

MEETING REQUIREMENTS FOR CLINICAL TRIALS AND MARKETING AUTHORISATION REPROTOXICITY



Kerstin Wickström, PhD

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This presentation concerns general recommendations

For certain types of products e.g.

- biopharmaceuticals
- anticancer
- vaccines

alternative approaches may be more relevant

Reprotoxicity testing to reveal *any* effect on mammalian reproduction

- Drugs can cause reproductive toxicity by acting on
 - the father
 - the mother
 - the foeto-placental unit
 - the foetus directly
- Postnatal development can also be affected by
 - maternal behaviour
 - changes in the quality or quantity of breast milk

Main guidelines agreed

- * **ICH S5:**

- * Reproductive toxicology: Detection of Toxicity to Reproduction for Medicinal Products
- * Toxicity to male fertility

- * **ICH M3:**

- * Non-clinical studies for conduct of human clinical trials for pharmaceuticals

Under revision!

- * **EMA/CHMP/203927/05**

- * Risk Assessment of Medicinal Products on Human Reproduction and Lactation: From Data to Labelling

Reproductive Toxicity (ICH S5A and B)

Exposure of mature adults during **all stages of development** - before mating through sexual maturity.

- * Fertility and early embryonic development
- * Embryo-foetal development; 'teratogenicity'
- * Pre - and post natal development including maternal function

If an effect is seen, further mechanistic studies may be needed

Before starting

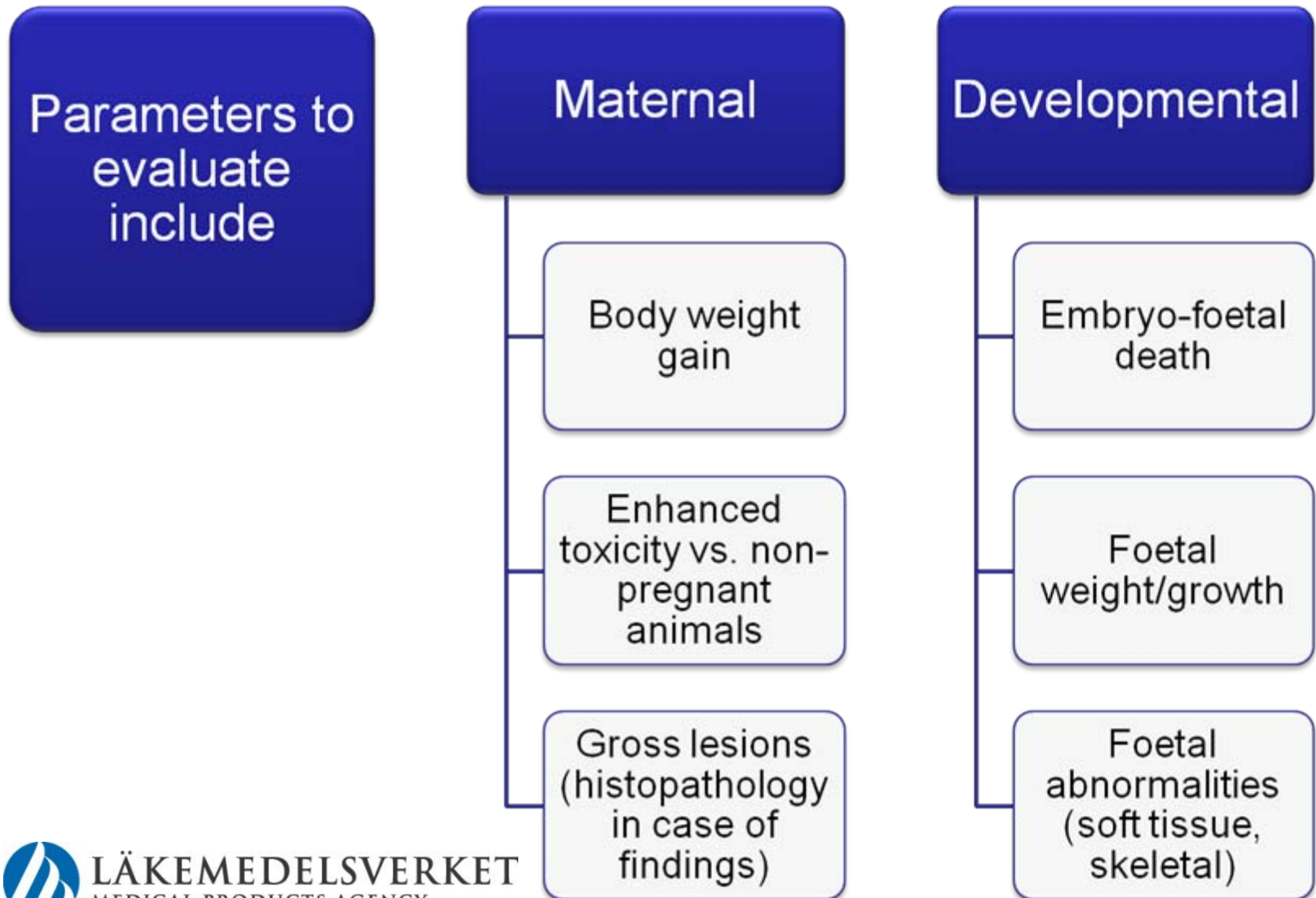
- Relevance of animal models
 - Pharmacological response
 - Basic info on PK in selected species (ICH S3A)
 - E.g. from earlier tox studies in non-pregnant animals
 - For adjustment of choice of species, study design
 - e.g. metabolites, degree of absorption, $T_{1/2}$
- Dose-finding (rabbit) useful for assessment of maternal toxicity and basic PK
- Value of info on placental transfer, transfer to milk
- Same species as in other tox studies desirable!

Embryo-foetal development

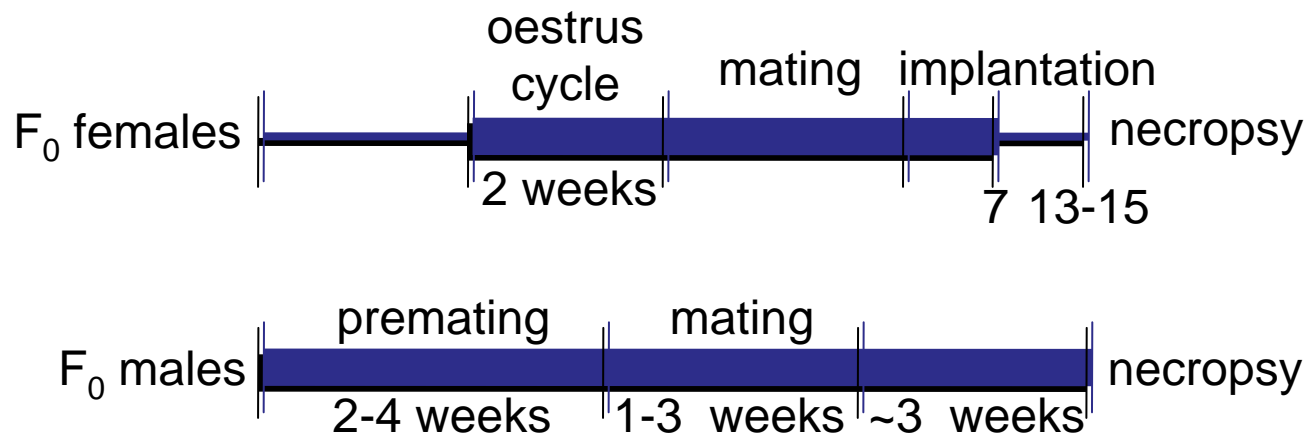


- From **implantation** to **closure of hard palate**
- Normally in **two** species, of which one non-rodent (rabbit).
 - Typically 16-20 litters/study
 - Doses to cover minimal maternal toxicity, but not too high
 - Desirable to determine a NOAEL

Embryo-foetal Development



Fertility and early embryonic development



- From **before mating** through **mating and implantation**
- Usually in one species (rat)

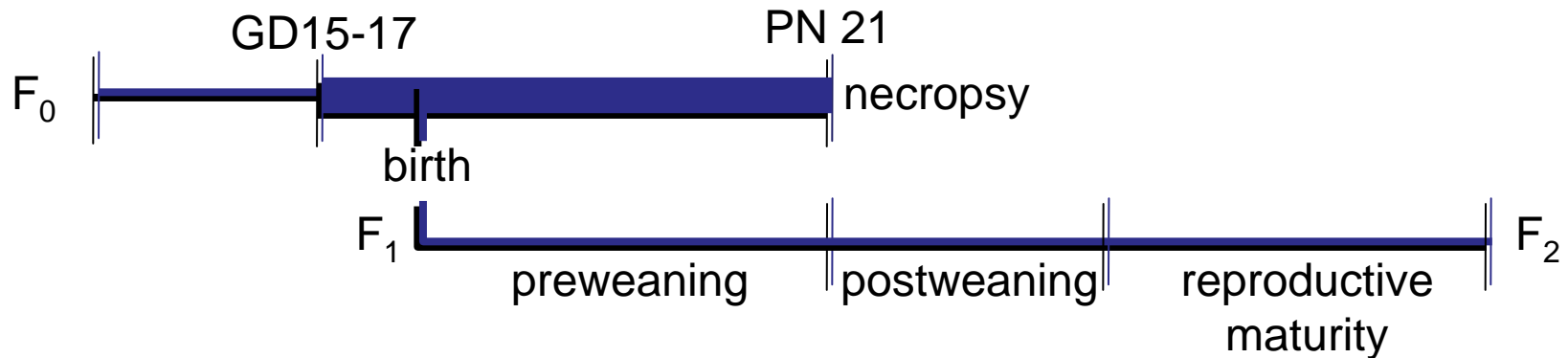
Males: Also histopathological evaluation from at least 4 week repeat toxicity studies to discover effects on

Fertility and early embryonic development

Parameters
to evaluate
include:

- Body weight, clinical signs etc
- Maturation of gametes
- Mating behaviour
- Fertility
- Pre-implantation stages of the embryo
- Implantation

Pre- and postnatal development, maternal function



- From end of **major organogenesis** until the end of **lactation**
- Observations of offspring through sexual maturity
- At least in one species (rat)

Pre- and postnatal development, maternal function

Parameters evaluated include:

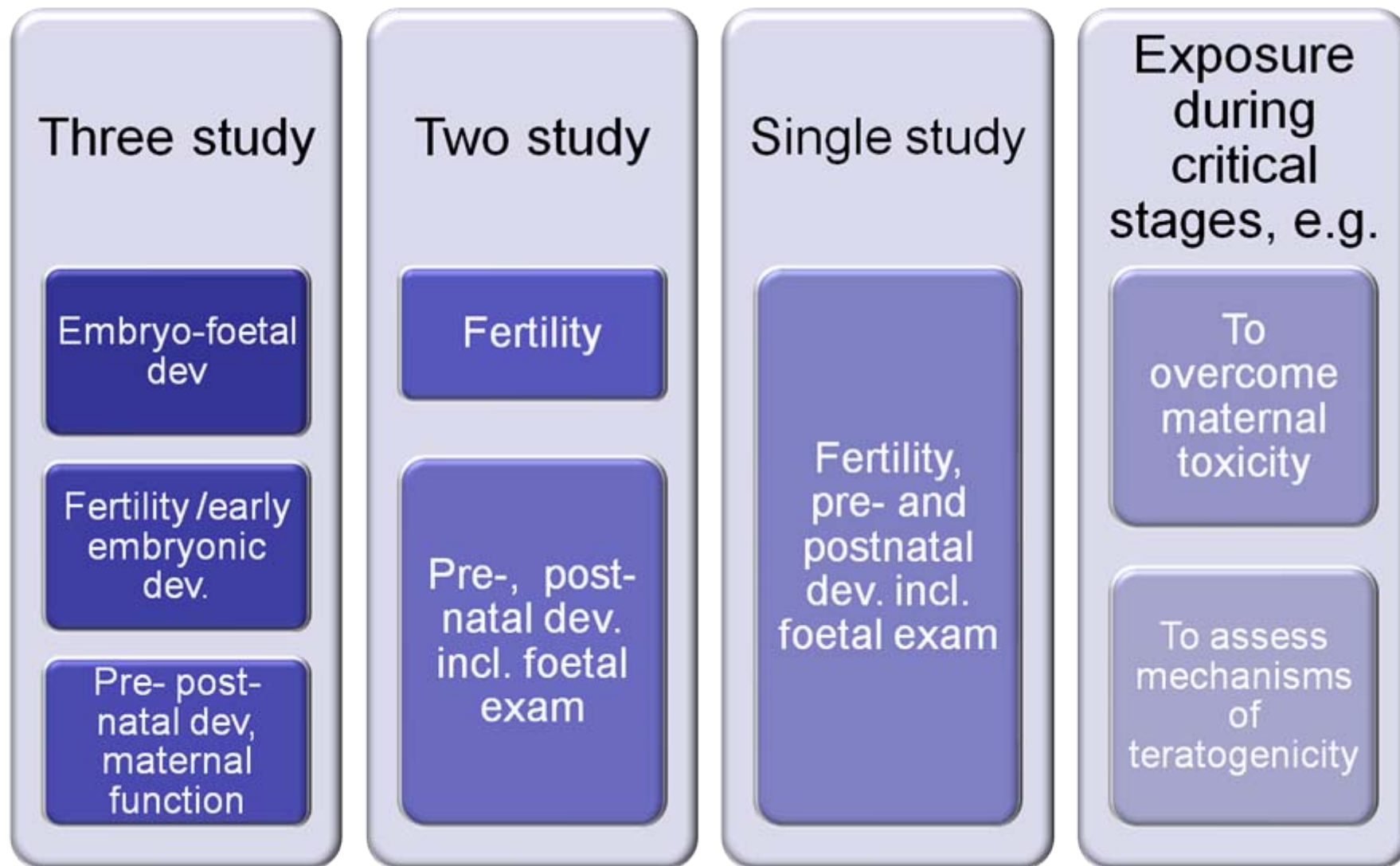
–Maternal (F_0)

- Body weight, clinical signs etc
- Duration of pregnancy
- Parturition
- Behaviour

–Offspring (F_1)

- Survival
- Abnormalities
- Physical development (incl. body weight), sensory functions and reflexes, behaviour
- Attainment of full sexual function

Flexibility in study designs



Measure systemic exposure!

To verify exposure!

To relate to human exposure!

- Consider that kinetics may differ in pregnant animals

ICH S3A (Toxicokinetics)

Timing of studies – ICH M3

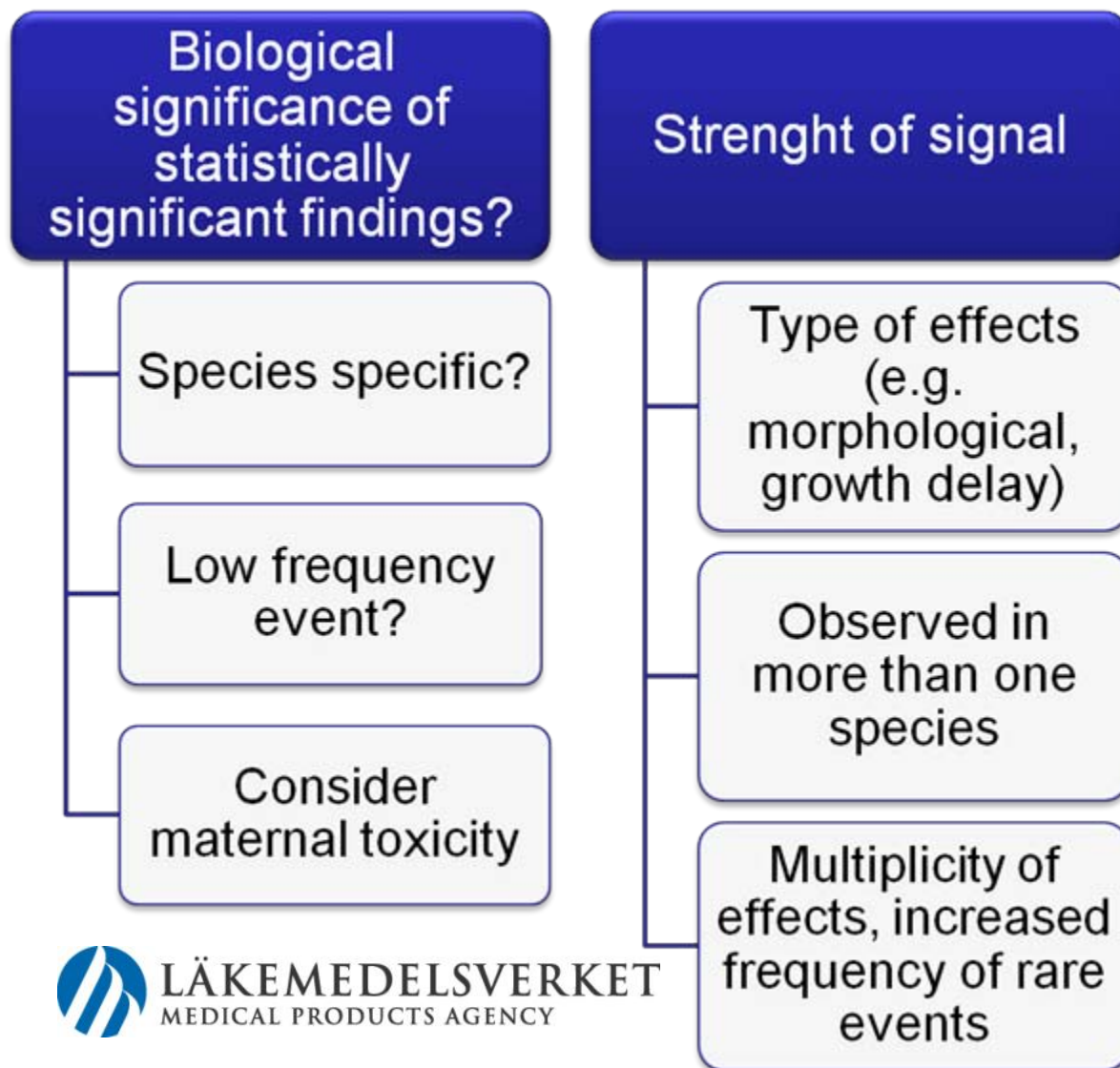
- To support first dose in human
 - Men, non-fertile women
 - histopathology of reproductive organs in general toxicity studies
 - Women of childbearing potential
 - developmental (teratology) toxicity studies before inclusion
- Extended clinical trials
 - effect on fertility before phase III
- Marketing approval
 - peri-post natal effects

Under discussion!

Data to inform trial subjects/patients about risks and to minimise these risks!

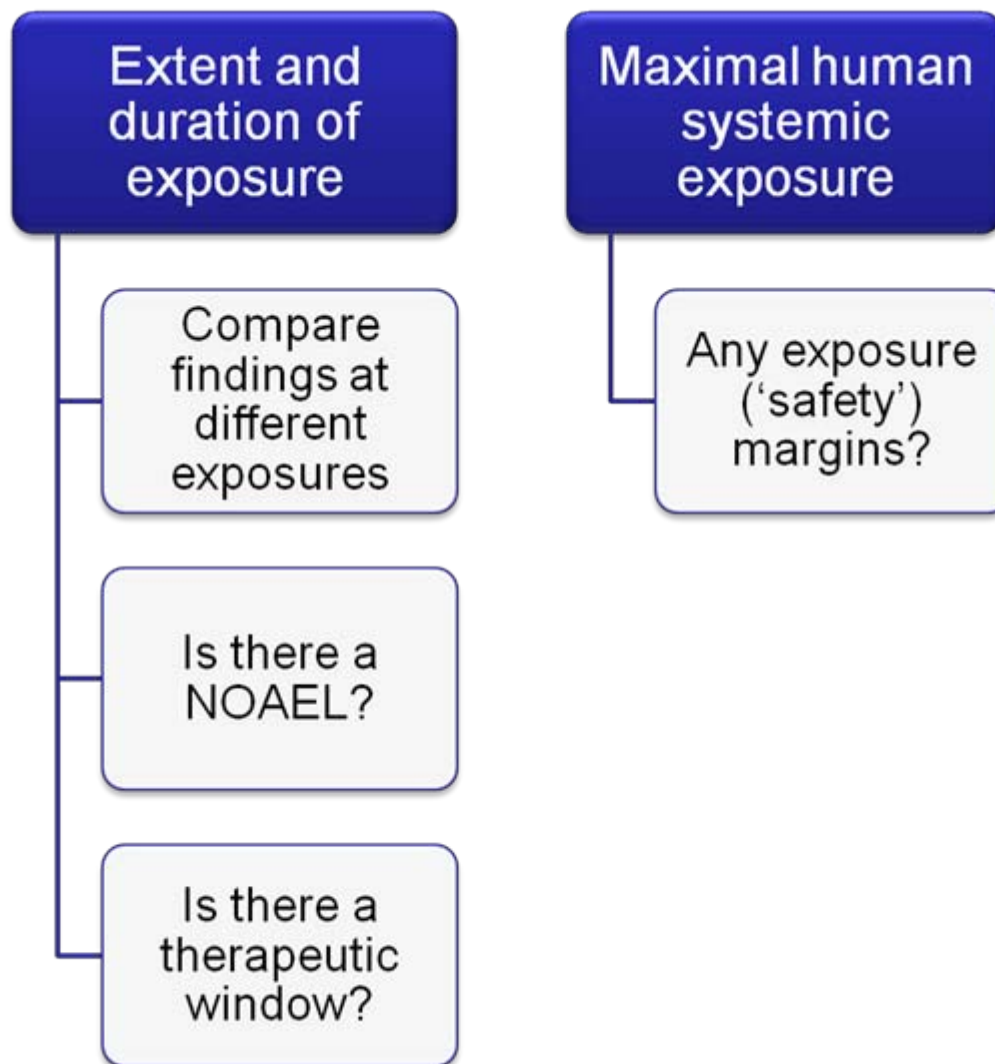
Non-clinical findings - Identify potential risks

Consider relevance - Weigh the risks

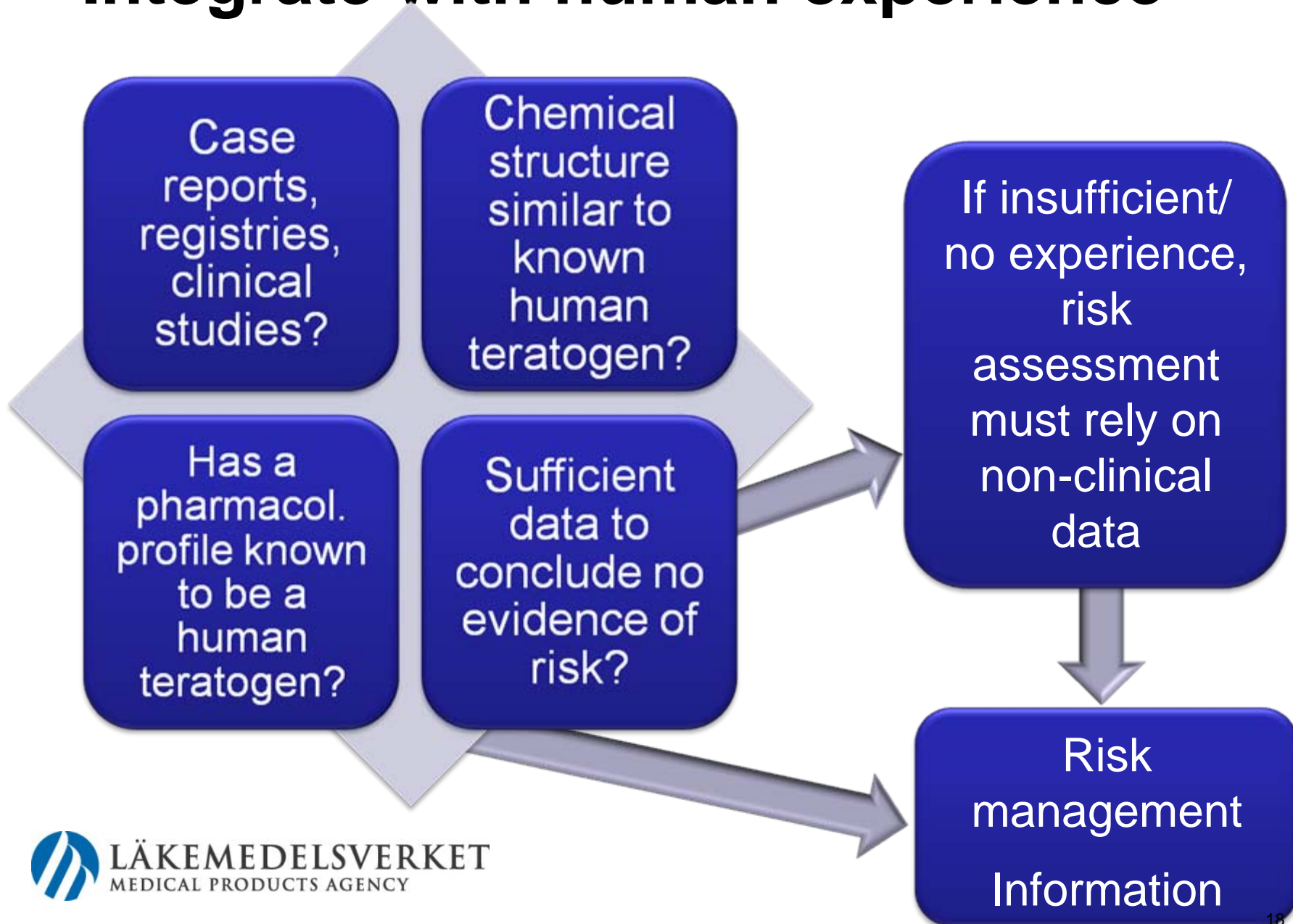


EMA/CHMP/203927
/2005: Risk
assessment of
medicinal products on
human reproduction
and lactation: From
data to labelling.

Relate non-clinical findings to



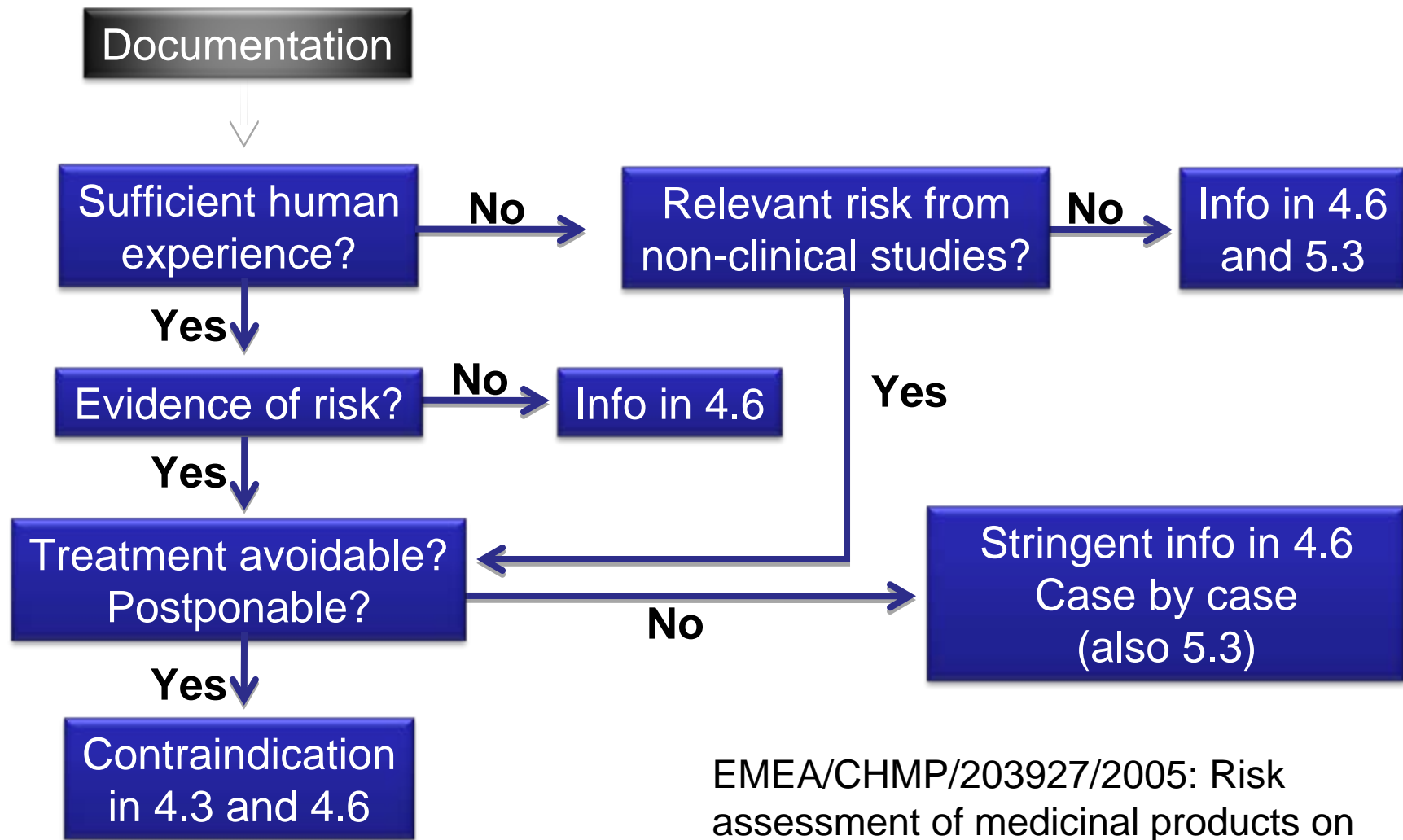
Integrate with human experience



Summary of Products Characteristics

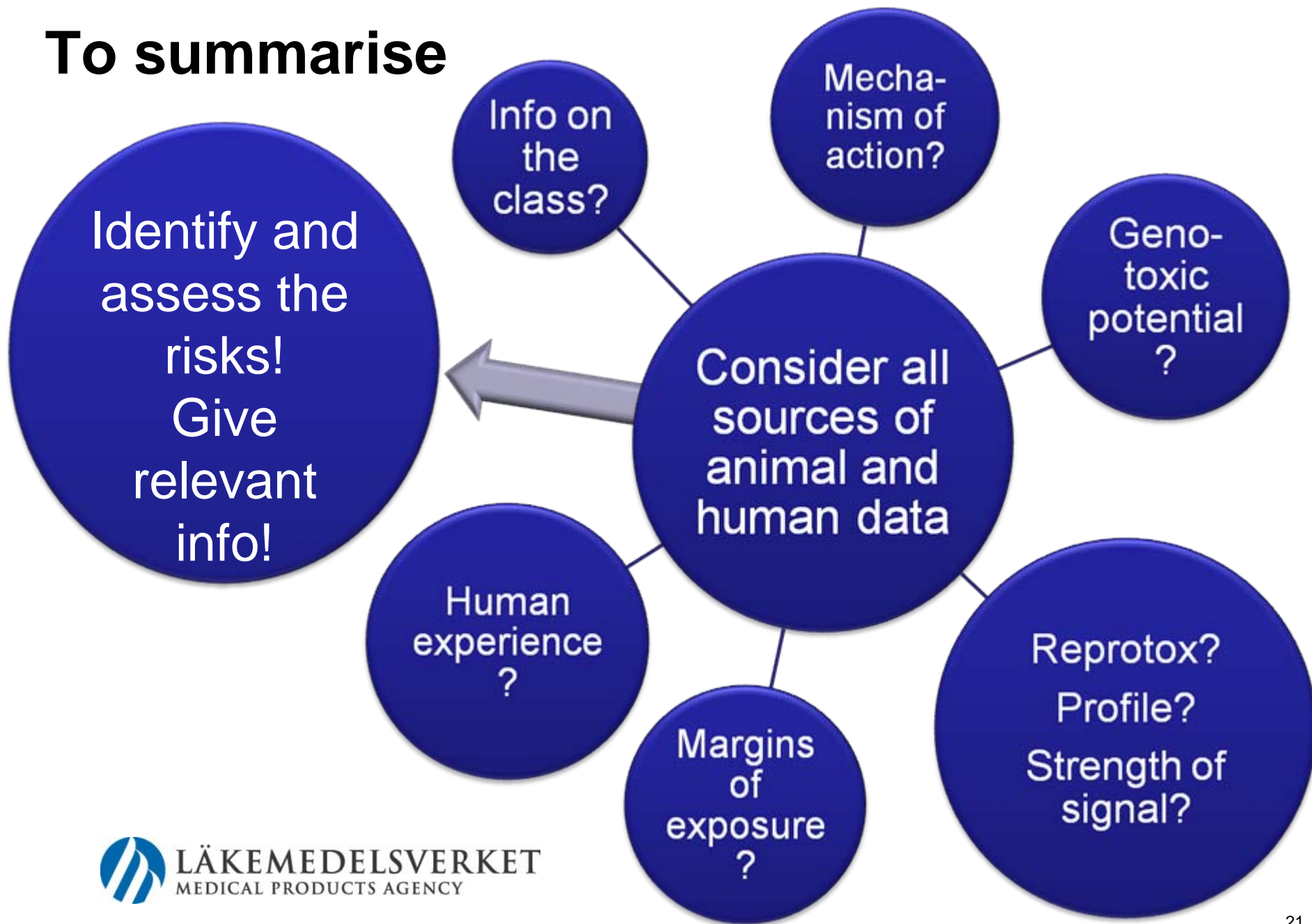
- 4.6 Use during pregnancy and lactation
 - Human experience
 - information on adverse events and extent of human exposure
 - Non-clinical data
 - relevant conclusions from animal reprotoxicity studies and milk transfer data. Further details in section 5.3
 - Recommendations
 - use and management during pregnancy, breast feeding and when pregnancy is planned but fertility might be affected
- 5.3 Preclinical safety data
 - Reprotoxicity findings of relevance for the prescriber, not addressed elsewhere in the SPC

Contraindication in pregnancy



EMA/CHMP/203927/2005: Risk assessment of medicinal products on human reproduction and lactation: From data to labelling.

To summarise



Thanks for your attention!!



Uppsala Castle and Cathedral

Relevant guidelines

- **ICH S5A** (CPMP/ICH/386/95): Reproductive toxicology: Detection of toxicity to reproduction for medicinal products including toxicity to male fertility
 - **ICH M3** (CPMP/ICH/286/95): Non-clinical studies for conduct of human clinical trials for pharmaceuticals
 - **EMA/CHMP/203927/05** Risk Assessment of Medicinal Products on Human Reproduction and Lactation: From Data to Labelling
 - **ICH S3A** (CPMP/ICH/384/95) Toxicokinetics: the assessment of systemic exposure in toxicity studies
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- CPMP/SWP/2600/01 PtC on the Need for assessment of reproduction toxicity of human insulin analogues
 - CPMP/SWP/465/95 Pre-clinical pharmacological and toxicological testing of vaccines
 - ICH S6 Preclinical safety evaluation of biotechnology-derived pharmaceuticals
 - EMA/CHMP/313666/2005 Exposure to Medicinal Products during Pregnancy: Need for Post-Authorisation Data