

New Drug Update 2023

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Disclosure

- ▶ I have had no financial relationship over the past 24 months with any commercial sponsor with a vested interest in this presentation

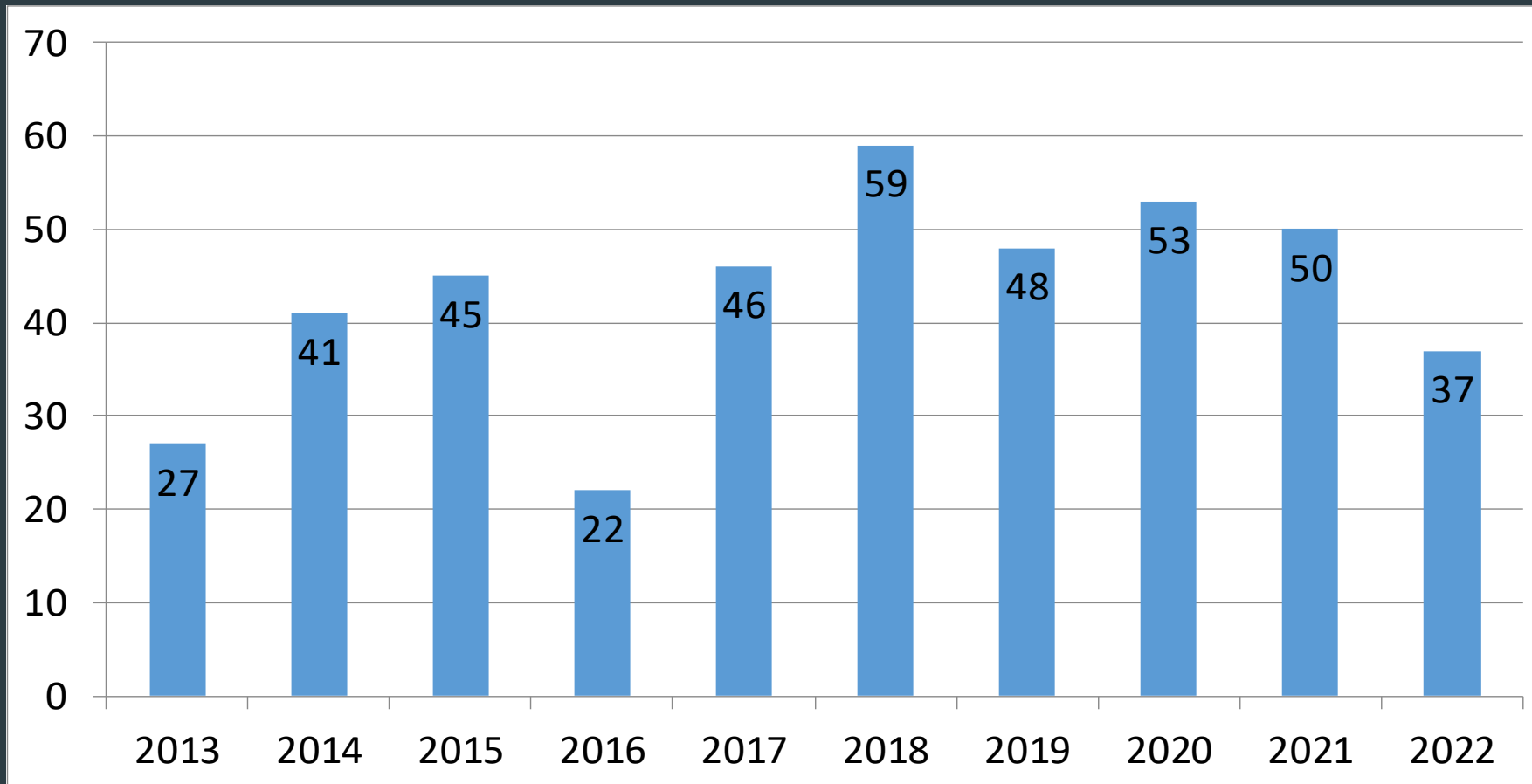
Pharmacist Learning Objectives

- ▶ Upon successful completion of this activity, pharmacists will be able to:
 - ▶ Summarize therapeutic indications of medications recently approved by the FDA.
 - ▶ Discuss pharmacological properties of the new medications
 - ▶ List side effects, warnings, precautions and significant drug interactions associated with each medication.
 - ▶ Identify the normal dose and dosage forms of the drugs presented.
 - ▶ Describe limitations to implementing the new medications into clinical practice

Pharmacy Technician Learning Objectives

- ▶ Following this presentation, pharmacy technicians will be able to:
 - ▶ Identify new medications recently approved by the FDA
 - ▶ List the classification for the new medications
 - ▶ Recall major indications for the new medications
 - ▶ Identify the usual dose and route of administration for each medication
 - ▶ Discuss the cost associated with each of the new medications

CDER's Novel Drug Approval Trends



Agenda

- ▶ Daprodustat (Jesduvroq[®])
- ▶ Dextromethorphan/Bupropion (Auvelity[™])
- ▶ Teplizumab (Tzielid[™])
- ▶ Sulbactam/durlobactam (Xacduro[®])
- ▶ Fezolinetant (Veozah[™])
- ▶ Rezafungin (Rezzayo[™])
- ▶ Lecanemab (Leqembi[™])
- ▶ Zavegepant (Zavzpret[™])
- ▶ Sotagliflozin (Inpefa[™])
- ▶ Bexagliflozin (Brenzavvy[™])

The starting dose of daprodustat is based on:

- A. Renal function
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Weight
- D. BMI

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq[®])

▶ Indication

- ▶ Anemia due to chronic kidney disease and on dialysis for at least 4 months

▶ Pharmacology

- ▶ Reversible inhibitor of HIF-PH1, PH2 & PH3
- ▶ Leads to stabilization and nuclear accumulation of HIF-1 α and HIF-2 α transcription factors
- ▶ Leads to increased transcription of erythropoietin

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq®)

- ▶ Pharmacokinetics/dynamics
 - ▶ Increase in erythropoietin in 6-8 hours
 - ▶ New Hgb steady-state levels in ~ 4 weeks (on ESA) and ~ 16-20 week (not on ESA)
 - ▶ T $\frac{1}{2}$ ~ 7 hours in CKD patients
 - ▶ Metabolized by CYP2C8

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq[®])

▶ Contraindications

- ▶ Uncontrolled hypertension
- ▶ Strong CYP450 2C8 inhibitors

▶ Boxed Warning

- ▶ Increased risk of death, MI, stroke, venous thromboembolism and thrombosis of vascular access
- ▶ Avoid if history of MI, CV or ACS events in past 3 months
- ▶ Hgb > 11 g/dl or increase of 1 g/dl over 2 weeks may increase risk

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq[®])

- ▶ Other Warnings and precautions
 - ▶ Hospitalization for heart failure
 - ▶ Hypertension
 - ▶ Gastric or esophageal erosion & GI bleed
 - ▶ Active malignancy

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq®)

▶ Drug interactions

- ▶ Gemfibrozil (Strong CYP2C8 inhibitor)
 - ▶ Increased daprodustat AUC 18.6X
 - ▶ Contraindicated
- ▶ Clopidogrel (moderate CYP2C8 inhibitor)
 - ▶ Expected to increase daprodustat AUC 4X
 - ▶ Reduce starting dose by half
- ▶ Rifampin (CYP2C8 inducer)
 - ▶ May decrease daprodustat exposure
 - ▶ Monitor Hgb and increase dose as needed

Adverse Reactions from ASCEND-D Trial

Reaction	Daprodostat N = 1,482	EPO N = 1,474
Hypertension	24%	24%
Abdominal pain	11%	8%
Dizziness	7%	6%
Hypersensitivity	7%	7%

Vascular Event Rate per 100 patient years ASCEND-D Trial

Event	Daprodostat N = 1,482	EPO N = 1,474
Vascular access thrombosis	5	6.3
Myocardial infarction	3.4	4.1
Stroke	1.2	1.5
Deep vein thrombosis	0.7	0.6
Pulmonary embolism	0.3	0.4

ASCEND-D Trial Primary Outcomes

Reaction	Daprodostat N = 1,487	EPO N = 1,477	Treatment Effect (95% CI) P-value
Change in Hgb from baseline to week 28-52 (g/dl)	0.28	0.1	Difference 0.18 (0.12, 0.24) < 0.001*
MACE* (%)	25.2	26.7	Hazard ratio 0.93 (0.81, 1.07) < 0.001
Death from any cause	16.4	15.8	--
Nonfatal MI	6.8	8.5	--
Nonfatal stroke	2.0	2.4	--

Daprodustat Dosing for Dialysis patients NOT receiving an ESA

Pre-Treatment Hgb level (g/dl)	Starting dose (once daily)
< 9	4 mg
9-10	2 mg
>10	1 mg

Daprodustat Dosing for Dialysis patients receiving an ESA

Epoetin IV (units/week)	Darbepoetin SubQ/IV (mcg/4 weeks)	Methoxy PEG- Epoetin SubQ/IV (mcg/month)	Starting dose (once daily)
≤ 2,000	20-30	30-40	4 mg
2001 to < 10,000	31-150	41-180	6 mg
10,000 to < 20,000	151-300	181-360	8 mg
≥ 20,000	> 300	> 360	12 mg

Dose Levels of Daprodustat

Daily Dose	1 mg	2 mg	4 mg	6 mg	8 mg	12 mg	16 mg	24 mg
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- ▶ May dose adjust every 4 weeks by one level
- ▶ Decrease dose by one level if Hgb increases by more than 1 g/dl over 2 weeks or more than 2 g/dl over 4 weeks
- ▶ Stop treatment if Hgb is > 12 g/dl
- ▶ Stop after 24 weeks if no meaningful increase in Hgb

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq®)

▶ Monitoring

- ▶ Evaluate iron stores before and during treatment
- ▶ LFT's at baseline and repeat if signs of liver disease

▶ Cost

- ▶ Pending CMS documentation
- ▶ 87% of dialysis patients are on Medicare
- ▶ Expected launch 4th quarter 2023 or 1st quarter 2024

Daprodustat (Jesduvroq[®])

- ▶ Bottom line
 - ▶ Daily oral option for anemia in patients on dialysis
 - ▶ Check iron stores
 - ▶ Similar CV risks as other ESA agents
 - ▶ Cost???
- ▶ Additional review
 - ▶ Ishii T, et al. Ther Clin Risk Manag 2021;17:155-63.

A potential barrier for patients to take dextromethorphan/bupropion for depression is:

- A. Weight gain
- B. Cost
- C. Slow onset of action
- D. Sexual dysfunction

Dextromethorphan / Bupropion (Auvelity™)

▶ Indication

- ▶ Major depressive disorder in adults

▶ Pharmacology

▶ Dextromethorphan

- ▶ NMDA receptor antagonist and sigma-1 receptor agonist
- ▶ Both modulate glutamate neurotransmission

▶ Bupropion

- ▶ Weak reuptake inhibition of NE and DA
- ▶ Inhibits metabolism of dextromethorphan (CYP2D6)

Dextromethorphan / Bupropion (Auvelity™)

▶ Pharmacokinetics

- ▶ Tmax in 2-3 hours
- ▶ Steady state in ~ 8 days
- ▶ Dextromethorphan $t_{1/2}$ ~ 22h with bupropion (3x higher vs. monotherapy)
 - Metabolized by CYP2D6
- ▶ Bupropion $t_{1/2}$ ~ 15 hours
 - Metabolized by CYP2B6
- ▶ Avoid in severe renal or hepatic impairment

Dextromethorphan/Bupropion (Auvelity™)

- ▶ **Contraindications**
 - ▶ Seizure disorder
 - ▶ Bulimia or anorexia nervosa
 - ▶ Abrupt discontinuation of alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbiturates and antiepileptics
 - ▶ MAOI within 14 days
- ▶ **Warnings and precautions**
 - ▶ Increased blood pressure (monitor)
 - ▶ Mania and other neuropsychiatric reactions
 - ▶ Angle-closure glaucoma
 - ▶ Dizziness (~ 14% vs. 6% placebo)
 - ▶ Serotonin syndrome
 - ▶ Fetal harm
 - ▶ Suicidal thoughts in adolescents and young adults

Dextromethorphan / Bupropion (Auvelity™)

▶ Drug interactions

- ▶ Strong CYP2D6 inhibitors (limit dose to once daily)
- ▶ Strong CYP2B6 inducers (avoid use)
- ▶ May decrease digoxin levels (monitor)
- ▶ Dopaminergic agents
- ▶ False-positive amphetamine urine drug test

Adverse Events of Gemini Study

Reaction	Dextromethorphan/bupropion N = 162	Placebo N = 164
Dizziness	16%	6.1%
Nausea	13%	8.5%
Headache	8%	3.7%
Diarrhea	6.8%	3%
Somnolence	6.8%	3%
Dry mouth	5.6%	2.4%
Hyperhidrosis	4.9%	0%
Anxiety	4.3%	1.2%

Gemini Trial

Primary Outcome (week 6)	Dex/bupropion N = 156	Placebo N = 162	Difference (95% CI)
Change from baseline in MADRS total score	-15.9	-12	-3.9 (-1.4 to -6.4)

ASCEND Trial

Primary Outcome (week 6)	Dex/bupropion N = 43	Bupropion N = 37	Difference (95% CI)
Change from baseline in MADRS total score	-13.7	-8.8	-4.9 (-3.1, -6.8)

Dextromethorphan/Bupropion (Auvelity™)

▶ Dosing and Administration

- Dextromethorphan 45 mg/bupropion 105 mg once daily in the AM
- Increase to twice daily after three days (give at least eight hours apart)
- Do not crush or divide tablet
- Max of once daily if eGFR 30-59 ml/min

▶ Availability

- ▶ 45/105 mg controlled release tablet

▶ Cost

- AWP = \$1260 for 60 tabs

Dextromethorphan / Bupropion (Auvelity™)

▶ Bottom line

- ▶ Oral agent with unique mechanism for depression
- ▶ Data suggests better than bupropion
- ▶ Works as early as week one
- ▶ Overall, well tolerated; watch for dizziness

▶ Additional review

- ▶ Henter ID, et al. CNS Drugs. 2021;35:527-43.

When administering teplizumab, monitor patients for:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Liver failure
- C. Cytokine release syndrome
- D. Toxic epidermal necrolysis

Teplizumab (Tzielid™)

▶ Indication

- ▶ Delay onset of Stage 3 type 1 diabetes
- ▶ For patients ages 8 and older with Stage 2 type 1 diabetes

▶ Pharmacology

- ▶ Binds to CD3 (antigen on T lymphocytes)
- ▶ May deactivate pancreatic beta cell autoreactive T lymphocytes

▶ Pharmacokinetics

- ▶ Mean terminal $t_{1/2}$ = 4.5 days
- ▶ Catabolic metabolism

Teplizumab (Tzielid™)

- ▶ Warnings and precautions
 - ▶ Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)
 - ▶ Pre-medicate, monitor LFT's
 - ▶ Serious infections
 - ▶ Lymphopenia
 - ▶ Common; nadir 5 days after treatment
 - ▶ Counts recover within 2 weeks of treatment
 - ▶ Hypersensitivity reactions
 - ▶ Vaccine
 - ▶ May interfere with response
 - ▶ Not studied with live vaccines

Adverse Reactions from Phase 2 Trial

Reaction	Teplizumab N = 44	Placebo N = 32
Lymphopenia*	73%	6%
Rash*	36%	0%
Neutropenia	5%	3%
Infection	11%	9%
Increased ALT	5%	3%
Headache	11%	6%
Allergy or immunologic	5%	0

Phase 2 Trial in Relatives at Risk for Type 1 Diabetes

Outcome	Teplizumab N = 44	Placebo N = 32	Hazard ratio; Confidence interval
Time from randomization to diabetes diagnosis*	48.4 months	24.4 months	0.41; 0.22 to 0.78
Diagnosed with diabetes	43%	72%	NR
Annualized rate of diagnosis	14.9%	35.9%	NR
Diagnosed in year 1	7%	44%	0.13; 0.05 to 0.34

Teplizumab (Tzielid™)

▶ Dosing

- ▶ Day 1: 65 mcg/m²
- ▶ Day 2: 125 mcg/m²
- ▶ Day 3: 250mcg/m²
- ▶ Day 4: 500 mcg/m²
- ▶ Day 5-14: 1030 mcg/m²
- ▶ Premedicate NSAID/APAP, antihistamine and/or antiemetic for first 5 days
- ▶ 30-minute infusion, medication added to 25 ml normal saline

▶ Monitoring & Cost

- ▶ CBC & LFT's baseline
- ▶ AWP: 2mg vial = \$8,310

Teplizumab (Tzielid™)

▶ Bottom line

- ▶ First approved agent to delay Type 1 diabetes
- ▶ Monitor closely for side effects (rash, lymphocytes)
- ▶ Benefit appears greatest in first year
- ▶ Further investigation on-going (best candidates, stage to start, optimal dosing)

▶ Additional Review

- ▶ Ishii T, et al. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2022;79:2099-2117.

Sulbactam has antimicrobial properties against which of the following bacteria?

- A. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- B. MRSA
- C. *Clostridioides difficile*
- D. *Acinetobacter baumannii*

Sulbactam/durlobactam (Xacduro®)

- ▶ Indication
 - ▶ HAP/VAP cause by susceptible *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- ▶ Pharmacology
 - ▶ Sulbactam
 - ▶ Semi-synthetic penicillinate sulfone
 - ▶ Beta-lactam ring, intrinsic activity against limited microbes
 - ▶ Durlobactam
 - ▶ Next generation beta-lactamase inhibitor (BLI)
 - ▶ Potent Class A & C BLI activity as well as **Class D (OXA)**

Sulbactam/durlobactam (Xacduro®)

- ▶ Pharmacokinetics
 - ▶ Similar for both agents
 - ▶ T $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-2.5h
 - ▶ Minimal metabolism
 - ▶ Renally excreted: 75-85%

Sulbactam/durlobactam (Xacduro®)

- ▶ Contraindications
 - ▶ Hypersensitive (including other beta-lactams)
- ▶ Warnings and Precautions
 - ▶ *Clostridioides difficile*
 - ▶ Development of drug resistant bacteria
- ▶ Drug interactions
 - ▶ Probenecid (OAT1 inhibitor)

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Reaction	Sulbactam/Durlobactam N = 91	Colistin N = 86
LFT increase	19%	21%
Diarrhea	17%	11%
Anemia	13%	14%
Hypokalemia	12%	11%
Acute kidney injury	6%	36%
Thrombocytopenia	6%	4%

ATTACK Phase 3 Trial Data

Outcome	Sulbactam/Durlobactam N = 63	Colistin N = 62	Treatment Difference
All-Cause Mortality* (Day 28)	19%	32.3%	-13.2 (-30, 3.5)
Clinical Cure 7 days after treatment	61.9%	40.3%	NR

*primary outcome

Sulbactam/durlobactam (Xacduro®)

▶ Dosing

- ▶ Sulbactam 1g/durlobactam 1g every 6 hours for 7-14 days
- ▶ Dose adjustments for renal impairment;
- ▶ Increase to every 4 hour dosing for CrCl \geq 130 ml/min
- ▶ Infused over 3 hours

▶ Availability & Cost

- ▶ Kit of 3 vials (1 clear vial of sulbactam 1g; 2 amber vials of durlobactam 0.5g)
- ▶ Use within 24 hours of reconstitution
- ▶ Expected release 2nd half 2023

Sulbactam/durlobactam (Xacduro®)

▶ Bottom line

- ▶ Provides needed treatment for carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* (CRAB) infections
- ▶ Currently approved for pneumonia due to CRAB
- ▶ Improved outcomes and tolerability vs. colistin

▶ Additional review

- ▶ El-Ghali A, et al. *Pharmacotherapy* 2023;43:502-513.

Monitoring patients taking fezolinetant involves checking _____.

- A. Cardiac ejection fraction (i.e. echocardiogram)
- B. Brain MRI
- C. Liver function tests and bilirubin
- D. Thyroid function (i.e. TSH)

Fezolinetant (Veozah™)

▶ Indication

- ▶ Moderate to severe vasomotor menopausal symptoms

▶ Pharmacology

- ▶ Neurokinin 3 (NK3) receptor antagonist
- ▶ Blocks NK B binding to the kisspeptin/neurokinin/dynorphin (KNDy) neuron to moderate activity in the hypothalamus
- ▶ Key regulatory mediator for vasomotor symptoms
- ▶ Estrogen inhibits the process

Fezolinetant (Veozah™)

- ▶ Pharmacokinetics
 - ▶ Peaks 1.5 hr (range 1-4 hr)
 - ▶ T $\frac{1}{2}$ ~ 10 hr
 - ▶ CYP1A2 metabolism
 - ▶ Renal clearance 77%

Fezolinetant (Veozah™)

- ▶ **Contraindications**
 - ▶ Cirrhosis
 - ▶ End stage renal disease (CrCl < 30 ml/min)
 - ▶ CYP1A2 inhibitors
- ▶ **Warnings and precautions**
 - ▶ Liver function test elevation

Fezolinetant (Veozah™)

- ▶ Drug interactions

- ▶ CYP1A2 inhibitors

- ▶ Fluvoxamine (strong): 840% increase in AUC
 - ▶ Mexiletine (moderate): 360% increase in AUC
 - ▶ Cimetidine (weak): 100% increase in AUC

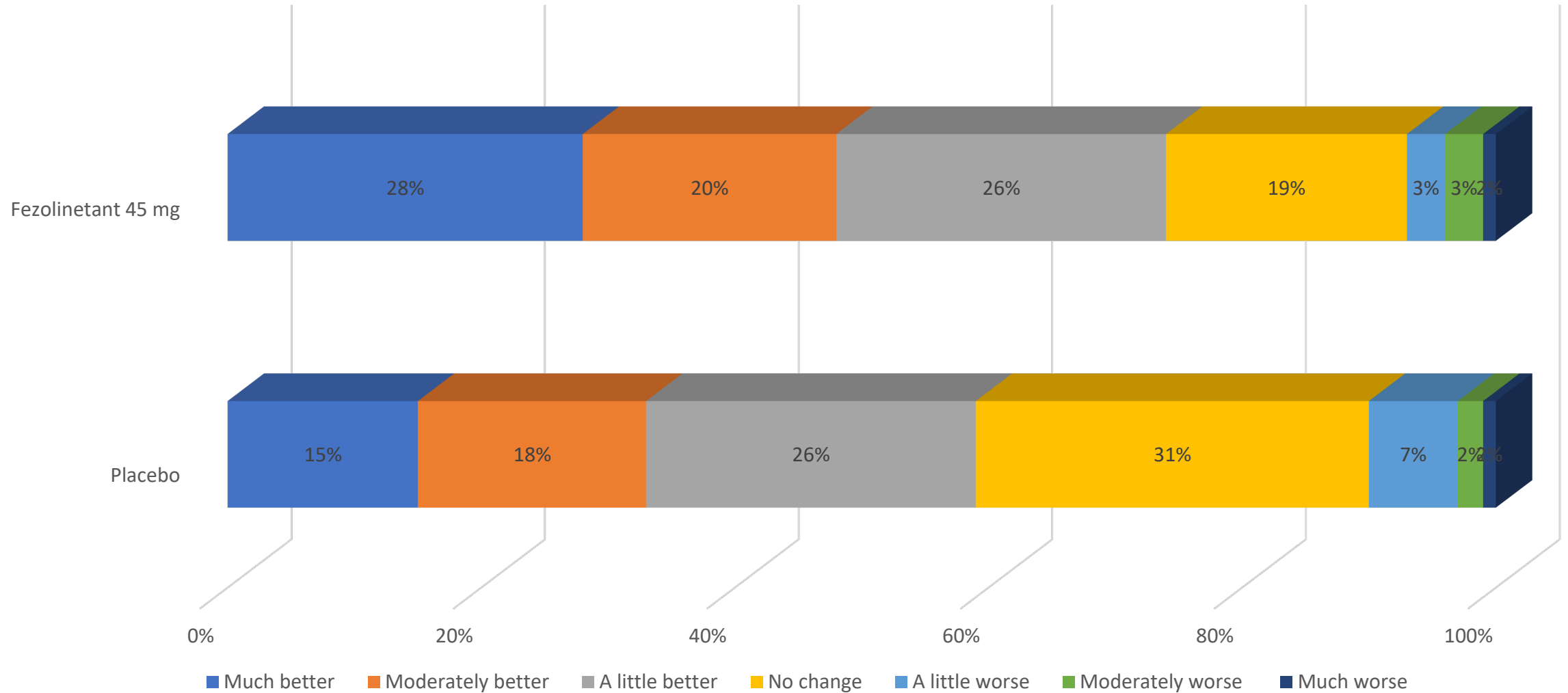
Adverse Effects from SKYLIGHT-4 Safety Trial

	Fezolinetant 45 mg N = 609	Placebo N = 611
Abdominal pain	4.3%	2.1%
Diarrhea	3.9%	2.6%
Insomnia	3.9%	1.8%
Back pain	3%	2.1%
LFT elevation	2.3%	0.8%

Efficacy Data from Phase 3 Skylight-1 Trial

Parameter	Fezolinetant 45 mg N = 174	Placebo N = 175	Difference (95% CI) P-value
Baseline # of daily moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms	10.4	10.5	N/A
Change from Baseline to Week 4	-5.4	-3.3	-2.1 (-2.9, -1.3) < 0.001
Change from Baseline to Week 12	-6.4	-3.9	-2.6 (-3.4, -1.7) < 0.001

Change from Baseline in Distribution of Patient Global Impression of Change in Sleep Disturbance at week 12



Fezolinetant (Veozah™)

- ▶ Dosing
 - ▶ 45 mg tablet once daily
- ▶ Monitoring
 - ▶ Baseline AST, ALT and bilirubin, then every 3 months
- ▶ Availability and Cost
 - ▶ WAC = \$550 per month

Fezolinetant (Veozah™)

- ▶ Bottom line
 - ▶ Novel mechanism for moderate to severe menopausal symptoms
 - ▶ Non-hormone therapy
 - ▶ Monitor LFT's
- ▶ Additional review
 - ▶ Menopause 2023;30:573-90.

What is the dosing frequency for rezafungin?

- A. Daily
- B. Twice daily
- C. Weekly
- D. Monthly

Rezafungin (Rezzayo™)

▶ Indication

- ▶ Adults with candidemia and invasive candidiasis
- ▶ Limited use approval

▶ Pharmacology

- ▶ Echinocandin
- ▶ Inhibits 1,3 β -D-glucan synthase
- ▶ Similar to caspofungin, micafungin and anidulafungin

Rezafungin (Rezzayo™)

- ▶ Pharmacokinetics
 - ▶ **T ½ ~ 150 hours**
 - ▶ Minimal metabolism
 - ▶ Excreted unchanged via GI

Rezafungin (Rezzayo™)

- ▶ **Contraindications**
 - ▶ Hypersensitivity to other echinocandins
- ▶ **Warnings and precautions**
 - ▶ Infusion reactions
 - ▶ Photosensitivity
 - ▶ Hepatic reactions
- ▶ **Drug interactions**
 - ▶ None noted

Adverse Reactions Summary

Reaction	Rezafungin N = 151	Caspofungin N = 166
Diarrhea	11%	10%
Vomiting	9%	4%
Nausea	9%	5%
Hypokalemia	15%	10%
Hypomagnesemia	8%	3%
Pyrexia	12%	7%

Clinical Efficacy ReSTORE Phase 3 Trial

Primary Outcomes	Rezafungin N = 93	Caspofungin N = 94	Difference (95% CI)
Mortality at 30 days	23.7%	21.3%	2.4 (-9.7, 14.4)
Global cure at 14 days	59.1%	60.6%	-1.5 (-15.4, 12.5)

Rezafungin (Rezzayo™)

▶ Dosing

- ▶ 400 mg x 1 then 200 mg once weekly
- ▶ No data beyond 4 weeks

▶ Availability

- ▶ 200 mg single-dose vials, reconstituted with 10 ml of sterile water
- ▶ Dilute 10 ml reconstituted solution in 240 ml of NS, ½ NS or D5W and give over 1 hour

▶ Cost

- ▶ AWP = \$2,340 per 200 mg vial (~ \$11,700 for 4-week course)

Rezafungin (Rezzayo™)

- ▶ Bottom line
 - ▶ Once weekly echinocandin
 - ▶ Option for outpatients unable to de-escalate to oral azole
 - ▶ Warn for sun exposure
- ▶ Additional review
 - ▶ Hoengl M et al. *Drugs* 2021;81:1703-29.

Patients on lecanemab must be monitored with:

A. Echocardiogram

B. CT

C. MRI

D. Ultrasound

Lecanemab (Leqembi™)

▶ Indication

- ▶ Alzheimer's with mild cognitive impairment or mild dementia

▶ Pharmacology

- ▶ Human immunoglobulin gamma 1 monoclonal antibody
- ▶ Reduces amyloid beta plaques

Lecanemab (Leqembi™)

- ▶ Pharmacokinetics
 - ▶ Steady-state after 6 weeks
 - ▶ T $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-7 days
 - ▶ Degraded by proteolytic enzymes
 - ▶ No data with hepatic or renal impairment; not expected to impact clearance
- ▶ Contraindications
 - ▶ None

Lecanemab (Leqembi™)

▶ Warnings and precautions

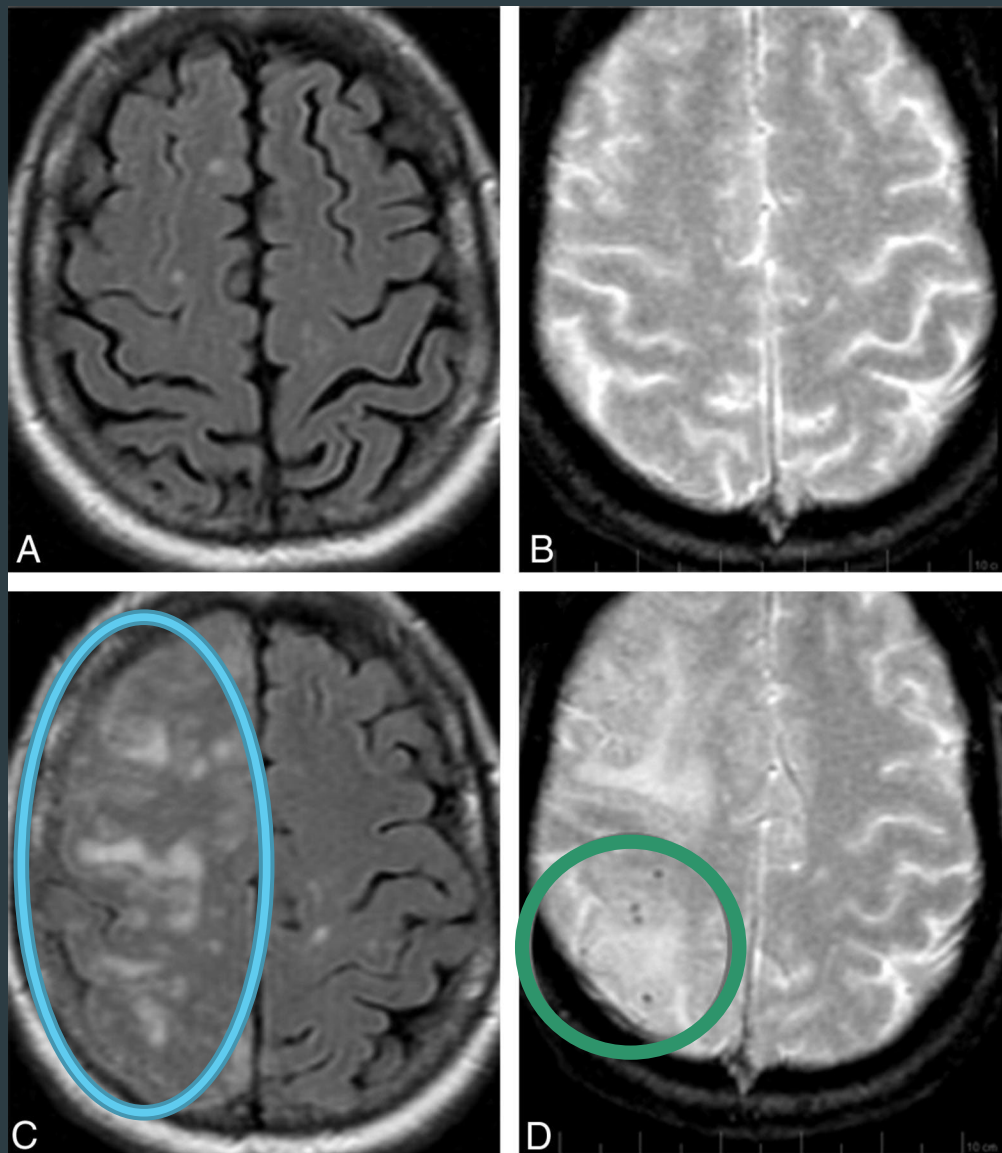
▶ Amyloid Related Imaging Abnormalities associated with edema (ARIA-E) or hemosiderin (ARIA-H)

- ▶ More common within first 3 months
- ▶ Symptoms resolved within 4 months

▶ Infusion-related reactions

- ▶ 44% of patients took preventative medication

BASELINE



ARIA-E

BASELINE

ARIA-H

ARIA-E in Clarity AD Phase 3 Clinical Trial

	Lecanemab N = 898	Placebo N = 897
ARIA-E Overall incidence	12.6%	1.7%
Symptomatic	2.8%	0%
Apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 carriers	15.8%	2.3%
Apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 non-carriers	5.4%	0.3%

ARIA-H in Clarity AD Phase 3 Clinical Trial

	Lecanemab N = 898	Placebo N = 897
ARIA-H Overall incidence	17.3%	9%
Microhemorrhage	14%	7.6%
Superficial siderosis	5.6%	2.3%
Symptomatic	0.7%	0.2%
Apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 carriers	19.7%	11.3%
Apolipoprotein E ϵ 4 non-carriers	11.9%	4.2%

Adverse Reactions from Clarity AD Phase 3 Trial

Reaction	Lecanemab N = 898	Placebo N = 897
Any event related to treatment	44.7%	22%
Infusion-related	26.4%	7.4%
Headache	11.1%	8.1%
Fall	10.4%	9.6%
Dizziness	5.5%	5.1%

Lecanemab (Leqembi™)

▶ Drug interactions

- ▶ Caution with antithrombotic or thrombolytic agents
- ▶ Fatal cerebral hemorrhage case in one patient who was treated with alteplase following a stroke
- ▶ Cerebral hemorrhage case in one patient on apixaban for atrial fibrillation

Efficacy from Clarity AD Phase 3 Trial

Endpoint	Lecanumab N = 859	Placebo N = 875	Difference (95% CI) p-value
Baseline CDR-SB Score	3.17	3.22	NR
Change from Baseline at 18 months	1.21	1.66	-0.45 (-0.67 to -0.23) < 0.001

Clinical Application

- ▶ Clinical significance is questionable
- ▶ Placebo: 3.22 to 4.88 (+1.66)
- ▶ Lecanumab: 3.17 to 4.38 (+1.21)

CDR Sum of Boxes	Staging Category
0	Normal
0.5 - 4	Questionable cognitive impairment
0.5-2.5	Questionable impairment
3 - 4	Very mild dementia
4.5 - 9	Mild dementia
9.5 - 15.5	Moderate dementia
16 - 18	Severe dementia

Lecanemab (Leqembi™)

- ▶ Dosing
 - ▶ 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks
- ▶ Administration
 - ▶ 1-hour infusion
- ▶ Monitoring
 - ▶ Baseline MRI (within 1 year of starting)
 - ▶ MRI prior to 5th, 7th and 14th infusion
- ▶ Cost for 70 kg patient
 - ▶ ~\$1,000 per infusion
 - ▶ ~ \$26,500 per year

Lecanemab (Leqembi™)

- ▶ Bottom line
 - ▶ 2nd drug approved for reducing plaque in mild Alzheimer's
 - ▶ Questionable meaningful benefit; monitor for edema and bleeding
 - ▶ Expensive!
 - ▶ Further research in this area
- ▶ Additional review
 - ▶ Van Dyck CH, et al N Engl J Med 2023; 388;9-21

Zavegepant is given via which route?

- A. Oral
- B. Subcutaneous
- C. Intravenous
- D. Intranasal

Zavegepant (Zavzpret™)

▶ Indication

- ▶ Treatment of **acute migraines** in adults
- ▶ Rimegepant (Nurtec® ODT) approved for prevention and acute treatment
- ▶ Ubrogepant (Ubrelvy™) approved for acute treatment
- ▶ Atogepant (Qulipta™) approved for prevention

▶ Pharmacology

- ▶ Calcitonin gene-related peptide receptor antagonist

Zavzpret (zavegepant) prescribing information. New York, NY: Pfizer Inc; March 2023

Qulipta (atogepant) prescribing information. North Chicago, IL: AbbVie Inc; October 2021

Nurtec ODT (rimegepant) prescribing information. New Haven, CT: Biohaven Pharmaceuticals Inc; May 2021

Ubrelvy (ubrogepant) prescribing information. Madison, NJ: Allergan USA; March 2021

Acute Treatments CGRP Pharmacokinetic Comparison

	Zavegepant	Ubrogapant	Rimegepant
Tmax	0.5 hours	1-2 hours	1.5 hours
Metabolism/ elimination	CYP3A4 (major) CYP2D6 (minor)	CYP3A4 (major) CYP2D6 (minor) Biliary excretion	Primarily eliminated unchanged; Metabolized CYP3A4, CYP2C9
T ½	5-8 hours	~ 11 hours	~ 11 hours

Zavzpret (zavegepant) prescribing information. New York, NY: Pfizer Inc; March 2023

Ubrelvy (ubrogapant) prescribing information. Madison, NJ: Allergan USA; March 2021

Nurtec ODT (rimegepant) prescribing information. New Haven, CT: Biohaven Pharmaceuticals Inc; May 2021

Zavegepant (Zavzpret™)

- ▶ **Contraindications**
 - ▶ Hypersensitivity
- ▶ **Warnings and precautions**
 - ▶ No data in pregnancy, breast-feeding or pediatrics
 - ▶ No data in severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C)
- ▶ **Drug interactions**
 - ▶ OATP1B3 or NTCP inhibitors and inducers
 - ▶ Avoid nasal decongestants

Adverse Reactions Phase 3 trials

Outcome	Zavegepant N = 1023	Placebo N = 1056
Taste disorders	18%	4%
Nausea	4%	1%
Nasal discomfort	3%	1%
Vomiting	2%	<1%

Clinical Efficacy

	Zavegepant 10 mg N = 623	Placebo N = 646
Pain free at 2 hours*		
% Responders	23.6	14.9
Difference from placebo %, p-value	8.8, <0.001	--
Most bothersome symptom free at 2 hours*		
% Responders	39.9	31.1
Difference from placebo %, p-value	8.7, 0.001	--

Zavegepant (Zavzpret™)

▶ Dosing

- ▶ 10mg single spray in one nostril as needed
- ▶ Max of 10mg per 24h
- ▶ Recommend max of 8 doses per 30 days

▶ Availability

- ▶ Single spray device
- ▶ 6 doses per carton

CGRP Price Comparison

	Zavegepant 10 mg	Ubrogепant 50 mg or 100 mg	Rimegepant 75 mg ODT
Average wholesale price per dose	\$220	\$118	\$143
Monthly AWP based on 8 doses per month	\$1760	\$945	\$1,144

Zavegepant (Zavzpret™)

▶ Bottom line

- ▶ Another CGRP receptor antagonist
- ▶ Acute migraine treatment
- ▶ Well-tolerated
- ▶ No direct comparison with other treatment agents
- ▶ Nasal formulation may benefit patients with severe nausea and vomiting

▶ Additional review

- ▶ Dos Santos JBR, da Silva MRR. Eur J Pharmacol 2022;922:174902

Other approvals

- ▶ Fecal Microbiota (Rebyota™)
 - ▶ Approved for recurrent C. diff infection after treatment with antibiotics
 - ▶ Given 24-72 hours after antibiotics completed
 - ▶ Administered rectally
 - ▶ Symptoms resolved in 70% vs 58% placebo

Other approvals

- ▶ Fecal Microbiota spores (Vowst™)
 - ▶ Approved for recurrent C. diff infection after treatment with antibiotics
 - ▶ 4 capsules orally daily x 3 days on empty stomach
 - ▶ Start 2-4 days after C. diff treatment
 - ▶ 10 oz Mag citrate on day prior to starting
 - ▶ CDI recurrent rates at 8 weeks: 12.4% vs. 39.8% placebo

Other Approvals

- ▶ Sotagliflozin (Inpefa™)
 - ▶ Approved to reduce risk of CV death, hospitalization for heart failure and urgent heart failure visits
 - ▶ Heart failure, T2 Diabetes, chronic kidney disease or other CV risk factors
 - ▶ SGLT-2 inhibitor and SGLT-1 inhibitor
- ▶ Bexagliflozin (Brenzavvy™)
 - ▶ Type 2 diabetes mellitus
 - ▶ SGLT-2 inhibitor

Other Approvals That May Make You Go Hmmmm.....

- ▶ Omeprazole delayed-release “Mini Capsules”
 - ▶ 70% smaller than current version
- ▶ Vibrant®
 - ▶ Not a drug; Indicated for chronic idiopathic constipation if no response to laxatives after 1 month
 - ▶ Vibrating capsule mechanically stimulates the colon
 - ▶ 40.5% vs. 23% placebo achieved > 1 complete spontaneous bowel movement per week

Questions?

