Implantable Drug-Eluting Devices: A Novel Approach to Patient Care
Implantable drug-eluting devices (also referred to as implantable drug delivery systems) offer several unique advantages over conventional oral or parenteral drug delivery methods. For instance, they can provide localized, site specific drug delivery, which is especially important in applications such as cardiology and oncology, where targeted delivery can improve the effectiveness of treatment and minimize side effects or damage to healthy tissue.1,2 The dosage requirements often are lower than alternatives, further reducing the potential for side effects.1 Also, drug-eluting devices can improve patient compliance, one of the greatest challenges in healthcare, as about 50% of conventional medications are not used as prescribed.4 The treatment regimen can be simpler because it requires fewer doctor’s visits and dosages than traditional therapies.1

Applications of implantable drug eluting devices include, among others, diabetes management,5 contraception,6 HIV/AIDS prevention,4 chronic pain management,4 cardiology,2 oncology,11 and central nervous system (CNS) health.5 Along with subcutaneous implantation, various body regions can serve as implantation sites (e.g. intravaginal,5 intravascular,2 intraocular,9 intrathecal,11 and peritoneal13).

In this white paper, developmental and commercial examples of non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices will be presented, along with the versatile properties of thermoplastic polyurethanes, specifically Lubrizol LifeScience’s Pathway™ TPU Excipients for the development of effective drug delivery systems.

Biodegradable vs Non-biodegradable Drug Delivery Systems

There are two categories of drug-eluting devices: Biodegradable and Non-biodegradable. Biodegradable drug-eluting devices (also referred to as bioerodible) use biocompatible materials such as polyesteramide (PEA) and Poly Lactic-co-Glycolic Acid (PLGA) to deliver drugs, and, once implanted, decompose over time.1,xiv,xv

In contrast to biodegradable, non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices (also referred to as biodurable) use biocompatible materials like silicone rubber (polydimethylsiloxane or PDMS), polyethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA), and thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) to deliver drugs.xvi Non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices can be designed as matrix, reservoir, or osmotic systems to deliver drugs via diffusion or osmosis and are generally less costly than biodegradable devices.1,15 Non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices can be refilled with medication (e.g. via injection) and the device’s effects are almost immediately reversible upon removal.1,11,xvi

Non-biodegradable Pathway™ TPU excipients are versatile and customizable to a broad range of chemical and physical properties providing variety along a number of dimensions, including: drug release kinetics (short or long term), active pharmaceutical ingredient selection (hydrophobic or hydrophilic APIs), processing methods (extrusion, injection molding or solvent casting), and mechanical performance.18,xvi,xx,xxi,xii,xxiii These unique attributes provide developers with tremendous design flexibility.
Developmental & Commercial Examples of Non-biodegradable Drug-eluting Devices

Non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices are finding increasing applications in the areas of contraception, hormone regulation, diabetes, oncology, pain management, abuse deterrence, and CNS health.

Table 1: Select Examples of Non-biodegradable Drug-eluting Devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Company/Organization</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Launch Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NuvaRing</td>
<td>Merck &amp; Co.</td>
<td>EVA</td>
<td>Etonogestrel, Estradiol</td>
<td>Contraception</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implanon</td>
<td>Merck &amp; Co.</td>
<td>EVA</td>
<td>Etonogestrel</td>
<td>Contraception</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probuphine</td>
<td>Titan &amp; Braeburn Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>EVA</td>
<td>Buprenorphine HCI</td>
<td>Abuse Deterrence</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estring</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>Silicone</td>
<td>Estradiol</td>
<td>Menopause</td>
<td>1997v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jadelle</td>
<td>Bayer Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Silicone</td>
<td>Levonorgestrel</td>
<td>Contraception</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchromed</td>
<td>Medtronic</td>
<td>Silicone</td>
<td>Baclofen</td>
<td>Chronic Pain</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Oak Crest Institute of Science</td>
<td>Silicone</td>
<td>Tenofovir Alafenamide</td>
<td>HIV Prevention</td>
<td>Preclinical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIRIS Program</td>
<td>TARIS BioMedical, Allergan</td>
<td>Silicone</td>
<td>Lidocaine</td>
<td>Interstitial Cystitis</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal Ring</td>
<td>CONRAD</td>
<td>TPU</td>
<td>Levonorgestrel, Tenofovir</td>
<td>Contraception, HIV Prevention</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR101</td>
<td>J3 Bioscience, Inc. (formerly ViroPan)</td>
<td>TPU</td>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>Vaginal Dryness</td>
<td>Pivotal Clinical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Axxia Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>TPU</td>
<td>Hydromorphine</td>
<td>Chronic Pain</td>
<td>Preclinical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restora</td>
<td>SinuSys Corp.</td>
<td>TPU</td>
<td>Steroid</td>
<td>Sinusitus</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Endo &amp; Braeburn Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>TPU</td>
<td>Risperidone</td>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>Phase 2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vantas</td>
<td>Endo Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Histrelin Acetate</td>
<td>Prostate Cancer</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*References used to compile all of the information in Table 1 are located at the end of this document.
Women’s Health

In women’s health, for instance, transmucosal hormone contraceptives delivering progestin and/or estrogen have been developed into combination products made from silicone, EVA, and TPU. A commercial example is Pfizer’s Estring® silicone intravaginal ring (IVR) that releases 2 mg of estradiol for 90 days to treat symptoms associated with menopause.23 Another example is Merck & Co.’s NuvaRing® IVR produced from EVA that delivers 120 µg of etonogestrel and 15 µg of ethinyl estradiol per day on average for 3 weeks.6 The NuvaRing® IVR was prescribed 5.2 million times in 2012 and generated over $720 million in sales revenue in 2014.xxv,xxvi

Merck also developed Nexplanon® (a new version of Implanon®). The Nexplanon® drug-eluting device is made from EVA and delivers 68 mg of etonogestrel for up to 3 years.xxvii Unlike the NuvaRing®, Nexplanon® is a rod implanted subcutaneously in the arm.

Subcutaneous contraceptive implants date back to 1966 when the non-profit organization Population Council developed the Norplant.3xviii Launched in 1983 by Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, the original Norplant was a 5-year non-biodegradable drug-eluting device designed with six silicone capsules each loaded with 36 mg of levonorgestrel.28 A modern version of the Norplant, Jadelle®, currently is marketed by Bayer Pharmaceuticals.28,xxix

Several innovative contraceptive and anti-viral technologies are under development. For example:

— CONRAD, a non-profit organization, is developing multipurpose prevention technologies with polyurethanes that combine contraceptive and microbicidal attributes into a single IVR device.7 The University of Utah pioneered the development of CONRAD’s IVR with the antiretroviral drug tenofovir and contraceptive levonorgestrel.15,20

— The Oak Crest Institute of Science is developing an anti-viral drug-eluting device with PVA-coated silicone to deliver tenofovir alafenamide subcutaneously for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.xxx

— The University of Manitoba is developing a polyurethane IVR for sustained delivery hydroxychloroquine to prevent male-to-female HIV transmission.xxxi

— J3 Bioscience, Inc. (formerly ViroPan) is developing an intravaginal ring with a glycerin formulation to relieve the symptoms of vaginal dryness and aims to provide relief for up to seven days without the use of drugs or hormones.32 The company has completed a pilot human trial and now is preparing for the pivotal study.
Diabetes Treatment

Diabetes, a condition affecting more than 371 million people globally, is another application area where implantable systems offer unique patient solutions. Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) involves implanting sensors subcutaneously to measure blood sugar. Commercial examples include Dexcom’s G4 Platinum™, Medtronic’s Enlite®, and GlySens ICGM™.

US-based Intarcia Therapeutics is developing a non-biodegradable drug-eluting device to treat type II diabetes. Intarcia’s technology, ITCA 650, is a DUROS® implant delivery technology licensed from the ALZA Corporation in 2007. ITCA 650 is a small, matchstick-sized osmotic pump consisting of a cylindrical titanium alloy reservoir that is implanted subcutaneously and delivers a steady flow of exenatide, a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, for 12 months. After successfully completing two of four phase 3 trials for ITCA 650, French pharmaceutical company Laboratoires Servier signed a commercialization deal with Intarcia for $1 billion.

Other implantable diabetes treatment technologies include:

— Delpor’s titanium drug-eluting device that delivers exenatide for treatment of type II diabetes. Delpor’s system also is designed to deliver drugs for treating bipolar disorder, growth hormone deficiencies, and hepatitis C.

— NanoPrecision Medical is developing NanoPortal™, a “rice-sized” titanium implant that delivers exenatide for type II diabetes.

— ViaCyte is developing VC-01™ to treat type I diabetes. VC-01™ is a subcutaneous implant comprised of ViaCyte’s Encaptra® drug delivery system and human embryonic stem cells (pancreatic PEC-01™ cells).

Oncology

Drug-eluting devices have been developed for the treatment of, among others, brain tumors, prostate cancer, and bladder cancer. Endo Pharmaceutical’s Vantas™, for example, is a hydrogel depot that delivers 50 mg of histrelin acetate subcutaneously for 12 month relief of prostate cancer symptoms. TARIS Biomedical developed a non-biodegradable drug-eluting device to treat non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC). TARIS Biomedical’s technology is a small flexible pretzel-shaped system that delivers drugs for several weeks through an osmotic pump made of silicone and nickel alloy wire. Alternative therapies for NMIBC can cause systemic side effects and are only held in the bladder for a short period of time. However, drug-eluting devices implanted in the bladder offer targeted delivery of APIs for a longer period of time in comparison to traditional methods, which may improve symptom relief for patients suffering from NMIBC.
Pain Treatment

Conventional solutions for pain, such as oral and parenteral medications, often are dangerously addictive and extremely expensive. From 1999-2010, the CDC reported a 400% increase in deaths from prescription pain drug overdoses among women and 265% increase in men.\textsuperscript{xlv} In order to address these issues, TARIS Biomedical and Axxia Pharmaceuticals are developing non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices for chronic pain.\textsuperscript{44,48}

Axxia developed a subcutaneous drug-eluting device to deliver hydromorphone continuously for 30-90 days with zero-order kinetics to treat chronic pain associated with cancer or HIV/AIDS induced neuropathy.\textsuperscript{48} TARIS Biomedical’s LiRIS\textsuperscript{®} program delivers lidocaine for a prolonged period of time directly to the bladder of patients suffering from interstitial cystitis / bladder pain syndrome (IC/BPS).\textsuperscript{49} In 2014, Allergan acquired the LiRIS\textsuperscript{®} program for almost $600 million.\textsuperscript{49} Also, Medtronic’s implantable Synchromed\textsuperscript{®} Infusion Pump System delivered baclofen for muscle spasticity and was made from silicone and titanium.\textsuperscript{12} The Synchromed® system generated an estimated $320 million in sales annually, but was recalled in 2015 due to manufacturing compliance issues and patient safety concerns.\textsuperscript{1}

In order to deter opioid abuse, Titan Pharmaceuticals developed a subcutaneous drug-eluting device called Propuphine\textsuperscript{®}.\textsuperscript{24,li} Probuphine\textsuperscript{®} is an EVA matrix that delivers buprenorphine hydrochloride for 6 months following a single treatment.\textsuperscript{51} In 2012, Titan entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with Braeburn Pharmaceuticals for commercializing Probuphine\textsuperscript{®}.\textsuperscript{lii}
CNS Health

Endo Pharmaceuticals’ MedLaunch Implant Program developed a subcutaneous drug-eluting device to deliver risperidone, and similar to Titan’s Probuphine®, this technology will be commercialized by Braeburn. Nearly 50% of patients being treated for schizophrenia are non-compliant. Non-biodegradable drug-eluting devices that can deliver antipsychotics at a controlled rate for a prolonged period of time (e.g. 60-90 days) may provide substantial therapeutic benefit for patients.

Additional therapeutic areas, such as animal health, ophthalmology, and otorhinolaryngology (ear, nose, and throat) offer ample opportunities for non-biodegradable drug eluting devices and combination product development. Replensh, Inc., for instance, is developing an ophthalmic MicroPump™, a small, refillable drug-eluting device for glaucoma and retina disease. The SinuSys Corporation is developing the Restora™ Steroid-Eluting Spacer, a transmucosal polyurethane drug-eluting device for 30 day treatment of sinusitis. Zoetis developed the EAZI-BREED™ CIDR® silicone drug-eluting device to deliver progesterone for livestock reproduction.

Lubrizol LifeSciences Thermoplastic Polyurethanes for Non-biodegradable Drug-eluting Devices

Lubrizol LifeSciences partners with pharmaceutical companies from ideation to commercialization. Lubrizol’s non-biodegradable Pathway™ TPU excipients can be tailored to suit a wide range of drug delivery applications and can be processed into a variety of shapes (e.g. rods, tubes, films and a variety of matrix-type designs) via methods such as hot-melt extrusion, injection molding, and solvent casting. Ethylene oxide, hydrogen peroxide, E-beam radiation and gamma radiation are acceptable methods of sterilization.

Lubrizol’s 2013 implementation of the International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council’s Good Manufacturing Practice quality system for excipients and database generation of Drug Master Files facilitate non-biodegradable drug-eluting device development. As a result of Lubrizol’s 2014 acquisition of Vesta and 2015 acquisition of Particle Sciences, Lubrizol provides complete drug product development including pharmaceutical-grade polymer supply, contract research/analytical and contract manufacturing capabilities through to commercialization.

Thermoplastic polyurethanes have exceptional safety records with over 30 years of use in medical devices, such as catheters and pacemakers. The unique ability to customize TPU properties allows for the development of advanced drug delivery systems.
References


Clark, Meredith R., Justin T. Clark, Todd J. Johnson, Namdev B. Shelke, Joel S. Nebeker, Gustavo F. Doncel, David R. Friend, and Patrick F. Kiser. Development and Pharmacokinetics of a 90-Day Intravaginal Ring for the Sustained Co-Delivery of the Microbicide Tenofovir and Contraceptive Levonorgestrel. USAID.


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