

Clinical Drug Interaction Dataset

Transforming scientific data into clinical knowledge

The Clinical Drug Interaction Dataset contains study results from drug-drug, drug-food, drug-natural products, drug-excipient interaction studies, and case reports.

- PK, PD, and safety results are extracted from published articles (citations) and NDA reviews. Common metrics (percent changes in AUC, plasma concentrations, oral and renal clearance values) are used across all studies to allow metadata analysis of quantitative results.
- Study results are organized according to the overall effect and mechanism(s) of the interaction:
 - → Enzyme and/or transport inhibition, induction, or no effect
 - → Other mechanisms, including absorption-based DDI and food-effect
- **Comprehensive PK parameters** for object (victim) drugs and their metabolites, as well as precipitant (perpetrator) concentrations (when measured) are available.
- Multiple pre-formulated queries allow users to retrieve an in vivo dataset by drug name, therapeutic class, specific enzyme or transporter, changes in exposure, or toxicity (including QT prolongation).
- **Results** can be viewed, customized, and downloaded in multiple formats, allowing users to compile and organize the large body of information available.



FROM A CITATION OR NDA/BLA REVIEW

The latest, most relevant, peer-reviewed publications and regulatory documents are identified and fully analyzed. Study protocol and results are manually curated to update the knowledgebase on a daily basis.



Abstract

Idelalisib, a potent phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase delta (PI3Kδ) inhibitor, is metabolized primarily by aldehyde oxidase to form GS-563117 and to a lesser extent by cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A and uridine 5'-diphospho-glucuronosyltransferase 1A4. In vitro, idelalisib inhibits P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and organic anion transporting polypeptides 1B1 and 1B3, and GS-563117 is a time-dependent CYP3A inhibitor. This study enrolled 24 healthy subjects and evaluated (1) the effect of idelalisib on the pharmacokinetics (PK) of digoxin, a P-gp probe substrate, rosuvastatin, a breast cancer resistance protein, and OATP1B1/OATP1B3 substrate, and midazolam, a CYP3A substrate; and (2) the effect of a strong inducer, rifampin, on idelalisib PK. On treatment, the most common clinical adverse events (AEs) were headache and pyrexia. Grade 3 transaminase increases were observed in 5 of 24 subjects and were reversible. Two subjects had serious AEs after treatment completion (grade 3 pyrexia and/or drug-induced liver injury). Idelalisib coadministration did not affect digoxin and rosuvastatin PK. Coadministration with idelalisib increased plasma exposures of midazolam (138% and 437% for maximum



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TO A FULLY CURATED DATASET

Prior to integration, all data are carefully and critically evaluated. The richness of each citation, including relevant insights, is exploited, generating a highly detailed dataset.

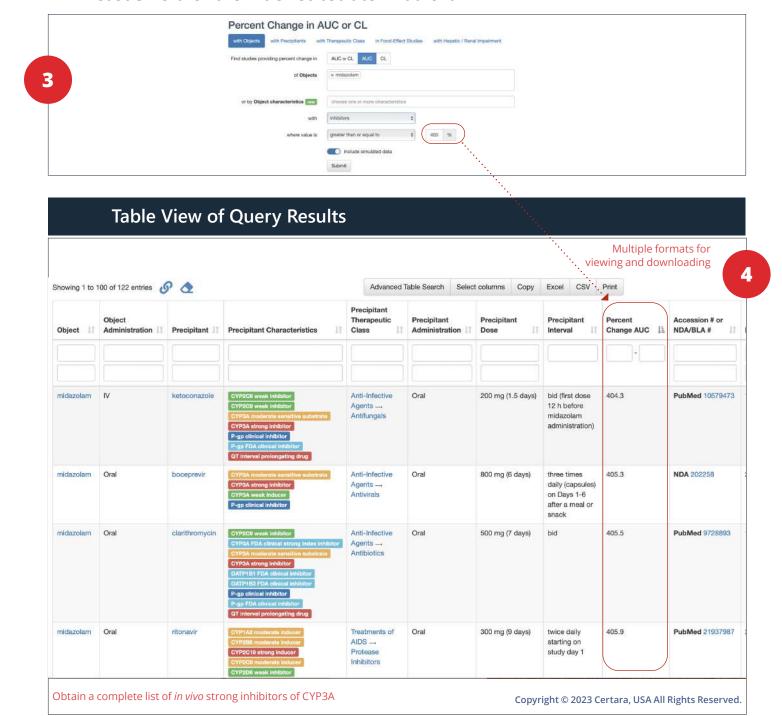
Tree View of Citation Data Role of the drugs: object (midazolam) vs. precipitant Object: digoxin Cardiovascular Drugs — Antiamythmics (idelalisib) Object: midazolam Central Nervous System Agents -- Benzodiazepines Mechanism: Strong 2 Overall Effect: In Vivo Inhibition > 20% Effect inhibition of CYP3A Design: Fixed-sequence Population: healthy volunteers N= 12 Object Administration: Oral Object Dose: 5 mg Object Interval: single dose with food (Hypnovel®), alone (Day 3) and with idelalisib (Day 12) Dosing Precipitant Administration: Oral Precipitant Dose: 150 mg (10 days) Precipitant Interval: twice daily with food, Days 5-14 Study Results: Means (CV), Medians (range) Control state PK parameters: midazolam - AUC: 88.2 (34.8) ng/mL*h Object plasma concentration: 16.5 (28.0) ng/mL (C_{max}) T_{1/2}: 5,8 (5.0 - 6,5) h PK results T_{max}: 1.8 (0.5 -2.0) h Test state PK parameters: midazolam with idelalisib - AUC: 454.4 (23.6) ng/mL*h Object plasma concentration: 38.1 (13.5) ng/mL (C_{max}) T_{1/2}: 9.5 (8.6 - 10.6) h - T_{max}: 3.0 (2.0 - 4.0) h AUC GMR (90% CI) test/control: 5.37 (4.56, 6.32) Common metrics across Percent change in AUC: 437.0 increase Object plasma concentration (C_{max}) GMR (90% CI) test/control: 2.38 (2.00, 2.83) all studies Percent change in Object plasma concentration (C_{max}): 138.0 increase Object metabolite: 1'-hydroxymidazolam Enzymes: CYP3A Metabolite AUC: 30.6 (24.9) ng/mL*h alone, 23.3 (22.6) ng/mL*h with idelalisib; GMR (90% CI) test/control: 0.75 (0.67, 0.82) [-25.0%] Metabolite plasma concentration: 6.0 (20.4) ng/mL alone, 2.0 (24.2) ng/mL with idelalisib; GMR (90% CI) test/control: 0.33 (0.28, 0.39) [-67.0%] (Cmax) T_{1/2}: 6.1 (5.9 - 7.7) h alone, 10.2 (8.9 - 14.8) h with idelalisib Tmax: 2.0 (1.0 - 2.3) h alone, 3.0 (1.5 - 3.5) h with idelalisib Pharmacodynamics (PD): not measured Side effects (SE): reported SE class: Headache PD and Safety SE comments: Nine of 12 subjects (75%) experienced adverse events (AE). Headache was the most frequently experienced AE. Object: rosuvastatin (acid) Cardiovascular Drugs -- HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitors (Statins) Precipitant: rifampin Anti-Infective Agents -- Antibiotics Idelalisib inhibits CYP3A with an AUC increase of 5.2-fold. What other strong CYP3A inhibitors change the AUC of the index substrate midazolam by at least 5-fold?



POWERFUL TOOL FOR **DATA INTEGRATION**: FROM ONE <u>CITATION TO METADATA ANALYSIS</u>

The data are formatted for immediate use and can be filtered and re-arranged to allow metaanalysis of multiple results.

Query all strong CYP3A inhibitors exhibiting exposure increases of at least 5-fold of the index substrate midalozam





CLINICAL DRUG INTERACTION DATASET IN NUMBERS

(as of October 16, 2023)

13,817 *in vivo* DDI citations

/ **37,570** *in vivo* DDI

15,804 positive

29,767 negative

43 *in vivo* queries with **388** possible searches

3,221 entries involving transporter(s)

2,853 case reports

2,453 objects (victims)

/ **2,216**precipitants
(perpetrators)

APPLICATIONS OF THE CLINICAL DRUG INTERACTION DATASET



PROVIDES CONTEXT for RESULTS OBTAINED with candidate compounds



HELPS DEVELOP OVERALL REGULATORY STRATEGY and optimize clinical drug interaction trials:

- Guides choice of appropriate index drugs and study design
- Refines inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Helps select dose, duration, and timing of administration of object and precipitant drugs
- Provides PK variability data for power calculations
- Quickly identifies known substrates/ perpetrators of enzymes/transporters among marketed drugs to understand DDI risk with common co-medications



SUPPORTS STATIC PREDICTIONS and PBPK MODELING with input parameters



ACCESSES REGULATORY DDI STUDIES for recently marketed drugs



PROVIDES REFERENCE RESOURCE for ASSESSMENT of DRUG INTERACTION SAFETY



To learn more, visit www.druginteractionsolutions.org or email DIDBase@Certara.com



About Certara

Certara accelerates medicines using proprietary biosimulation software, technology and services to transform traditional drug discovery and development. Its clients include more than 2,000 biopharmaceutical companies, academic institutions, and regulatory agencies across 62 countries.