

Intranasal Administration of Exenatide in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Safety, and Tolerability

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Presenter Disclosure Information

Erich Blase

- Stockholder: Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
- Employee: Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Introduction

- Exenatide, an incretin mimetic, has multiple mechanisms of action that improve glucose control in patients with type 2 diabetes:
 - Enhancement of glucose-dependent insulin secretion
 - Suppression of inappropriately elevated postprandial glucagon secretion
 - Slowing of gastric emptying
 - Reduction of food intake
- Exenatide is currently administered twice daily via subcutaneous injection prior to major meals
- Intranasal delivery of exenatide
 - Non-invasive mealtime dosing

Objective

- Examine the pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, safety, and tolerability of intranasal administration of exenatide in patients with type 2 diabetes using at least one OAD

Study Design

- Single-blind, dose-escalation, placebo-controlled study of intranasal administration of exenatide in subjects with type 2 diabetes
 - Single dose delivered (one to three 100- μ L nasal sprays)
 - Standardized breakfast given after medication
 - Blood samples prior to and during the 8 hours following medication

	Screening	Treatment (visits occurred 2-8 days apart; 28 day maximum duration)					
Visit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low Dose (n=12)	Screening	Saline IN ⋮ 30 min ⋮ ↓ Exen SC 5 mcg	Placebo IN	Exen IN 60 mcg	Exen IN 200 mcg (alt form)	Exen IN 200 mcg	Exen IN 600 mcg

Abbreviations: IN = intranasal; SC = subcutaneous

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High Dose Group (n=8)		Exen SC 5 mcg		Exen IN 600 mcg	Exen IN 800 mcg	Exen IN 1200 mcg	Exen IN 1800 mcg

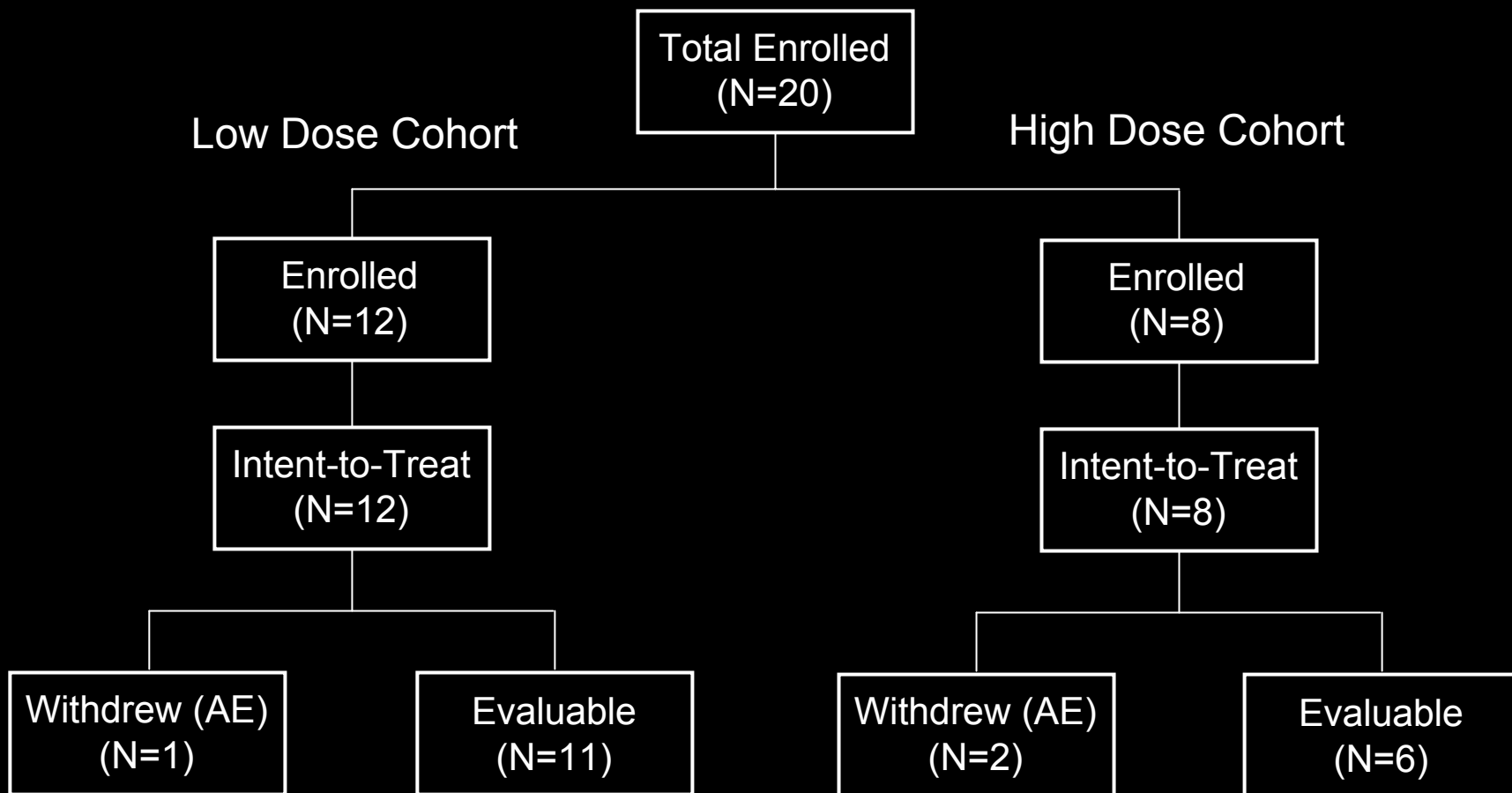
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Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

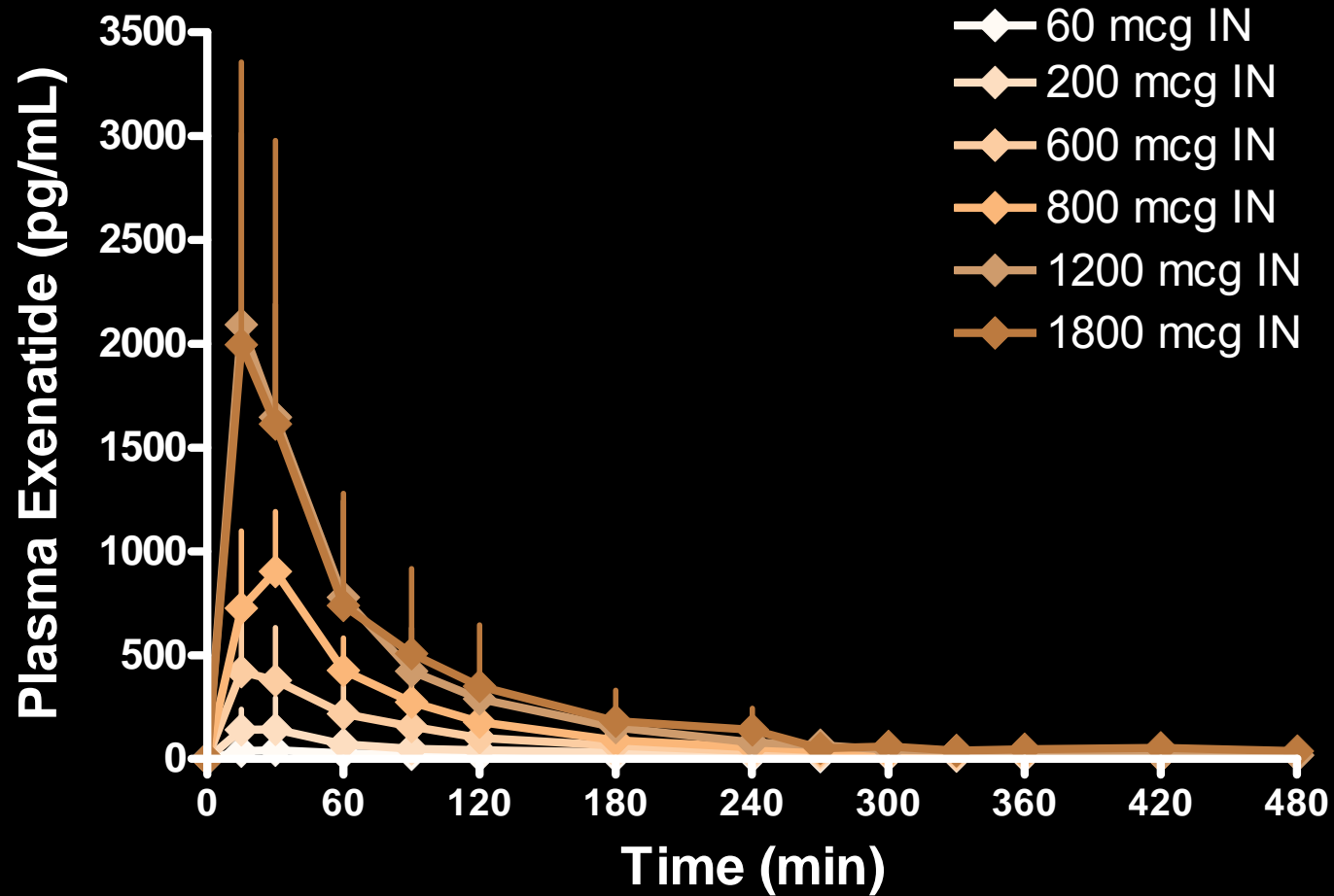
	All subjects (N=20)
Sex, male/female (%)	65/35
Age (y)	55 ± 9
Body weight (kg)	93 ± 12
BMI (kg/m ²)	31 ± 3
A1C (%)	8.1 ± 1.3
FPG (mg/dL)	156.4 ± 34.6
Duration of diabetes (y)	9 ± 8

ITT Population. Data are mean ± SD, except for sex.

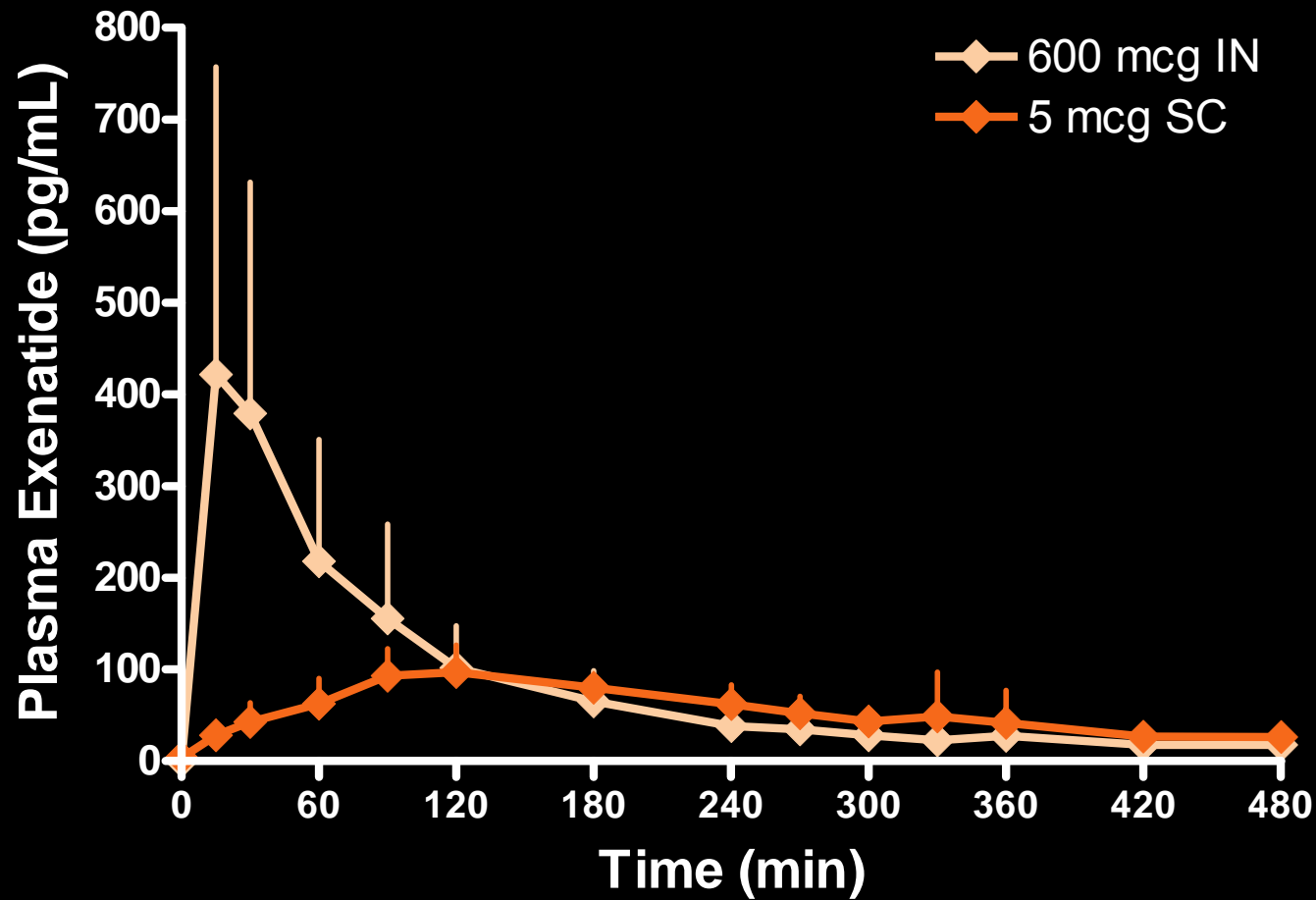
Disposition



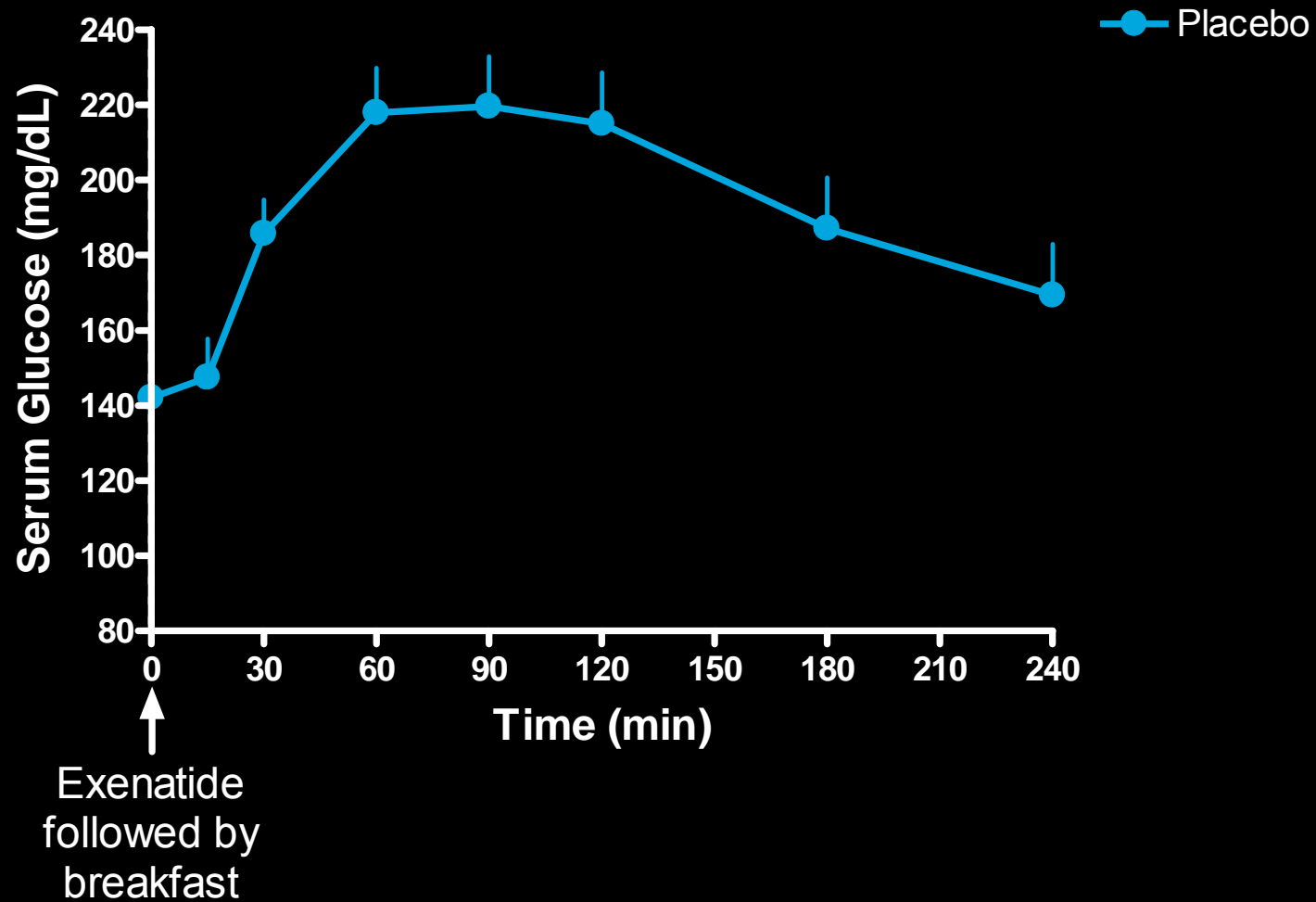
Pharmacokinetic Results



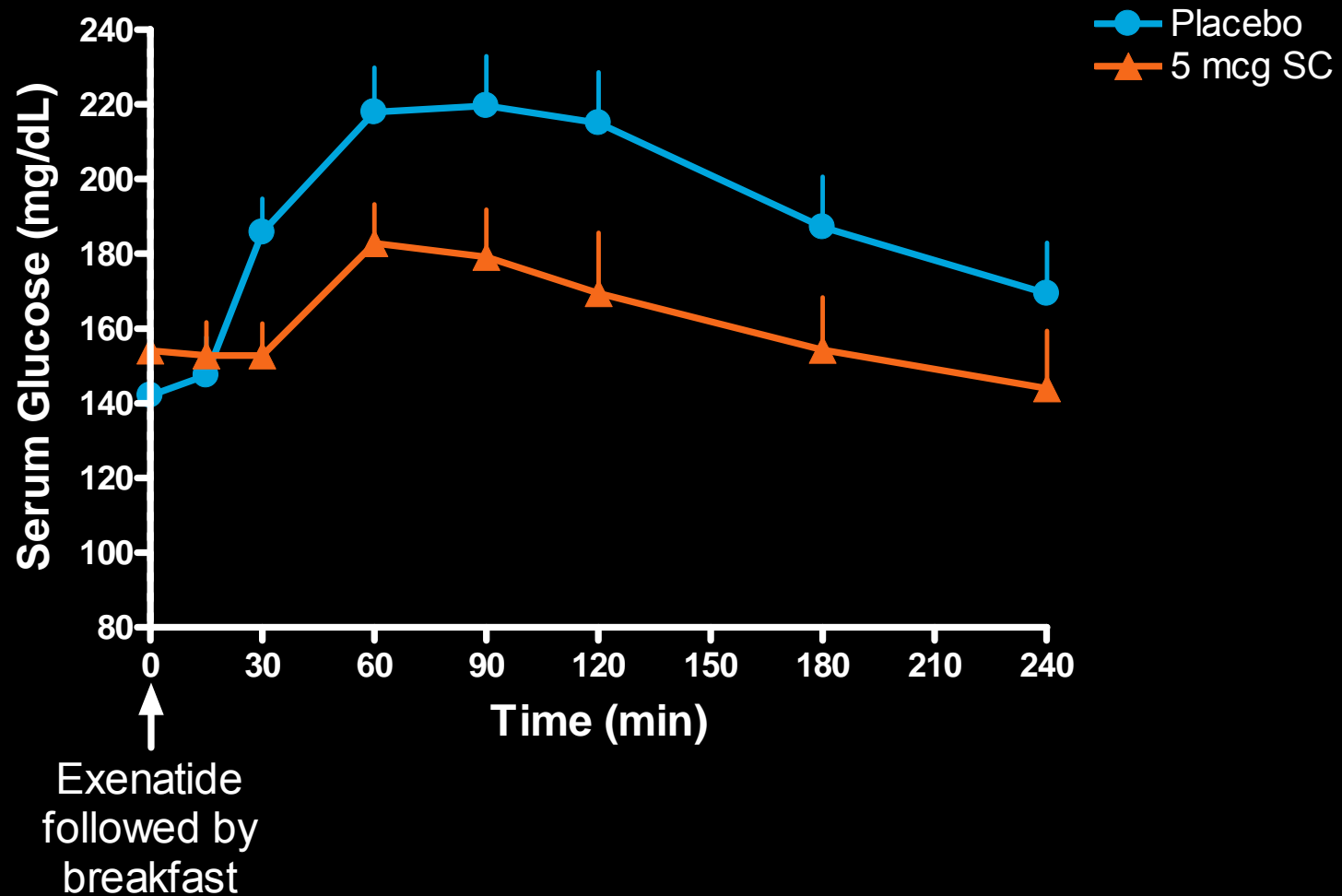
Pharmacokinetic Results



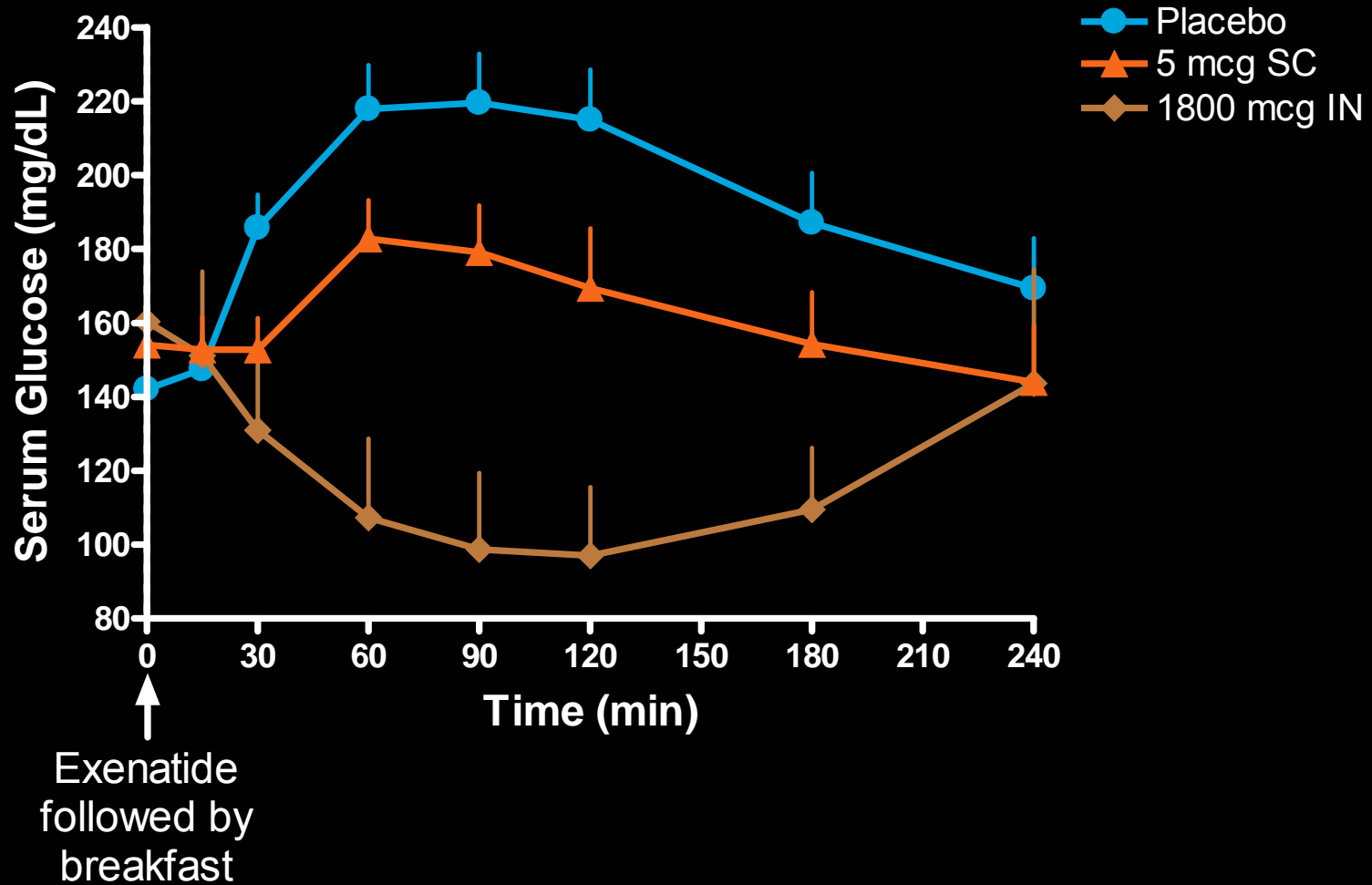
Serum Glucose



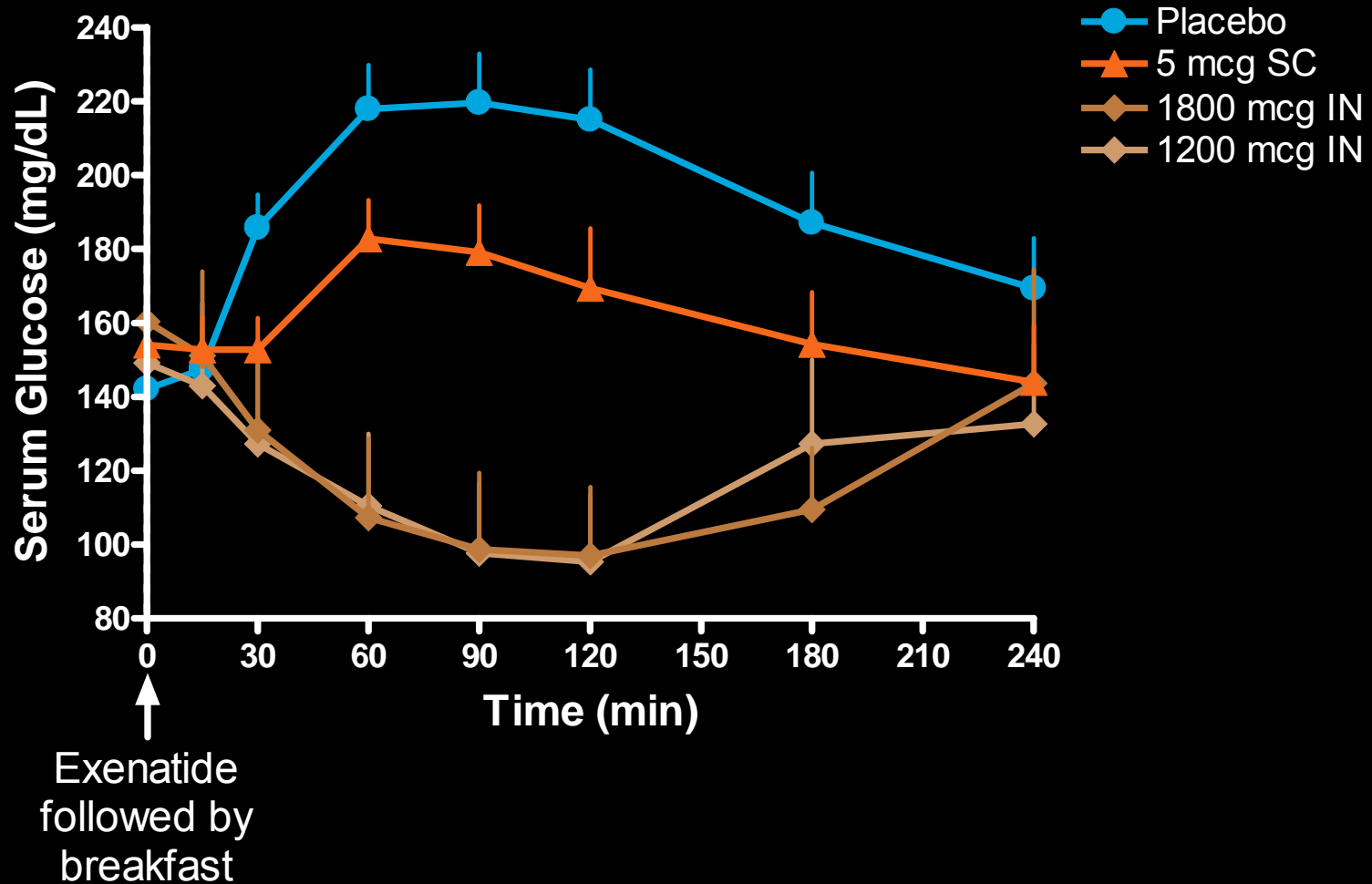
Serum Glucose



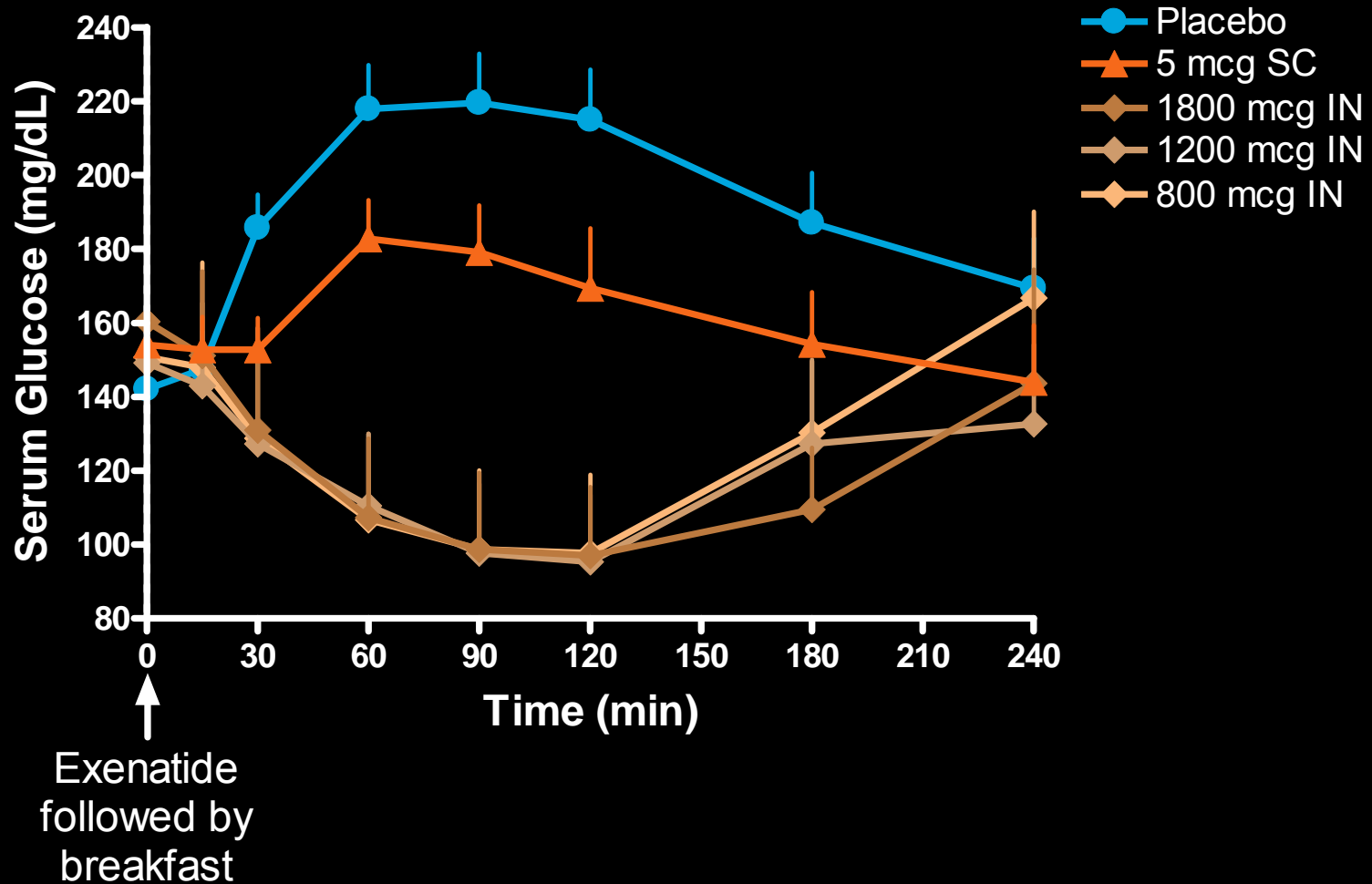
Serum Glucose



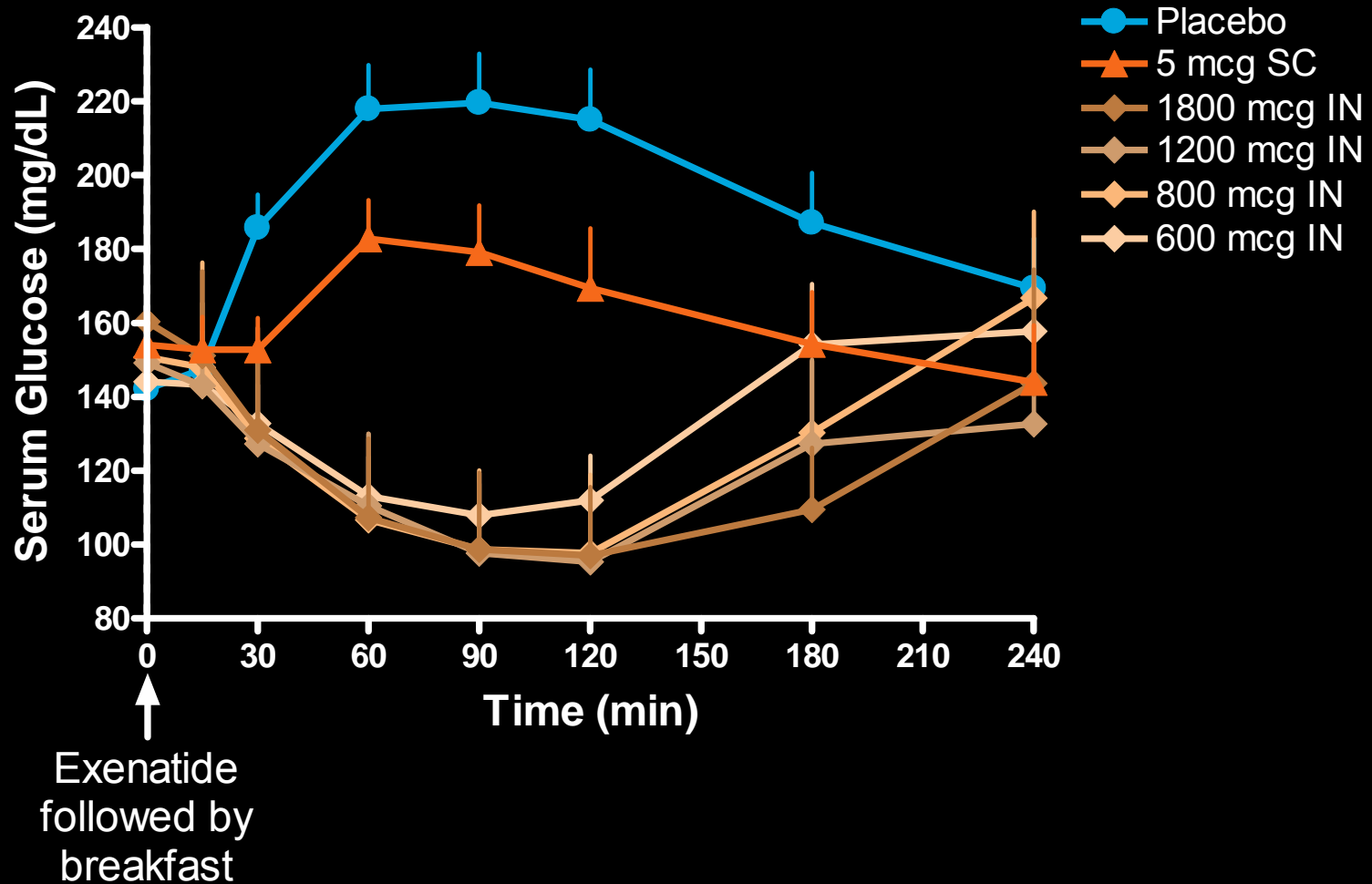
Serum Glucose



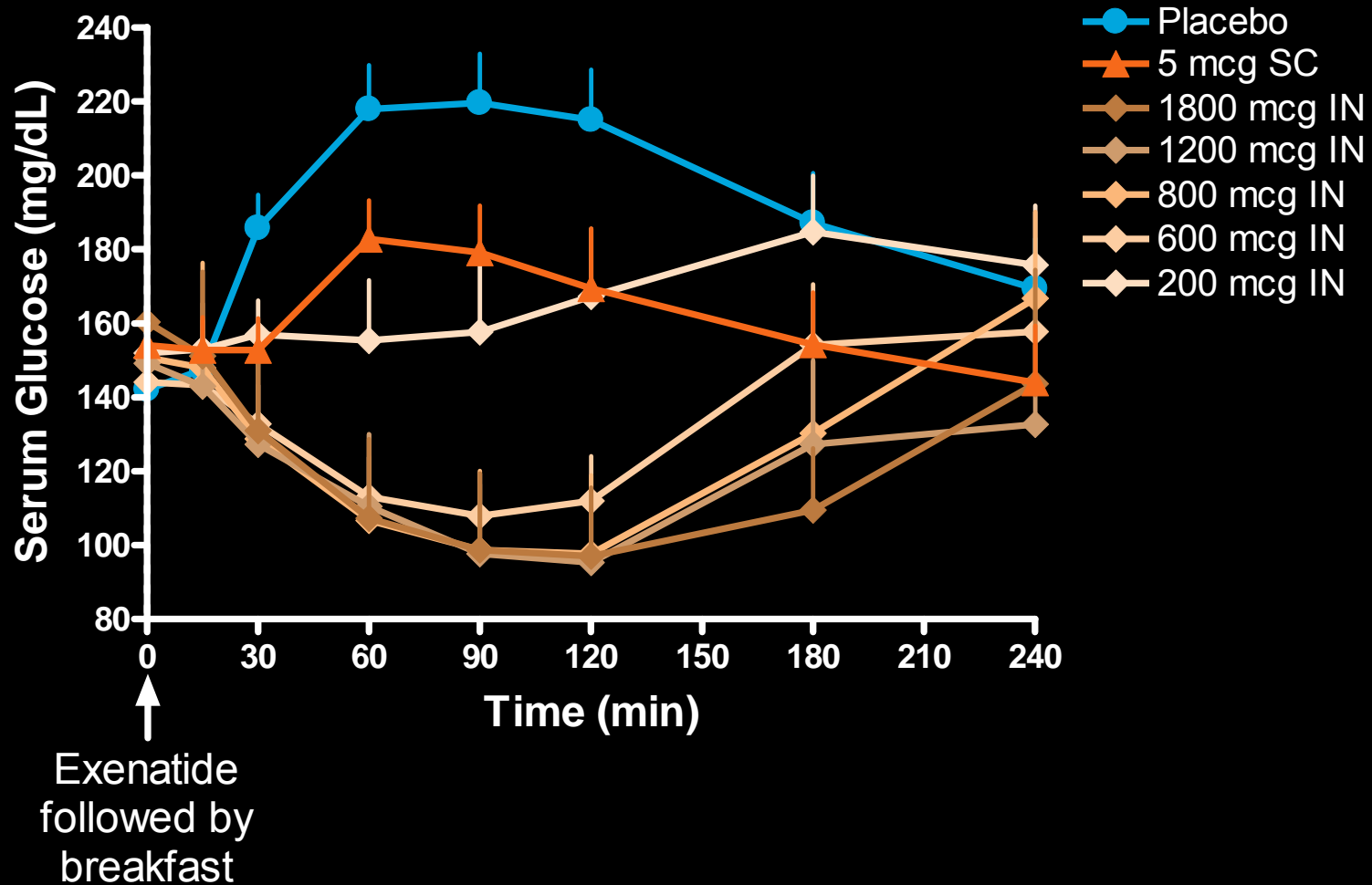
Serum Glucose



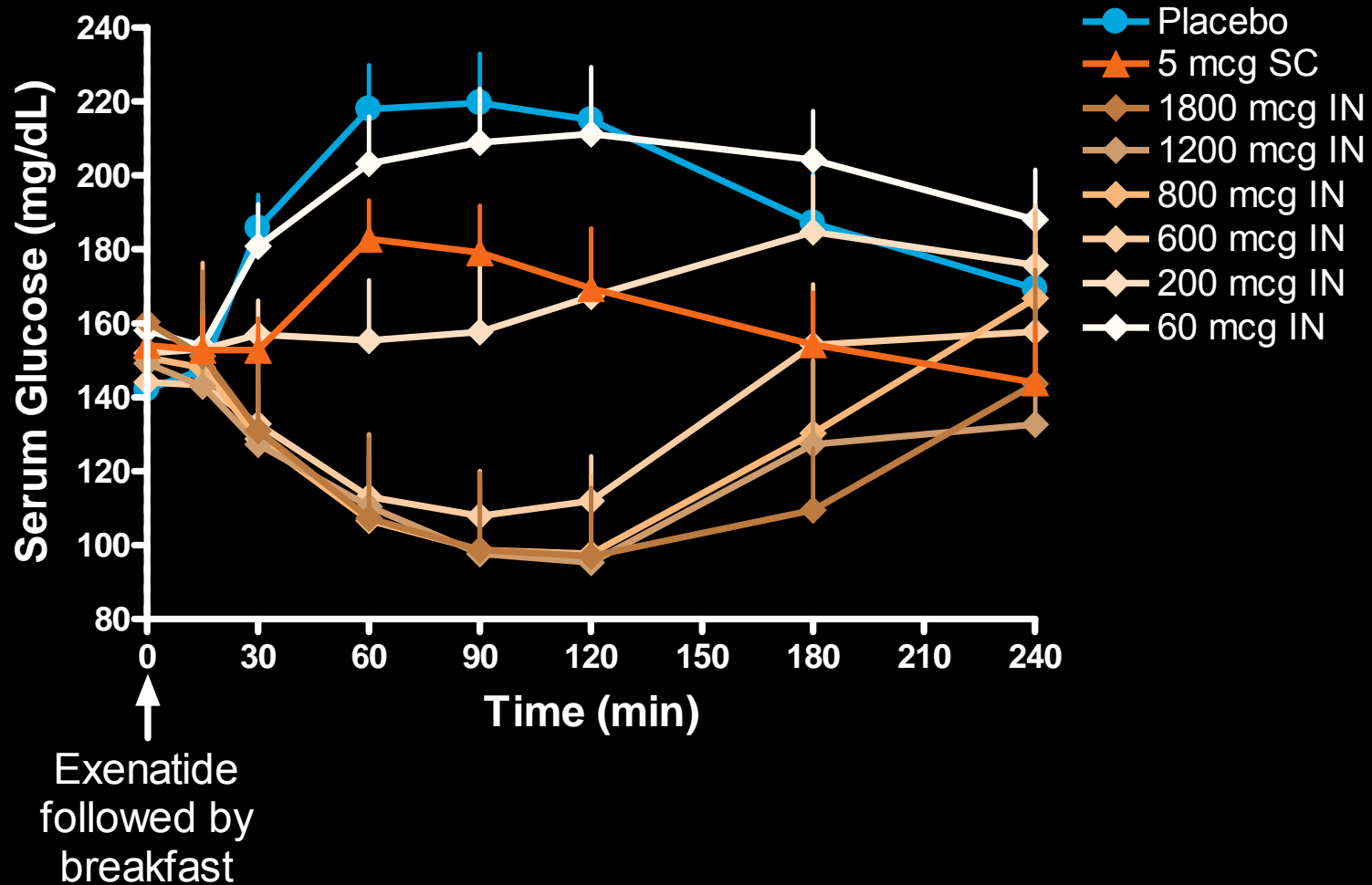
Serum Glucose



Serum Glucose

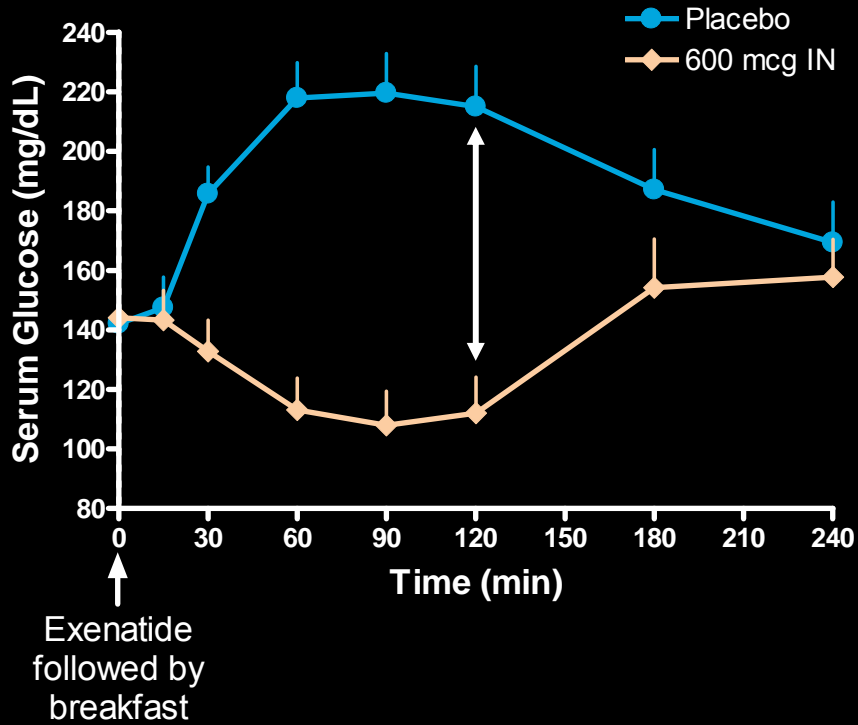


Serum Glucose

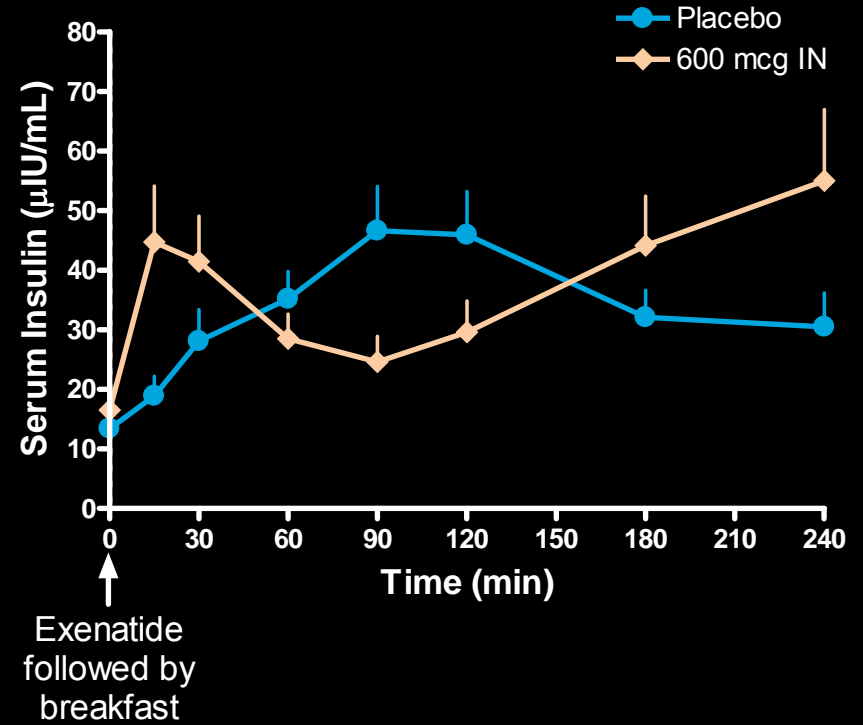


Serum Glucose and Insulin

Serum Glucose



Serum Insulin



Safety and Tolerability

- The most frequent adverse events with intranasal exenatide administration were nausea (6 patients) and vomiting (5 patients)
 - Nausea and vomiting occurred at doses \geq 600 mcg
 - Nausea also occurred in 1 patient with placebo
- Sneezing occurred with intranasal administration of exenatide (2 patients) and placebo (1 patient)
- Intranasal administration of exenatide was generally well tolerated with no serious adverse events or hypoglycemic events

Conclusion

- Intranasal administration of exenatide in patients with type 2 diabetes was well tolerated and resulted in:
 - Therapeutic plasma exenatide concentrations
 - Enhanced glucose-dependent insulin secretion
 - Improved PPG control
- These data support the further development of intranasal exenatide delivery in the range of 600 mcg as a non-invasive treatment option for patients with type 2 diabetes

Additional Slides

Pharmacokinetic Results

