Understanding Buprenorphine Formulations

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Disclosures

There are no relevant financial relationships with ACCME-defined commercial interests for anyone who was in control of the content of this activity.



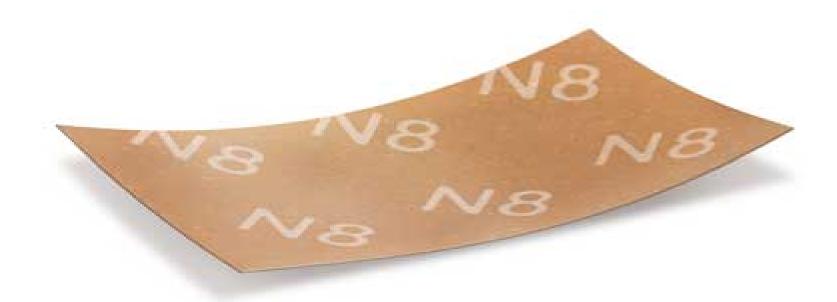
Overview

- Buprenorphine formulations
- Choosing the most appropriate formulation
- Questions and discussion



Buprenorphine



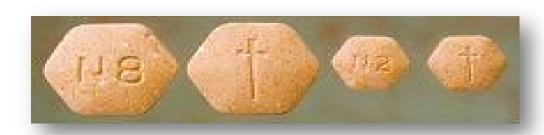




Transmucosal Buprenorphine Formulations

- Sublingual dose: 2mg-24mg/day
- Subutex (buprenorphine) (2mg, 8mg)
- Suboxone (4:1 bup:naloxone)
 - -2mg/0.5 mg, 8mg/2mg
 - -(now also in 4mg/12mg)
- Zubsolv (4:1 bup:naloxone)
 - -(1.4/0.36mg- 11.4/2.9mg)
- Bunavail (6:1 buccal film bup:naloxone)
 - -(2.1/0.3mg, 4.2/0.7mg, 6.3/1mg)
- ► Belbuca (75-900mcg buccal film for pain)





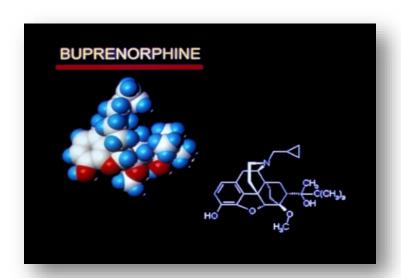


Buprenorphine for Opioid Use Disorder

- ► FDA approved 2002, age 16+
- Mandatory certification from DEA (100 pt. limit)
- Mechanism: partial mu agonist
- Office-based, expands availability
- Analgesic properties
- Ceiling effect
- Lower abuse potential
- Safer in overdose







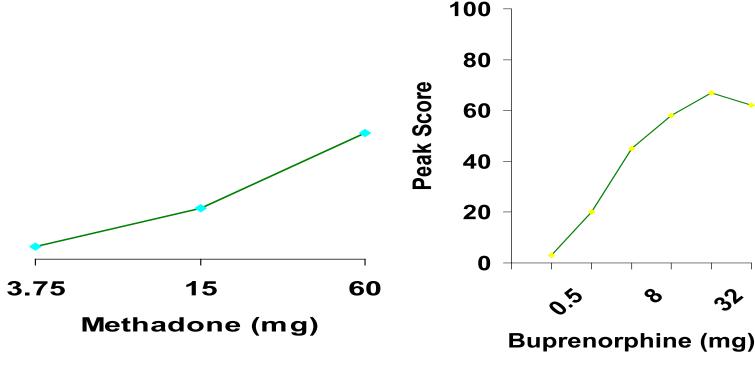
Buprenorphine: Pharmacological Characteristics

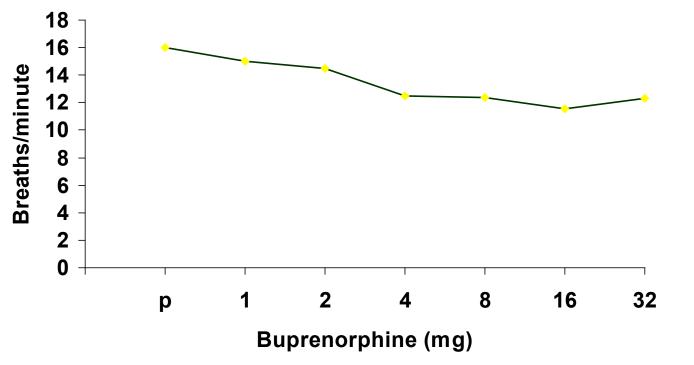
Partial Agonist (ceiling effect)

- -less euphoria
- -safer in overdose

Strong Receptor Binding

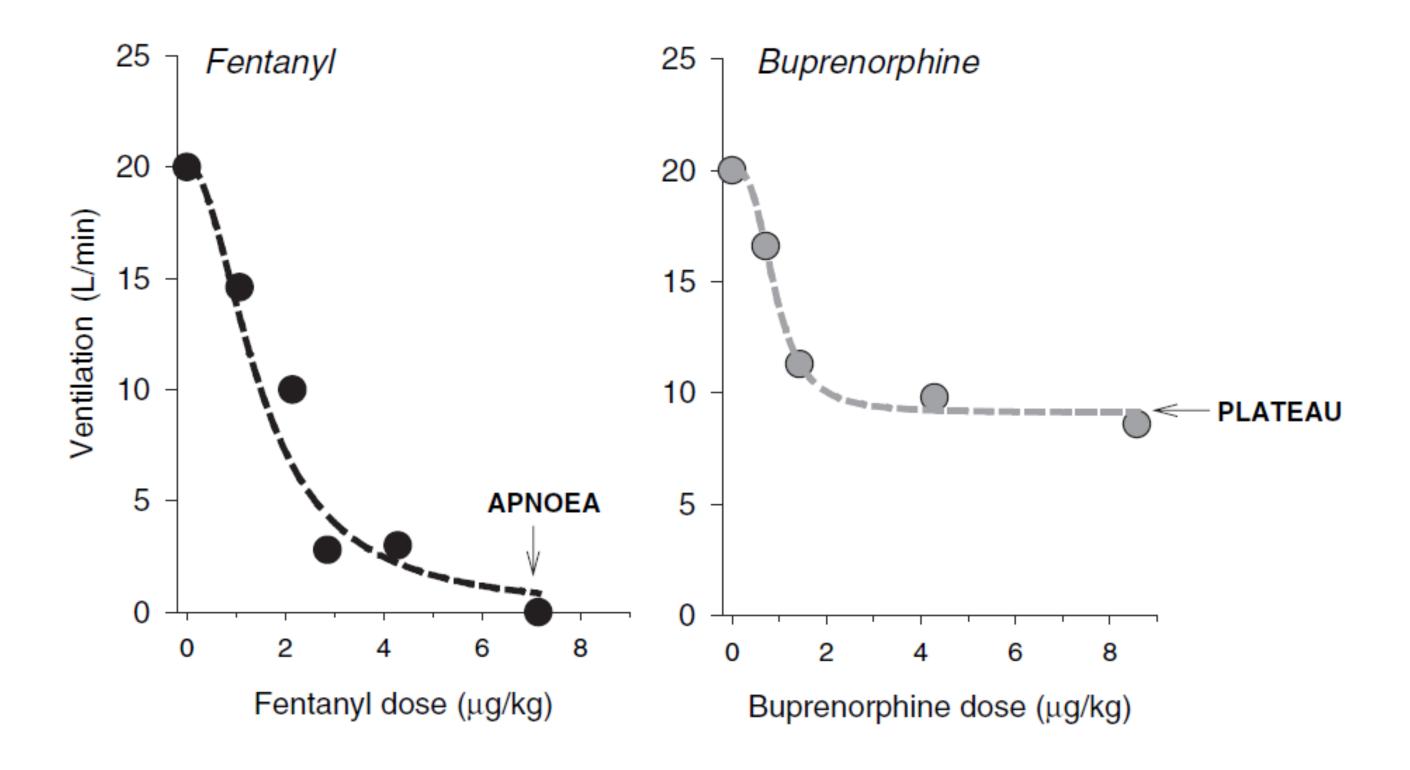
- -long duration of action
- ► -1st dose given during withdrawal







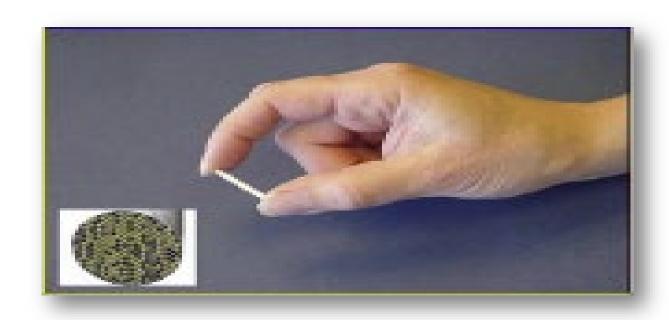
Fentanyl vs. Buprenorphine





Buprenorphine Implant: Probuphine

- Probuphine™ is an implantable formulation of buprenorphine HCL (80 mg) approved for the treatment of opioid use disorder in patients stabilized on 8 mg/day or less sublingual buprenorphine
- ► Probuphine is inserted subdermally into the inner side of the upper arm in a brief in-office procedure under local anesthetic, and provides sustained release of buprenorphine for 6 months
 - At the end of each 6-month period, Probuphine is removed in a brief, in-office procedure



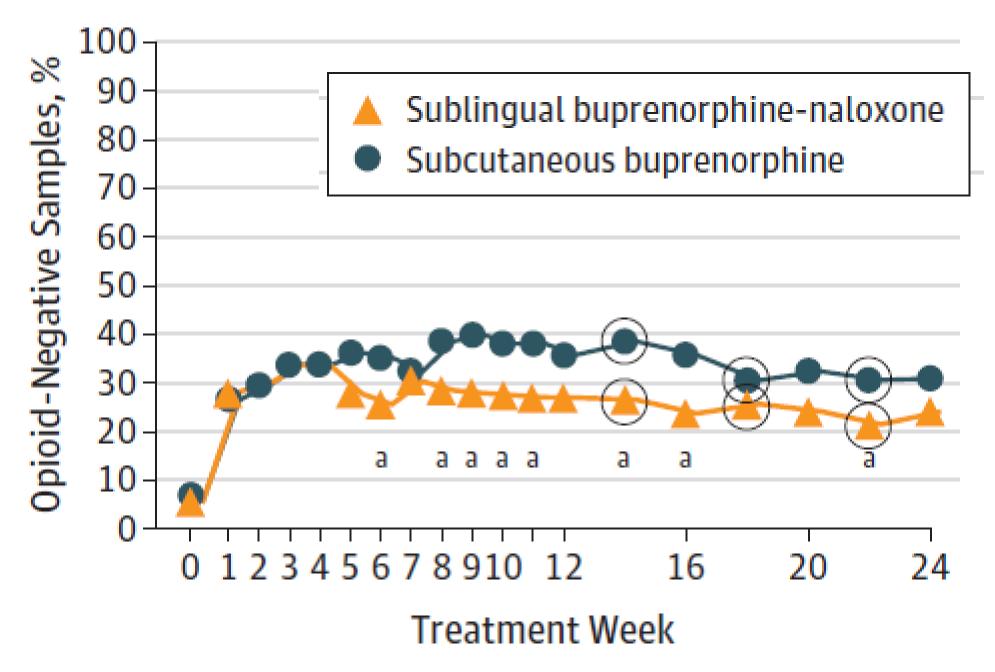


Buprenorphine Injection: Sublocade

- Sublocade is a monthly injectable formulation of buprenorphine approved in 2017 for the treatment of moderate to severe OUD in individuals who have initiated a transmucosal buprenorphine product and have been stabilized on treatment for at least seven days.
- ► The approved dosing regimen is 300 mg administered subcutaneously for the first two months, followed by maintenance doses of 100 mg/month.
- It must be prescribed as part of a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy to ensure that the product is not distributed directly to patients.



SL-BUP compared to XR-BUP



^a $P \leq .05$ per time point (using analysis of variance) between groups;

Lofwall et al., 2018



Overdose Risk Factors

- History of prior overdose
 - Release after emergency care for overdose
- Opioid use disorder
- Prescribed more than 50 mg of oral morphine equivalents daily
- Recent release from incarcerated or residential setting
- Combining opioids with other central nervous system depressants (e.g. alcohol, benzos)
- Medical conditions (e.g. pulmonary diseases)



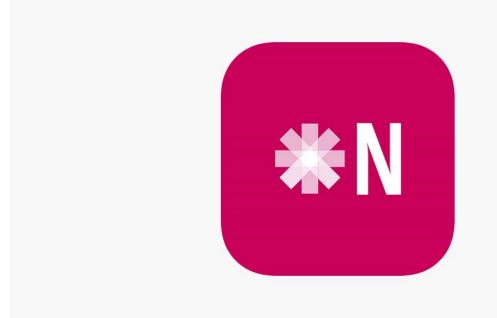


Naloxone Short-acting opioid antagonist

- ► High affinity for mu opioid receptor
- Displaces opioids from receptor
- Rapidly reverses effects of opioid overdose (minutes)
- ► Effects last 20-90 mins
- ► FDA approved for IV, SC, IM, intranasal use
- Opioid overdose-related deaths can be prevented when naloxone is administered in a timely manner.
- PrescribeToPrevent.org



Narcan Now App

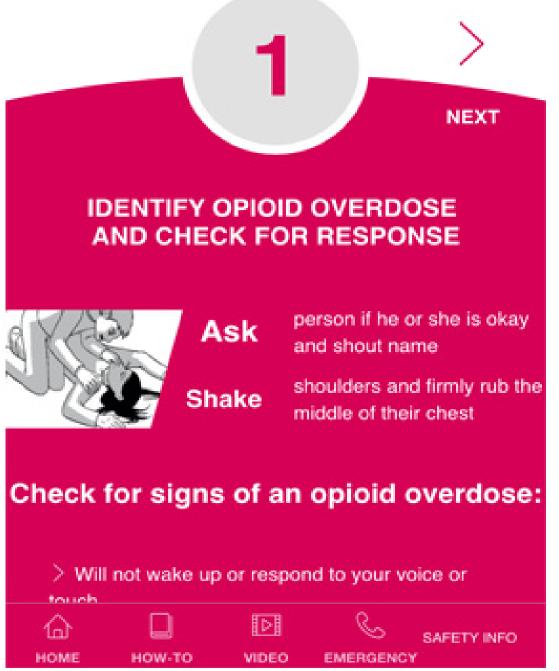




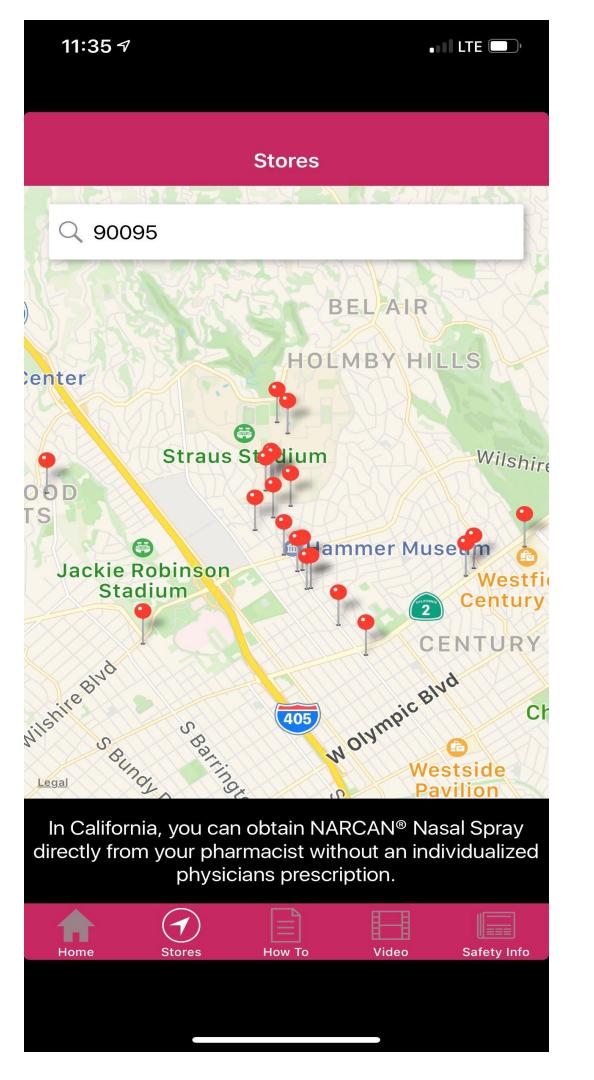










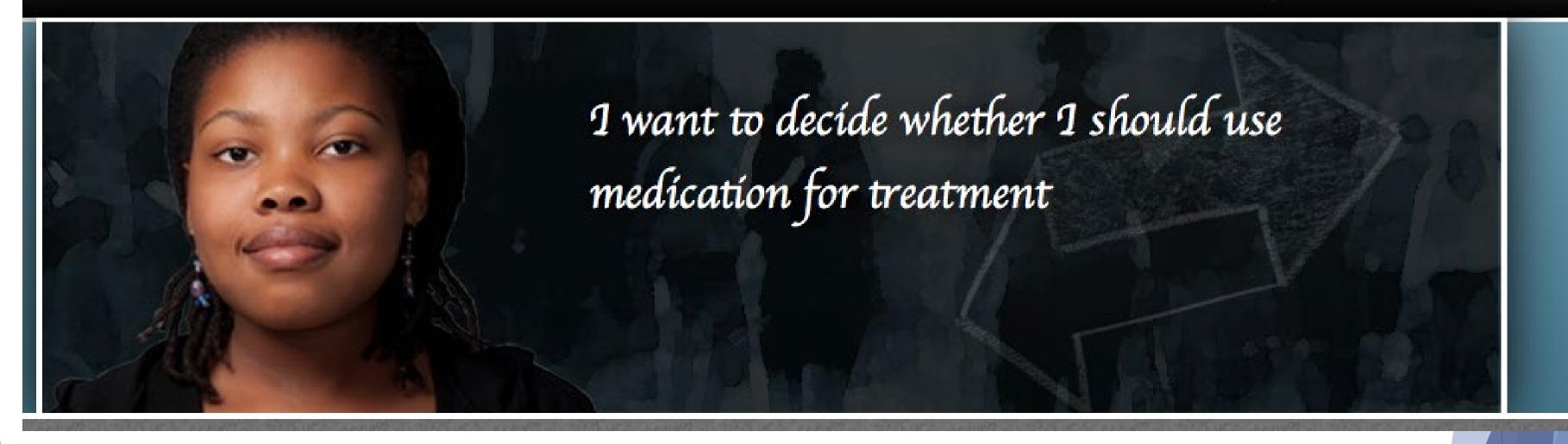




SAMHSA Decisions in Recovery Tool

Decisions in Recovery: Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

Should I start? Which do I start? How do I start? Recovery tools



https://mat-decisions-in-recovery.samhsa.gov/



Factors to Consider in Shared Decisions on Choosing Formulations - Sublingual/Buccal

- ► The most common dosage form in use
 - ► All patients must be stabilized on sublingual or buccal preparations prior to switch to injectable or implant
 - ► Can be administered at home or in the office (e.g., during office-based induction)
- For patients with limited or no insurance, the least expensive option
 - ► For patients with insurance it may be the only option
- Advantages are cost and flexibility
 - A wide range of doses can be prescribed for a few days or for 30 days with refills
- Disadvantages are the risk of diversion, the potential for drug holidays
 - Wrapper counts at each visit; Urine buprenorphine screening



Factors to Consider in Shared Decisions on Choosing Formulations - Injection

- Less commonly used because it is more recent (approved in 2017) and more logistically challenging
 - Only available from registered pharmacies, must be refrigerated, and can only be administered in the clinic setting
- In California, available at no charge to patients with Medi-Cal
- Covers a wide range of buprenorphine doses (8 to 24 mg daily)
- Advantages over films
 - No need for take medication daily (no lost prescriptions or missed doses);
 No diversion risk; Lasts for one month
- Disadvantages
 - ▶ Injection can be painful and leaves a lump that slowly dissolves over time



Factors to Consider in Shared Decisions on Choosing Formulations - Implant

- Less commonly used
 - Requires additional training (above X-waiver training) to prescribe and insert
 - ► Insertion is a surgical procedure done under sterile procedures and may be done in a separate location
- Advantages
 - ► The longest-acting dosage form 6 months
- Disadvantages
 - Only approved for patients stabilized on buprenorphine doses of 8 mg or less
 - ▶ After one insertion in each arm, transition to oral is recommended
 - Procedure to implant is straightforward, but there are risks

