

Moderate to Severe Pain: Novel Abuse Deterrent Formulation Technologies and Emergence of Novel Mechanisms in the Management of Pain

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Abstracts

Pain is the leading cause of disability in the US, affecting more than cancer, diabetes and heart disease combined. Current analgesics for persistent pain are relatively ineffective, are associated with significant adverse effects or abuse liability, and do not reduce pain in all treated individuals. Opioids (e.g., morphine, codeine, oxycodone) are currently one of the most potent groups of analgesics used clinically, with prescriptions increasing by 50% over the past 10 years for chronic, non-cancer pain. However, there is clear evidence that as opioid prescription rate rise, there is a corresponding increase in opioid overdose deaths, misuse and addiction. These adverse effects are attributed to the opioid agonist effects on central opioid receptors—causing dependence, tolerance, sedation, and respiratory depression.

Non-steroidal and steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have serious side effects such as gastric erosions, ulcer formation, bleeding, hypersensitivity reactions, cardiovascular toxicity, renal toxicity, and hepatotoxicity. In addition, they are also not peripherally selective thereby causing a range of central adverse effects. Over the past 20 years, most analgesic development activities have been limited to the reformulation of opioids, production of new cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitors, amine reuptake inhibitors and anticonvulsants, and introduction of topical local anesthetics—all of these act on well-established targets. A significant unmet need exists in the emergence of novel mechanism which will avoid the current NSAIDS side effects with improved efficacy. Several newer mechanisms currently being explored will have the ability to replace opioids in the treatment of acute and chronic moderate to severe pain.

Globally, pain is one of the important therapy areas with a market size of over \$50b in 2013, and is expected to grow at 10%. The recent patent expiry of Cymbalta and Lyrica

(2018) will have significant impact on the overall pain market size in the near future. However, several pipeline molecules are emerging to fill this gap.

The importance of abuse deterrent labeling in the formulations can be better understood from FDA's non-approval of oxycontin generics in 2013. The revised labeling with abuse deterrence has protected Purdue's oxycontin revenue slide from its generization.

In the wake of abusive potential of opioids drugs reported all across the US, FDA recently drafted guidance for evaluation and labeling of opioids formulations based on their ability to reduce its abusive potential (tier 1 to 4). Despite the process being in nascent stage, several specialty companies have already ventured into the development of abuse deterrent formulations to reap benefits in the near future.

Contents

1. MANAGEMENT OF PAIN

Introduction

Classification of Pain (Type and Intensity)

Treatment of chronic pain – current approach

Market Size of pain and current therapeutic options (acute, chronic pain and neuropathic pain)

Unmet medical need and market opportunities

Overview of Marketed drugs for moderate to severe pain and neuropathic pain

Advantages and Limitations of non-opioid drugs and overview of marketed drugs

Necessity for non-opiate treatment –Drug abuse and tolerance

2. FDA SCHEDULE FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND ADVANTAGE OF SCHEDULE III OVER II

3. FDA GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSE DETERRENT FORMULATIONS

4. ABUSE DETERRENT TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS EMPLOYED IN MARKETED DRUGS AND PIPELINE

a. AVERSION

b. IMPEDE

c. DETERx

d. PODRAS

e. IntelliPaste

f. nPODDDS

g. INTAC

h. ORADUR

i. Implantable pump for intrathecal delivery

j. OPTIGEL Lock

k. Small molecule delivery

l. Bio-MD-prodrugs platform

m. Ligand activated Therapy (LAT)

n. NOBUSE

o. ORADUR

p. EGALET

- q. Inspirion delivery Technologies
- r. Intellitab Technology
- s. Trigger lock platform –Micropump
- t. Fenrock
- u. Smart Patch PNS system

5. PIPELINE ANALYSIS OF NOVEL TECHNOLOGIES AND NEW MECHANISMS IN PAIN MANAGEMENT

- a. Multi-day formulation of Tramadol
- b. Bio-MD Platform
- c. Angiotension II antagonist
- d. Anti-NGF
- e. Ligand Activate Therapy
- f. Nav1. 7 inhibitor
- g. GPCR –Dimer Screen Technology
- h. CB agonist
- i. Peptide Therapeutics (conopeptide)
- j. TRPV1 antagonist
- k. Fentanyl based therapy formulation modification (micro and nano tab)
- l. Oromucosal delivery
- m. Opioid alternatives (dexmedetomidine)
- n. Steroidal intraarticular injection
- o. TrkA receptor antagonist

6. LATE STAGE PIPELINE DEVELOPMENTS IN NEUROPATHIC PAIN

- a. Cebranopadol
- b. Mirogabalin
- c. CNV-2197944
- d. Sativex
- e. Once daily pregabalin
- f. Topical clonidine gel
- g. Topical ketamine and amitraline
- h. Eladur
- i. GRC-17536
- j. DWP05195
- 7. FDA Perspective on Abuse deterrent formulations (Opioids)

COMPANIES MENTIONED:

AbbVie
AcelRx
Acorda Therapeutics
Actavis
Acura Pharma
Altus formulations
Amorsa Therapeutics
AstraZeneca
BioDelivery Sciences International Inc
Cara Therapeutics
Catalent
Charleston
Collegium Pharma
Convergence
Daiichi
Daewoong
Depomed
Durect
Egalet
Eli Lilly
Elite Pharma
Endo
Flamel Technologies
Flexion Therapeutics
Glenmark
Grunenthal
Immune Pharmaceuticals
Impax Pharmaceuticals
Inspirion Delivery technologies
Intelli Pharmaceuticals
Johnson and Johnson
KemPharm
Kineta
Kunwha Pharmaceutical
Medallion Therapeutics
Nektar
Orbis Biosciences

Orexo
Pain Therapeutics
Pfizer
Purdue
Recro
Relmada Therapeutics
Signature Therapeutics
Spinifex pharma
SPR Therapeutics
Teikoku
Teva
Trevena Inc
Tris Pharma
Valeant
Xenon Pharma
XenoPort

Tables

TABLES:

Table-1: US Pain Market Size

Table-2: Classification Based on Intensity of Pain

Table-3: Marketed Fentanyl Dosage Forms (Us): Transdermal Patches, Buccal And Sublingual Tablets And Films For Pain Relief

Table-4: Commonly Used Opioids For Pain Management

Table-5: Marketed Drugs for Neuropathic Pain

Table-6: Drug Enforcement Authority (DEA) Controlled Substances Schedule Criteria

Table-7: Summary of Controlled Substances Act requirements

Table-8: Common Non-Opioids – Acetaminophen and NSAIDs

Table-9: Benefits of Sublingual Microtablets vs. IV morphine Patient Controlled Analgesia

CHARTS:

Chart -1: Classification of Pain

Chart-2: Pain Relief Ladder -WHO

Chart-3: Neuropathic Pain market size and projection through 2020

Chart-4: Global Healthcare Market Expenditure through 2018: Therapy Class

Chart-5: Global NME (2008-12) Availability in 2013

Chart-6: Death Rates from Prescription opioids overdose in the US

Chart-7: DETERx Multiparticulate system

Chart-8: PF614: Prodrug of Oxycodone (ER Oxycodone)

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