

Val av adrenalinpenna

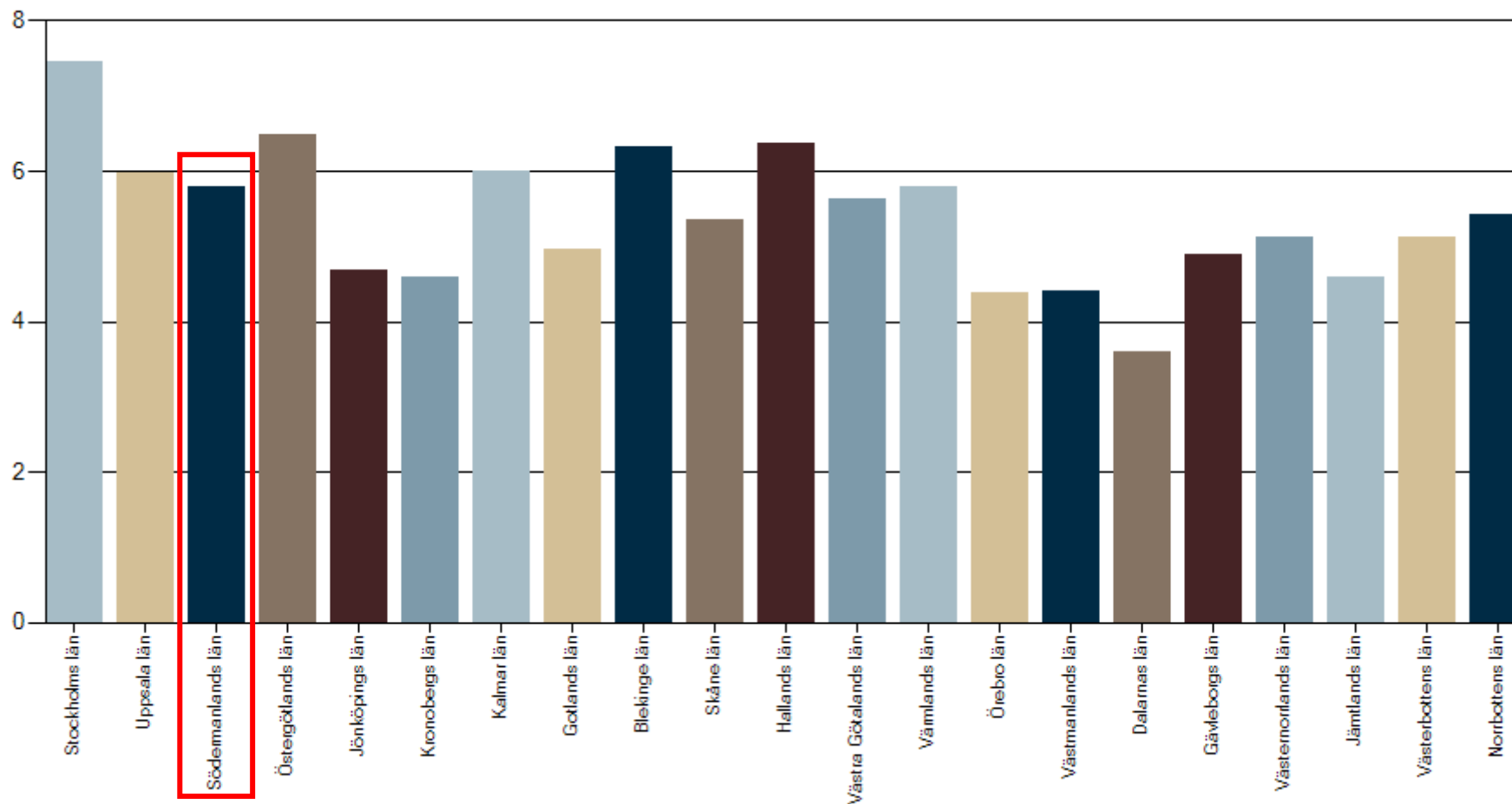
Magnus Wickman, barnallergiläk, prof emeritus
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Uppdrag för Mylan:
Global Digital Advisory Board
Meeting Febr 2021

Förskrivning av adrenalinpennor i Sörmland, 2019

Läkemedelsstatistik, Expedieringar/1000 invånare, C01CA24 Adrenalin, Ålder: 0-85+, Båda könen, 2019



1709 expedieringar 95% kasseras

För frågor
SMS-nummer:
070-903 204 15 00

Med tanke på att så många förskrivna pennor inte används/kasseras samtidigt som anafylaxi är ett potentiellt livshotande tillstånd:

- Är diagnosen korrekt?
- Vet patienten när det är dags att injicera?
- Kan patienten injicera
- Bär patienten sprutorna på sig
- Har patienten fått en tvåpack med adrenalinpennor förskrivet

Se [SFFA.nu /dokument/anafylaxidokumentet](https://www.sffa.nu/dokument/anafylaxidokumentet)

Spelar val av adrenalinpenna någon roll?

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Vilka faktorer kan vara av betydelse för en optimal och effektiv serumkoncentration

- Dos (0,15 mg; 15-30 kg, 0,30 mg; 30-60 kg, 0,50 mg; >60 kg?)
- Nållängd
- Injektionskraft
- Hållbarhet

- Enkelhet för att optimera korrekt injektion
- Förvaring

Studier initierade av EMA 2016

Worm et al. *Clin Transl Allergy* (2018) 10:21
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13601-020-00326-x>

Clinical and
Translational Allergy

RESEARCH

Open Access



Epinephrine delivery via EpiPen® Auto-Injector or manual syringe across participants with a wide range of skin-to-muscle distances

Margitta Worm^{1*}, Ductung Nguyen², Russ Rackley³, Antonella Muraro⁴, George Du Toit^{5,6,7}, Tracey Lawrence³, Hong Li³, Kurt Brumbaugh³ and Magnus Wickman⁸

Abstract

Background: Intramuscular (IM) injection of epinephrine (adrenaline) at the mid-anterolateral (AL) thigh is the international standard therapy for acute anaphylaxis. Concerns exist regarding implications of epinephrine auto-injector needles not penetrating the muscle in patients with greater skin-to-muscle-distances (STMD).

Methods: This open-label, randomized, crossover study investigated pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics following injection of epinephrine in healthy volunteers. Individuals were stratified by maximally compressed STMD (low, < 15 mm; moderate, 15–20 mm; high, > 20 mm). Participants received epinephrine injections via EpiPen® Auto-Injector (EpiPen; 0.3 mg/0.3 mL) or IM syringe (0.3 mg/0.3 mL) at mid-AL thigh or received saline by IM syringe in a randomized order. Eligible participants received a fourth treatment (EpiPen [0.3 mg/0.3 mL] at distal-AL thigh). Model-independent pharmacokinetic parameters and pharmacodynamics were assessed.

Results: There were numerical trends toward higher peak epinephrine concentrations (0.52 vs 0.35 ng/mL; geometric mean ratio, 1.40; 90% CI 117.6–164.6%) and more rapid exposure (time to peak concentration, 20 vs 50 min) for EpiPen vs IM syringe at mid-AL thigh across STMD groups. Absorption was faster over the first 30 min for EpiPen vs IM syringe (partial area under curve [AUC] over first 30 min; geometric mean ratio, 2.13; 90% CI 159.0–285.0%). Overall exposure based on AUC to the last measurable concentration was similar for EpiPen vs IM syringe (geometric mean ratio, 1.13; 90% CI 98.8–129.8%). Epinephrine pharmacokinetics after EpiPen injection were similar across STMD groups. Treatments were well tolerated.

Conclusions: Epinephrine delivery via EpiPen resulted in greater early systemic exposure to epinephrine vs IM syringe as assessed by epinephrine plasma levels. Delivery via EpiPen was consistent across participants with a wide range of STMD, even when the needle may not have penetrated the muscle.

Trial registrations: This trial was registered with the German Clinical Trials Register (DRKS-ID: DRKS00011263; secondary ID), EudraCT 2016-00104-29) on 23 March 2017.

Keywords: Epinephrine, Adrenaline, Auto-injectors, Obesity, Body mass index, Intramuscular injections, Pharmacokinetics, Anaphylaxis, Skin-to-muscle distance, Needle length

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Public Assessment Report Scientific discussion

Emerade (adrenaline tartrate)

SE/H/1261/01–03/DC

This module reflects the scientific discussion for the approval of Emerade. The procedure was finalised at 2012-11-28. For information on changes after this date please refer to the module 'Update'.

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Original Article

Bioavailability and Cardiovascular Effects of Adrenaline Administered by Anapen Autoinjector in Healthy Volunteers

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Paris, Saint-Gregoire, Gères, and Massy, France; Louvain, Belgium; and Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

What is already known about this topic? Adrenaline autoinjectors used in anaphylaxis should have a sufficient needle length to reach the muscle. Their performance was analyzed using a novel combination of ultrasonography, adrenaline plasma level assays, and cardiovascular responses in human volunteers.

What does this article add to our knowledge? Subcutaneous as well as intramuscular adrenaline, delivered using an autoinjector with a relatively short needle, may ensure optimal bioavailability and cardiovascular response, even in overweight women. The analysis of early bioavailability parameters and cardiovascular response is necessary to assess the speed of action of the devices.

How does this study impact current management guidelines? The prediction of adrenaline autoinjector efficacy in anaphylaxis should be based on the combined assessment of ultrasonographic depot localization, the analysis of biphasic and parallel patterns of plasma adrenaline levels, and the cardiovascular responses in various categories of healthy volunteers.

BACKGROUND: The administration of adrenaline is a life-saving intervention for anaphylactic reactions. However, it has been questioned whether the needle length of the autoinjectors is sufficient to achieve genuine intramuscular delivery and optimal bioavailability. **OBJECTIVE:** To assess the adequacy of Anapen, which has a relatively short needle length (10.5 mm), through a comparison of the depot localization, plasma pharmacokinetics, and cardiovascular responses of adrenaline delivered via Anapen

versus a prefilled syringe with a 25.4-mm needle, which is generally used for intramuscular injections. **METHODS:** This randomized, open-label, crossover study compared the impact of adrenaline administration at 2 sites in the thigh of 18 normal weight male volunteers, using either Anapen or the prefilled syringe; in addition, we studied the treatment of 12 overweight women with Anapen. The depot depth was measured by ultrasonography, plasma adrenaline level was evaluated by ultra-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS), and heart rates were measured using a Holter monitor. **RESULTS:** Intramuscular injections were given with both devices at both thigh sites in nonobese men, but not in overweight women. Adrenaline levels showed a double peak, with parallel changes in the heart rate. The first peak, of potential vital importance in anaphylaxis treatment, occurred at approximately 10 minutes postinjection, with maximum concentration and area under the curve significantly higher with Anapen than with prefilled syringes; the magnitude of the second peak did not differ among the various conditions. Unexpectedly, in overweight women treated with Anapen, the magnitude of the first peak was similar to that observed in men, despite the injection being subcutaneous, and the overall bioavailability was enhanced.

CONCLUSIONS: Needle length and intramuscular injection are not absolute requirements for autoinjector efficacy, but the monitoring of injection location, biphasic adrenaline levels, and cardiovascular responses is important for the assessment of their therapeutic relevance in anaphylaxis. © 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). (*J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract* 2018;6:127–133)

Keywords: Adrenaline, Auto-injectors, Obesity, Body mass index, Intramuscular injections, Pharmacokinetics, Anaphylaxis, Skin-to-muscle distance, Needle length

Background: The administration of adrenaline is a life-saving intervention for anaphylactic reactions. However, it has been questioned whether the needle length of the autoinjectors is sufficient to achieve genuine intramuscular delivery and optimal bioavailability. **Objective:** To assess the adequacy of Anapen, which has a relatively short needle length (10.5 mm), through a comparison of the depot localization, plasma pharmacokinetics, and cardiovascular responses of adrenaline delivered via Anapen versus a prefilled syringe with a 25.4-mm needle, which is generally used for intramuscular injections. **Methods:** This randomized, open-label, crossover study compared the impact of adrenaline administration at 2 sites in the thigh of 18 normal weight male volunteers, using either Anapen or the prefilled syringe; in addition, we studied the treatment of 12 overweight women with Anapen. The depot depth was measured by ultrasonography, plasma adrenaline level was evaluated by ultra-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS), and heart rates were measured using a Holter monitor. **Results:** Intramuscular injections were given with both devices at both thigh sites in nonobese men, but not in overweight women. Adrenaline levels showed a double peak, with parallel changes in the heart rate. The first peak, of potential vital importance in anaphylaxis treatment, occurred at approximately 10 minutes postinjection, with maximum concentration and area under the curve significantly higher with Anapen than with prefilled syringes; the magnitude of the second peak did not differ among the various conditions. Unexpectedly, in overweight women treated with Anapen, the magnitude of the first peak was similar to that observed in men, despite the injection being subcutaneous, and the overall bioavailability was enhanced. **Conclusions:** Needle length and intramuscular injection are not absolute requirements for autoinjector efficacy, but the monitoring of injection location, biphasic adrenaline levels, and cardiovascular responses is important for the assessment of their therapeutic relevance in anaphylaxis. © 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). (*J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract* 2018;6:127–133)

Keywords: Adrenaline, Auto-injectors, Obesity, Body mass index, Intramuscular injections, Pharmacokinetics, Anaphylaxis, Skin-to-muscle distance, Needle length

För frågor
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Emerade

EpiPen
Jext

Spruta

Patron

Nålen sitter fast
på sprutan

Sprutan tål
mindre
injektions-
kraft



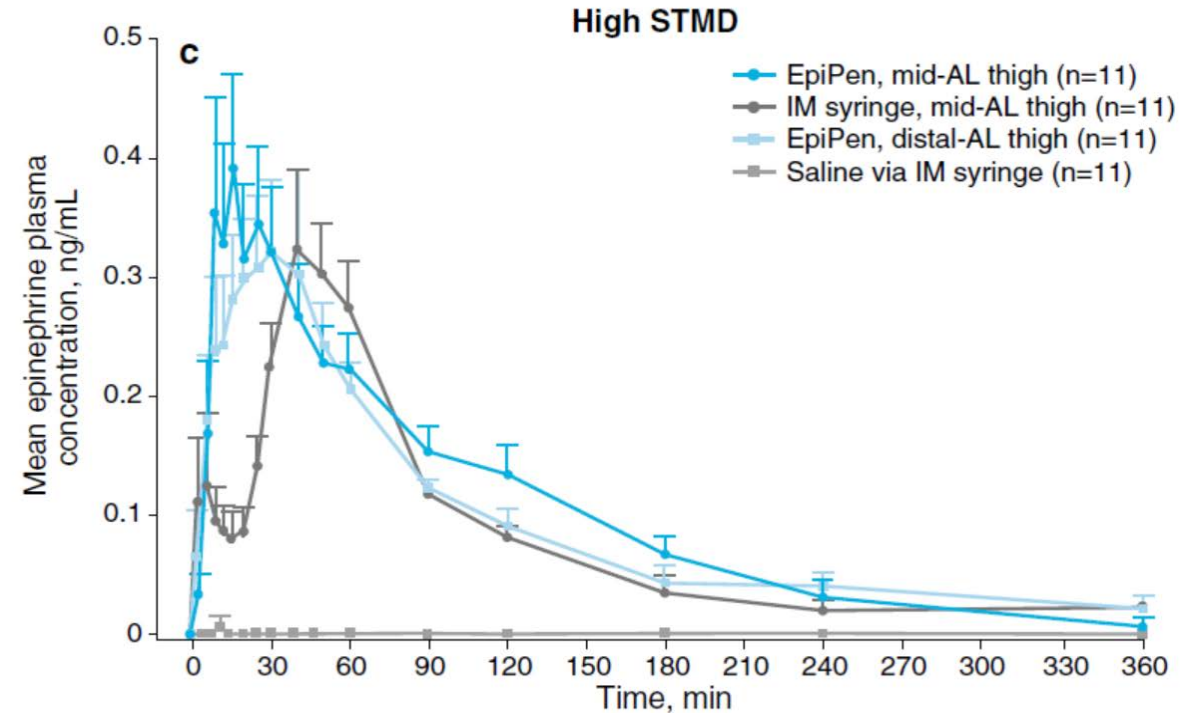
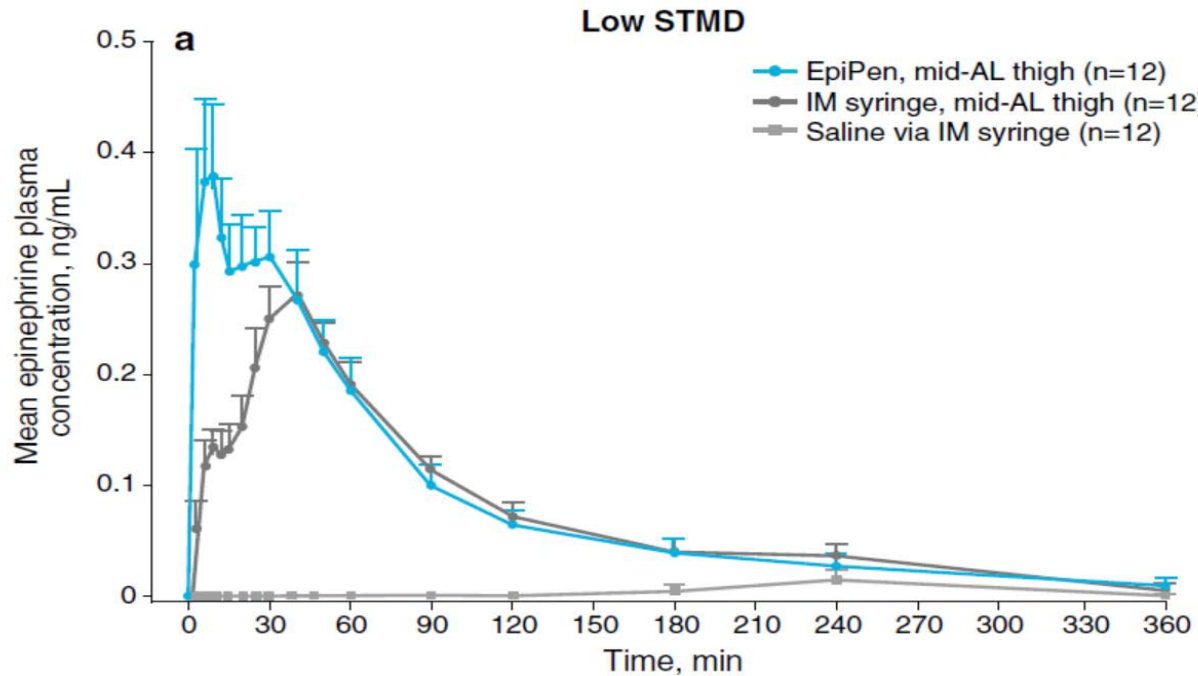
Nålen är
separerad från
patronen

Patronen tål mer
injektionskraft

För frågor
SMS-nummer: **070-903 204 15 00**

EpiPen resulterade i snabbare högre peakkoncentration av adrenalin jämfört med IM spruta och nål 25,4 mm i grupperna med lågt resp högt hud-till-muskeldiameter (STMD)

Viktigt på akuten



- Worm M et al. Clin Transl Allergy 2020;12:21

Anapen med kort nål jämfört med intramuskulär spruta och nål: samma resultat

För frågor
SMS-nummer:
070-903 204 15 00

Public Assessment Report
Scientific discussion

Emerade
(adrenaline tartrate)

SE/H/1261/01-03/DC

This module reflects the scientific discussion for the approval of Emerade. The procedure was finalised at 2012-11-28. For information on changes after this date please refer to the module 'Update'.

Emerade Study²

- Explore the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of epinephrine in healthy male and female subjects with different skin-to-muscle depth (STMD) of the thigh after injections with **four different marketed auto-injectors**:

- 1) Emerade 0.3mg
- 2) Emerade 0.5mg
- 3) Epipen 0.3mg *
- 4) Jext 0.3mg *

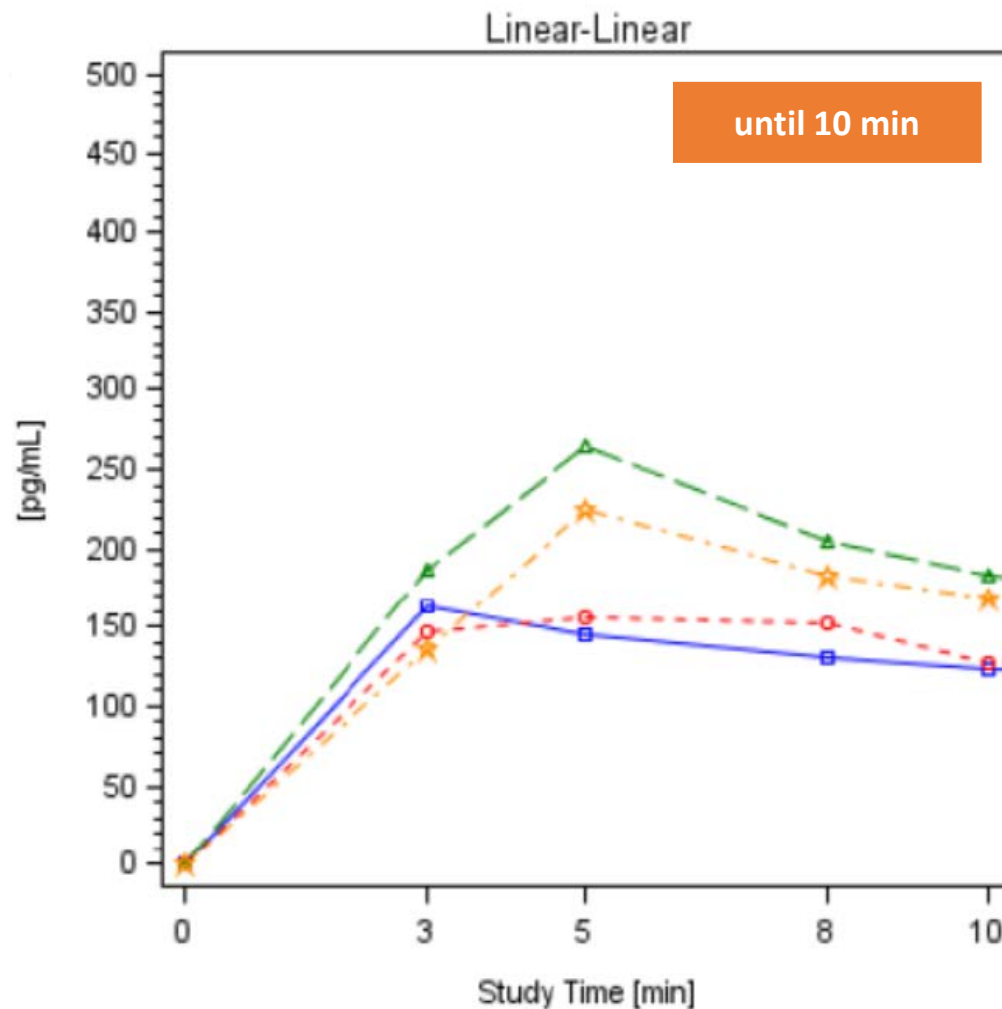
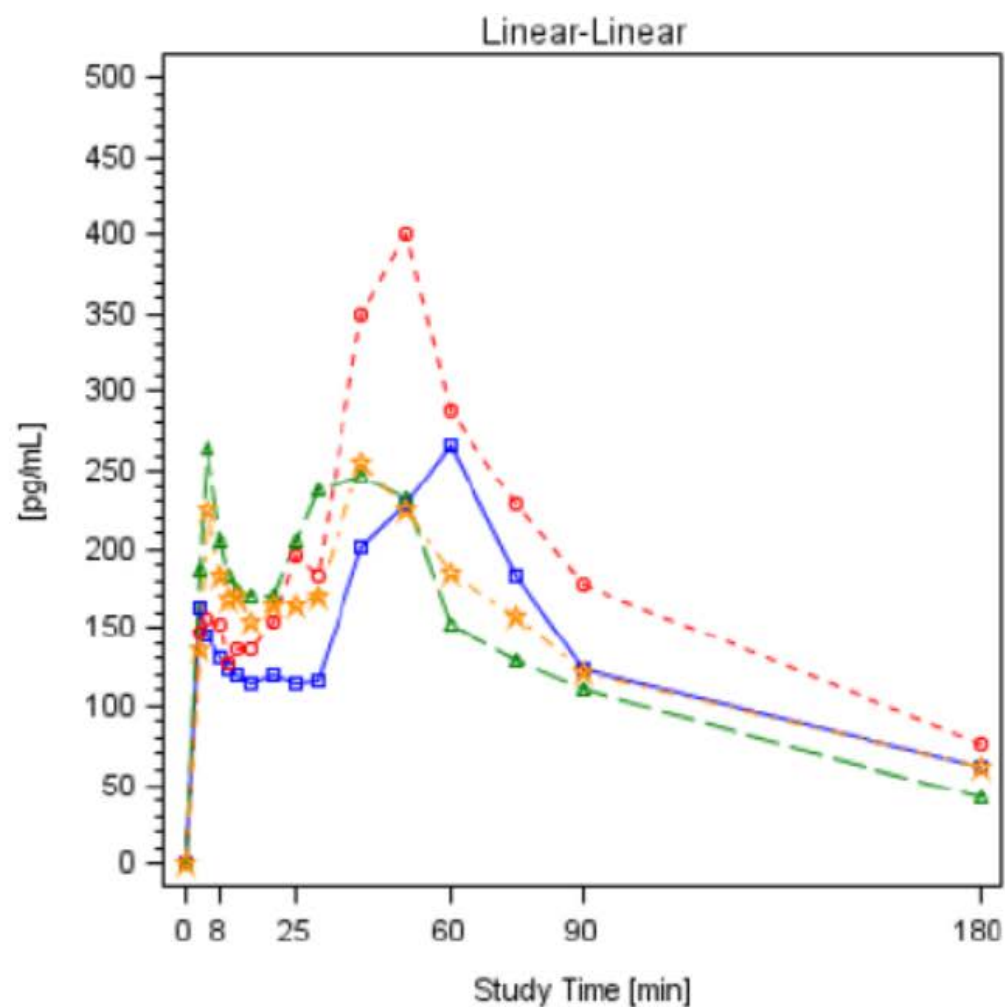
- Public Assessment Report Sweden_Emerade_SE/H/1261/01-03/DC, 2018:

- https://docetp.mpa.se/LMF/Emerade%20solution%20for%20injection%20in%20pre-filled%20pen%20ENG%20PAR_09001bee807a122c.pdf accessed Feb 10, 2021

För frågor

SMS-nummer: **070-903 204 15 00**

Cohort 1, STMD <15 mm (8 M, 7 K)



—■— Emerade 0.3mg - - -○- - - Emerade 0.5mg - -△- - EpiPen 0.3mg - -☆- - Jext 0.3mg

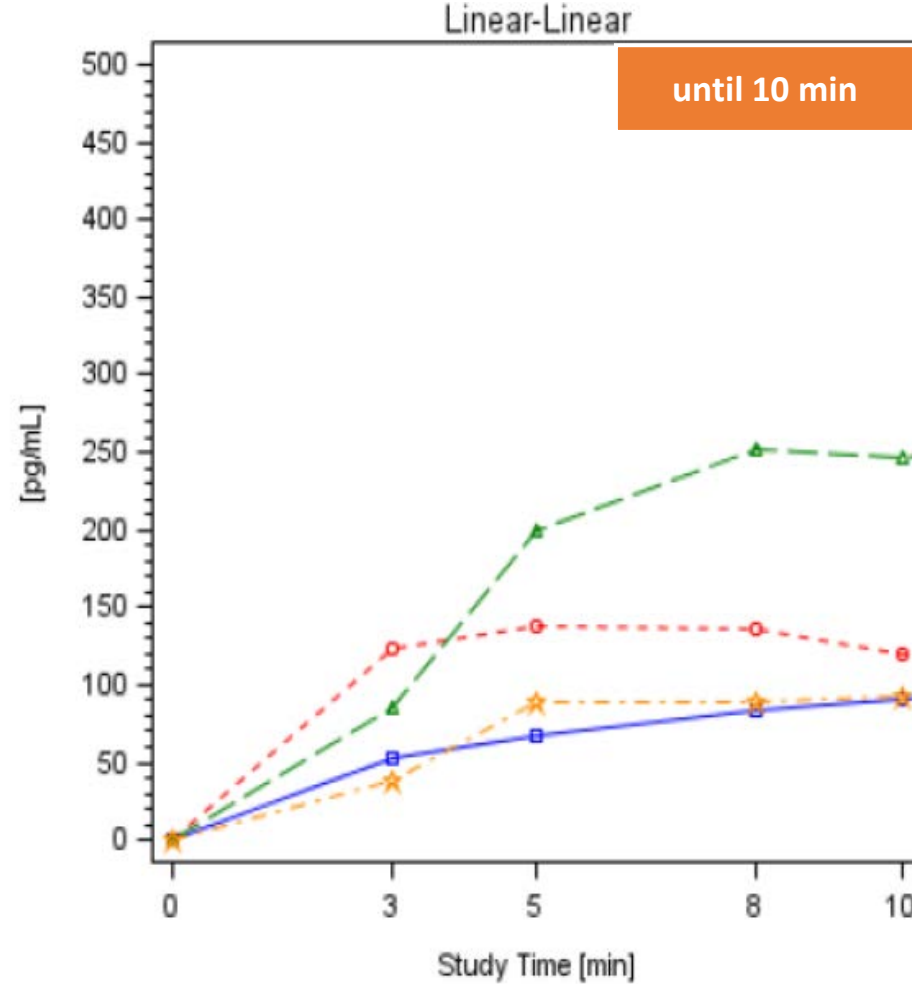
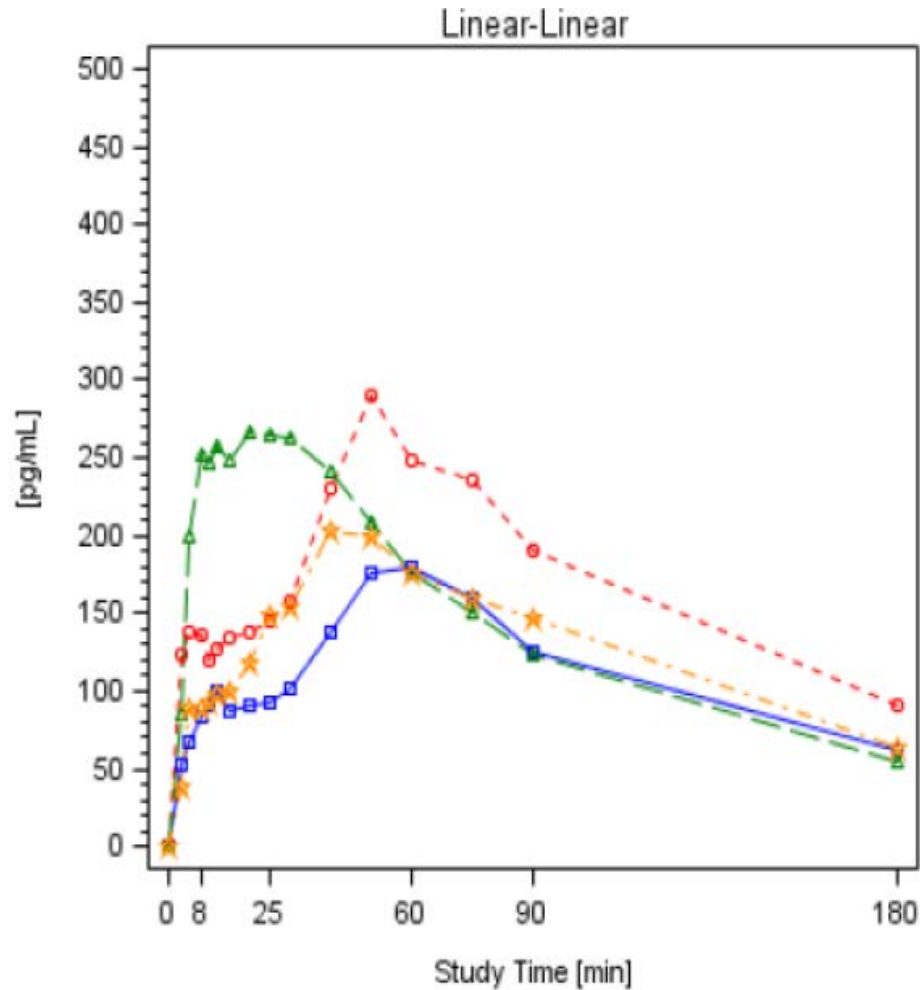
- Public Assessment Report Sweden_Emerade_SE/H/1261/01-03/DC, 2018:

- https://docetp.mpa.se/LMF/Emerade%20solution%20for%20injection%20in%20pre-filled%20open%20ENG%20PAR_09001bee807a122c.pdf accessed Feb 10, 2021

För frågor

SMS-nummer: **070-903 204 15 00**

Cohort 2, STMD >15 mm & <20mm (8 M, 6 F)



—■— Emerade 0.3mg
 - -○- - Emerade 0.5mg
 - -△- - EpiPen 0.3mg
 - -☆- - Jext 0.3mg

Public Assessment Report Sweden_Emerade_SE/H/1261/01-03/DC, 2018:

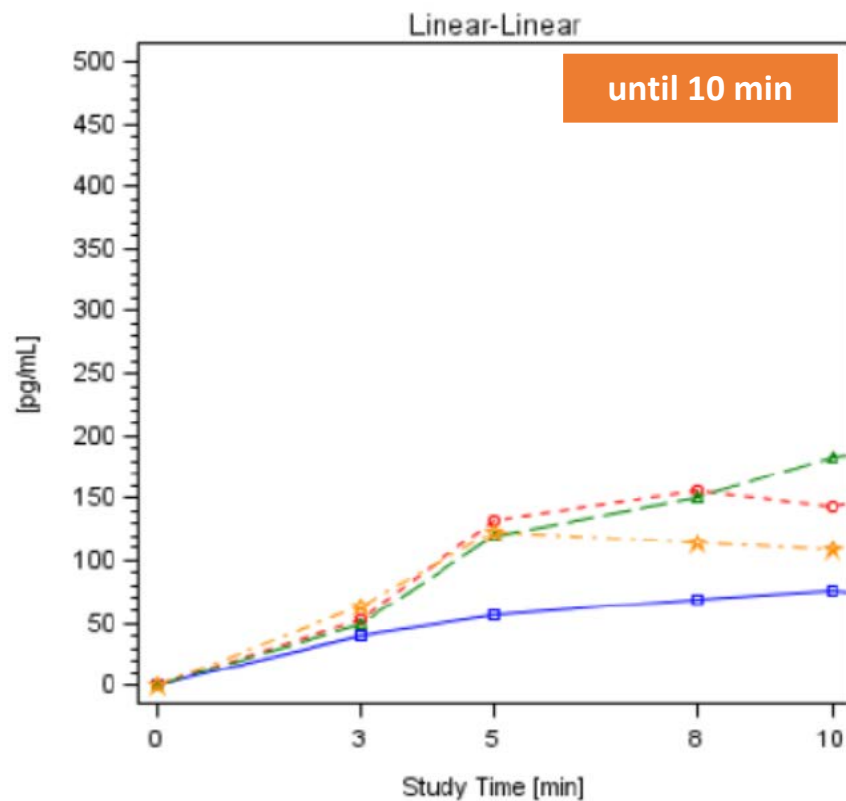
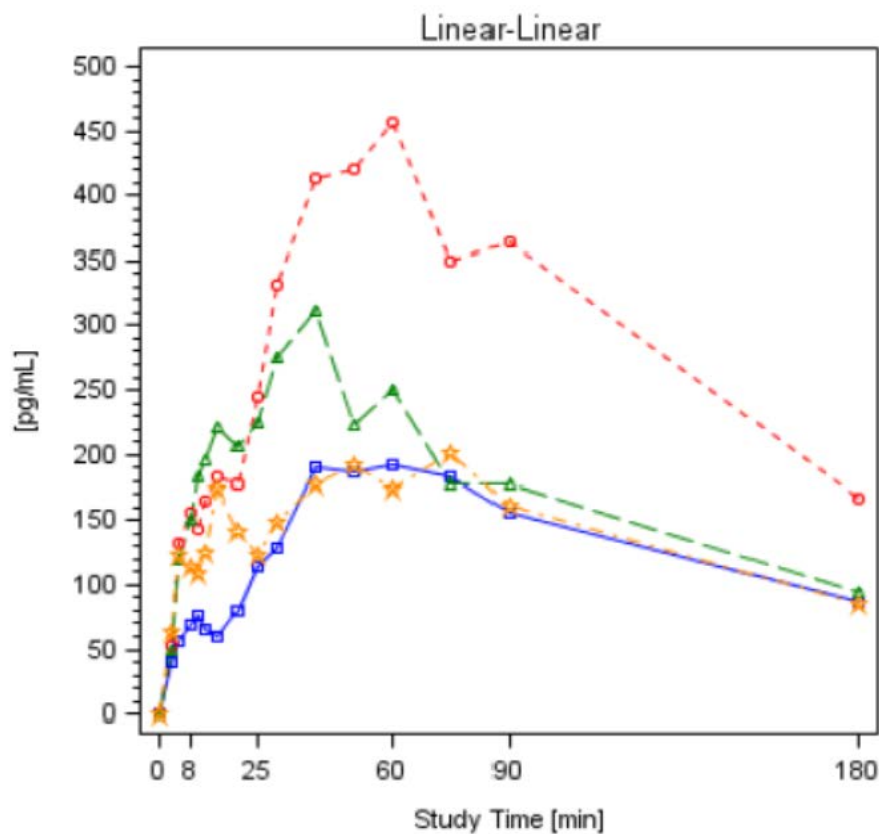
https://docetp.mpa.se/LMF/Emerade%20solution%20for%20injection%20in%20pre-filled%20pen%20ENG%20PAR_09001bee807a122c.pdf accessed Feb

10, 2021

För frågor

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Cohort 3, STMD > 20 mm (6 F)



- De farmakokinetiska resultaten är varierande men indikerar att absorptionen är långsammare hos försökspersoner med stor stmd.
- Patronbaserade enheter (EpiPen) uppnådde högre adrenalinkoncentrationer inom de första 10 min

—■— Emerade 0.3mg
 - -○- - Emerade 0.5mg
 - -△- - EpiPen 0.3mg
 - -☆- - Jext 0.3mg

Public Assessment Report Sweden_Emerade_SE/H/1261/01-03/DC, 2018:

https://docetp.mpa.se/LMF/Emerade%20solution%20for%20injection%20in%20pre-filled%20pen%20ENG%20PAR_09001bee807a122c.pdf accessed Feb 10, 2021

För frågor

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Advisary board gruppens kommentarer till studieresultaten

- Nållängden (Emerade) spelar obetydlig roll jämfört med autoinjektorns injektionskraft (EpiPen och Jext)
- En autoinjektor med patron och stark fjäder ger snabbast maxpeak (EpiPen)
- Maxpeaken bör infalla efter så tidigt som möjligt 5-10 min (EpiPen)
- Infaller den först efter 30 minuter finns risk för upprepade injektioner och risk för problematiska biverkningar inte minst om 0,5 mg ges (Emerade)
- 0,5 mg är inte en fördel annat än möjligen bland kvinnor > 80 kg
- Försiktighet med onödigt lång nål till magerlagda barn – benskada (Emerade)

För frågor

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Hållbarhet som anges i april 2021

- EpiPen 24 mån
- Jext 22 mån
- Emerade 18 mån

Användarvänlighet



I Sverige 2014: 1 accidentell injektion i tummen

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Sammanfattning: Vilka faktorer kan vara av betydelse för en optimal och effektiv serumkoncentration

- Dos: 0,50 mg; >60 kg? (>80 kg Kvinnor) 1 g, dvs två injektioner kan vara för hög dos för vissa (Emerade)
 - Injektionskraft Patronladdad penna bäst dvs Epipen/Jext
 - Nållängd Spelar ingen roll i sammanhanget, men risk för benskada om lång nål till magerlagda barn
 - Hållbarhet Epipen bäst hållbarhet
 - Användarvänlig Sannolikt Emerade
 - Förvaring Samtliga inte > 25°C
- För frågor
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Kraftigare fjäder
Bättre injektionskraft

Smidighet



Mer otymplig
Mindre tydlig

Svagare fjäder
Sämre injektionskraft