

Predicting food effects of Cataflam® using the Dynamic Gastric Model (DGM)

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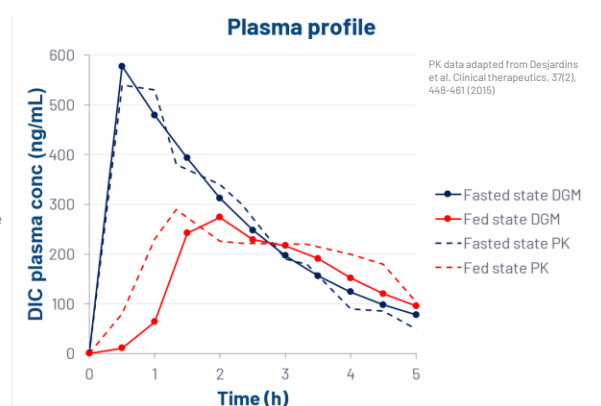
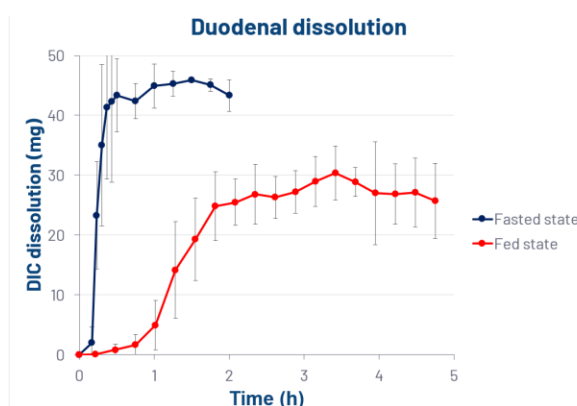
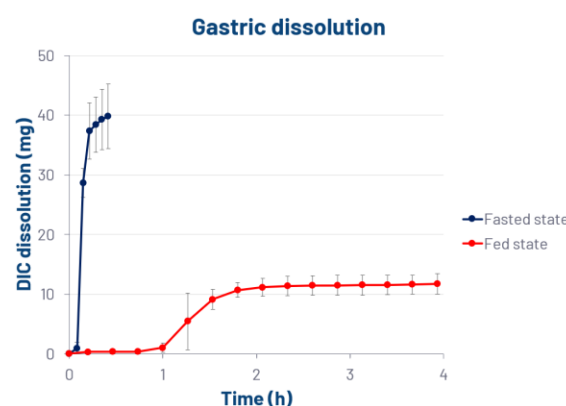
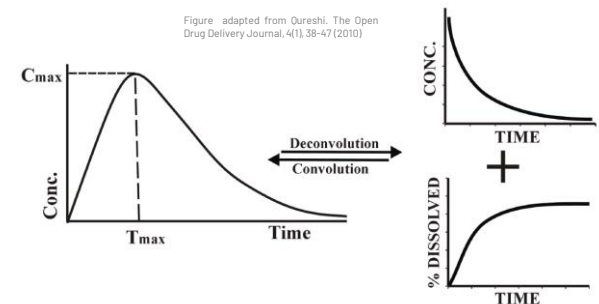
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FASTED STATE EXPERIMENTS

- One Cataflam® tablet (50 mg diclofenac potassium) added to the DGM along with 240 mL tap water
- 29 min processing time with dynamic addition of gastric acid and enzymes
- Samples of ~40 mL ejected from the DGM every 4 min
- DGM sample transferred to a duodenal module along with concentrated FaSSIF pH 6.5
- Aliquots of 1 mL taken from DGM/duodenal samples and analyzed (HPLC-UV) for dissolved drug content

FED STATE EXPERIMENTS

- High-fat FDA meal added to the DGM and after 30 min; one Cataflam® tablet along with 240 mL tap water
- 257 min processing time with dynamic addition of gastric acid and enzymes
- Samples of ~70 mL ejected from the DGM every 16 min
- DGM sample transferred to a duodenal module along with concentrated FeSSIF pH 5.8
- Aliquots of 1 mL taken from DGM/duodenal samples and analyzed (HPLC-UV) for dissolved drug content



DATA ANALYSIS

- Simple convolution of duodenal dissolution data
- Diclofenac potassium PK parameters:
 - Oral bioavailability 100%
 - Plasma half-life ($T_{1/2}$) 60 min
 - Volume of distribution (V_d) 75 L (~1 L/kg)

Moore. Clinical drug investigation, 27(3), 163-195 (2007)

RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

- The negative food effect observed for diclofenac potassium observed *in vivo* was also reflected *in vitro*
- The convoluted duodenal dissolution data was predictive of PK parameters C_{max} , T_{max} and AUC.
- The DGM-duodenal module can be used to study (food) effect of oral drug products with good predictability