

# FDA Flow Schema for Abuse Liability Assessment of New Pharmaceuticals

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# Overview

- **Background**
  - Comments on draft FDA guidance
  - Ongoing dialogue between CSS and industry
- **Importance of flow schema**
  - EMA flow diagram
  - Complexity of abuse liability assessments
- **20-step walk-through**
  - Emphasis on key decision points
  - Necessary data
  - Comments and suggestions

# Background

- Assessment of the potential for abuse for a new pharmaceutical is complex
- Since the Controlled Substances Act (1970), drugs in classes known to be commonly abused have been evaluated and subject to scheduling
  - Opioids
  - CNS depressants
  - CNS stimulants
  - Hallucinogens
  - Cannabinoids
  - Anabolic steroids



# Increasing Abuse of Prescription Drugs

- **NIDA**

- 7 million people use psychotherapeutics non-medically

- **Office of National Drug Control Policy**

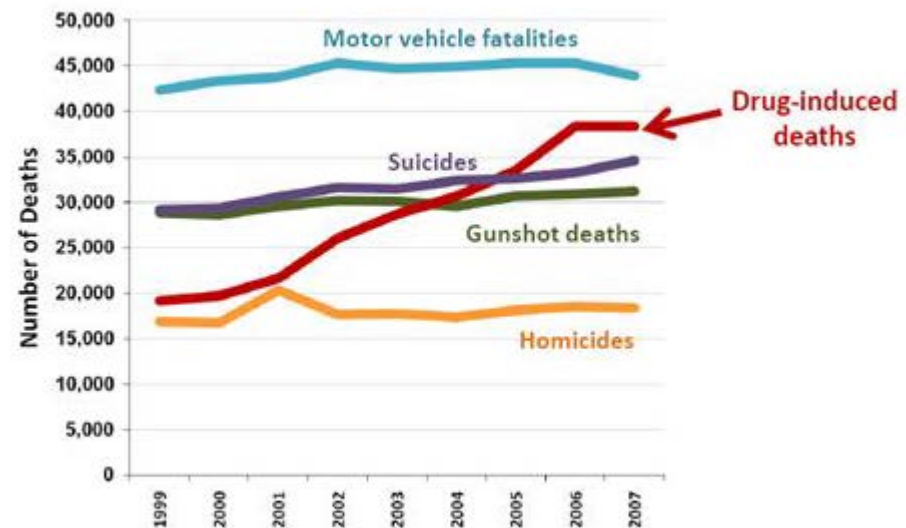
- While cocaine use ↓, in active military, prescription drug abuse ↑ 5%-12% (2005-2008)

- **CDC**

- “Prescription drug abuse is the fastest growing drug problem in the United States”

CDC Grand Rounds, 13 January 2012

Drug-Induced Deaths Second Only to Motor Vehicle Fatalities, 1999–2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics Reports Deaths: Final Data for the years 1999 to 2007 (2001 to 2010).

# Expanded Evaluation

- Recent guidances indicate the need to evaluate all CNS-active pharmaceuticals for abuse potential, not just those in identified abuse categories
  - 2006 EMA
  - 2009 M3(R2)
  - 2010 FDA draft + decision tree
- Evaluation encompasses various aspects of abuse potential
  - Reinforcing/rewarding properties
  - Physical dependence properties
  - Similarity to known drugs of abuse
- Includes preclinical and clinical studies
  - Supporting data to determine if studies are warranted
  - Preclinical studies in rats or monkeys
  - Clinical studies in recreational drug users

# Guidances on Abuse Potential

- EMA guidance 2006



**GUIDELINE ON THE NON-CLINICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE  
DEPENDENCE POTENTIAL OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS**

- Covers nonclinical strategy and studies
- ICH M3(R2) guidance 2009
- M3(R2) Nonclinical Safety Studies for the Conduct of Human Clinical Trials and Marketing Authorization for Pharmaceuticals
  - Section 15 NONCLINICAL ABUSE LIABILITY

# FDA Draft Guidance

- Before and after draft guidance released, Industry and CSS/FDA engaged in series of dialogue sessions
  - Unique ongoing series of interactions
  - Topic is *science* of abuse liability assessment, not process
- Interaction ongoing since 2008
  - Focused dialogue sessions with industry and CSS participants
  - Recently held dialogue session to discuss decision tree
  - Also symposia and workshops at national meetings
    - 2-4 each year
    - SOT, CPDD, SPS, ACT, NESOT, ISCCTM



## **Guidance for Industry Assessment of Abuse Potential of Drugs *DRAFT GUIDANCE***

# Scope of Draft Guidance

- 2010 draft guidance – comprehensive
  - Preclinical studies
    - Self-administration, drug discrimination, physical dependence
    - Supporting data
      - Chemical, pharmacology, PK
  - Clinical studies
    - Lab studies, recreational drug users
  - Chemistry and Manufacturing
  - Post-marketing experience
  - References labeling and scheduling
- Extensive comments returned on draft guidance from many sources

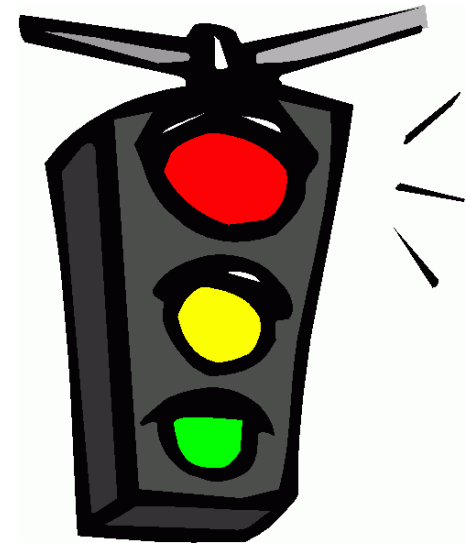


# “Decision Tree” Request

- Among comments, request from various sources for a decision tree to help navigate complexities of abuse liability assessment
  - Individual companies, PhRMA, CCALC
- 2011 CSS revealed a draft decision tree
  - Poster presentation: *Bonson & Sun, Science of Abuse Liability Assessment, Rockville MD November 2011*
- Comments on decision tree are invited; discussion continues

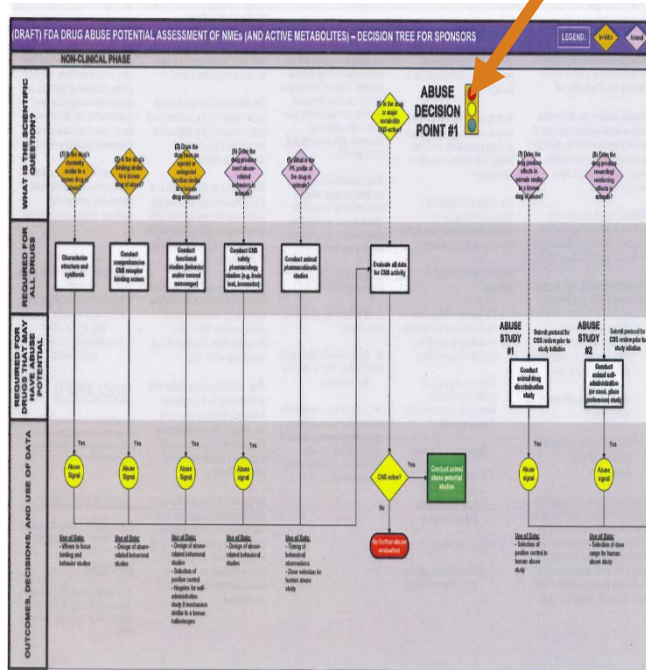
# Decision Tree Purpose

- The decision tree is designed to complement the guidance
  - Improve efficiency, transparency and consistency in abuse liability assessment
- Aligns preclinical and clinical data into comprehensive package
- Provides further guidance
  - Key questions to ask at each step
  - Identifies Go/No Go points

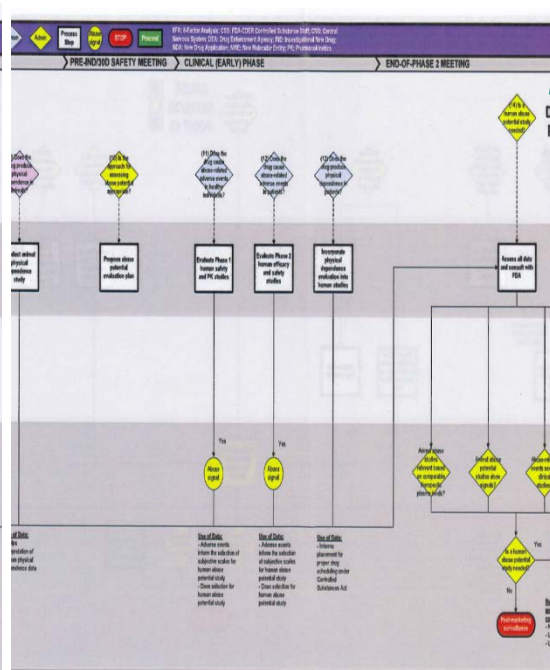


# Flow Schema

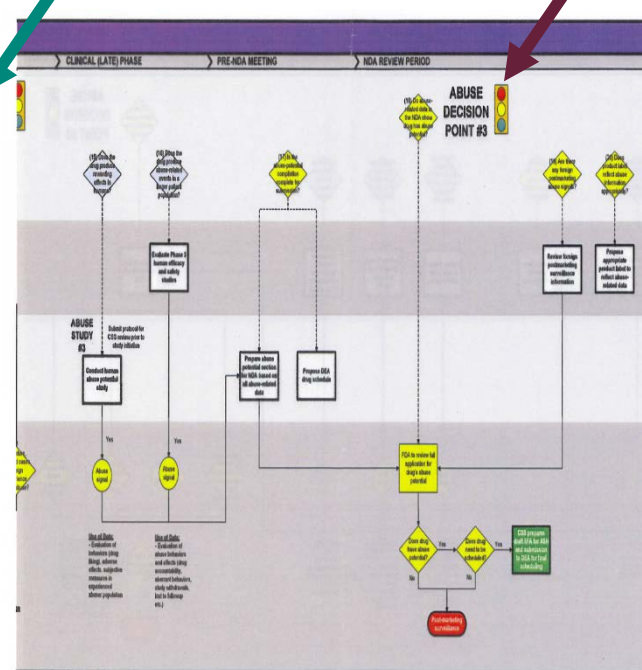
- Draft Decision Tree for abuse liability assessment
  - 3 key decision points identified
  - detailed



Nonclinical phase



Early clinical – EOP2



Late clinical – NDA

# Path to Integrated Abuse Liability Package

- 20 steps to integrated data set
  - Grouped into 3 sections that lead to a key decision point based on data generated
    1. Is the drug or metabolite CNS-active?
    2. Is a human abuse potential study needed?
    3. Do the abuse-related data in the NDA show that the drug has abuse potential?
- Timing for each decision point
  1. Pre-IND
  2. End of phase 2 meeting
  3. NDA submission

# Nonclinical Phase

1

Chemistry

Characterize  
structure and  
synthesis

*Is similar to known  
drug of abuse?*

2

Receptor  
Binding

Full CNS  
receptor  
binding

*Is binding similar to  
known drug of abuse?*

3

Functional  
Binding

Behavior and/or  
Second  
messenger

*Is agonist or antagonist  
function similar to drug  
of abuse?*

4

CNS  
Safety  
Pharm  
study

*Does produce overt  
drug of abuse-related  
behaviors?*

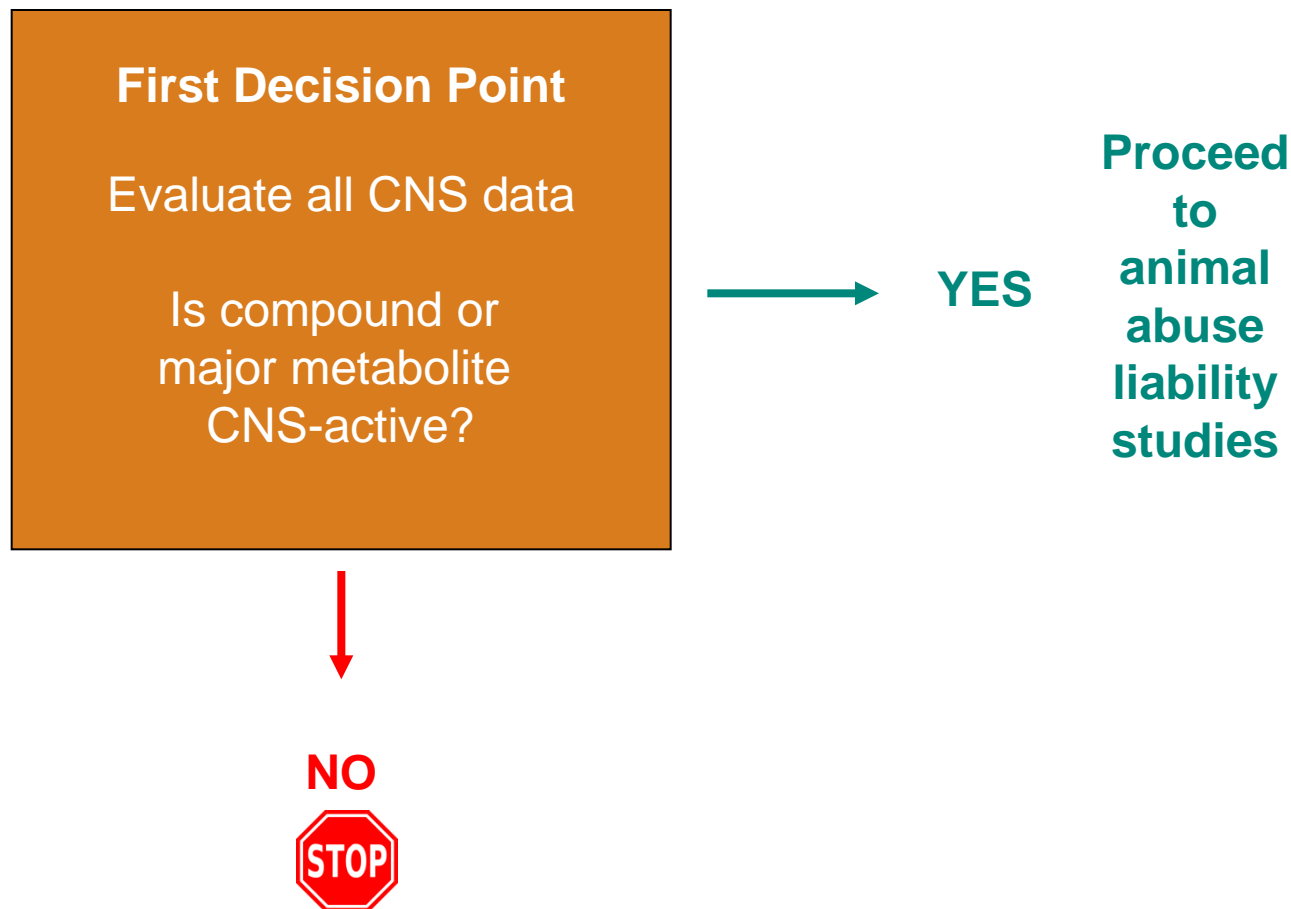
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Animal  
PK

*What is PK profile  
in animals?*

# First Decision Point

6



# Animal Abuse Liability Studies

3 nonclinical studies typically associated with abuse liability assessment

7

Animal drug discrimination study

*Is compound similar to comparator drug of abuse?*

8

Animal Self administration study

*Is compound rewarding or reinforcing?*

9

Physical dependence study

*Does compound produce tolerance or withdrawal syndrome?*

10

Evaluate all nonclinical data

Are study plans appropriate?

Propose plan and discuss with CSS

# Early Clinical Phase

11

Abuse AEs in  
healthy  
volunteers  
(Phase 1)

*Does drug cause abuse-  
related AEs in  
healthy subjects?*

12

Abuse AEs in  
patients  
(Phase 2)

*Does drug cause abuse-  
related AEs in  
patients?*

13

Incorporate  
physical  
dependence  
in humans

*Does drug cause  
physical dependence  
in humans?*

## Some AE-related terms

- Euphoria-related
- Dissociative/psychotic
- Impaired mood, cognition, attention or psychomotor events
- Inappropriate affect
- Medication tampering



# Second Decision Point

14

## Second Decision Point

- Evaluate early clinical AEs and animal abuse liability data
- Is human abuse potential study needed?
- Consult with CSS

→ YES

**Consult  
with CSS  
and  
proceed  
to human  
abuse  
liability  
studies**



# Late Clinical Stage

15

Abuse study in recreational drug users

*Does drug produce rewarding/reinforcing effects in humans?*

16

Abuse AEs in patients (Phase 3)

*Does drug cause abuse-related AEs in larger number of patients?*

17

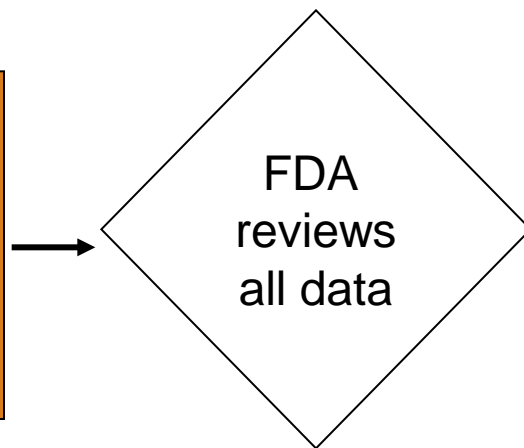
Prepare abuse potential section for NDA submission

*Is section complete?  
Propose DEA drug schedule*

# Third Decision Point

18

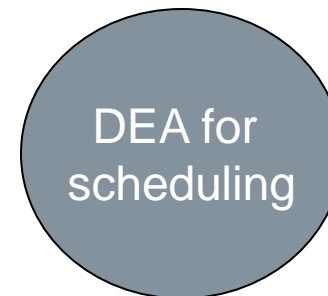
**Third Decision Point**  
Do abuse data in NDA show abuse potential?



Does drug have abuse potential?

Yes

No



# Post-Marketing Surveillance

19

Review  
ex-US reports  
for signs  
of abuse  
potential

***Are there foreign  
post-marketing  
abuse signals?***

20

Propose  
appropriate product  
label for  
abuse liability

***Does product label accurately  
reflect abuse potential information?***

# Comments on Decision Path

- Draft decision tree is the result of ongoing communication between industry representatives and CSS staff
- Comments are still welcome on the decision tree
  - PhRMA is not sending comments
    - Did comment on draft guidance
  - CCALC offers comments from the working groups to any participating company
- Comments can be sent to
  - **Corinne P Moody**  
**CDER, FDA**  
**10903 New Hampshire Ave, Bldg 51, Room 5144**  
**Silver Spring, MD 20933-0002**  
**301-796-5402**

# Areas of Ongoing Discussion

- Areas for continued discussion, points for further resolution still exist
  - **Nonclinical**
    - Timing of data – pre-IND may mean studies will need to be re-done when clinical efficacious concentrations are known
    - How to handle compounds that don't cross the BBB and/or are PGP substrates
    - Comparator drugs for novel mechanism compounds in drug discrimination study and training drug for self administration study continues to be a difficult area to address
    - Scope of physical dependence evaluation; some suggestion that it might apply to all compounds

# Ongoing Discussion Points

- **Early clinical/late clinical**

- Discussion of acceptable terms and hallmark AEs suggestive of abuse potential is ongoing
- Role of human physical dependence study and how the data could impact scheduling
- If no human abuse study is needed, according to the decision tree, no further work is needed until post-marketing surveillance; does this mean looking for abuse related AEs in Phase 3 is not necessary?

# Advantages of Decision Tree

- Creation of the decision tree by CSS staff is acknowledged to be a huge undertaking, and is appreciated
- It provides an invaluable guide through complex territory
- Aligns preclinical and clinical data for the creation of an integrated abuse potential assessment
- Should help make easier navigation through abuse liability assessment



# Ongoing Dialogue

- Decision Tree is, in part, the product of an ongoing dialogue between industry experts and CSS staff on the science of abuse liability assessment
- Unique and productive collaboration that is enhancing assessment of abuse liability for new pharmaceuticals
- There are still areas for discussion and resolution, but the foundation for an open relationship has been laid by the past Dialogue Sessions and ongoing symposia at national scientific meetings