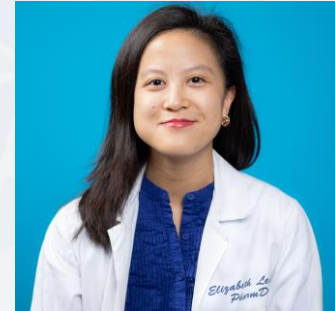


Anakinra (Kineret[®])

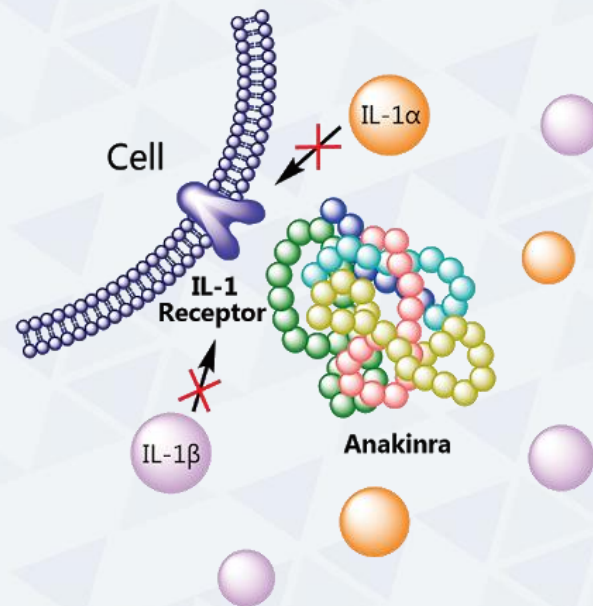
A Review of Pertinent Drug Information for SARS-CoV-2

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Mechanism of Action

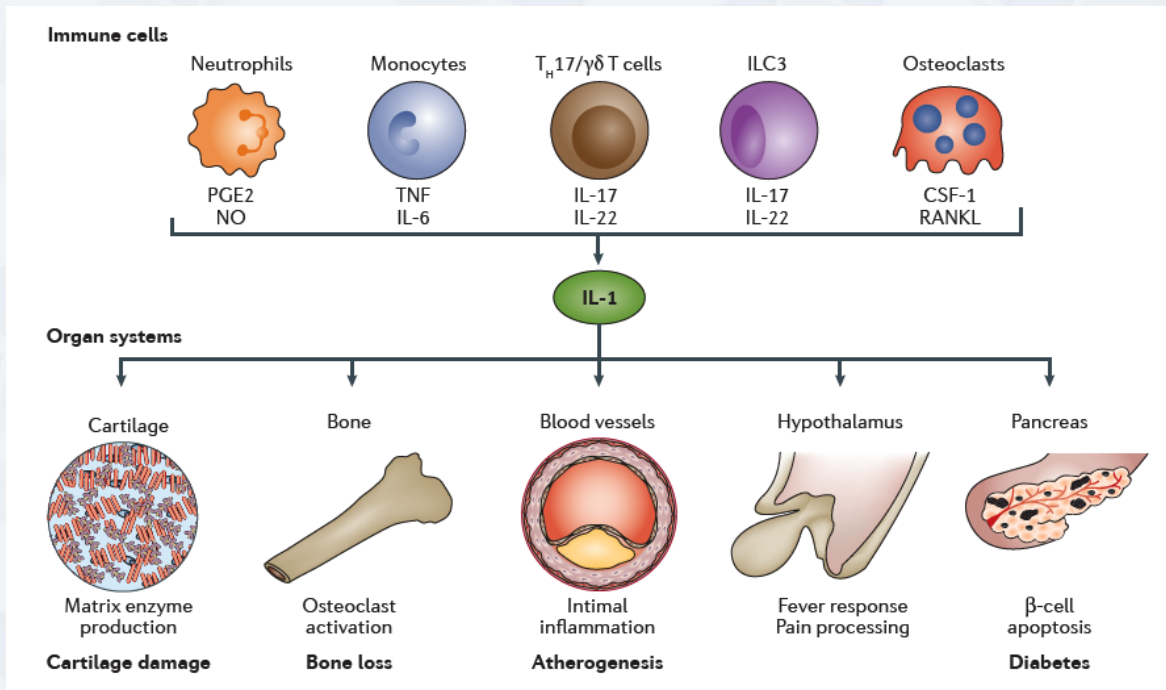
- Recombinant human interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra)
- Blocks biological activity of IL-1 α and IL-1 β
 - competitively inhibits IL-1 binding to interleukin-1 type I receptor (IL-1R1)
 - binds to IL-1R1, but does not associate with IL-1 receptor accessory proteins
 - does not have agonist activity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



Mechanism of Action

• Functions of IL-1

- IL-1 α and IL-1 β 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">• CrCL < 30mL/min or end-stage renal disease (ESRD): adjust dosing schedule, ie. consider administering prescribed dose, but given every other day• Hemodialysis: not dialyzable (<2.5%)
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



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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 I¹
 - single dose IV, up to 10mg/kg
- Phase II in sepsis/septic shock²
 - loading dose 100mg IV, followed by 72h infusion (17, 67, or 133 mg/hr)
- Phase IIIs in sepsis/septic shock^{3,4}
 - 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 (REMAP-CAP)</p> <p>Multiple countries: 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 https://www.remapcap.org/protocol-documents</p> <p><u>COVID-19 immune modulation domain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• anakinra 300mg IV Q24h x 14 days or until extubated >24h• IFN-β1a 10mcg IV q24h x 6 days or until ICU discharge (whichever first)• no immune modulation	<p>Target enrollment 6800 Age >18 yo, ICU patients @ 90 days: all cause mortality @ 21d days: alive and ICU free days</p>



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REMAP-CAP. <https://www.remapcap.org/>
More information available at: clinicaltrials.gov

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 Italy (NCT04324021 – recruiting)	Phase 2/3, randomized, open-label, parallel group, 3-arm, multicentre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anakinra 100mg IV q6h x 15 days • emapalumab IV Q3days: D1: 6mg/kg IV, D4, 7, 10, 13: 3mg/kg IV • standard of care 	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) Belgium (NCT04330638 – recruiting)	Prospective, randomized, factorial design, interventional study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anakinra 100mg SQ x 28 days or discharge (whichever first) • siltuximab 11mg/kg IV x1 dose • tocilizumab 8mg/kg IV x1 (maximum 800mg) • anakinra + situximab • usual care • anakinra + tocilizumab 	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) France (NCT04324047 / 2020-001246-18 – recruiting)	Observational: open-label, parallel group – ? no doses/durations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anakinra IV (100mg/0.67mL syringe) • sarilumab IV (200mg syringe) • tocilizumab IV (20mg/mL, 20mL) • eculizumab IV (300mg) • hydroxychloroquine 200mg • azithromycin 250mg PO • standard of care 	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) Greece (NCT04339712 / 2020-001039-29 – ongoing)	Open label exploratory, non-randomized, non-controlled, unblinded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anakinra 200mg IV Q8H x 7 days • tocilizumab 8mg/kg IV x1 (maximum 800mg) 	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

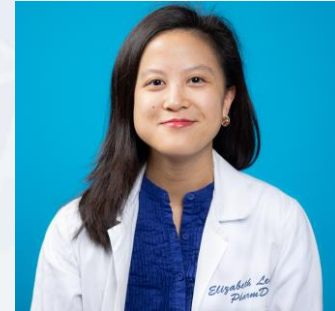
Summary

- 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

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Data as of April 13, 2020