

# Anakinra (Kineret®)

A Review of Pertinent Drug Information for SARS-CoV-2

**Beth Leung, PharmD, MSCI, BCPS AQID**  
**Unity Health Toronto | University of Toronto**  
**[elizabeth.leung@unityhealth.to](mailto:elizabeth.leung@unityhealth.to)**

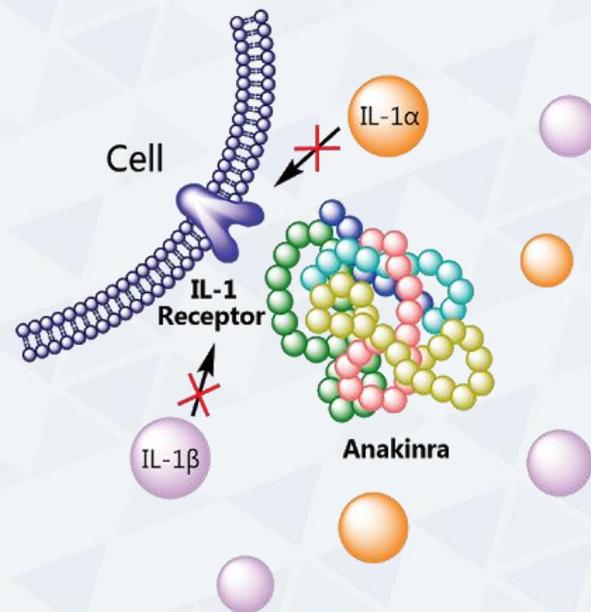


SOCIETY OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES PHARMACISTS

*Data as of April 13, 2020*

# Mechanism of Action

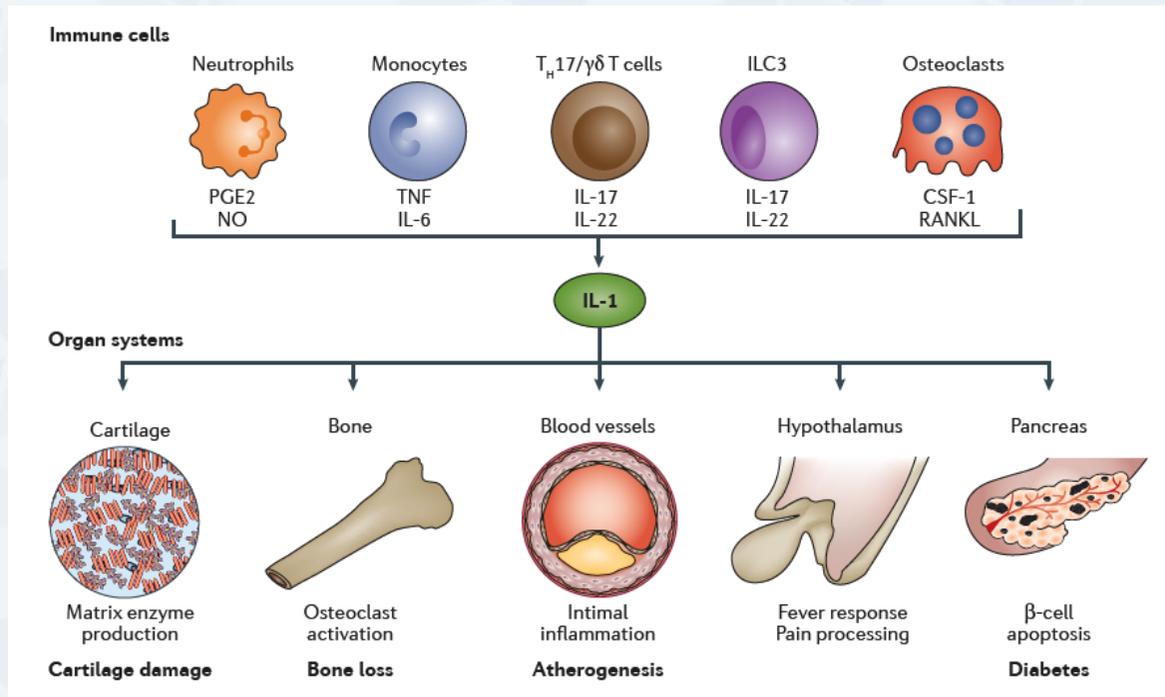
- Recombinant human interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra)
- Blocks biological activity of IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ 
  - competitively inhibits IL-1 binding to interleukin-1 type I receptor (IL-1R1)
  - binds to IL-1R1, but does not associate with IL-1 receptor accessory proteins
    - does not have agonist activity
    - does not initiate signaling events



# Mechanism of Action

## • Functions of IL-1

- IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  activated via inflammasome
- Pro-inflammatory cytokines that mediate many cellular responses
- $\uparrow$  nitric oxide, prostaglandin, adhesion molecules, histamine, thromboxane, etc.



# Mechanism of Action

- Increased serum levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines associated with pulmonary inflammation and lung damage
  - SARS, MERS-CoV
- COVID-19 patients demonstrated increased levels of cytokines, possibly related to disease severity
  - High levels of cytokines postulated to lead to activated T-helper-1 (Th1) cell response
  - ICU patients demonstrated higher cytokine levels than non-ICU
  - Also secreted Th2 cytokines that suppress inflammation (not in SARS-CoV-2)

# Dosing

- Initially approved by FDA (2001) and Health Canada (2002)
  - Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)
    - Adult: 100mg SQ q24h
  - Neonatal-Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID)
    - 8 months and older, >10kg
    - 1-2 mg/kg SQ q24h → maximum daily dose 8 mg/kg
  - Off label uses
    - Familial Mediterranean fever
    - Gout, acute flare
    - Pericarditis, recurrent

# Dosing: Special Populations

Population	Recommendation
Renal impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CrCL &lt; 30mL/min or end-stage renal disease (ESRD): adjust dosing schedule, ie. consider administering prescribed dose, but given every other day</li><li>• Hemodialysis: not dialyzable (&lt;2.5%)</li></ul>
Hepatic impairment	no dose recommendations
Pediatric	weight based dosing has been described
Pregnancy	risk/benefit to continue if no safer alternative available to control maternal disease
Breastfeeding	endogenous IL-1 Ra can be found in breastmilk
Geriatric	no dose adjustment necessary

Limited data



SOCIETY OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES PHARMACISTS

Anakinra [Package Insert]. Swedish Orphan Biovitrum AB (2018)

Lexicomp Online, Lexi-Drugs Online, Hudson, Ohio: Wolters Kluwer Clinical Drug Information, Inc.; 2020; April 7, 2020

Götestam Skorpén C, et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2016;75:795–810. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2015-208840

# Available Data: Sepsis/Septic Shock

- Phase I<sup>1</sup>
  - single dose IV, up to 10mg/kg
- Phase II in sepsis/septic shock<sup>2</sup>
  - loading dose 100mg IV, followed by 72h infusion (17, 67, or 133 mg/hr)
- Phase IIIs in sepsis/septic shock<sup>3,4</sup>
  - loading dose 100mg IV, followed by 72h infusion (1 or 2mg/kg/hr)
- No reported cases of overdose or severe toxicity attributed to drug

# Safety

- Black box warning
  - Increased incidence of serious infection
  - Allergy/hypersensitivity reaction
    - anaphylaxis, angioedema, urticaria and rash
- Contraindications
  - Hypersensitivity to *E. coli*-derived proteins, anakinra, or any component of the formulation
- Unknown risk of IL-1 blockade on malignancy development

# Adverse Drug Reactions

- **>10%:** injection site reactions, headache, vomiting, GI disturbance, arthralgias
- Infections:
  - Mostly upper respiratory and urinary tract infections
  - Serious infections (1.7% vs 1% in placebo)
    - Mainly bacterial: cellulitis, pneumonia, bone/joint
    - Higher incidence of serious infections in asthmatic patients
  - Post-marketing: rare opportunistic bacterial, fungal, mycobacterial, viral
    - All organ systems, whether receiving anakinra alone or with other immunosuppressant agents
- Neutropenia: do not initiate if  $ANC < 1 \times 10^9$
- Transient liver enzyme elevations, reports of non-infectious hepatitis

# Drug-Drug Interactions

## Immunosuppressants

- potential for additive immunosuppression
- however studied in combination with other DMARD (ie. methotrexate) for RA; risk vs benefit

## CYP450 substrates

- may decrease concentrations of CYP450 substrates
- IL-1 receptor antagonism may restore/enhance function of CYP450

## Vaccinations

- potential increased risk of live vaccines → avoid
- potential decreased response to inactivated vaccines

# Clinical Trials in Progress

Study Name	Study Interventions	Study Enrollment & Outcomes
<p>Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform Trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia (<b>REMAP-CAP</b>)</p> <p><b>Multiple countries:</b> Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Spain, UK.</p> <p>(NCT02735707 – recruiting)</p>	<p>Bayesian adaptive platform trial - multiple existing domains for CAP <a href="https://www.remapcap.org/protocol-documents">https://www.remapcap.org/protocol-documents</a></p> <p><u>COVID-19 immune modulation domain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>anakinra 300mg IV Q24h x 14 days or until extubated &gt;24h</b></li><li>• IFN-β1a 10mcg IV q24h x 6 days or until ICU discharge (whichever first)</li><li>• no immune modulation</li></ul>	<p>Target enrollment 6800 Age &gt;18 yo, ICU patients @ 90 days: all cause mortality @ 21d days: alive and ICU free days</p>

# Clinical Trials in Progress

Study Name	Study Interventions	Study Enrollment & Outcomes
Recruiting Efficacy and Safety of Emapalumab and Anakinra in Reducing Hyperinflammation and Respiratory Distress in Patients With COVID-19 Infection <b>Italy</b> (NCT04324021 – recruiting)	Phase 2/3, randomized, open-label, parallel group, 3-arm, multicentre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>anakinra 100mg IV q6h x 15 days</b></li> <li>• emapalumab IV Q3days: D1: 6mg/kg IV, D4, 7, 10, 13: 3mg/kg IV</li> <li>• standard of care</li> </ul>	Target enrollment: 54 Age 30-79 yo @ 15 days: treatment success (not requiring ventilation or ECMO)
Treatment of COVID-19 Patients With Anti-interleukin Drugs (COV-AID) <b>Belgium</b> (NCT04330638 – recruiting)	Prospective, randomized, factorial design, interventional study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>anakinra 100mg SQ x 28 days or discharge (whichever first)</b></li> <li>• siltuximab 11mg/kg IV x1 dose</li> <li>• tocilizumab 8mg/kg IV x1 (maximum 800mg)</li> <li>• anakinra + situximab</li> <li>• usual care</li> <li>• anakinra + tocilizumab</li> </ul>	Target enrollment: 342 Age 8-80 yo @ 15 days: time to clinical improvement or discharge from hospital
Cohort Multiple randomized controlled trials open-label of immune modulatory drugs and other treatments in COVID-19 patients (CORIMUNO-19) <b>France</b> (NCT04324047 / 2020-001246-18 – recruiting)	Observational: open-label, parallel group – ? no doses/durations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>anakinra IV (100mg/0.67mL syringe)</b></li> <li>• sarilumab IV (200mg syringe)</li> <li>• tocilizumab IV (20mg/mL, 20mL)</li> <li>• eculizumab IV (300mg)</li> <li>• hydroxychloroquine 200mg</li> <li>• azithromycin 250mg PO</li> <li>• standard of care</li> </ul>	Target enrollment: 500-1000 Age >18 yo @ 14 days/ICU: extubation >48h @ 14 days/Non-ICU: survival without ventilator
Efficiency in Management of Organ Dysfunction with Infection by the Novel SARS-CoV-2 Virus through a personalized immunotherapy approach (ESCAPE) <b>Greece</b> (NCT04339712 / 2020-001039-29 – ongoing)	Open label exploratory, non-randomized, non-controlled, unblinded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>anakinra 200mg IV Q8H x 7 days</b></li> <li>• tocilizumab 8mg/kg IV x1 (maximum 800mg)</li> </ul>	Target enrollment: 20 Age >18 yo @ 8 days: composite endpoint (>25% decrease in SOFA, clinical improvement of lung involvement)

# Clinical Pearls

- **Who?**
  - Criteria for use in resource-limited settings
    - Identifying and categorizing MAS, CRS (CTCAE criteria, Lee or Penn Scales, H-Score)
    - Availability and turn-around time of inflammatory biomarkers
  - Rule out latent TB – utility in critically ill patients
  - Monitor other drugs (i.e. tacrolimus)
- **What?**
  - Dosing regimens are highly variable (IV vs SQ)
- **When?**
  - Optimal timing of administration

# Summary

- Anakinra is a recombinant human IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra)
- Currently approved to treat RA and NOMID
- Since CRS/MAS may be involved in the pathogenesis of SARS-CoV-2, anakinra is under investigation for this indication
- Studied in sepsis, however no SARS-CoV2 clinical data is available
- Safety profile is similar to other immunomodulatory therapies under consideration for SARS-CoV-2
- Currently, the role of targeted immunomodulatory therapies for treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection is not well defined

# Anakinra (Kineret®)

A Review of Pertinent Drug Information for SARS-CoV-2

**Beth Leung, PharmD, MSCI, BCPS AQID**  
**Unity Health Toronto | University of Toronto**  
**[elizabeth.leung@unityhealth.to](mailto:elizabeth.leung@unityhealth.to)**



SOCIETY OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES PHARMACISTS

*Data as of April 13, 2020*