

# **Incorporating uncertainty and variability into PBPK based predictions of human pharmacokinetics**

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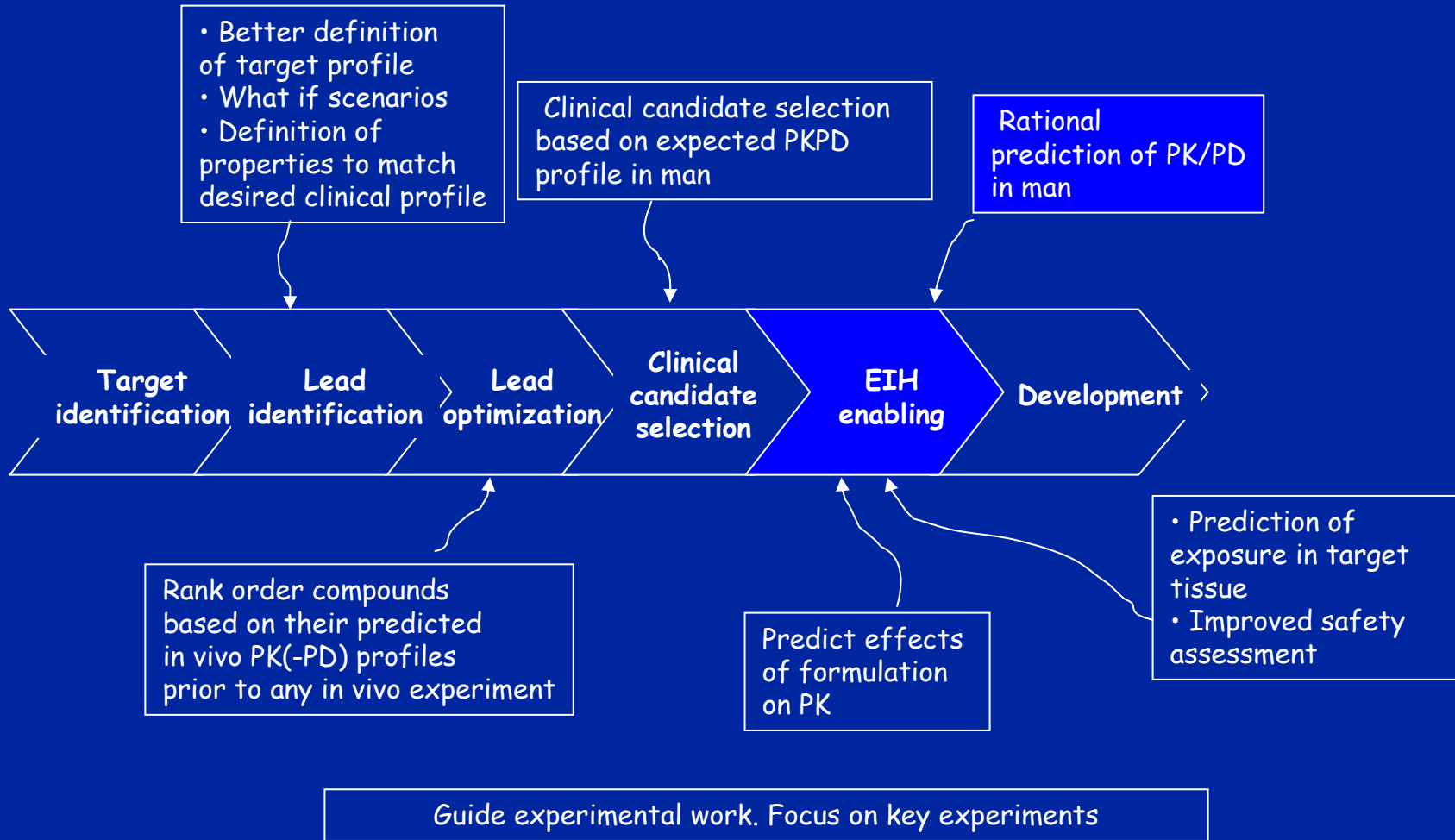
**PAGE 2004, Uppsala, June 17-18, 2004**

# Outline

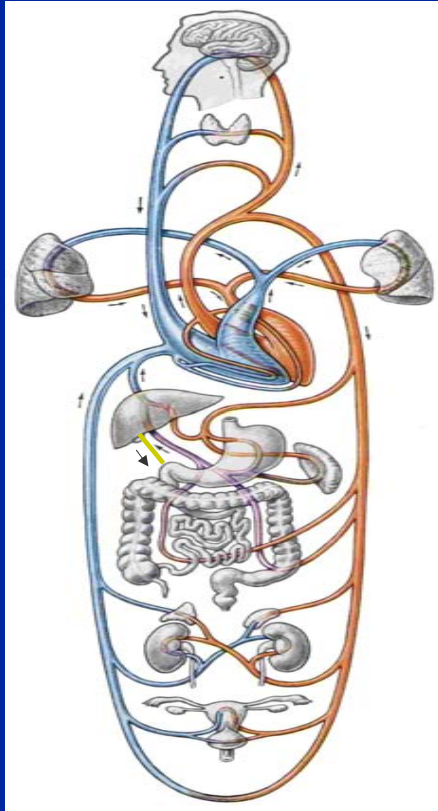


- ◆ **Background**
  - PBPK models in drug development
  - Variability and uncertainty
- ◆ **Specifying variability for PBPK models**
  - Physiology related variability
  - Compound related variability
- ◆ **Model Implementation in ACSL**
  - Structural Model
  - Statistical Model (MVN Monte-Carlo)
- ◆ **Results**
  - Drug A
  - Drug B
- ◆ **Conclusion**

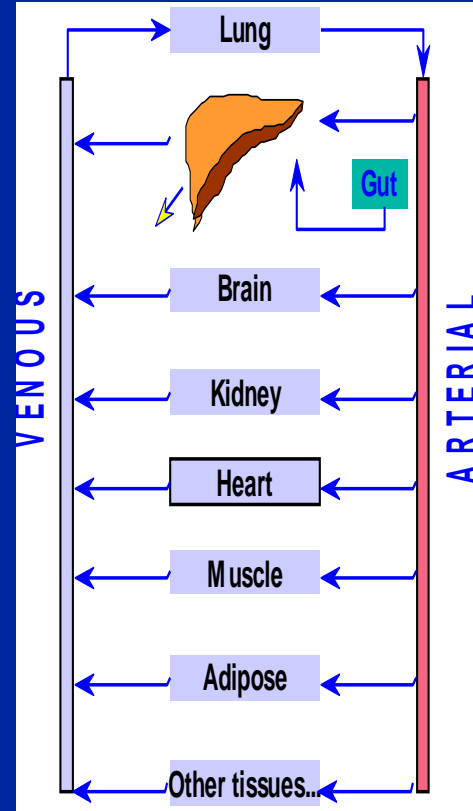
# PBPK at Different Stages of the Pre-Clinical Process



# Concept of physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Modeling



Sobotta/Becher 1972

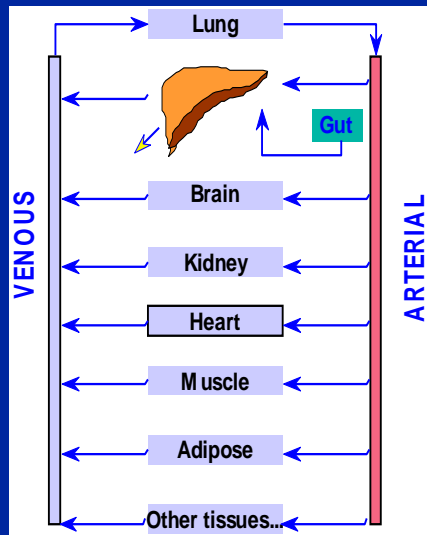




# PBPK Model Equations

## Non-eliminating Tissue

$$V_T \cdot \frac{dC_T}{dt} = Q_T \cdot (C_a - C_{v_T}); C_{v_T} = \frac{C_T}{P_T / R}$$



## Eliminating Tissue

$$V_L \cdot \frac{dC_L}{dt} = (Q_L - Q_G) \cdot C_a + Q_G \cdot C_{v_G} - Q_L \cdot C_{v_L} - CL_{int_{L(u)}} \cdot C_{v_{L(u)}}$$

## Venous Blood

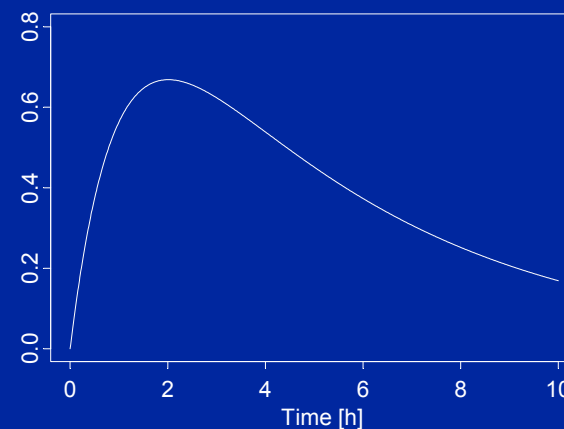
$$V_{VB} \cdot \frac{dC_v}{dt} = \sum Q_{T_i} \cdot C_{v_{T_i}} - CO \cdot C_v + input; C_{plasma} = \frac{C_v}{R}$$

## Model Parameters

*Physiol.*:  $V_T$ s,  $Q_T$ s    *Compound*:  $P_T$ s,  $R$ ,  $CL_{int}$

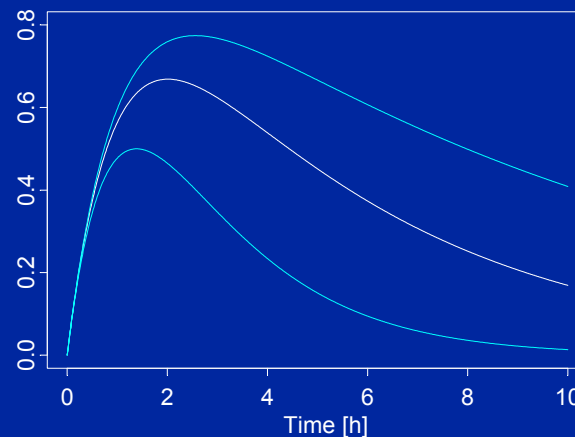
# Predicting drug concentrations in man using PBPK modeling

**Standard Approach:**  
single set of PBPK parameters



## Objective:

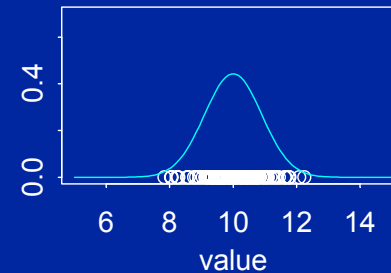
- use information on variability of PBPK parameters and
- investigate contribution of physiological (PV) and compound related variability (CV) on predictions



# PBPK model parameters

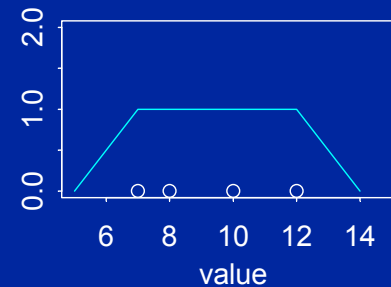
## Variability and Uncertainty

Distribution “known”

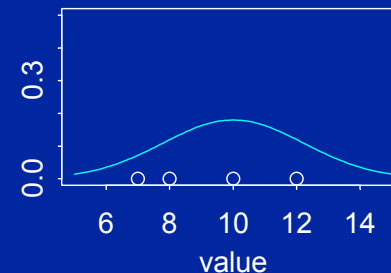


Distribution “unknown”  
Uncertainty:

Fuzzy Number



Probability Density Function



# Physiology related variability (PV)

## Vs, Qs



PM Physiological Parameters for PBPK Modeling v1.01 : Copyright Linea Inc. (C) 2003

Selection Criteria:  
Number of Individuals to Output:  Gender:  Male  Female Age Range (years):  to  Race/Ethnicity:  (Select a single group or use CTRL and/or SHIFT to select multiples)

Inputs Values:  
NHANES III Survey Data:  Sequence Number Anthropometry from NHANES III:  Gender  Weight  Age  Race/Ethnicity  Height  Resistance  Hematocrit

Estimated Physiological Values:  
Volumes | Other Outputs |

Well Perfused Tissue:  Total  Red Marrow  Brain  Lung  Liver  Kidney  Pancreas  Spleen  GI Organs  Thyroid

Blood Volumes:  Blood  Plasma  Blood Cell

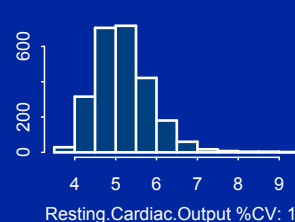
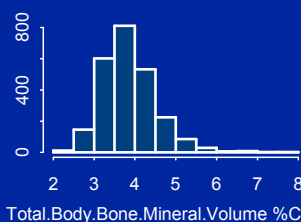
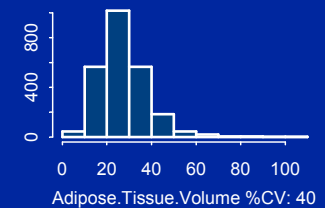
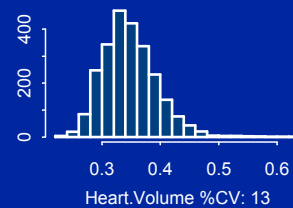
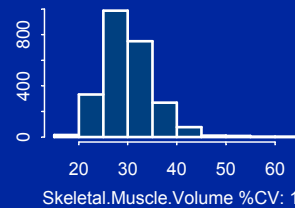
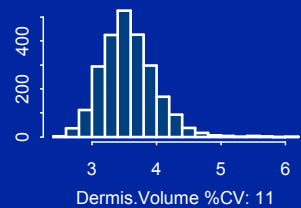
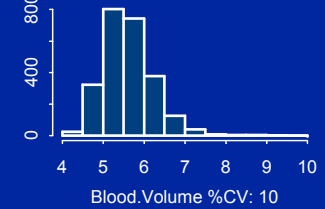
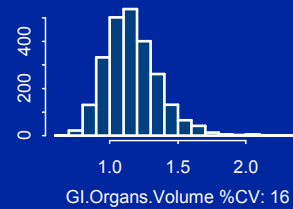
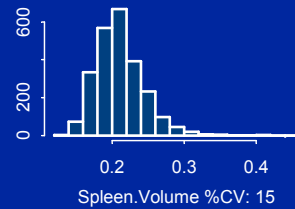
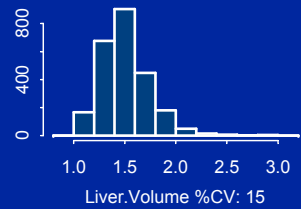
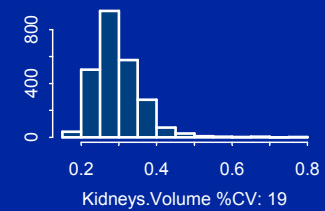
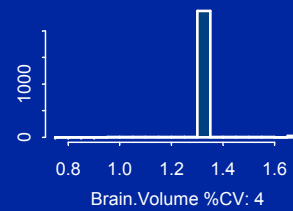
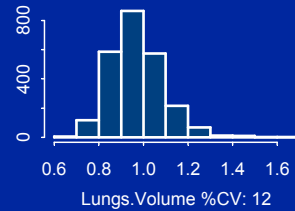
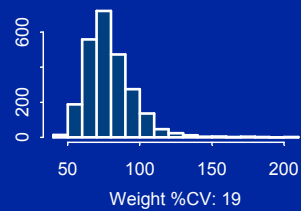
Poorly Perfused Tissue:  Total  Epidermis  Dermis  Heart  Tongue  Skeletal Muscle

Other Tissue:  Bone

Fatty Tissue:  Total  Adipose Tissue  Yellow Marrow

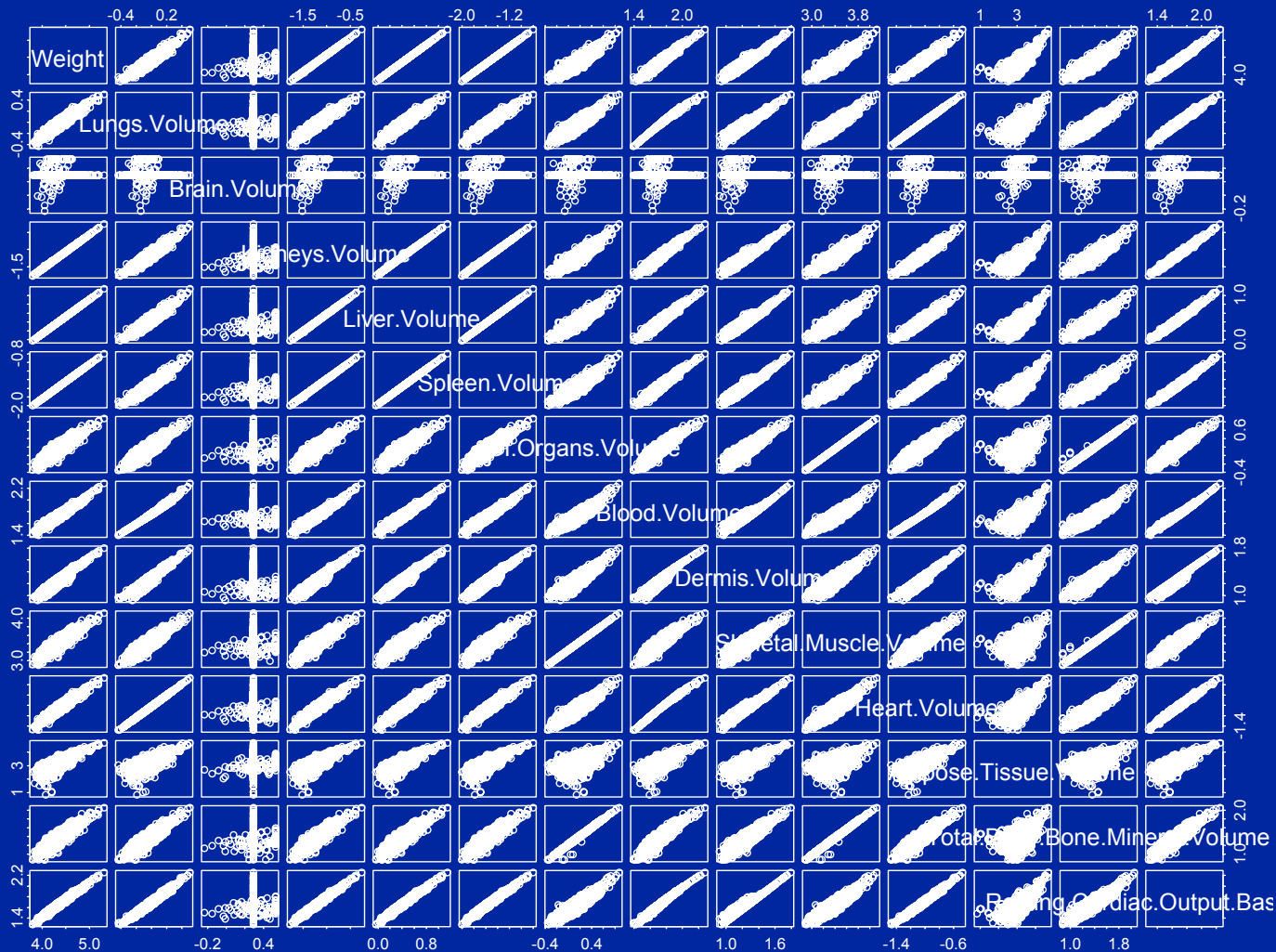
Output Destination:  
File Name:

# Distribution of physiological model parameters



# Correlation pattern of physiological parameters

0.90 < r < 0.99, brain vol. uncorrelated, adipose vol. 0.5 < r < 0.8



# Compound related variability (CV)

$P_T$ s,  $f_u$ ,  $R$ ,  $CL_{int}$

## Tissue:plasma partition coefficients ( $P_T$ )

(Poulin & Theil JPS 2000, 2002)

Fraction unbound in tissue ( $f_{uT}$ )

Fraction unbound in plasma ( $f_{uP}$ )

n-octanol:buffer partition ratio (LogP)

Tissue composition (lipids, water)

pKa

Blood:Plasma ratio  $R$

## In vivo intrinsic clearance in liver ( $CL_{int L(u)}$ )

(Houston, 1994)

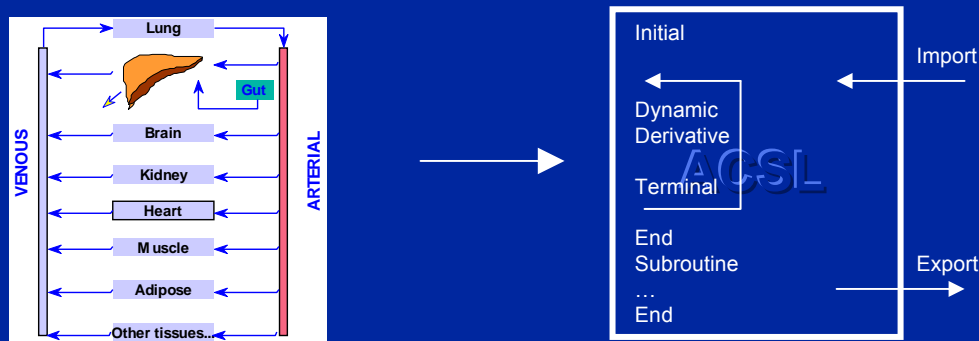
- In vitro intrinsic clearance ( $CL_{int}$ ) (hepatocytes, microsomes)
- Scaling factors (hepatocellularity, microsomal recovery)  
(Wilson et al. BJCP, 2003)
- *Liver weight*

# Model Implementation

## Structural Model

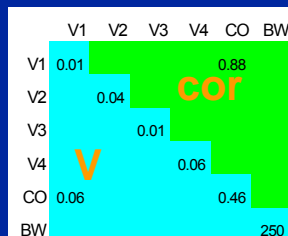
### ACSL – Advanced Continuous Simulation Language

- Fortran based simulation language, ~ 1970
- Automobile and Aircraft Industry
- Ordinary differential equation systems
- Parameter import and export
- Macro language
- Fortran subroutines (user defined)





# Model Implementation Variability




18 < Age < 40  
Gender = F

S-PLUS

Cholesky  
Decomposition  
(correlations)

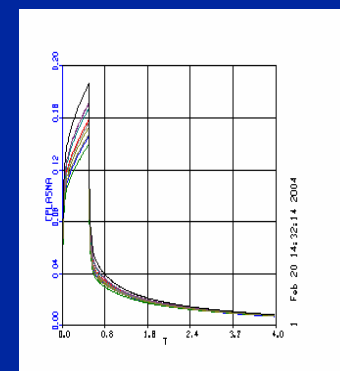
$$V \rightarrow A$$

$$V = A \cdot A^T$$

A

ACSL

Compound  
related variability  
 $P_T$ 's, CLint



# “Experimental” Conditions



Compound Variability (CV) / Physiol. Variability (PV)	None	in vitro CLint	$P_{T,s}$	in vitro CLint, $P_{T,s}$
None	X	X	X	X
Variability with correlations (PV correlated)	X			X
Variability without correlations (PV uncorrelated)	X			X

# Drug Characteristics

## Drug A

In vitro CLint(u)	3034.8 uL/min/mg	30%CV
SF	33.0 mg/g liver	39%CV
VLiver	0.026 BW	
BW	70 kg	19%CV
R	0.69	5%CV
Fup	0.0016	9%CV
P <sub>T</sub> s		6-91%CV (observed)

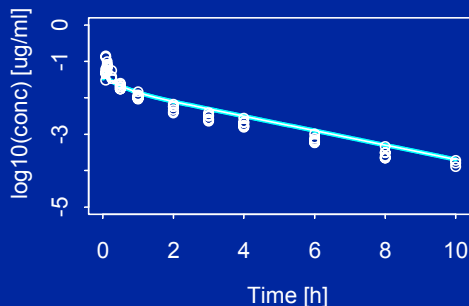
## Drug B

In vitro Clint(u)	1.99 uL/min/Mcells	59%CV
SF	107 Mcells/g liver	52%CV
VLiver	0.026 BW	
BW	76 kg	19%CV
R	0.65	3%CV
Fup	0.00095	10%CV
P <sub>T</sub> s		26-57%CV (predictions)

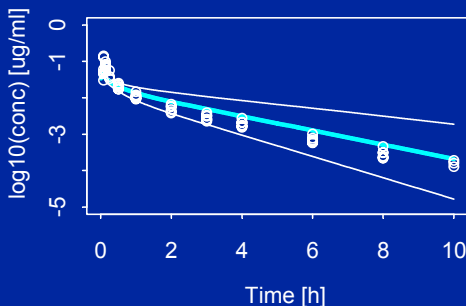
# Drug A (0-10 h)



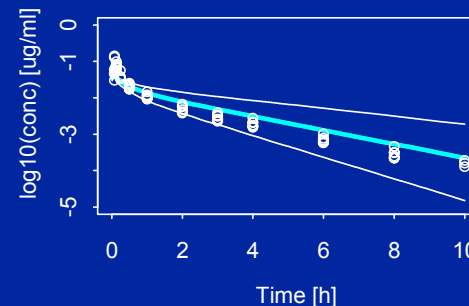
no variability



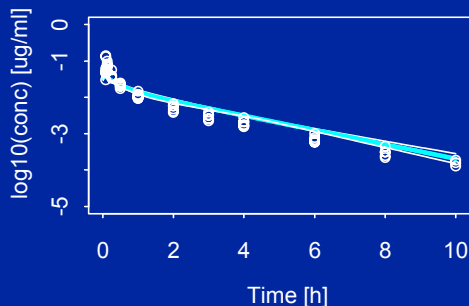
CV: PT+CL



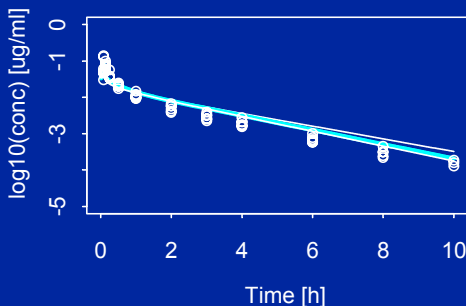
CV: PT+CL / PV correlated



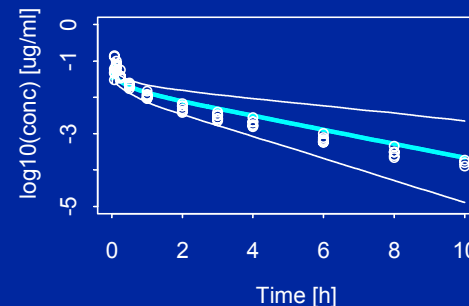
PV correlated



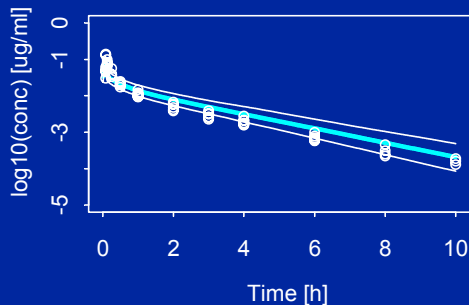
CV: PT



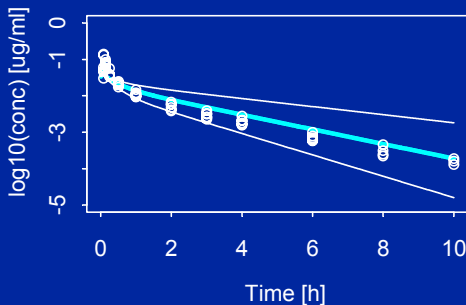
CV: PT+CL / PV uncorrelated



PV uncorrelated



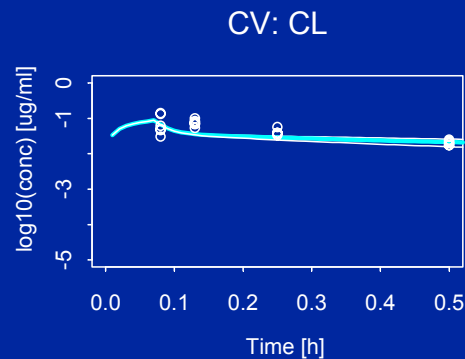
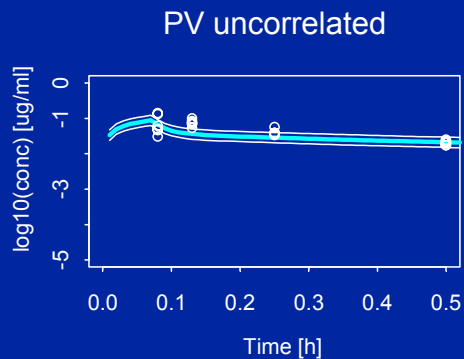
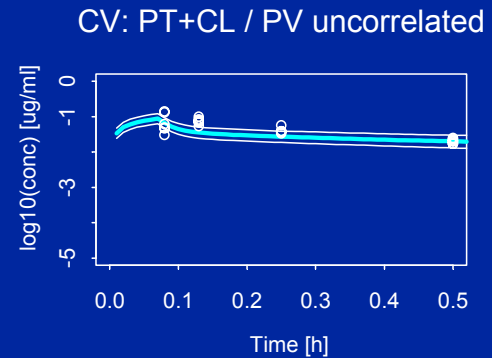
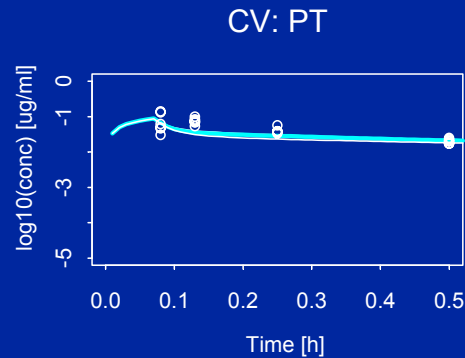
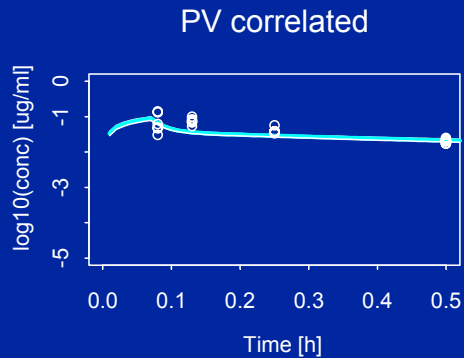
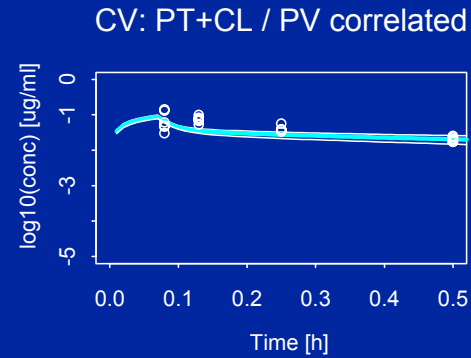
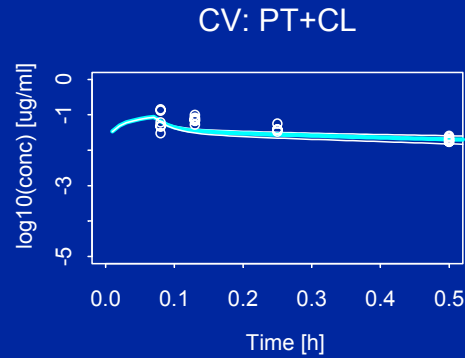
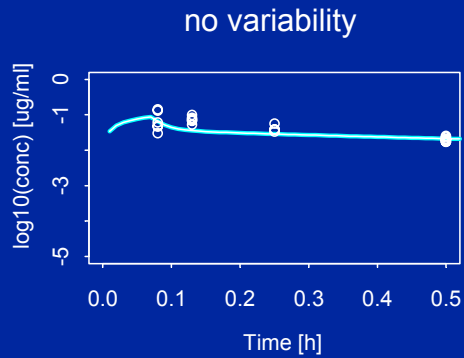
CV: CL



## Legend

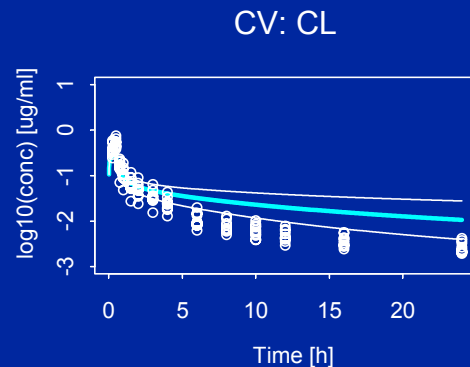
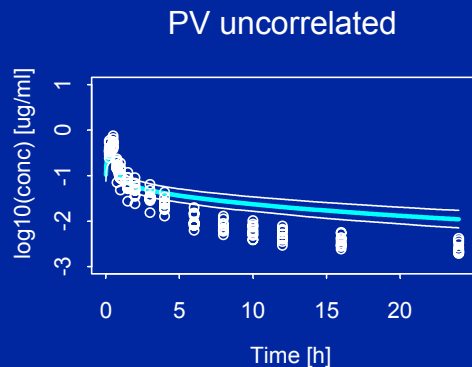
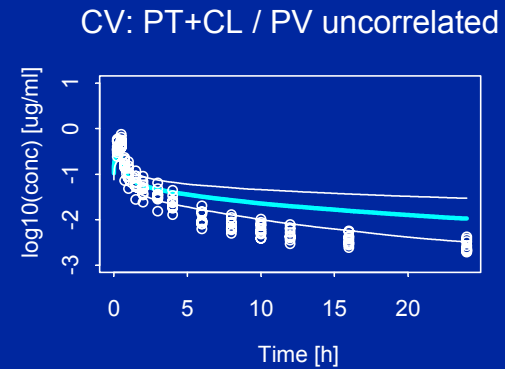
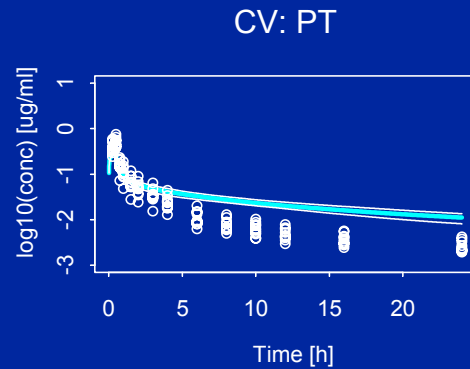
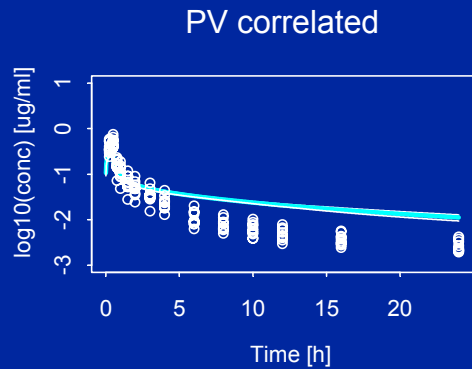
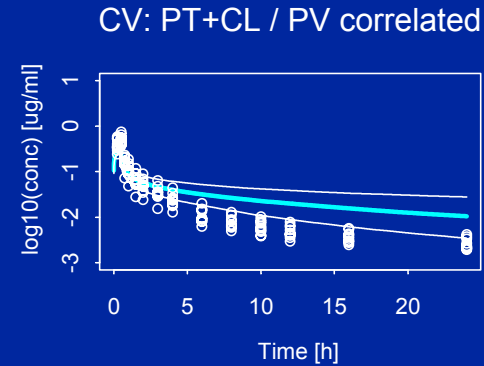
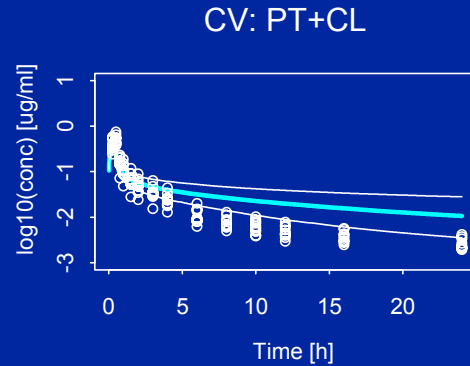
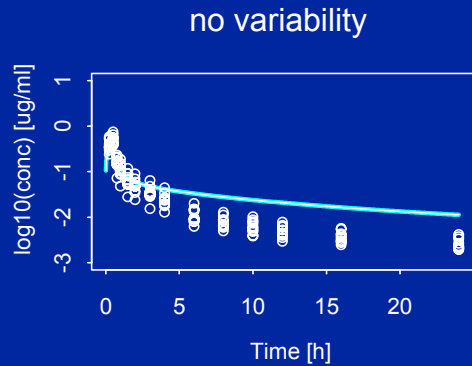
- CV: compound related variability
- PT – partition coefficient
- CL – in vitro intrinsic clearance
- PV: Physiology related variability

# Drug A (0-0.5 h)



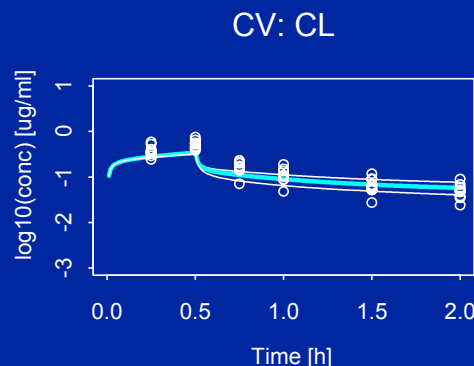
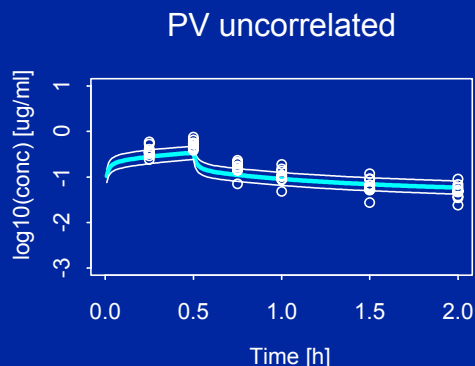
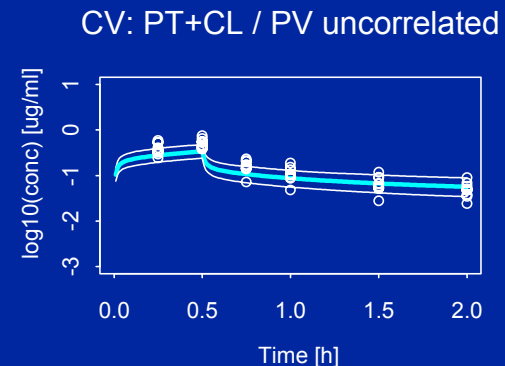
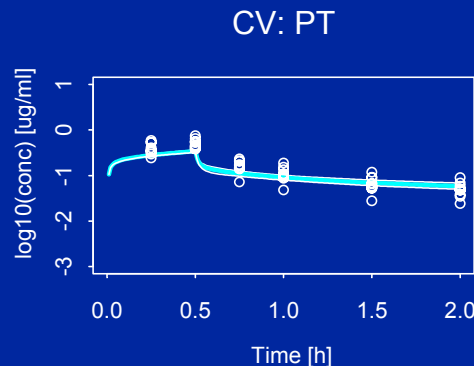
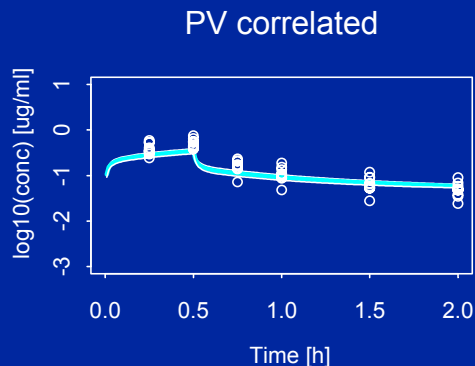
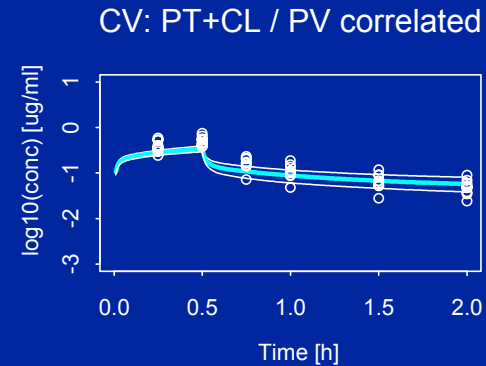
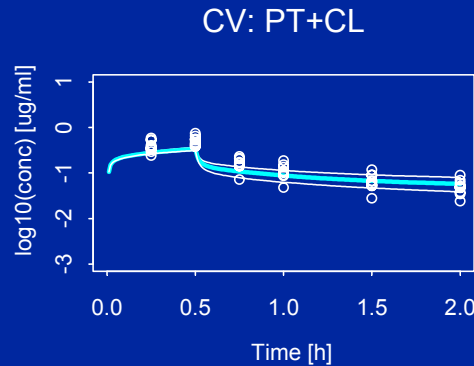
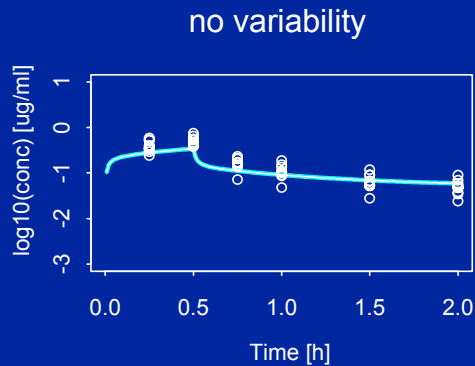
Legend  
 CV: compound related variability  
 PT – partition coefficient  
 CL – in vitro intrinsic clearance  
 PV: Physiology related variability

# Drug B (0-24 h)



Legend  
 CV: compound related variability  
 PT – partition coefficient  
 CL – in vitro intrinsic clearance  
 PV: Physiology related variability

# Drug B (0-2 h)



Legend  
 CV: compound related variability  
 PT – partition coefficient  
 CL – in vitro intrinsic clearance  
 PV: Physiology related variability

# Conclusion



- ◆ Compound related variability contributed (much) more than physiological related variability to variability of predicted drug concentrations.
- ◆ Physiological variability appears to be more relevant during drug absorption.
- ◆ Respecting reported correlations from Linea Inc. in physiological parameters reduces (nearly all) variability in predicted concentrations.
- ◆ Compound related variability is mainly due to variability in  $CL_{int}$
- ◆ ACSL proved to be an appropriate tool for the present investigation (but lacks statistical routines).



# Acknowledgements



- ◆ Neil Parrott, Preclinical M&S
- ◆ Thierry Lave, Preclinical M&S
- ◆ Eric Luedin, Clinical Statistics
- ◆ Karin Jorga, Clinical M&S

# Backup



Encyclopedia of Nutrition 2E, © 1998 Academic Press - Popup - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd

**Table 46** Weight in kilograms for men 18 to 74 years of age: number examined, mean, standard deviation, and selected percentiles by race and age, United States, 1976 to 1980\*

Race and age (years)	Number of examined persons	Mean	Standard deviation	Percentile									
				5th	10th	15th	25th	50th<	75th	85th	90th	95th	
<i>All races<sup>†</sup></i>													
18-74	5,916	78.1	13.5	58.6	62.3	64.9	68.7	76.9	85.6	91.3	95.7	102.7	
18-24	988	73.8	12.7	56.8	60.4	61.9	64.8	72.0	80.3	85.1	90.4	99.5	
25-34	1,067	78.7	13.7	59.5	62.9	65.4	69.3	77.5	85.6	91.1	95.1	102.7	
35-44	745	80.9	13.4	59.7	65.1	67.7	72.1	79.9	88.1	94.8	98.8	104.3	
45-54	690	80.9	13.6	60.8	65.2	67.2	71.7	79.0	89.4	94.5	99.5	105.3	
55-64	1,227	78.8	12.8	59.9	63.8	66.4	70.2	77.7	85.6	90.5	94.7	102.3	
65-74	1,199	74.8	12.8	54.4	58.5	61.2	66.1	74.2	82.7	87.9	91.2	96.6	
<i>White</i>													
18-74	5,148	78.5	13.1	59.3	62.8	65.5	69.4	77.3	85.6	91.4	95.5	102.3	
18-24	846	74.2	12.8	56.8	60.5	62.0	65.0	72.4	80.6	85.5	91.0	100.0	
25-34	901	79.0	13.1	59.9	63.7	65.9	69.8	78.0	85.6	91.3	95.3	102.7	
35-44	653	81.4	12.8	62.3	66.6	68.8	72.9	80.1	88.2	94.6	98.7	104.1	
45-54	617	81.0	13.4	62.0	66.1	67.3	71.9	79.0	89.4	94.2	99.0	104.5	
55-64	1,086	78.9	12.4	60.5	64.5	66.6	70.6	78.2	85.6	90.4	94.5	101.7	
65-74	1,045	75.4	12.4	55.5	59.5	62.5	67.0	74.7	83.0	87.9	91.2	96.0	
<i>Black</i>													
18-74	649	77.9	15.2	58.0	61.1	63.6	67.2	75.3	85.4	92.9	98.3	105.4	
18-24	121	72.2	12.0	58.3	60.9	62.3	64.9	70.8	77.1	81.8	83.7	93.6	
25-34	139	78.2	16.3	58.7	63.4	64.9	68.4	75.3	84.4	90.6	92.2	106.3	
35-44	70	82.5	15.4	*	61.7	65.2	69.7	83.1	94.8	100.4	104.2	*	
45-54	62	82.4	14.5	*	64.7	67.0	73.2	81.8	93.0	100.0	102.5	*	
55-64	129	78.6	14.7	56.8	61.4	64.3	68.0	77.0	86.5	93.8	98.6	104.7	
65-74	128	73.3	15.3	52.5	56.7	58.0	61.0	71.2	81.1	90.8	97.3	105.1	

\*Includes clothing weight, estimated as ranging from 0.09 to 0.28 kilogram.

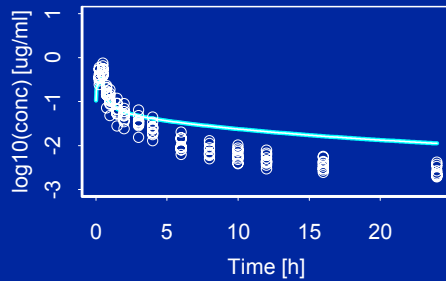
+ Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

(From National Center for Health Statistics (1987) *Anthropometric Reference Data and Prevalence of Overweight, United States 1976-1980*, DHHS Publication No. 87-1688, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Hyattsville, MD.)

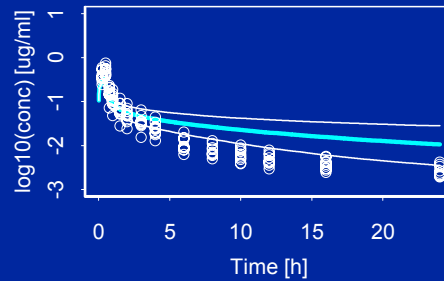
# Backup

## Drug B - variance in PV \* 4

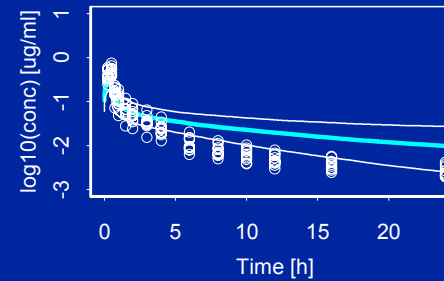
no variability



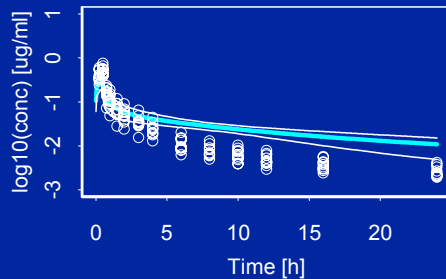
CV: PT+CL



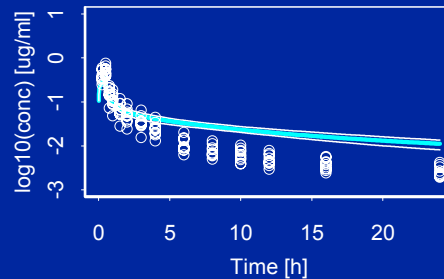
CV: PT+CL / PV correlated



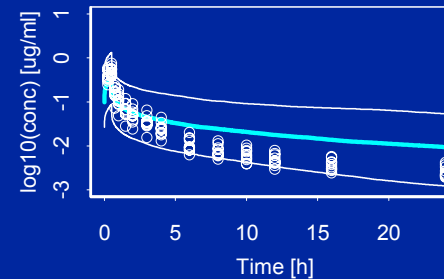
PV correlated



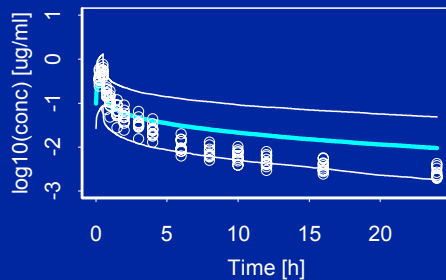
CV: PT



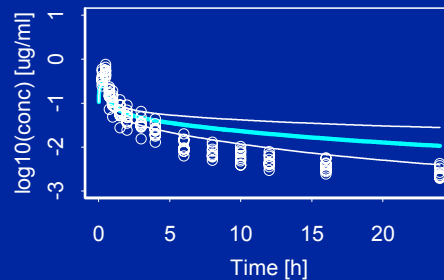
CV: PT+CL / PV uncorrelated



PV uncorrelated



CV: CL



### Legend

- CV: compound related variability
- PT – partition coefficient
- CL – in vitro intrinsic clearance
- PV: Physiology related variability