Safety of HTX-011 in Patients ≥65 Years Old as Part of a Postoperative Multimodal Analgesia Regimen

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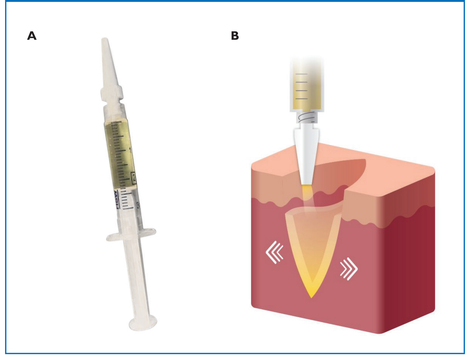
INTRODUCTION

- Elderly adults (≥65 years old) undergo surgery more frequently than any other age group and management of postoperative pain in this population can be challenging[1]
  - Elderly adults are at a higher risk of adverse effects including opioid-related adverse events (ORAEs) and complications from nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)[1,2]
- HTX-011 is a dual-acting local anesthetic formulation comprising bupivacaine and low-dose meloxicam in an extended-release polymer that allows for simultaneous diffusion of active ingredients over 72 hours[3,4] (**Figure 1**)
  - Meloxicam reduces surgery-related inflammation, thereby normalizing the local pH and resulting in enhanced penetration of bupivacaine into the nerve[5]
  - As HTX-011 is applied directly to the surgical site, the low dose of meloxicam is not expected to increase NSAID-related adverse events
- HTX-011 demonstrated superior postoperative pain management, reduced opioid use, and had a safety profile comparable to saline placebo and bupivacaine hydrochloride (HCl) in randomized, controlled Phase 3 and Phase 2b studies in patients undergoing bunionectomy, herniorrhaphy, and total knee arthroplasty (TKA)[3,4,6]
- HTX-011 has also demonstrated effective pain management and limited opioid use as the foundation of a scheduled, NSAID-containing non-opioid multimodal analgesia (MMA) regimen[3,4,7,8]

OBJECTIVE

- The objective was to evaluate the safety of HTX-011, with or without an NSAID-containing non-opioid MMA regimen, in elderly patients ≥65 years of age undergoing bunionectomy, herniorrhaphy, or TKA

Figure 1. HTX-011 Is Administered Without a Needle. (A) HTX-011 is a clear, pale yellow, viscous liquid intended for single-dose application; (B) HTX-011 is instilled into the surgical site and surrounding tissues prior to wound closure.



METHODS

- Data for this analysis was obtained from 3 randomized, placebo- and active-controlled studies of HTX-011 alone[3,4,6] and 4 single-arm follow-on studies of HTX-011 as the foundation of a scheduled NSAID-containing non-opioid MMA regimen[7,8]
  - Patients ≥65 years old were included in this subpopulation analysis
- Patients underwent primary unilateral metatarsal bunionectomy with osteotomy, open inguinal herniorrhaphy with mesh placement, or primary unilateral TKA
  - Patients with a known or suspected history of drug abuse or daily use of opioids for ≥7 consecutive days within the previous 6 months were excluded
- In all studies, a single dose of HTX-011 was administered via needle-free application into the surgical site prior to wound closure; postoperative MMA varied across studies (**Table 1**)

Table 1. HTX-011 and MMA Regimens in Single-Arm Follow-On Studies

	Bunionectomy	Herniorrhaphy	TKA
HTX-011 Dose	≤60 mg/1.8 mg	300 mg/9 mg	400 mg/12 mg
Registry Number(s)	NCT03718039	NCT03695367, NCT03907176	NCT03974932
Scheduled Preoperative MMA		• PO APAP 1000 mg • PO ibuprofen 400 mg[a]	• PO APAP 1000 mg, PO celecoxib 200 mg, PO pregabalin 300 mg
Scheduled Postoperative MMA	• PO ibuprofen 600 mg every 6 hours through 72 hours • PO APAP 1000 mg every 6 hours through 72 hours	• PO ibuprofen 600 mg every 6 hours through 72 hours or 5 days – A cohort of patients also received one intraoperative dose of IV ketorolac 30 mg[b] • PO APAP 1000 mg every 6 hours through 72 hours or 5 days	• PO celecoxib 200 mg every 12 hours through 72 hours, followed by PO ibuprofen 600 mg every 6 hours for the next 4 days • PO APAP 1000 mg every 8 hours through 72 hours, followed by PO APAP 1000 mg every 6 hours for the next 4 days • PO acetylsalicylic acid 325 mg twice a day through 72 hours (for DVT prophylaxis)

APAP, acetaminophen; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; IV, intravenous; PO, orally administered; TKA, total knee arthroplasty.
[a]Ibuprofen included in NCT03907176 only.
[b]15 mg for patients aged ≥65 years, serum creatinine >1.5, and/or weight <50 kg.

- Safety analyses included adverse events, vital signs, laboratory parameters, physical examinations, wound healing assessment, and assessment for potential local anesthetic systemic toxicity (LAST) events
  - Symptoms that could be attributed to LAST, ORAEs, or NSAIDs were assessed based on prespecified adverse event preferred terms

RESULTS

- A total of 166 HTX-011-treated patients ≥65 years of age were included in this analysis; 88 received HTX-011 alone and 78 received HTX-011 as the foundation of a NSAID-containing non-opioid MMA regimen
- Baseline characteristics were similar between studies (**Table 2**)

Table 2. Baseline Characteristics

	Randomized Controlled Studies HTX-011				Single-Arm Follow-on Studies HTX-011 + MMA			
	HTX-011 60 mg/1.8 mg N = 24	HTX-011 300 mg/9 mg N = 15	HTX-011 400 mg/12 mg N = 49	HTX-011 Pooled N = 88	HTX-011 ≤60 mg/1.8 mg N = 2	HTX-011 300 mg/9 mg N = 33	HTX-011 400 mg/12 mg N = 43	HTX-011 + MMA Pooled N = 78
Age, mean (SD)	68.8 (3.59)	72.8 (5.39)	71.5 (5.08)	71.0 (4.94)	68.0 (2.83)	69.9 (4.61)	72.8 (5.36)	71.5 (5.20)
Sex								
Female, n (%)	19 (79.2)	2 (13.3)	21 (42.9)	42 (47.7)	2 (100)	12 (36.4)	25 (58.1)	39 (50.0)
Male, n (%)	5 (20.8)	13 (86.7)	28 (57.1)	46 (52.3)	0	21 (63.6)	18 (41.9)	39 (50.0)
Race, n (%)								
Asian	2 (8.3)	0	0	2 (2.3)	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	2 (4.1)	2 (2.3)	0	6 (18.2)	6 (14.0)	12 (15.4)
White	22 (91.7)	15 (100)	47 (95.9)	84 (95.5)	2 (100)	27 (81.8)	37 (86.0)	66 (84.6)
BMI (kg/m^2), mean (SD)	28.3 (4.82)	26.3 (4.95)	30.6 (4.90)	29.2 (5.12)	27.3 (8.35)	29.4 (5.07)	29.9 (3.69)	29.6 (4.38)

BMI, body mass index; MMA, multimodal analgesia; SD, standard deviation.

HTX-011 Was Well Tolerated With or Without an NSAID-Containing Non-opioid MMA Regimen

- Overall, patients receiving HTX-011 with a scheduled MMA regimen did not experience an increase in adverse events compared with patients receiving HTX-011 alone (**Table 3**)
- Acetaminophen 1000 mg every 6 hours was well tolerated in this population
- Review of vital signs, laboratory parameters, and physical examinations did not reveal any safety concerns

Table 3. Summary of Adverse Events in Patients ≥65 Years Old

	Randomized Controlled Studies HTX-011				Single-Arm Follow-on Studies HTX-011 + MMA			
Adverse events, n (%)	HTX-011 60 mg/1.8 mg N = 24	HTX-011 300 mg/9 mg N = 15	HTX-011 400 mg/12 mg N = 49	HTX-011 Pooled N = 88	HTX-011 ≤60 mg/1.8 mg N = 2	HTX-011 300 mg/9 mg N = 33	HTX-011 400 mg/12 mg N = 43	HTX-011 + MMA Pooled N = 78
Any AE	21 (87.5)	15 (100)	46 (93.9)	82 (93.2)	0 (0)	24 (72.7)	33 (76.7)	57 (73.1)
Severe AE	0 (0)	1 (6.7)	3 (6.1)	4 (4.5)	0 (0)	2 (6.1)	0 (0)	2 (2.6)
Serious AE	1 (4.2)	1 (6.7)	3 (6.1)	5 (5.7)	0	0	2 (4.7)	2 (2.6)
AEs leading to study withdrawal	0	0	2 (4.1)	2 (2.3)	0	0	0	0
Opioid-related AE[a]	10 (41.7)	3 (20.0)	36 (73.5)	49 (55.7)	0 (0)	19 (57.6)	22 (51.2)	41 (52.6)
Local inflammatory AE	8 (33.3)	2 (13.3)	4 (8.2)	14 (15.9)	0 (0)	6 (18.2)	1 (2.3)	7 (9.0)
Potential LAST-related AE[b]	8 (3.33)	3 (20.0)	11 (22.4)	22 (25.0)	0 (0)	3 (9.1)	9 (20.9)	12 (15.4)

AE, adverse event; MMA, multimodal analgesia; LAST, local anesthetic systemic toxicity.
[a]Opioid-related AEs were prespecified as nausea, vomiting, constipation, pruritus, pruritus generalized, somnolence, respiratory depression, and urinary retention.
[b]Potential LAST-related AEs were identified using a custom list of preferred terms relating to abnormal cardiac or neurologic signs and symptoms potentially associated with LAST.

HTX-011 With NSAID-Containing MMA Did Not Increase NSAID-Related Toxicity

- The addition of a scheduled, postoperative NSAID-containing non-opioid MMA regimen did not increase NSAID-related adverse events (**Table 4**)
- The most common NSAID-related adverse events were hypertension, pyrexia, and peripheral edema

Table 4. Incidence of NSAID-Related Adverse Events (>5% in Any Treatment Group)

	Randomized Controlled Studies HTX-011				Single-Arm Follow-on Studies HTX-011 + MMA			
NSAID-related AE, n (%)[a]	HTX-011 60 mg/1.8 mg N = 24	HTX-011 300 mg/9 mg N = 15	HTX-011 400 mg/12 mg N = 49	HTX-011 Pooled N = 88	HTX-011 ≤60 mg/1.8 mg N = 2	HTX-011 300 mg/9 mg N = 33	HTX-011 400 mg/12 mg N = 43	HTX-011 + MMA Pooled N = 78
Any NSAID-related AE	5 (20.8)	1 (6.7)	26 (53.1)	32 (36.4)	0	8 (24.2)	8 (18.6)	16 (20.5)
Edema peripheral	1 (4.2)	0	0	1 (1.1)	0	4 (12.1)	0	4 (5.1)
Erythema	2 (8.3)	0	2 (4.1)	4 (4.5)	0	1 (3.0)	0	1 (1.3)
Hepatic enzyme increased	0	1 (6.7)	0	1 (1.1)	0	0	0	0
Hypertension	0	0	6 (12.2)	6 (6.8)	0	0	3 (7.0)	3 (3.8)
Hypotension	0	0	4 (8.2)	4 (4.5)	0	2 (6.1)	0	2 (2.6)
Pruritis	1 (4.2)	0	3 (6.1)	4 (4.5)	0	0	0	0
Pruritis generalized	0	0	3 (6.1)	3 (3.4)	0	0	0	0
Pyrexia	0	0	5 (10.2)	5 (5.7)	0	0	0	0

AE, adverse event; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; SMQ, standardized MedDRA query.
[a]NSAID-related AEs were identified using a customized NSAID-related SMQ list based on Essex MN, et al.[9]

HTX-011 Did Not Impair Wound Healing in Elderly Patients

- More than 95% of patients ≥65 years old had normal wound healing across treatment groups in herniorrhaphy and TKA studies, as assessed via the Southampton Wound Scoring System
- In bunionectomy studies, incidence of any abnormal wound healing was 5/8 (62.5%) with saline placebo, 9/24 (37.5%) with HTX-011, and 4/16 (25%) with bupivacaine HCl in the randomized controlled studies and 0/2 (0%) in the HTX-011+MMA follow on study, as assessed using a custom list of preferred terms (**Table 5**)

Table 5. Wound Healing in Patients ≥65 Years Old in Bunionectomy Studies

	Randomized Controlled Bunionectomy Study			Single-Arm Follow-on Bunionectomy Study
Wound Healing at Day 42, n (%)[a]	HTX-011 60 mg/1.8 mg n = 24	Saline placebo n = 8	Bupivacaine HCl 50 mL n = 16	HTX-011 + MMA ≤60 mg/1.8 mg n = 2
Any abnormal healing	9 (37.5)	5 (62.5)	4 (25.0)	0
Bruising	1 (4.2)	0	0	0
Erythema	4 (16.7)	2 (25.0)	1 (6.3)	0
Edema	8 (33.3)	5 (62.5)	4 (25.0)	0
Heat	2 (8.3)	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0
Cellulitis	0	0	0	0
Delayed healing	2 (8.3)[b]	0	0	0
Dehiscence	0	0	0	0

HCl, hydrochloride; MMA, multimodal analgesia.
[a]Wound healing was assessed according to a custom list of preferred terms.
[b]Both cases of delayed healing were mild/moderate and considered unlikely to be related to study drug.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- HTX-011 was well tolerated in the elderly, either used alone or as the foundation of a scheduled NSAID-containing non-opioid MMA regimen
- In the elderly, the incidence of adverse events, including NSAID-related adverse events, was not increased when HTX-011 was used in combination with NSAID-containing MMA compared to patients receiving HTX-011 alone
- These data support the safety of HTX-011 in combination with NSAID-containing non-opioid MMA in the elderly population

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Funding for this research was provided by Heron Therapeutics, Inc. (San Diego, CA, USA). Medical writing assistance was provided by ApotheCom (San Diego, CA, USA) and funded by Heron Therapeutics, Inc.

Presented at the Annual Regional Anesthesiology and Acute Pain Management Medicine Meeting; Lake Buena Vista, FL or virtual, May 13-15, 2021.