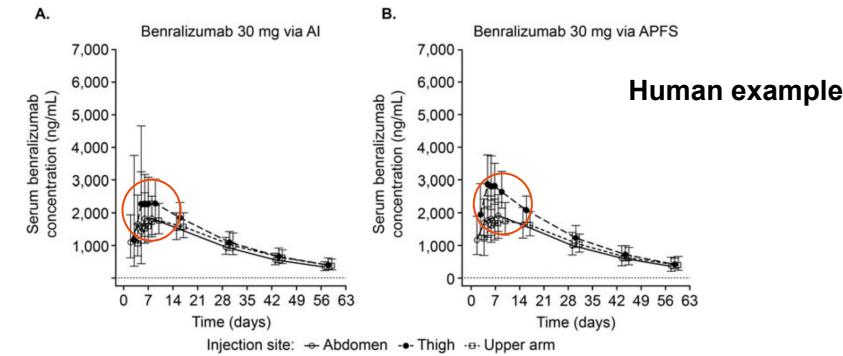
# Accurate Prediction of the Human Bioavailability from Subcutaneous Dosing in Animal Models Challenged by Differences in Tissue Architecture and Injection Site-Dependent Absorption



## Tocilizumab: Injection-site-dependent absorption rates

**a** Complete concentration-time curves and **b** concentration-time curves in the initial absorption phase (first 96 h)

Richter W et al. AAPS J. 2020.



**Figure 1.** Geometric mean benralizumab serum concentration over time across injection sites and devices (PK analysis set). AI, autoinjector; APFS, accessorized prefilled syringe; PK, pharmacokinetic. Vertical lines represent  $\pm$  standard deviation of the geometric mean. Dashed horizontal line represents the lower limit of quantification (3.86 ng/mL).

**Benralizumab: 15 to 30% higher exposure with thigh administration compared to arm or abdomen**

Ubaldo M et al. J Asthma. 2019.

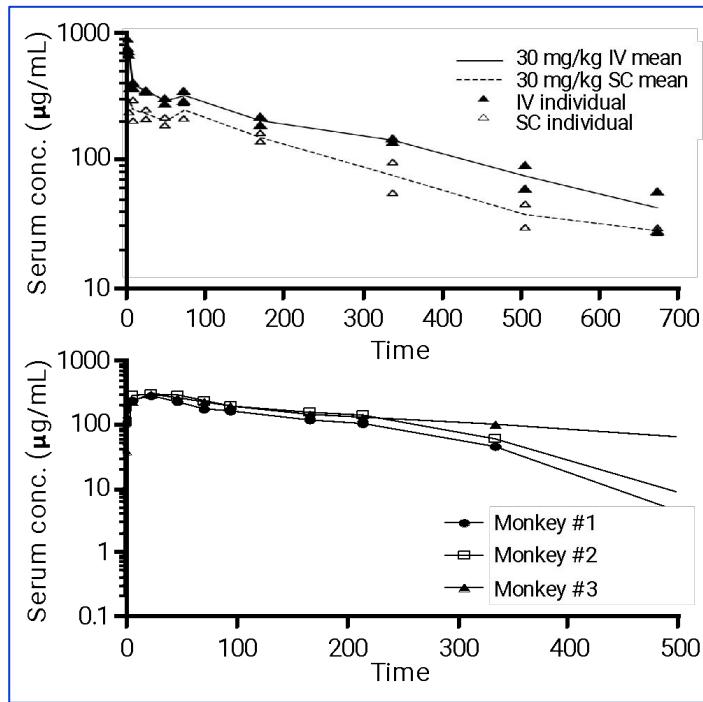
# IV to SC Bridging: How to Leverage Preclinical Data During Development Pathway



## Supporting preclinical data

- Assess impact of administration route on PD parameters, incl. relevance of  $C_{max}$
- Demonstrate SC toxicology and local tolerability
- Assess the impact of different formulations on the PK profile

# SC Bioavailability Varies Depending on the Preclinical Model, but PK Data Serve as a Basis for PK/PD Experiments that Inform Clinical Feasibility of SC Dosing – The Rituximab Example



- IV/SC PK study in mice

- Preparation for IV/SC PK/PD study in mouse xenograft model
- Same dose SC or IV (30 mg/kg)
- SC bioavailability 63%

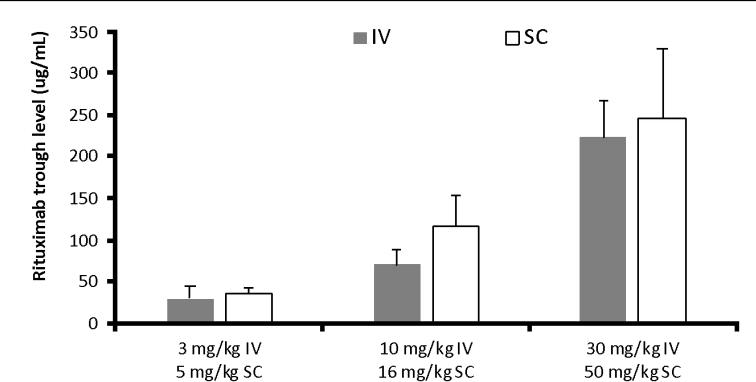
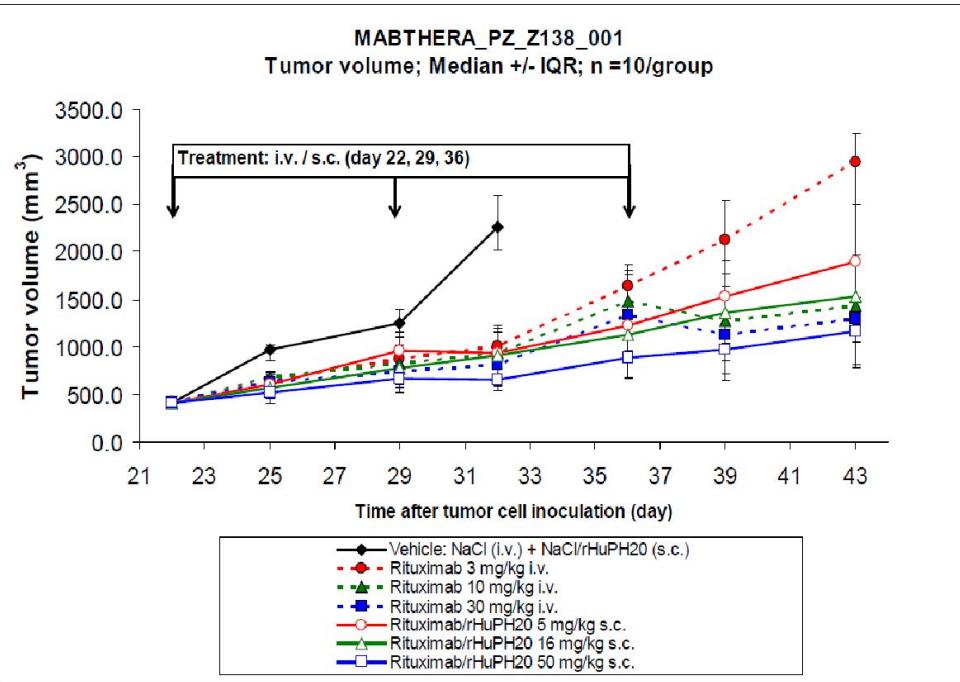
- SC PK study in cynomolgus monkeys

- Preparation for IV/SC PK/PD study in cynomolgus monkey B-cell depletion model and SC toxicology study
- SC dose 20 mg/kg
- ~ quantitative SC bioavailability

Bittner B *et al.* Drug Research 2012. Mao CP *et al.*, PlosOne 2013.

# IV to SC PK/PD Bridging in Mouse Xenograft model – The Rituximab Example

Supporting evidence that the lower  $C_{max}$  following SC dosing would not impact PD effect

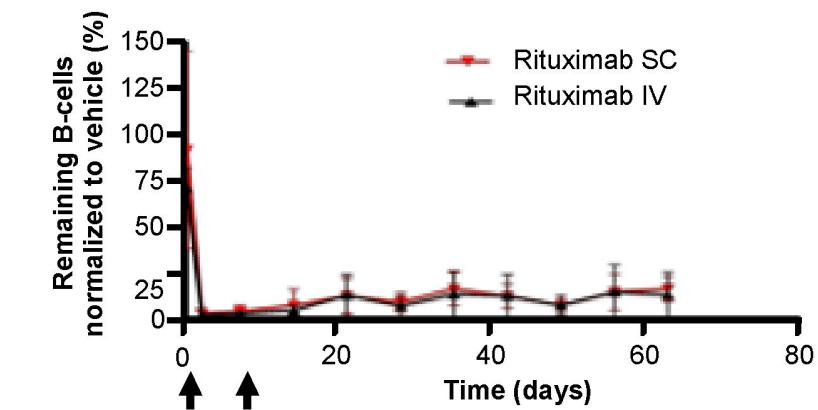
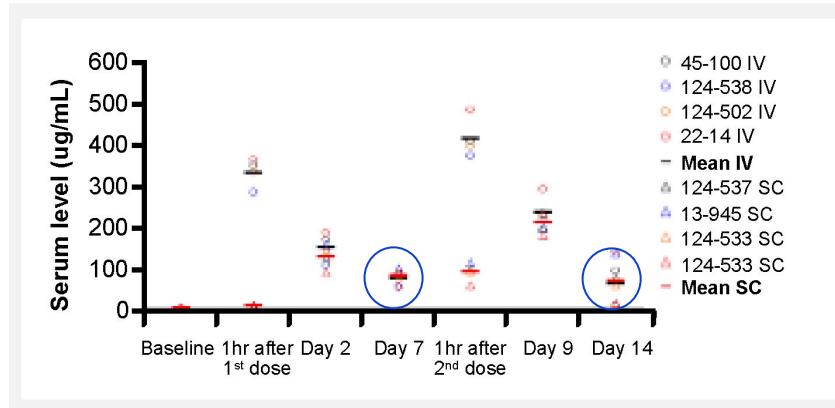


- Higher SC doses to compensate for incomplete SC bioavailability
- Similar IV and SC trough levels (depicted after third dose)
- Similar tumour growth inhibition at matching IV and SC dose levels**

Bittner B et al. Drug Research 2012.

# IV to SC PKPD bridging in B-cell depletion model – The Rituximab Example

Supporting evidence that the lower  $C_{max}$  following SC dosing would not impact PD effect



- Cynomolgus monkeys dosed twice (Day 0 and 7) with 10 mg/kg rituximab IV or SC
- Comparable trough levels due to virtually quantitative SC bioavailability in cynomolgus monkey

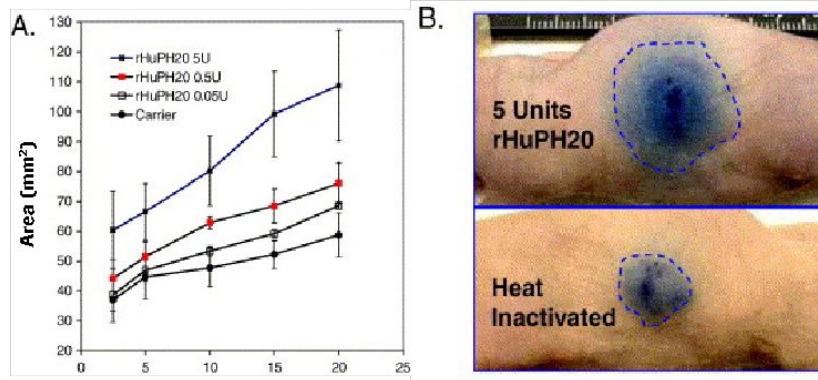
- Comparable B-cell depletion in circulation
- Comparable CD20 coverage in lymph nodes and circulation

Mao CP et al., PlosOne 2013.

# Preclinical PK Studies to Optimize Formulation Composition and Its Impact on the PK Profile – The Hyaluronidase Example

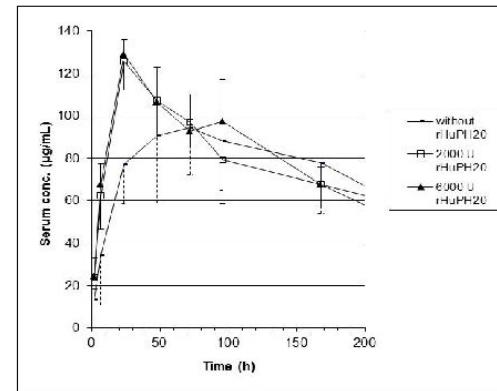


- Hyaluronan in SC extracellular matrix forms barrier to bulk fluid flow
- Local enzymatic hyaluronan cleavage by recombinant human hyaluronidase (rHuPH20) facilitates spreading of SC dosing solutions to allow administration of large volumes



- A. rHuPH20 or carrier control was co-injected locally with trypan blue dye in mice (50  $\mu$ l)
- B. Heat inactivation of rHuPH20 (90°C, 10 min) stops dye spreading

Bookbinder LH *et al.* J Control Release 2006.



Trastuzumab absorption in minipigs more rapid with rHuPH20-containing formulations  
N = 5 per dose group

Bittner B *et al.* Drug Research 2012.

# IV to SC Bridging: How to Leverage Preclinical Data During Development Pathway



## Supporting preclinical data

- Assess impact of administration route on PD parameters, incl. relevance of  $C_{max}$
- Demonstrate SC toxicology and local tolerability
- Assess the impact of different formulations on the PK profile

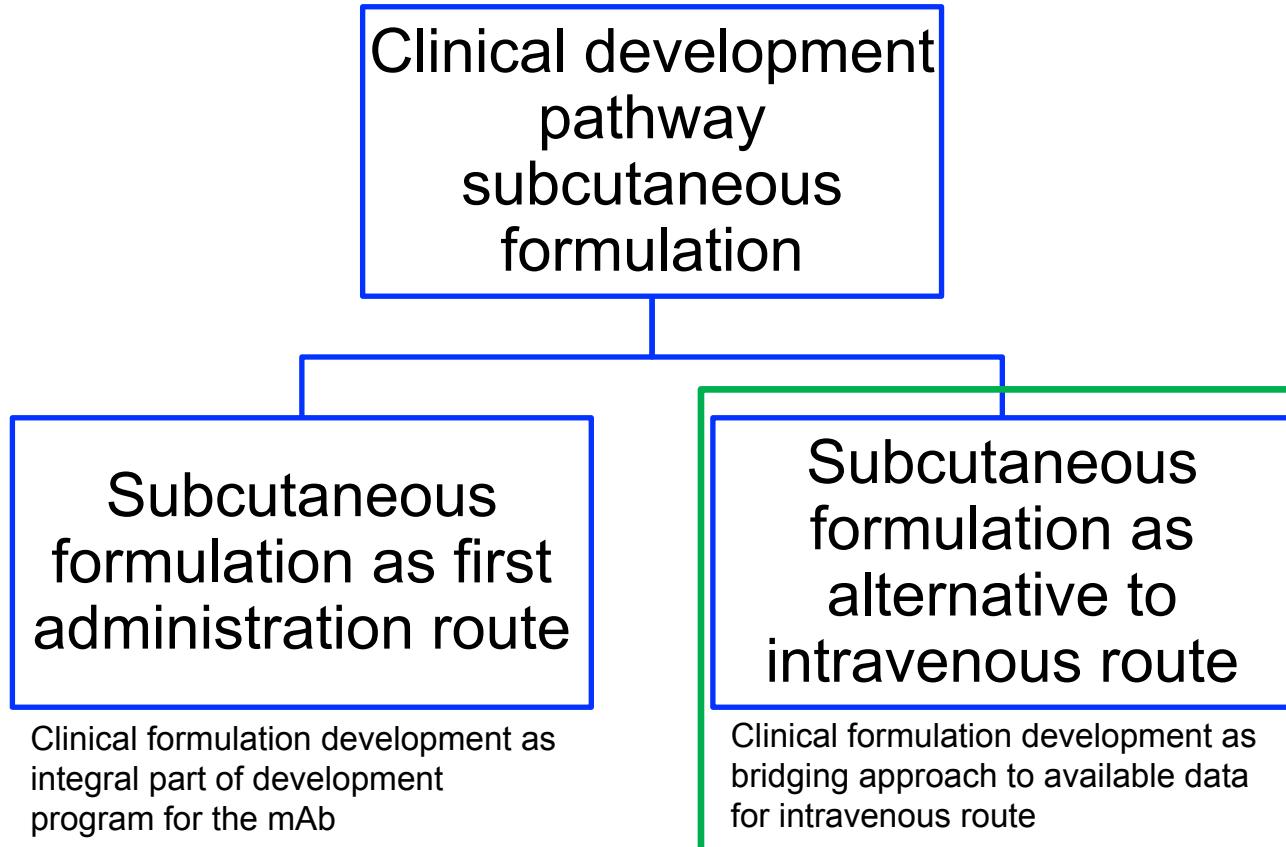


## Aims of the clinical development program

- Demonstrate PK non-inferiority between the IV and SC formulations to ensure comparable efficacy
- Show that the safety and immunogenicity profile of the SC formulation is consistent with that of the IV formulation
- Provide supportive efficacy data

# Subcutaneous Delivery of Monoclonal Antibodies

Development pathway depends on prior availability of an intravenous formulation



# Comparison of Trastuzumab IV and SC



## Trastuzumab IV<sup>1</sup>

## Trastuzumab SC<sup>1</sup>

eBC, early breast cancer; IV, intravenous; rHuPH20, recombinant human hyaluronidase; SC, subcutaneous; SID, single-use injection device; q1w, weekly dosing; q3w, 3-weekly dosing.

1. Herceptin® SC (Herceptin) Summary of Product Characteristics 2014
2. Jackisch C *et al.* Ann Oncol 2015
3. Goldhirsch A *et al.* Lancet 2013
4. Slamon D *et al.* N Engl J Med 2011
5. Perez EA *et al.* J Clin Oncol 2014
6. Perez EA *et al.* J Clin Oncol 2011.

# The Lack of Predictive Animal Data on SC Bioavailability of MAbs is Overcome with an Adaptive Phase 1/1b Dose Finding Approach

Example: Selection of trastuzumab SC dose in healthy male and eBC participants

**Concept: Leverage existing PK model built based on prior IV PK data in HER2+ BC**



## Part 1: Dose-finding

Cohort 1\*  
6 mg/kg IV  
HMPs  
n = 6

Cohort 2\*  
6 mg/kg IV  
eBC participants  
n = 6

### Dose-finding cohorts

Cohort 3  
6 mg/kg SC  
HMPs  
n = 6

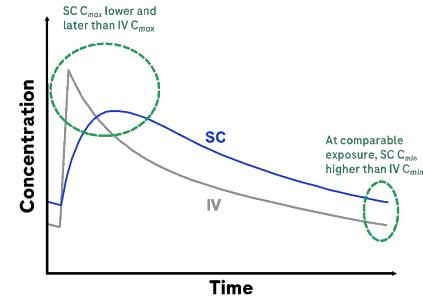
Cohort 4  
10 mg/kg SC  
HMPs  
n = 6

Cohort 5  
8 mg/kg SC  
HMPs  
n = 6

## Part 2: Dose confirmation

Cohort A‡  
8 mg/kg SC  
eBC participants  
n = 20

Cohort B§  
12 mg/kg SC  
eBC participants  
n = 20



\*Receiving the approved IV infusion dose for Herceptin;

‡Dose level selected from part 1 that had resulted in exposure that is comparable with the approved IV infusion dose of 6 mg/kg;

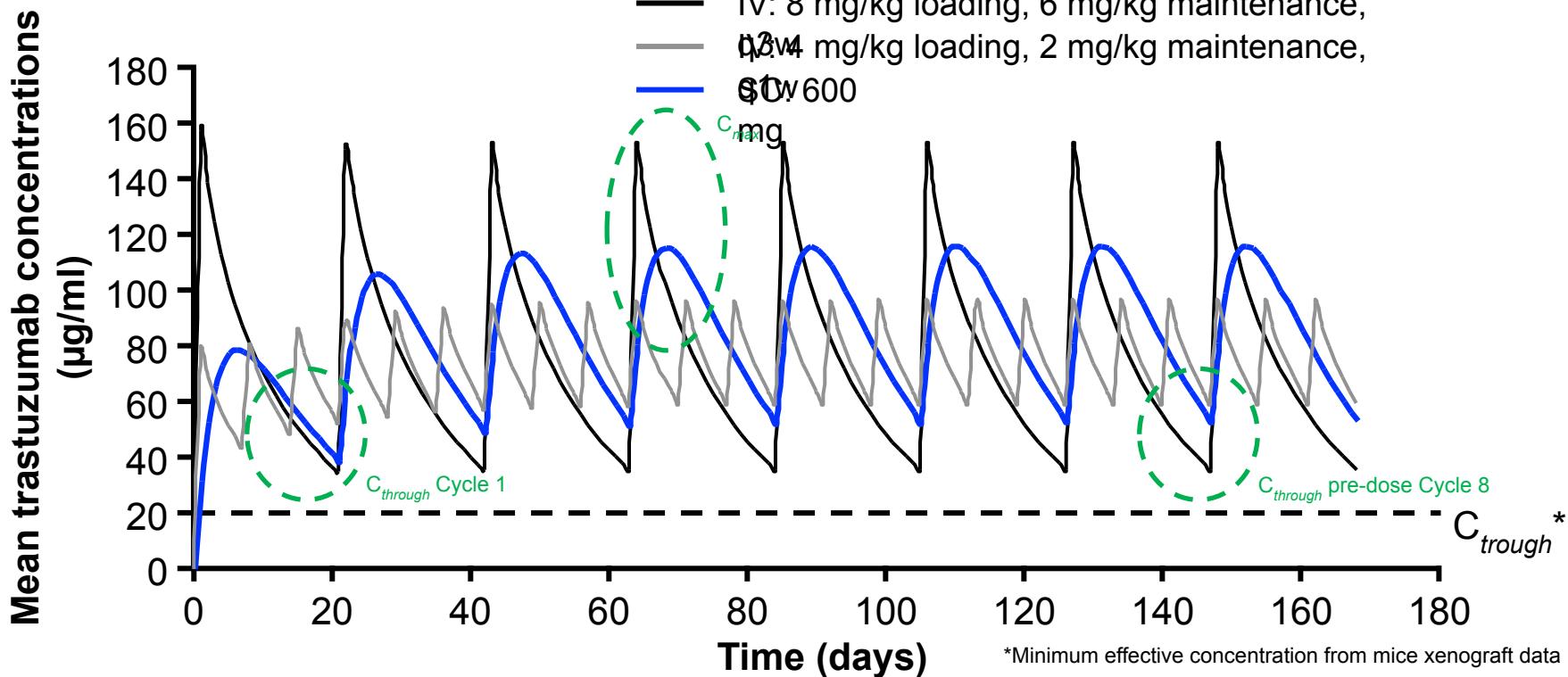
§Dose level expected to achieve comparable exposure with the IV loading dose of 8 mg/kg;

EBC, early breast cancer; HMPs, healthy male volunteers

# PK-based Clinical Bridging Approach

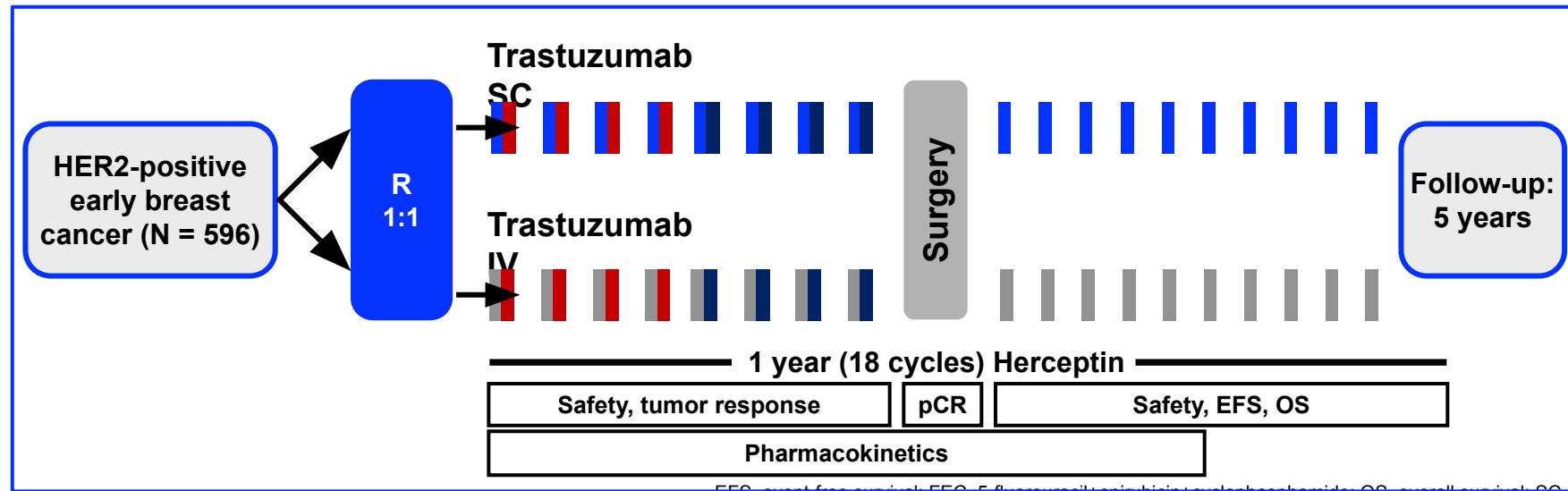


Hypothesis generation based on available trastuzumab PK data. The PK profile of the SC formulation was bridged by the q3w and q1w IV regimens.



# Phase 3 Study: HannaH

Randomized, open-label, Phase 3, non-inferiority study to compare the PK, efficacy and safety of trastuzumab SC and IV in HER2-positive EBC



Trastuzumab SC

■ Fixed dose of 600 mg (5 ml over 5 minutes)

Trastuzumab IV

■ 8 mg/kg loading dose; 6 mg/kg maintenance dose

■ Docetaxel 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

■ FEC 500/75/500

## Co-primary endpoints

- Pharmacokinetics: observed trastuzumab *C<sub>trough</sub>* pre-dose Cycle 8 (pre-surgery)
- Efficacy: pCR in the breast

# HannaH Phase 3 Non-inferiority Trial



Comparable drug exposure and efficacy can be achieved with trastuzumab SC and IV

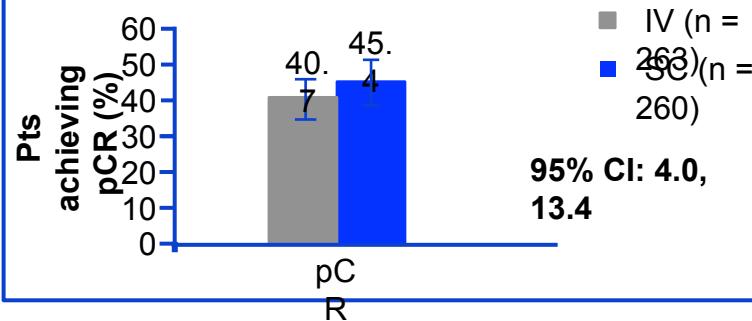
- HER2-positive eBC evaluating non-inferiority of 1 year (18 cycles) Herceptin SC vs. IV
- Co-primary endpoints:
  - Pharmacokinetics: observed trastuzumab  $C_{trough}$  pre-dose Cycle 8 (pre-surgery)
  - Efficacy: pCR in the breast

## Pharmacokinetics: $C_{trough}$ non-inferiority demonstrated

- Lower limit of 90% CI greater than pre-specified non-inferiority margin for geometric mean ratio SC vs. IV of 0.8
  - Geometric mean ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$  SC vs. IV): 69.0 vs. 51.8
  - Geometric mean ratio SC vs. IV: 1.33 (90% CI 1.24–1.44)

## Efficacy: Non-inferiority demonstrated

- Lower limit of 95% CI greater than pre-specified margin for pCR rate difference in SC vs. IV of –12.5%



# Summary & Conclusion

- Despite the lack of predictability of the subcutaneous bioavailability in humans from preclinical models, data have supported intravenous to subcutaneous bridging programs for several high-dose mAbs
- Supporting preclinical evidence included data on
  - the impact of administration route on PD parameters, incl. relevance of  $C_{max}$ ,
  - the SC toxicology and local tolerability profile, and
  - the impact of different formulations on the PK profile
- Clinical dose finding trials, allowing for interim PK analyses and subsequent dose adaption support subcutaneous dose finding in the absence of predictive preclinical data
- Relative changes in bioavailability with different SC formulations or injection devices expected more transferrable to humans

# Acknowledgments

- All clinical trial participants
- All healthcare providers who supported clinical trial investigations and enabled high-volume SC administration in their institutions
- Wolfgang Richter & Markus Stephan-Güldner, Nonclinical DMPK & Toxicology, F. Hoffmann – La Roche Ltd. for design and conduct of the preclinical program that supported development of the first high-dose mAbs in Oncology
- Johannes Schmidt, Product Optimization, F. Hoffmann – La Roche Ltd. for valuable contributions to the overall IV to SC bridging strategy and project leadership