

# Chancen und Limitationen von PK/PD Modellen

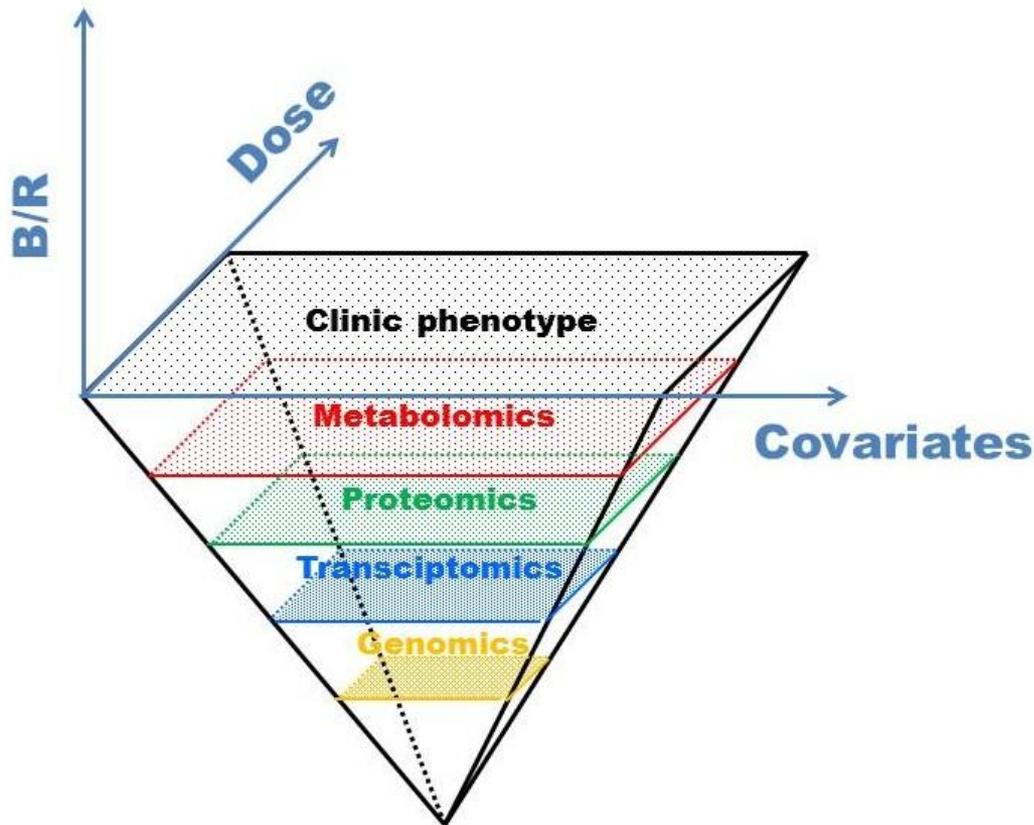


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23. Jahrestagung der Pau-Ehrlich-Gesellschaft fuer Chemotherapie e.V.,  
Dresden, 12. Oktober 2012

# Observation Levels in Pharmacology



Pharmacometric  
Models



**Mechanism-Based  
Models**



System Pharmacology  
Models

Adapted from: Post et al. (2005) *Pharm Res* **22**:1038-1049.

Lesko and Schmidt (2012) *Clin Pharmacol Ther* **92**: 458-466.

# Population PK(/PD) Analysis

- Determine PK model structure for the population
- Estimate typical (mean) population PK parameters and inter-individual variability
- Estimate individual PK parameters
- Estimate residual variability
- Identify measurable sources of variability in PK and describe their relationship to PK parameters
- <http://team.inria.fr/popix/files/2011/11/PopulationApproach.swf>

# Population vs. Traditional Approaches for PK(/PD) Data

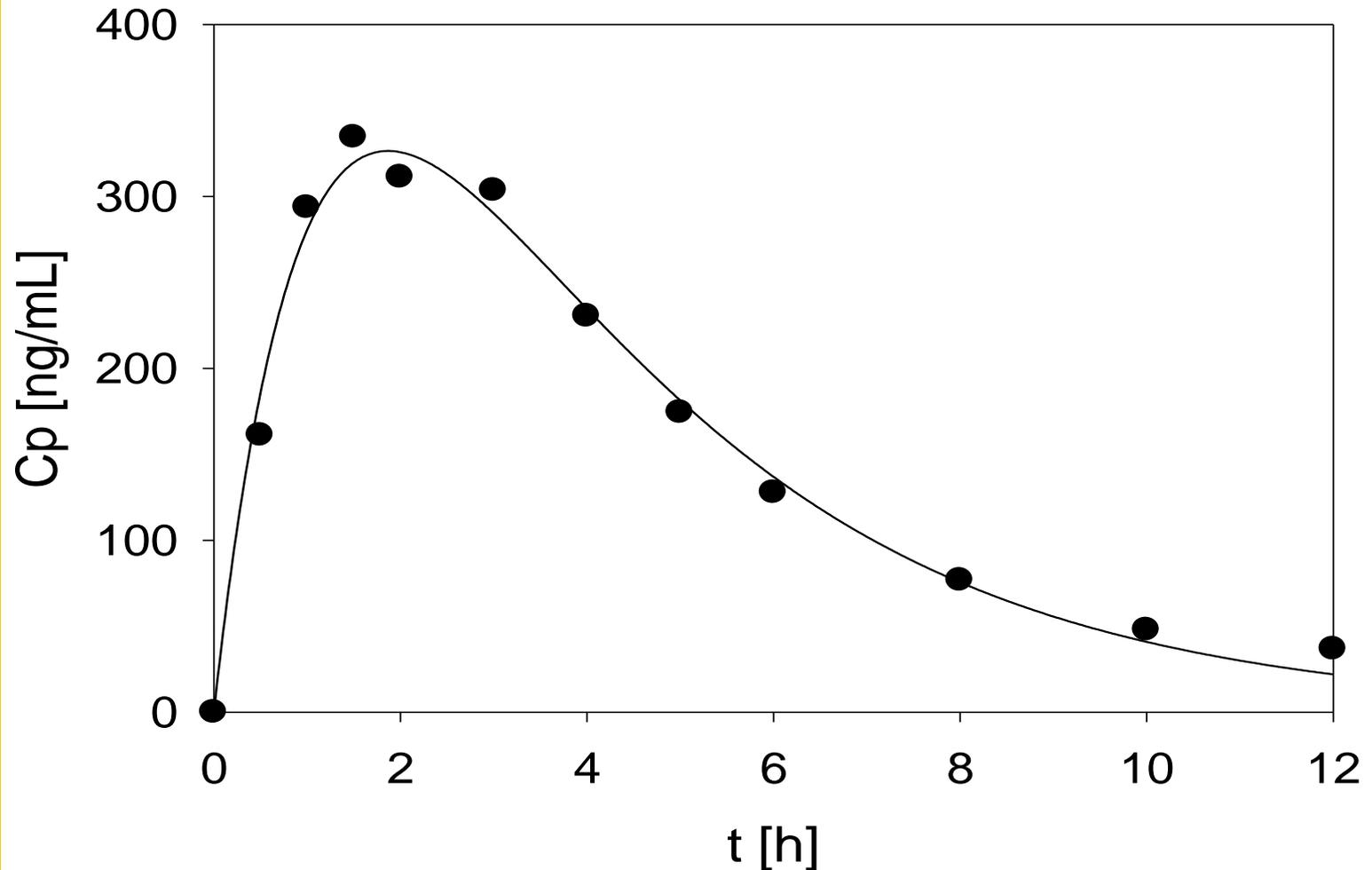
## Population PK(/PD)

- Sparse sampling
- Single large study or data pooled from different studies
- Heterogeneous population
- Allows studying several factors
- Complex data analysis
- Exploratory

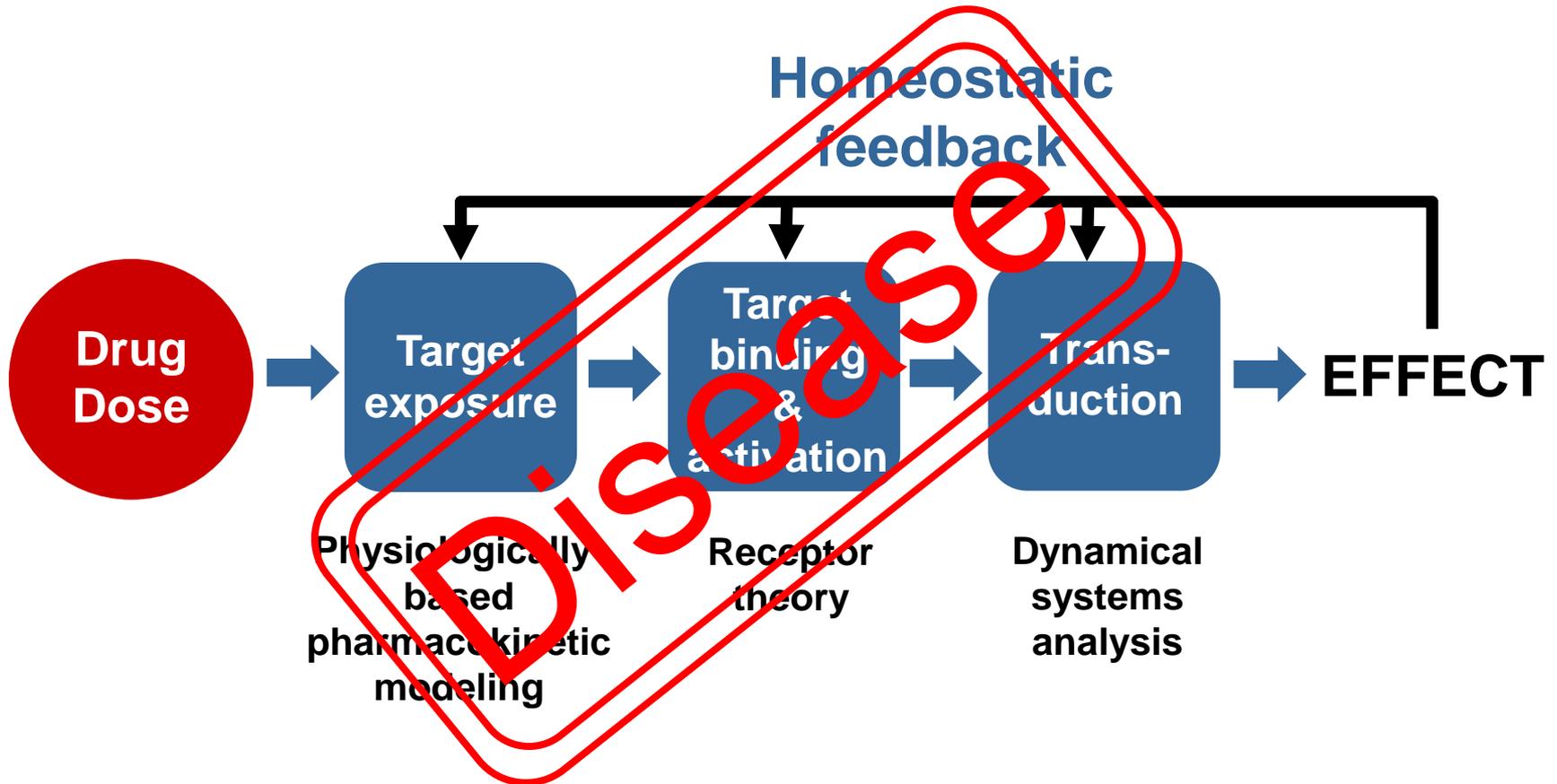
## Traditional PK(/PD)

- Extensive sampling
- Single small study
- Homogeneous population
- Single factor per study
- Non-compartmental data analysis
- Confirmatory

# Data Requirements



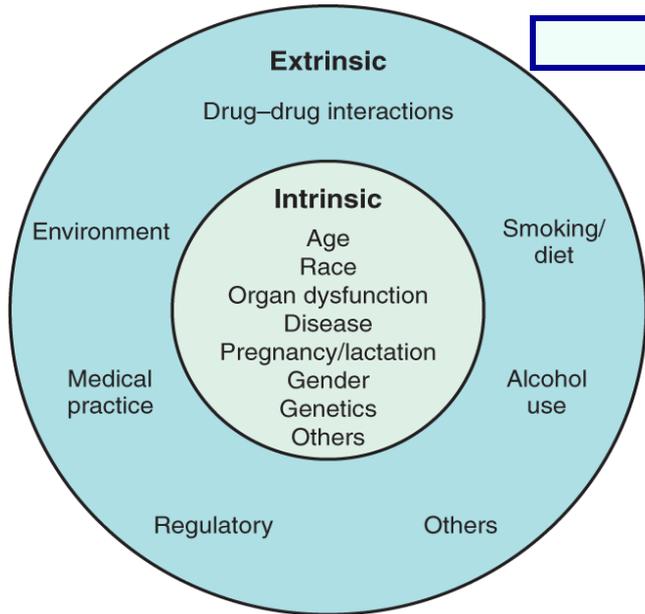
# Mechanism-Based Models



Modified from: Danhof et al. (2007) *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 47:357-400.

# Physiology-Based Modeling

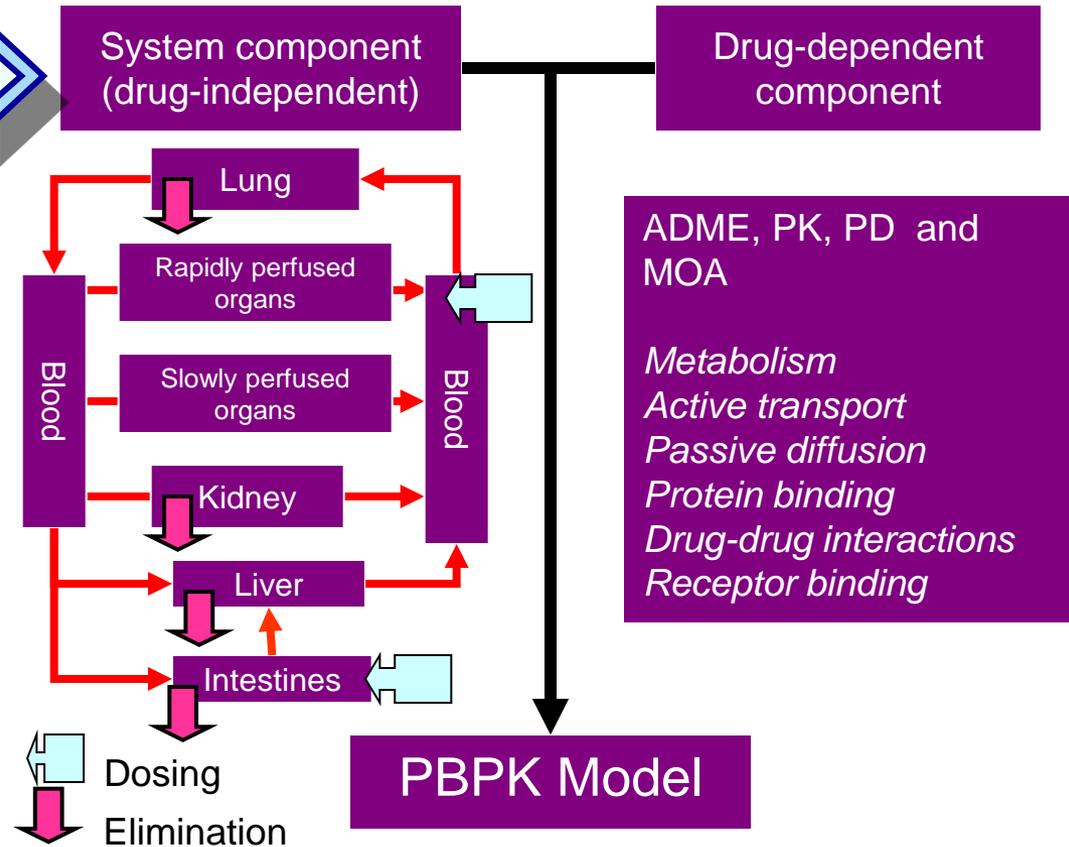
## Intrinsic/extrinsic Factors



Huang and Temple, 2008

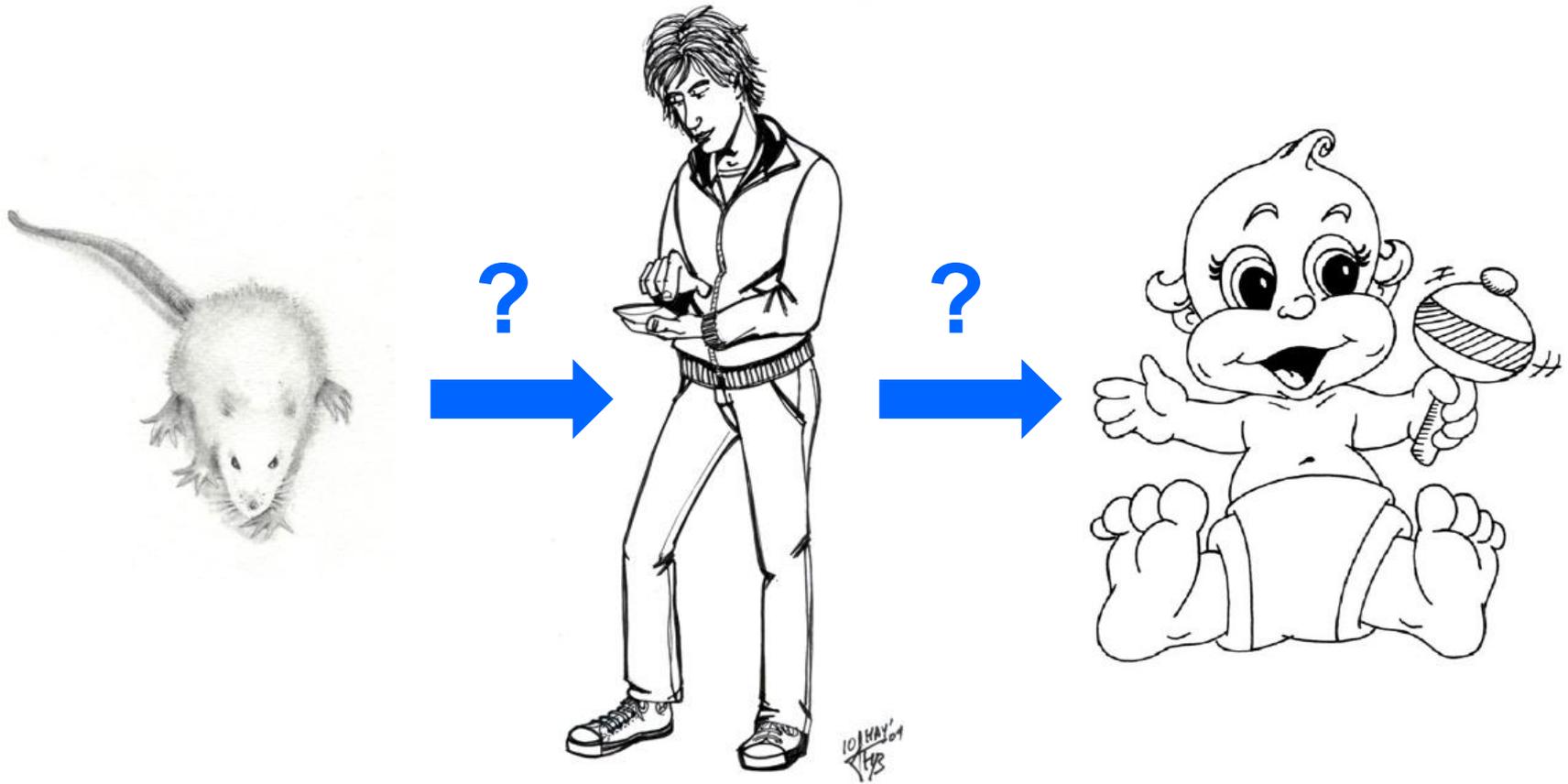
Individual or combined effects on human physiology

## PBPK Model components

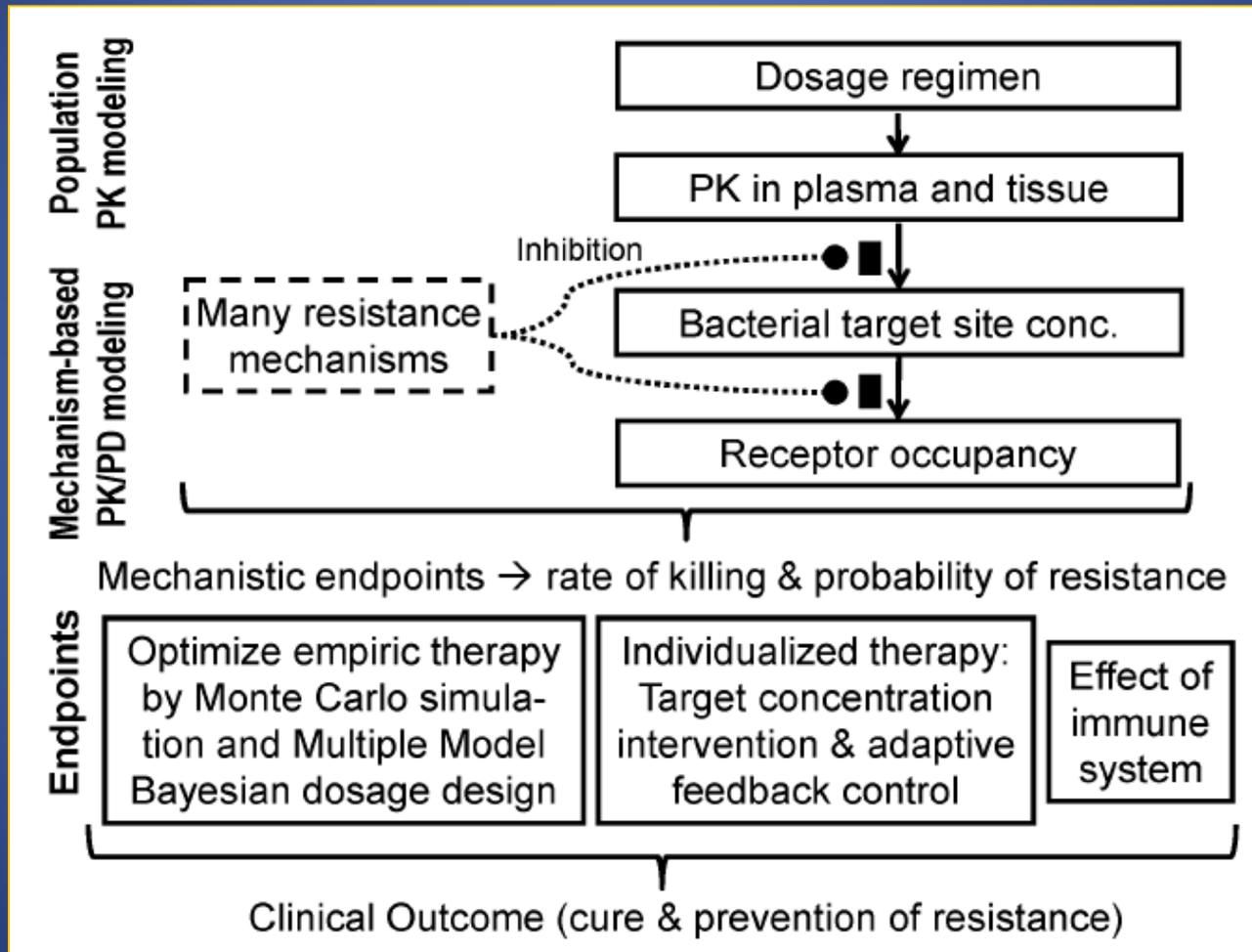


Predict, Learn, Confirm, Apply

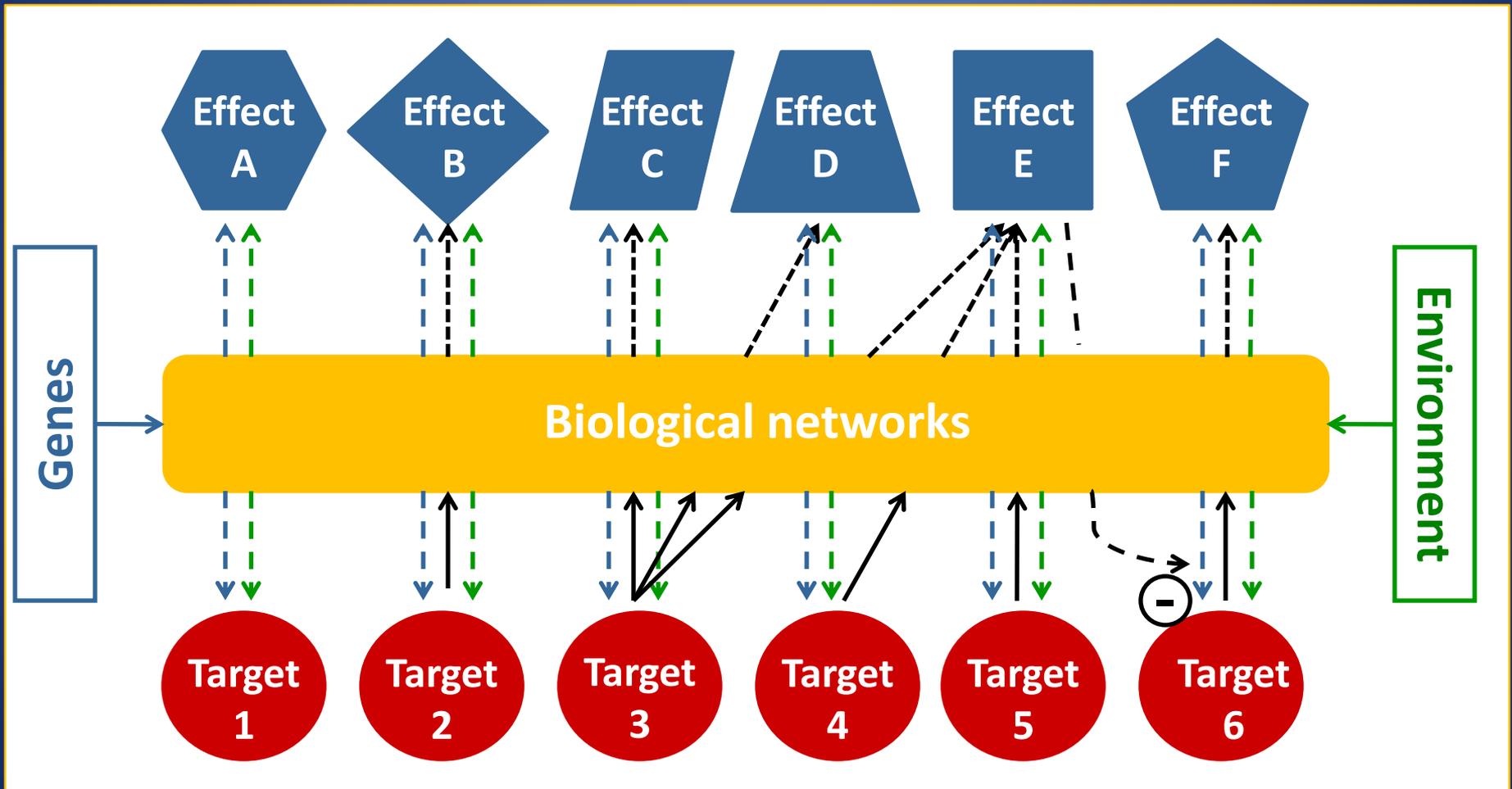
# Extrapolation (Scaling) of PK/PD by Function Rather Than Size



# Mechanism-Based PK/PD Models

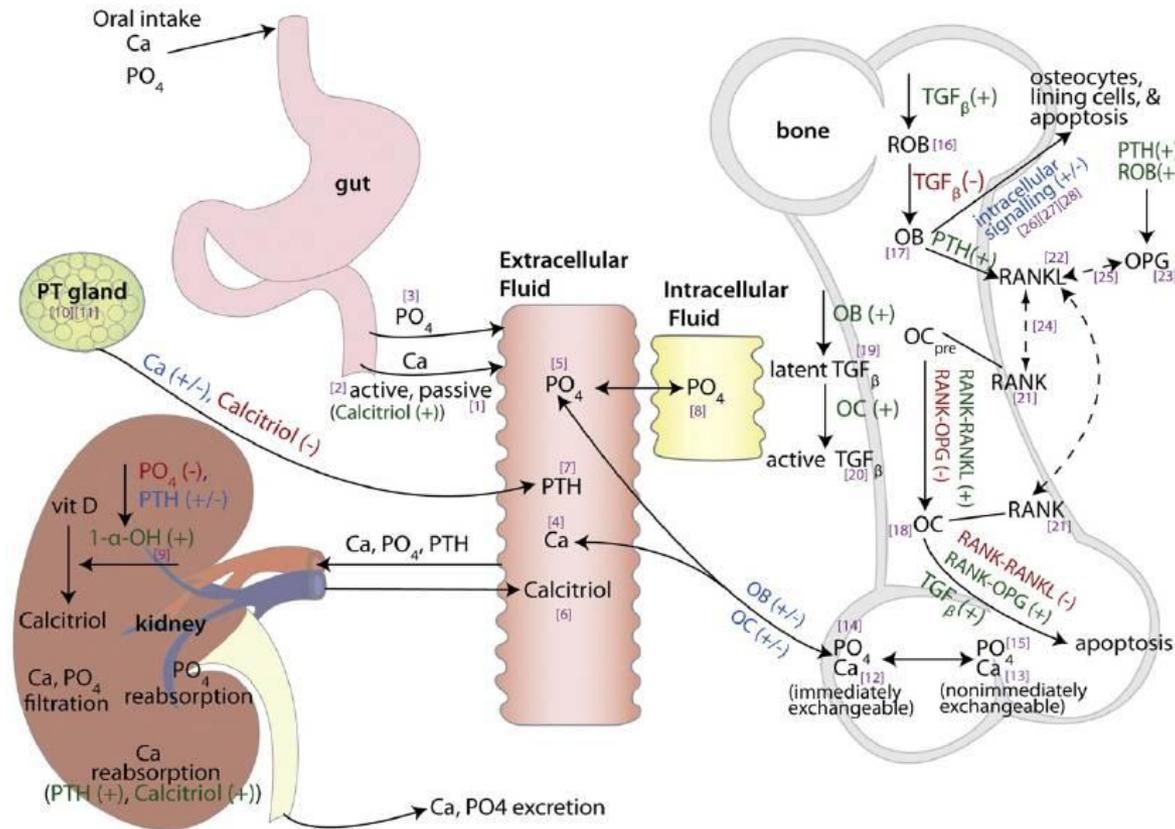


# Systems Pharmacology Models: Network Analysis



Modified from: Kohl et al. (2010) *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 88: 25-33.

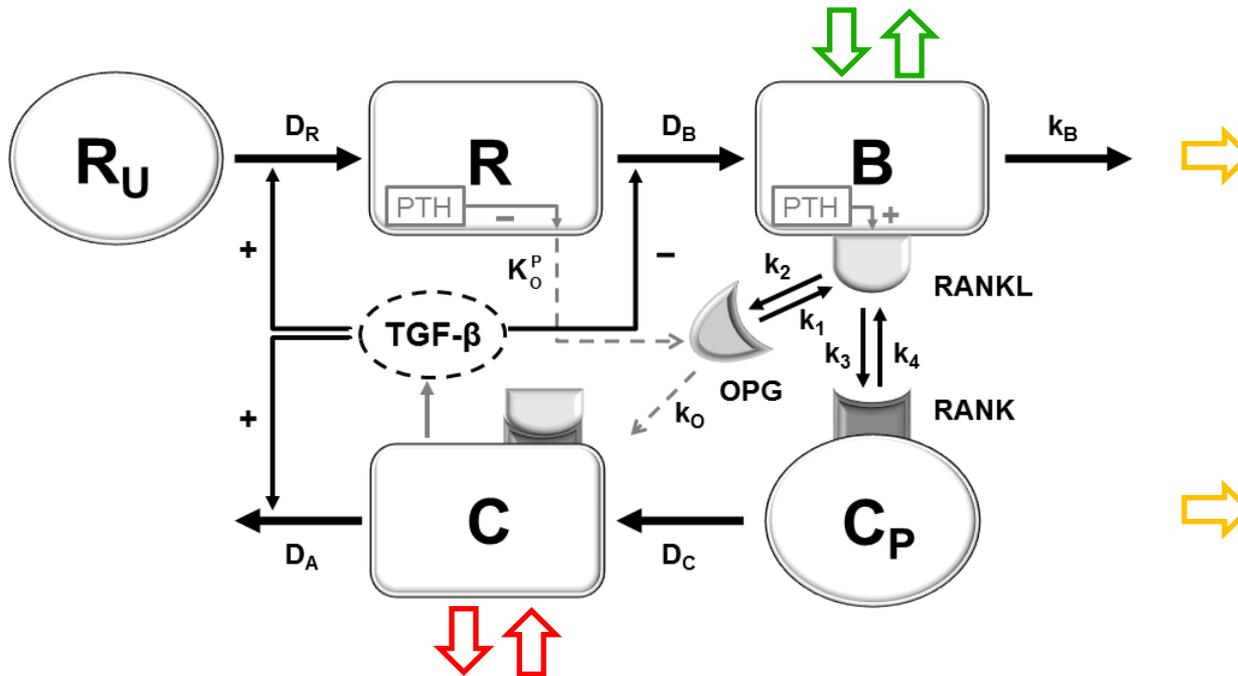
# What Are the Challenges?



Effects: (+) stimulatory (-) inhibitory (+/-) bidirectional → fluxes - - - binding effects [#] differential equation number  
 Ca = calcium, ECF Ca = extracellular fluid Ca, OC = osteoclast, OC<sub>pre</sub> = OC precursor, OB = osteoblast,  
 OPG = Osteoprotegerin, PO<sub>4</sub> = phosphate, PTH = parathyroid hormone, RANK = receptor of NF-Kappa B, RANKL = RANK  
 Ligand, ROB = responding OB, TGFβ = transforming growth factor beta, 1-α-OH = 1 alpha hydroxylase

# System Pharmacology Models

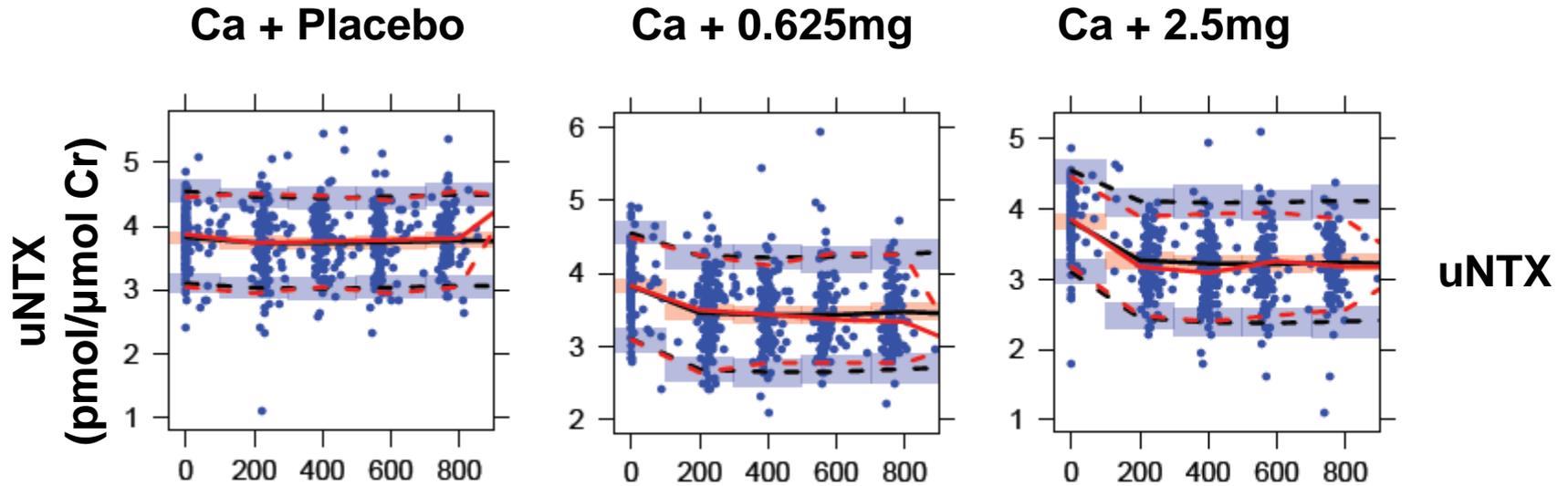
Bone formation markers (i.e. BSAP)



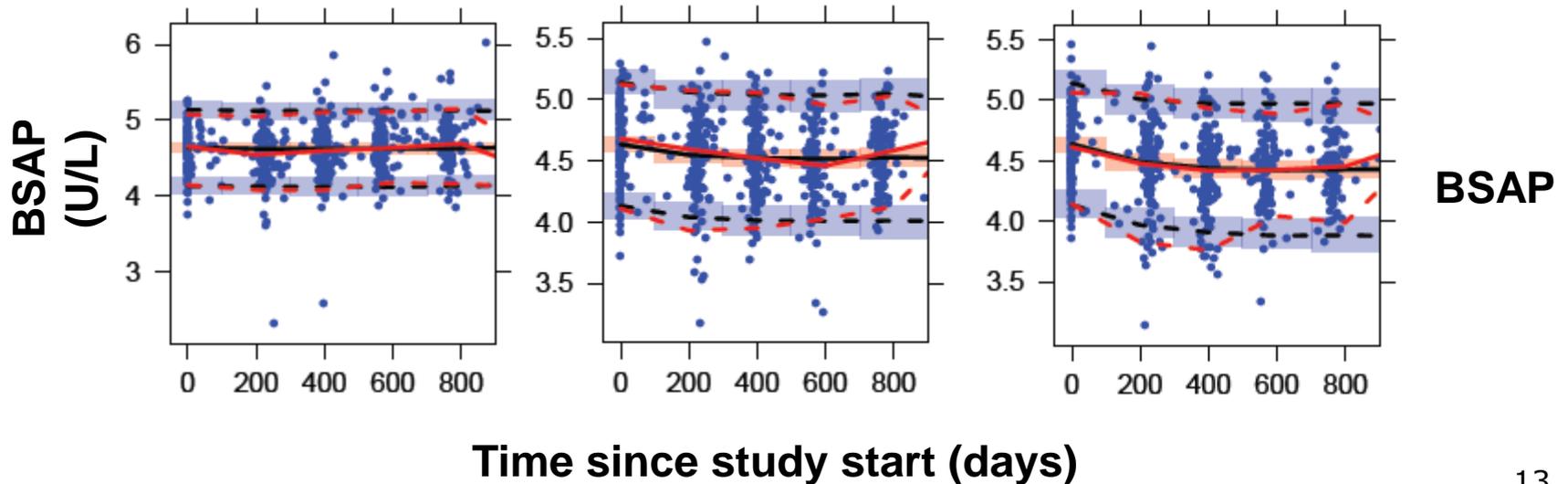
Bone resorption markers (i.e. NTX)

Bone mineral density (TH, LS)

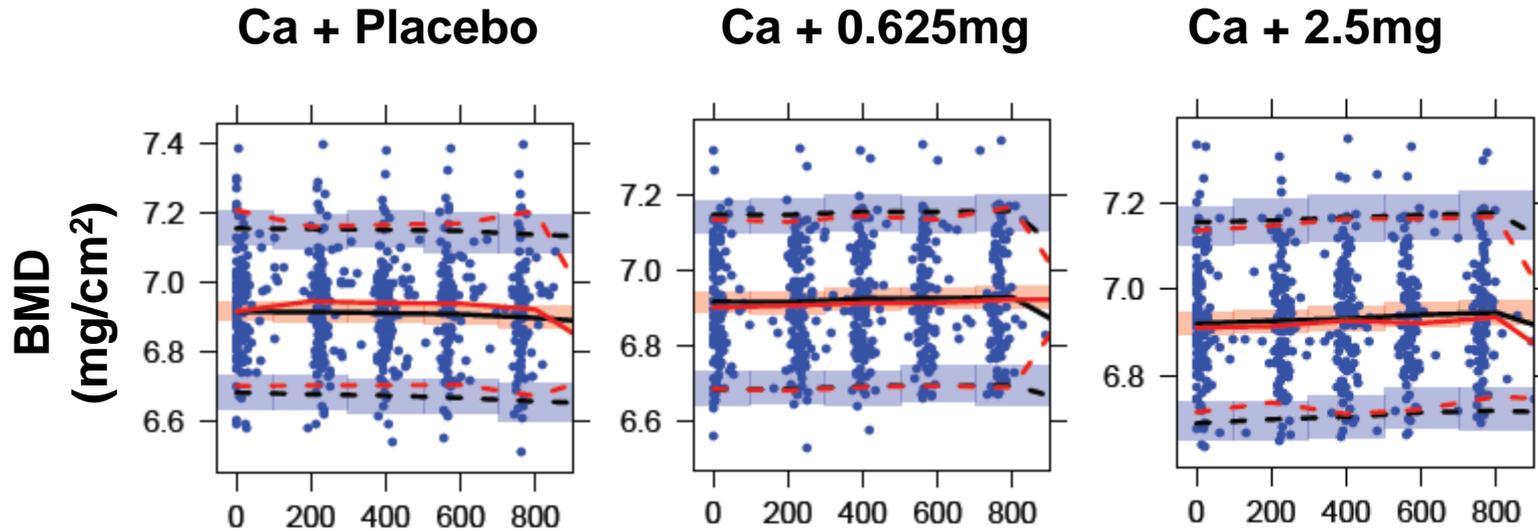
# Bone Removal



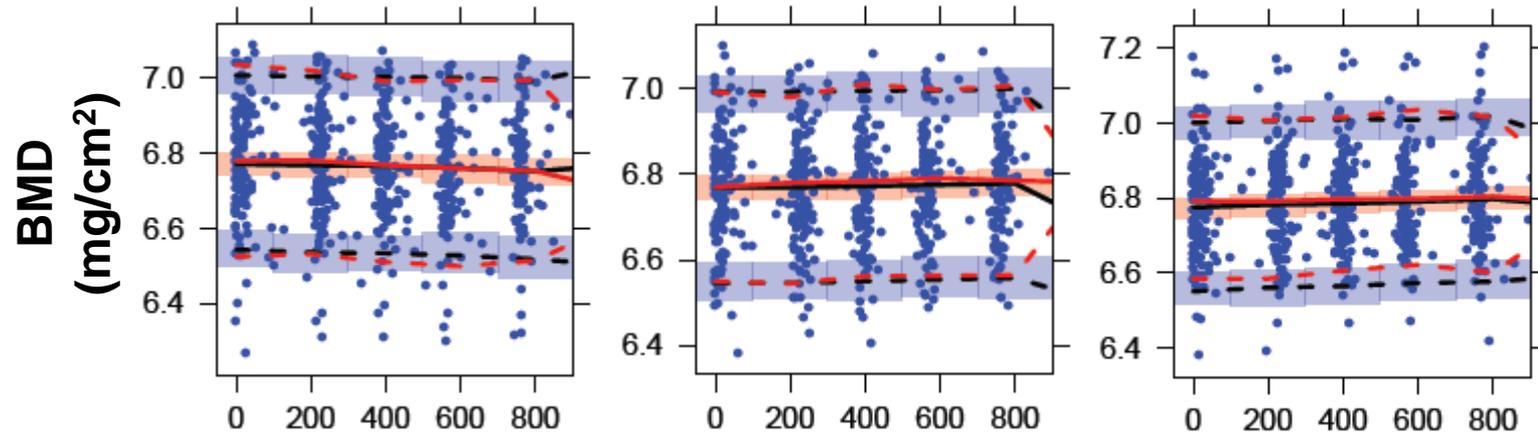
# Bone Formation



## Bone Mineral Density (Lumbar Spine)

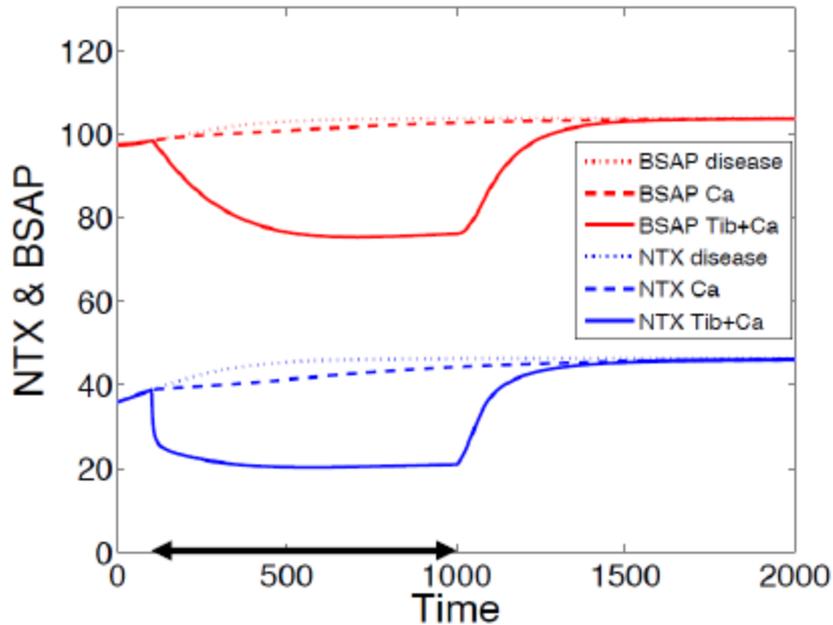


## Bone Mineral Density (Total Hip)



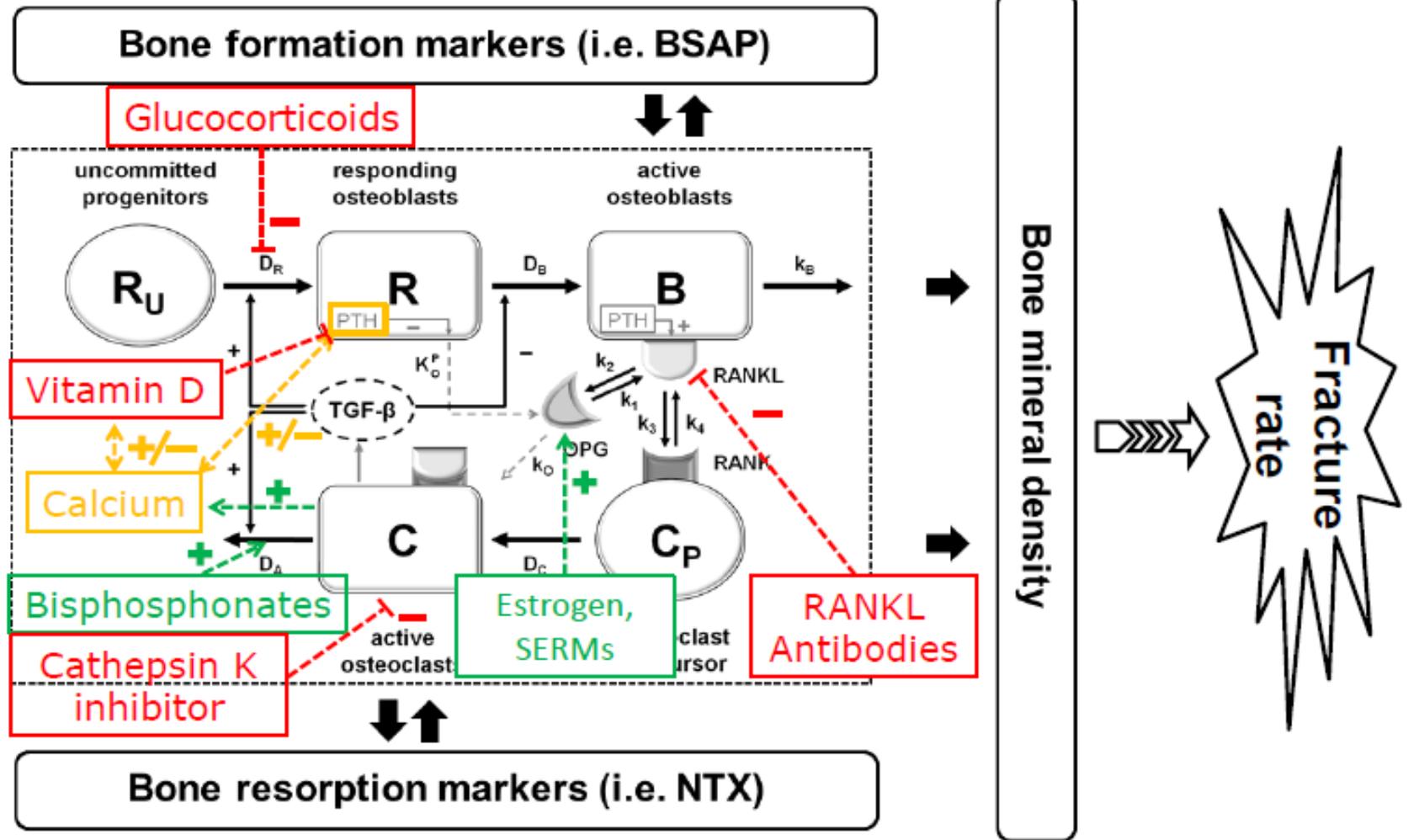
Time since study start (days)

# Impact on Study Design



**Left panel:** change of **BSAP** and **NTX** over time due to disease (dotted), placebo (dashed) and tibolone (solid) treatment.

# Opportunities for Evaluating On/Off-Target Effects



# Challenges

- Availability of freely-accessible data
- Availability of easy-to-use software for computing and graphing
- Genetic and non-genetic data (covariates) to explain interindividual differences in treatment response
- Training of students and working professionals in multidisciplinary teams
- Crosstalk between disciplines

