BRIEF REPORT

Determining the optimal dose of atrasentan by evaluating the exposure-response relationships of albuminuria and bodyweight

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1 | INTRODUCTION

Defining the dose of a drug with optimal efficacy and safety is important for a drug’s development programme and its use in clinical practice. This is especially important for drugs with a narrow therapeutic window, or drugs for which the efficacy and safety exposure-response curves overlap.

Endothelin receptor antagonists (ERAs) are an example of a class of drugs with a narrow therapeutic window. The class is tested for cardiovascular protection, including reducing the progression of kidney disease.1–4 Albuminuria lowering is believed to be an efficacy biomarker that reflects the drug’s efficacy to delay progression of kidney disease, whereas the sodium retention during endothelin receptor antagonism is a biomarker for unwanted side effects. The optimal dose of an ERA for kidney protection is a balance between maximal albuminuria lowering and minimal sodium retention.

Atrasentan is an ERA that has been shown to decrease albuminuria at relatively low doses of 0.75 and 1.25 mg/d in the dose-finding phase 2 RADAR trial.5 However, even at these low doses, atrasentan also caused sodium retention as manifested by increases in bodyweight. The aim of this study is to employ exposure-response analyses to identify the optimal atrasentan dose with maximal albuminuria reduction and minimal sodium retention.
individual pharmacokinetic parameters on day 14: maximum plasma concentration (C max), trough concentration (C trough [on day 15]), and average steady state concentration (C ss). The individual AUC for day 14 (AUC d14) was calculated by the amount of administered/individual clearance. Subsequently, regression analyses were performed to assess the association between the change from baseline in log-transformed UACR and bodyweight after 2 weeks with C trough, C max, C ss and AUC d14.

3 | RESULTS

Baseline characteristics of patients assigned to 0.75 and 1.25 mg doses of atrasentan were reported previously. The mean C trough (2.5th to 97.5th Percentile [P]) of atrasentan at week 2 was 1.7 ng/mL (0.4-4.7) and 3.4 ng/mL (1.0-10.0) for the 0.75 and 1.25 mg doses, respectively. After 2 weeks of treatment with either 0.75 or 1.25 mg of atrasentan, UACR decreased by 34.0% (P < .01) and 40.1% (P < .01), respectively, compared to baseline, with a large variation among individuals (2.5th to 97.5th: -68.4 to 70.5 and -76.2 to 12.3). The mean increase in bodyweight (2.5th to 97.5th P) with 0.75 and 1.25 mg of atrasentan was 0.9 kg [-1.0 to 3.0] and 1.1 kg [-1.0 to 4.0], respectively. The individually predicted values for C trough, C ss, C max and AUC d14 correlated significantly to both individual UACR and bodyweight responses (Table 1). Figure 1 shows that the exposure-response curves for albuminuria and bodyweight crossed at a mean C trough corresponding to approximately 0.75 mg of atrasentan per day. At the mean C trough of the 1.25 mg dose, a slightly larger albuminuria response was observed, at the expense of a larger increase in bodyweight probably because of a larger degree of sodium retention. Results were similar when C ss, C max and AUC d14 were modelled (Figure S1).

4 | DISCUSSION

This study showed a large individual variation in albuminuria and sodium retention (bodyweight) response after 2 weeks of treatment with a low dose of atrasentan. The observed variation in albuminuria and bodyweight response correlated to the variation in the estimated individual pharmacokinetic parameters of atrasentan. At the atrasentan C trough equivalent to the administration of 0.75 mg of atrasentan, a significant and clinically relevant reduction in albuminuria was observed with fewer signs of sodium retention in comparison to a C trough equivalent to the administration of 1.25 mg of atrasentan.

Regulatory agencies have developed rigorous guidelines on how to use dose-response data to support dose selection and drug registration. Despite these rigorous guidelines, dose-finding studies to determine the optimal therapeutic dose are hampered by various

| Table 1: Associations between pharmacokinetic parameters and albuminuria and bodyweight response at 2 weeks |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Mean (95% CI) % change in UACR per 2-fold increase in atrasentan concentration** | **P** | **Mean (95% CI) change in bodyweight in kg per 2-fold increase in atrasentan concentration** | **P** |
| C trough | -9.8 (-15.7 to -3.5) | .003 | 0.31 (0.10-0.52) | .004 |
| C ss | -10.2 (-16.3 to -3.6) | .003 | 0.30 (0.08-0.52) | .008 |
| C max | -10.3 (-16.6 to -3.5) | .004 | 0.28 (0.05-0.51) | .019 |
| 24-hour AUC d14 | -9.9 (-16.1 to -3.3) | .004 | 0.30 (0.08-0.52) | .008 |
factors. Firstly, dose-finding studies often include only a small number of patients per drug-dose arm. Combined with the consideration that the individual exposure and response to many drugs vary substantially among patients, the small sample size compromises accurate and precise determination of the optimal dose. Secondly, the patient population included in the dose-finding studies is not always representative of the population enrolled in confirmatory clinical trials and those who will eventually be treated in clinical practice; this is because the latter population is often more heterogeneous with varying degrees of renal or hepatic function, multiple comorbidities, and the use of many concomitant medications. Each of these factors can alter dose-exposure-response relationships.

A further problem in determining the optimal therapeutic dose is that its selection is based on an inadequate balance between efficacy and safety. Traditionally, dose finding is based on the drug's efficacy in modifying a single risk factor that the drug is targeting—for example, blood pressure for an antihypertensive drug. The safety is mainly established from a fixed set of parameters. However, many drugs have effects on other parameters (off-target effects), which may also be risk factors that contribute to clinical outcomes, either in a positive or a negative way. The sodium retention effect of ERAs is one such off-target effect that contributes to clinical outcomes in a negative way. Therefore, dose selection should be based on the balance of drug effects on multiple parameters, both on those that contribute to protection and those that induce harm.

These problems in selecting the optimal therapeutic dose for an ERA are illustrated by the ERA avosentan. A phase III trial (ASCEND) with avosentan was terminated early because of an increased incidence of congestive heart failure probably caused by the sodium-retaining effects. In hindsight, the increased sodium retention and congestive heart failure could have been expected, because the high doses of 25 and 50 mg used in the phase III trial were associated with significant sodium retention and peripheral edema in an earlier dose-finding trial. Despite the high incidence of edema, the 25 and 50 mg doses were selected for the phase III outcome trial. This highlights the importance of careful dose selection when balancing maximal albuminuria reduction and minimal sodium retention.

Additionally, the high doses used in the ASCEND trial are not the only explanation for the increased edema and heart failure, but also the difference in populations studied in the phase III outcome trial and the dose-finding study. In the phase III trial, patients with overt diabetic nephropathy were enrolled; they had a mean eGFR of 33 mL/min/1.73 m². These patients are prone to sodium retention. However, in the dose-finding study, patients who are less prone to sodium retention, with an estimated creatinine clearance of ~80 mL/min, were enrolled. This finding also highlights the importance of strictly monitoring patients with diabetes and impaired kidney function for signs of sodium retention.

For the development of the ERA atrasentan, the main inclusion and exclusion criteria for the phase II and III trials were kept similar, and the sodium-retaining effects of atrasentan were carefully analysed during the dose selection process. However, the sample size of the atrasentan phase II dose-finding study was small, thus limiting the accuracy and precision of the dose-finding analyses.

In conclusion, the exposure-response analysis showed that 0.75 mg/d of atrasentan as an adjunct to RAAS inhibition is the optimal dose for renal protection with maximal albuminuria reduction while minimising sodium retention.
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Conflict of interest

J. K. and J. S. report no conflicts of interest. H.-H. P. has equity in Merck and Novo Nordisk and has received consulting and lecture fees from AstraZeneca, Abbott, Novartis, and Reata. D. d. Z. is a consultant for and received honoraria (to employer) from AbbVie, Astellas, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Novo Nordisk, Fresenius, Janssen, and Mitsubishi Tanabe. H. J. L. H. is a consultant for AbbVie, Astellas, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Fresenius, Janssen, and Merck; he has a policy of all honoraria being paid to his employer. N. M. is an employee of AbbVie and may own stock or stock options.

Author contributions

J. K. and H. J. L. H. wrote the draft of this report. N. M., J. S. and J. K. performed statistical analyses. All the authors contributed to interpretation and critical revision of the publication. H. J. L. H. takes full responsibility for this report.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

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