

Building and evaluation of a PBPK model for Itraconazole in healthy adults

Version	2.0-OSP12.3
based on <i>Model Snapshot and Evaluation Plan</i>	https://github.com/Open-Systems-Pharmacology/Itraconazole-Model/releases/tag/v2.0
OSP Version	12.3
Qualification Framework Version	3.7

This evaluation report and the corresponding PK-Sim project file are filed at:

<https://github.com/Open-Systems-Pharmacology/OSP-PBPK-Model-Library/>

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1 Introduction

Itraconazole is a triazole agent prescribed for the treatment of fungal infections. It is predominantly metabolized by CYP3A4, resulting in the sequential formation of several metabolites, starting with the major metabolite hydroxy-itraconazole, followed by keto-itraconazole and N-desalkyl-itraconazole. All three metabolites are further metabolized by CYP3A4 and parent and metabolites are reported to competitively inhibit CYP3A4 ([Isoherranen 2004](#)). Therefore, the metabolites inhibit their own formation and itraconazole inhibits further conversion of its metabolites by CYP3A4. Itraconazole has been proposed as one of the most appropriate CYP3A4 inhibitors for clinical DDI studies, to replace the currently no longer recommended CYP3A4 inhibitor drug ketoconazole.

The herein presented model represents an update of the itraconazole model published by Hanke *et al.* ([Hanke 2018](#)). The model was originally established using various clinical studies, covering a dosing range from 100 to 200 mg in different formulations (solution and capsules), administered under fasted conditions or together with food. Although the plasma concentrations of keto-itraconazole and N-desalkyl-itraconazole are lower than those of itraconazole and hydroxy-itraconazole, N-desalkyl-itraconazole is reported to be a very potent inhibitor *in vitro*, and integration of the two further metabolites into the model with their inhibitory effects enabled the description of the strong non-linearity and plasma accumulation of itraconazole. The model applies sequential metabolism of itraconazole to hydroxy-itraconazole to keto-itraconazole to N-desalkyl-itraconazole by CYP3A4, including competitive inhibition of CYP3A4 by the parent drug and all three metabolites, and glomerular filtration. Competitive inhibition of P-gp was included for itraconazole.

In comparison to the published version by Hanke *et al.* 2018 ([Hanke 2018](#)), the dissolution and solubility has been optimized and updated for the administration of itraconazole capsules in fasted state (by integrating additional data ([Jalava 1997](#)) into the optimization routine).

2 Methods

2.1 Modeling Strategy

The general concept of building a PBPK model has previously been described by Kuepfer et al. ([Kuepfer 2016](#)). Relevant information on anthropometric (height, weight) and physiological parameters (e.g. blood flows, organ volumes, binding protein concentrations, hematocrit, cardiac output) in adults was gathered from the literature and has been previously published ([Willmann 2007](#)). The information was incorporated into PK-Sim® and was used as default values for the simulations in adults.

The applied activity and variability of plasma proteins and active processes that are integrated into PK-Sim® are described in the publicly available PK-Sim® Ontogeny Database Version 7.3 ([PK-Sim Ontogeny Database Version 7.3](#)) or otherwise referenced for the specific process.

First, a mean model including sequential metabolism of itraconazole to hydroxy-itraconazole to keto-itraconazole to N-desalkyl-itraconazole by CYP3A4 was built using clinical data from single dose and multiple dose studies with intravenous and oral administration (solution, fasted state) of itraconazole. Hereby, competitive inhibition of CYP3A4 was considered for all four compounds. The mean PBPK model was developed using a typical European individual. The relative tissue-specific expressions of enzymes predominantly being involved in the metabolism of midazolam (CYP3A4) were considered.

A specific set of parameters (see below) was optimized using the Parameter Identification module provided in PK-Sim®. Structural model selection was mainly guided by visual inspection of the resulting description of data and biological plausibility.

Once the appropriate structural model was identified, additional parameters for different administration states (*solution fed*, *capsule fasted* and *capsule fed* versus the reference state *solution fasted*) were empirically optimized. Clinical data suggest that the bioavailability of itraconazole is enhanced when an oral solution is given in the fasted state compared to fed state ([Van de Welde 1996](#), [Barone 1998a](#)). In contrast, a meal significantly enhances the amount of itraconazole absorbed after administrations of capsules (in comparison to fasted state administrations of capsules) ([Barone 1993a](#)). To reflect these observations, relevant parameters, in particular solubility and those describing dissolution kinetics (of capsules), were assumed to be variable between these four scenarios and were independently identified using the Parameter Identification module provided in PK-Sim®.

Details about compound properties (physicochemical, *in vitro* and clinical) can be found in [Section 2.2](#).

Details about the structural model and its parameters can be found in [Section 2.3](#).

2.2 Data

2.2.1 In vitro and physicochemical data

A literature search was performed to collect available information on physicochemical properties of itraconazole and metabolites. The obtained information from literature is summarized in the table below and was used for model building. Note that not all parameters were used in the final model. A list of final model parameters is provided below in later sections.

Itraconazole

Parameter	Unit	Value	Source	Description
MW	g/mol	705.633	DrugBank DB01167	Molecular weight
$pK_{a,base}$		3.7	Heykants 1989	acid dissociation constant of conjugate acid; compound type: base
Solubility (pH)	mg/L	8.0 (6.5)	Taupitz 2013	Solubility in FaSSIF (fasted state simulated intestinal fluid)
logP		5.66	Heykants 1989	Partition coefficient between octanol and water
fu	%	0.2	Heykants 1989	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	0.2	Riccardi 2015	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	1.58	Ishigam 2001	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	3.6	Templeton 2008	Fraction unbound in plasma
V_{max} , K_m CYP3A4	pmol/min/nmol, nmol/L	270 3.9	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 supersomes Michaelis-Menten kinetics
K_i CYP3A4	nmol/L	1.3	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 inhibition constant
K_i P-gp	nmol/L	8.0	Shityakov 2014	P-gp inhibition constant

Hydroxy-itraconazole

Parameter	Unit	Value	Source	Description
MW	g/mol	721.633	DrugBank DBMET00374	Molecular weight
logP		4.5	PubChem CID 108222	Partition coefficient between octanol and water, computed by XLogP3 3.0
fu	%	0.5	Templeton 2008	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	1.7	Riccardi 2015	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	2.12	Chen 2016	Fraction unbound in plasma
$V_{\max}$, K_m CYP3A4	pmol/min/nmol, nmol/L	543 27	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 supersomes Michaelis-Menten kinetics
K_i CYP3A4	nmol/L	14.4	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 inhibition constant

Keto-itraconazole

Parameter	Unit	Value	Source	Description
MW	g/mol	719.617	PubChem CID 53865186	Molecular weight
logP		4.5	PubChem CID 53865186	Partition coefficient between octanol and water, computed by XLogP3 3.0
fu	%	1.0	Riccardi 2015	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	5.3	Templeton 2008	Fraction unbound in plasma
$V_{\max}$, K_m CYP3A4	pmol/min/nmol, nmol/L	86.9 1.4	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 supersomes Michaelis-Menten kinetics
IC_{50} CYP3A4 [†]	nmol/L	7.0	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 inhibition constant for half maximal inhibitory concentration at constant substrate concentration

[†] The IC_{50} values was converted to a K_i value via Cheng-Prusoff equation ([Chen 1973](#)) with a substrate (*midazolam*) concentration of 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and an assumed substrate (*midazolam*) K_m value of 2.73 $\mu\text{mol/L}$: **5.12 nmol/L**

N-Desalkyl-itraconazole

Parameter	Unit	Value	Source	Description
MW	g/mol	649.527	PubChem CID 53789808	Molecular weight
logP		4.2	PubChem CID 53789808	Partition coefficient between octanol and water, computed by XLogP3 3.0
fu	%	1.1	Riccardi 2015	Fraction unbound in plasma
	%	1.2	Templeton 2008	Fraction unbound in plasma
IC ₅₀ CYP3A4 [†]	nmol/L	0.44	Isoherranen 2004	CYP3A4 inhibition constant for half maximal inhibitory concentration at constant substrate concentration

[†] The IC₅₀ values was converted to a K_i value via Cheng-Prusoff equation ([Chen 1973](#)) with a substrate (*midazolam*) concentration of 1 µmol/L and an assumed substrate (*midazolam*) K_m value of 2.73 µmol/L: **0.32 nmol/L**

2.2.2 Clinical data

A literature search was performed to collect available clinical data on itraconazole and its metabolites in adults. The itraconazole model was built and verified using various clinical studies, covering a dosing range of 100 to 200 mg with different formulations (solution vs. capsule), administered under fasting conditions or together with food.

The following dosing senarios were simulated and compared to respective data:

Route	Formulation	Food state	Dose [mg]	Dosing	PK Data	Used for†	Reference
iv	-	-	100	SD	Itraconazole	mv	Heykants 1989
			200	OD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbb	Mouton 2006
po	solution	fasted	100	SD	Itraconazole	mbb	Van de Velde 1996
					Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbb	Van Peer 1989
				OD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr. Keto-Itr. N-Desalkyl-Itr.	mbb	Templeton 2008
			200	OD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbb	Barone 1998a
		fed	100	SD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbe	Van de Velde 1996
					Itraconazole	mbe	Heykants 1989
			200	SD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbe	Barone 1998b
				OD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbe	Barone 1998a
	capsule	fasted	100	SD	Itraconazole	mbe	Van Peer 1989
				BID	Itraconazole	mv	Kivistö 1997
			200	SD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbe	Barone 1993
					Itraconazole	mv	Neuvonen 1996
				OD	Itraconazole	mbe	Jalava 1997
					Itraconazole	mbe	Oikkola 1994
					Itraconazole	mv	Varhe 1994
		fed	100	SD	Itraconazole	mbe	Van Peer 1989
				OD	Itraconazole	mbe	Van Peer 1989

Route	Formulation	Food state	Dose [mg]	Dosing	PK Data	Used for [†]	Reference
					Itraconazole	mv	Hardin 1988
			200	SD	Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbe	Barone 1993
					Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mbe	Barone 1998b
					Itraconazole	mv	Neuvonen 1996
			200	OD	Itraconazole	mv	Hardin 1988
				BID	Itraconazole	mbe	Barone 1993
					Itraconazole Hydroxy-Itr.	mv	Hardin 1988

[†] *mbb* model building basic: used to inform the basic model parameters (see [Section 2.3.5](#)); *mbe* model building extended: used to inform solubility and, if applicable, formulation-dependent parameters only (see [Section 2.3.5](#)); *mv* model verification only

2.3 Model Parameters and Assumptions

2.3.1 Absorption

Clinical data suggest that the bioavailability of itraconazole is enhanced when an oral solution is given in the fasted state compared to fed state ([Van de Welde 1996](#), [Barone 1998a](#)). In contrast, a meal significantly enhances the amount of itraconazole absorbed after administrations of capsules (in comparison to fasted state administrations of capsules) ([Barone 1993a](#)). Thus, four different scenarios can be identified: *solution fasted*, *solution fed*, *capsule fasted* and *capsule fed*. The *solution fasted* scenario was considered to be the reference scenario.

Herein, the model parameter `Specific intestinal permeability` was optimized to best match clinical data (see [Section 2.3.5](#)). The default solubility was assumed to be the measured value in FaSSIF (fasted state simulated intestinal fluid; see [Section 2.2.1](#)).

In a next step, the solubility was optimized for the *solution fed* scenario (in comparison to *solution fasted*).

Then, for the scenarios *capsule fasted* and *capsule fed*, solubility and the dissolution rate of the capsules (implemented via an empirical Weibull dissolution) were optimized.

The results of the optimization can be found in [Section 2.3.5](#).

2.3.2 Distribution

Various values for the fraction unbound of itraconazole have been reported in literature, ranging from 0.2 to 3.6% (see [Section 2.2.1](#)). For this model, the final value was optimized within this range to best match observed clinical data (see [Section 2.3.5](#)). For the metabolites, the measured values reported by Riccardi *et al.* ([Riccardi 2015](#)) were incorporated into the model. It was assumed that the major binding partner is albumin.

No pK_a values were reported for the three metabolites. Here, it was assumed that the metabolites are similar to the parent drug and the reported basic pK_a value of 3.7 was applied (see also [Section 2.2.1](#)).

An important parameter influencing the resulting volume of distribution is lipophilicity. The reported experimental or predicted logP values served as starting values for the four compounds. Finally, the model parameters `Lipophilicity` were optimized to match best clinical data (see also [Section 2.3.5](#)).

After testing the available organ-plasma partition coefficient and cell permeability calculation methods built in PK-Sim®, observed clinical data was best described by choosing the partition coefficient calculation by `Rodgers and Rowland` and cellular permeability calculation by `PK-Sim Standard` for itraconazole and its metabolites.

2.3.3 Metabolism and Elimination

Metabolic pathways via CYP3A4 were implemented in the model via Michaelis-Menten kinetics for all four compounds. If available, *in vitro* determined unbound K_m values ([Isoherranen 2004](#)) served as starting values. Respective k_{cat} values were optimized to best match clinical data (see also [Section 2.3.5](#)).

The CYP3A4 expression profile is based on high-sensitivity real-time RT-PCR ([Nishimura 2013](#)). Absolute tissue-specific concentrations were obtained by considering the respective absolute concentration in the liver. The PK-Sim® Ontogeny Database Version 7.3 provides a default value for CYP3A4 reference concentration in the liver (compare [Rodrigues 1999](#) and assume 40 mg protein per gram liver).

Additionally, for all four compounds a renal clearance (assumed to be driven by glomerular filtration) was implemented.

2.3.4 DDI Parameters

The following subsections describe the model input for DDI-related parameters, i.e. inhibition of certain enzymes and transporters, for which itraconazole may act in a perpetrator role. Verification of these model parameters and linked processes in combination with sensitive CYP3A4 / P-gp substrates is not evaluated in this report. Applications are assessed in specific use cases and reported elsewhere. Note, however, that the competitive CYP3A4 inhibition of the four compounds results in inhibition of metabolite formation (of hydroxy-itraconazole, keto-itraconazole, N-desalkyl-itraconazole) and the metabolism of N-desalkyl-itraconazole. This effectively contributes to the PK non-linearity of itraconazole and its metabolites, especially after multiple doses.

CYP3A4 inhibition

In vitro determined unbound K_i values for itraconazole and hydroxy-itraconazole ([Isoherranen 2004](#)) served directly as model input (see [Section 2.2.1](#)).

In vitro determined unbound IC_{50} values for keto-itraconazole and N-desalkyl-itraconazol ([Isoherranen 2004](#)) were converted to K_i values via the Cheng-Prusoff equation ([Chen 1973](#)) with a substrate (*midazolam*) concentration of 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and an assumed substrate (*midazolam*) K_m value of 2.73 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (see [Section 2.2.1](#)).

P-gp inhibition

An *in vitro* determined K_i values for itraconazole ([Shityakov 2014](#)) served directly as model input (see [Section 2.2.1](#)).

2.3.5 Automated Parameter Identification

This is the result of the final parameter identification for the basic model:

Compound	Model Parameter	Optimized Value	Unit
Itraconazole	Lipophilicity	4.62	Log Units
	Specific intestinal permeability	5.33E-05	dm/min
	Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	0.6	%
	K_m (CYP3A4)	2.07	nmol/L
	k_{cat} (CYP3A4)	0.040	1/min
Hydroxy-Itr.	Lipophilicity	3.72	Log Units
	Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	1.7 FIXED (see Section 2.2.1)	%
	K_m (CYP3A4)	4.17	nmol/L
	k_{cat} (CYP3A4)	0.020	1/min
Keto-Itr.	Lipophilicity	4.21	Log Units
	Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	1.0 FIXED (see Section 2.2.1)	%
	K_m (CYP3A4)	2.22	nmol/L
	k_{cat} (CYP3A4)	0.393	1/min
N-Desalkyl-Itr.	Lipophilicity	5.18	Log Units
	Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	1.1 FIXED (see Section 2.2.1)	%
	K_m (CYP3A4)	0.63	nmol/L
	k_{cat} (CYP3A4)	0.061	1/min

This is the result of the final parameter identification for the solubility and, in case of capsule administrations, the dissolution parameters of an empirical Weibull function according to the different administration scenarios of itraconazole:

Scenario	Model Parameter	Optimized Value	Unit
Solution fasted	Solubility at reference pH	8.0 FIXED (see Section 2.2.1)	mg/L
Solution fed	Solubility at reference pH	1.58	mg/L
Capsule fasted	Solubility at reference pH	0.97	mg/L
	Dissolution time (50% dissolved)	406	min
	Dissolution shape	1.43	
Capsule fed	Solubility at reference pH	0.70	mg/L
	Dissolution time (50% dissolved)	139	min
	Dissolution shape	0.82	

3 Results and Discussion

The PBPK model for itraconazole was developed and verified with clinical pharmacokinetic data.

The model was built and evaluated covering data from various clinical studies, covering a dosing range of 100 to 200 mg in different formulations (solution vs. capsule), administered under fasting conditions or together with food.

The model quantifies metabolism via CYP3A4 and inhibition of CYP3A4.

The next sections show:

1. the final model input parameters for the building blocks: [Section 3.1](#).
2. the overall goodness of fit: [Section 3.2](#).
3. simulated vs. observed concentration-time profiles for the clinical studies used for model building and for model verification: [Section 3.3](#).

3.1 Final input parameters

The compound parameter values of the final PBPK model are illustrated below.

Compound: Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin	Alternative	Default
Solubility at reference pH	8 mg/l	Publication-Taupitz et al. 2013	Solution fasted (Taupitz et al. 2013)	True
Reference pH	6.5	Publication-Taupitz et al. 2013	Solution fasted (Taupitz et al. 2013)	True
Solubility at reference pH	1.58 mg/l		Solution fed	False
Reference pH	6.5		Solution fed	False
Solubility at reference pH	0.9728307177 mg/l	Parameter Identification-Parameter Identification-Value updated from 'Capsule fasted' on 2019-05-15 12:25	Capsule fasted	False
Reference pH	6.5		Capsule fasted	False
Solubility at reference pH	0.7 mg/l		Capsule fed	False
Reference pH	6.5		Capsule fed	False
Lipophilicity	4.624 Log Units	Parameter Identification-Fit	Fit	True
Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	0.6016197247 %		Templeton, 2008	True
Specific intestinal permeability (transcellular)	5.3261558344E-05 dm/min	Parameter Identification-Fit	Fit	True
Cl	2			
Is small molecule	Yes			
Molecular weight	705.633 g/mol			
Plasma protein binding partner	Albumin			

Calculation methods

Name	Value
Partition coefficients	Rodgers and Rowland
Cellular permeabilities	PK-Sim Standard

Processes

Metabolizing Enzyme: CYP3A4-Isoherranen 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Metabolite: Hydroxy-Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
In vitro Vmax/recombinant enzyme	0.27 pmol/min/pmol rec. enzyme	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
Km	2.0688492598 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
kcat	0.0402937875 1/min	Unknown

Systemic Process: Glomerular Filtration-GFR

Species: Human

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
GFR fraction	1	Publication-Isoherranen 2004

Inhibition: CYP3A4-Isoherranen, 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	1.3 nmol/l	Parameter Identification-Isoherranen, 2004

Inhibition: ABCB1-Shityakov 2014

Molecule: ABCB1

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	0.008 µmol/l	Publication-Shityakov 2014

Compound: Hydroxy-Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin	Alternative	Default
Solubility at reference pH	1 mg/l		No value available	True
Reference pH	7		No value available	True
Lipophilicity	3.718 Log Units		Fit	True
Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	1.7 %	Publication-Templeton, 2008	Templeton, 2008	True
Cl	2			
Is small molecule	Yes			
Molecular weight	721.633 g/mol			
Plasma protein binding partner	Albumin			

Calculation methods

Name	Value
Partition coefficients	Rodgers and Rowland
Cellular permeabilities	PK-Sim Standard

Processes

Metabolizing Enzyme: CYP3A4-Isoherranen 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Metabolite: Keto-Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
In vitro Vmax/recombinant enzyme	0.543 nmol/min/pmol rec. enzyme	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
Km	4.1716224833 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
kcat	0.0203370845 1/min	Unknown

Systemic Process: Glomerular Filtration-GFR

Species: Human

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
GFR fraction	1	Publication-Isoherranen, 2004

Inhibition: CYP3A4-Isoherranen, 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	14.4 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen, 2004

Inhibition: OATP1B1-Tuerk 2019

Molecule: OATP1B1

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	0.0177818488 µmol/l	Parameter Identification-Parameter Identification

Inhibition: OATP1B3-Tuerk 2019

Molecule: OATP1B3

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	0.0111606334 µmol/l	Parameter Identification-Parameter Identification

Compound: Keto-Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin	Alternative	Default
Solubility at reference pH	1 mg/l		No value available	True
Reference pH	7		No value available	True
Lipophilicity	4.2109086248 Log Units		Fit	True
Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	1 %	Publication-Templeton, 2008	Templeton, 2008	True
Cl	2			
Is small molecule	Yes			
Molecular weight	719.617 g/mol			
Plasma protein binding partner	Albumin			

Calculation methods

Name	Value
Partition coefficients	Rodgers and Rowland
Cellular permeabilities	PK-Sim Standard

Processes

Metabolizing Enzyme: CYP3A4-Isoherranen 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Metabolite: N-desalkyl-Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
In vitro Vmax/recombinant enzyme	0.0869 pmol/min/pmol rec. enzyme	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
Km	2.2214874285 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
kcat	0.3933927416 1/min	Unknown

Systemic Process: Glomerular Filtration-GFR

Species: Human

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
GFR fraction	1	Publication-Isoherranen 2004

Inhibition: CYP3A4-Isoherranen, 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	5.12 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen 2004

Compound: N-desalkyl-Itraconazole

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin	Alternative	Default
Solubility at reference pH	1 mg/l		No value available	True
Reference pH	7		No value available	True
Lipophilicity	5.1837535822 Log Units		Fit	True
Fraction unbound (plasma, reference value)	1.1 %	Publication-Templeton, 2008	Templeton, 2008	True
Cl	2			
Is small molecule	Yes			
Molecular weight	649.527 g/mol			
Plasma protein binding partner	Albumin			

Calculation methods

Name	Value
Partition coefficients	Rodgers and Rowland
Cellular permeabilities	PK-Sim Standard

Processes

Metabolizing Enzyme: CYP3A4-Isoherranen 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
In vitro Vmax/recombinant enzyme	0 nmol/min/pmol rec. enzyme	
Km	0.6284266369 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen 2004
kcat	0.0605873508 1/min	Unknown

Systemic Process: Glomerular Filtration-GFR

Species: Human

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
GFR fraction	1	Publication-Isoherranen 2004

Inhibition: CYP3A4-Isoherranen, 2004

Molecule: CYP3A4

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Ki	0.32 nmol/l	Publication-Isoherranen, 2004

Formulation: Capsule fasted

Type: Weibull

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Dissolution time (50% dissolved)	406.3001802552 min	Parameter Identification-Parameter Identification-Value updated from 'Capsule fasted' on 2019-05-15 12:25
Lag time	0 min	
Dissolution shape	1.4297720052	Parameter Identification-Parameter Identification-Value updated from 'Capsule fasted' on 2019-05-15 12:25
Use as suspension	Yes	

Formulation: Capsule fed

Type: Weibull

Parameters

Name	Value	Value Origin
Dissolution time (50% dissolved)	138.95 min	
Lag time	0 min	
Dissolution shape	0.82	
Use as suspension	Yes	

3.2 Diagnostics Plots

Below you find the goodness-of-fit visual diagnostic plots for the PBPK model performance of all data used presented in [Section 2.2.2](#).

The plot show observed versus simulated plasma concentration and second weighted residuals versus time for itraconazole, hydroxy-itraconazole, keto-itraconazole and N-desalkyl-itraconazole.

Table 3-1: GMFE for Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Group	GMFE
Itraconazole iv	1.29
Itraconazole po capsule fasted	1.74
Itraconazole po capsule fed	1.57
Itraconazole po solution fasted	1.54
Itraconazole po solution fed	1.46
All	1.54

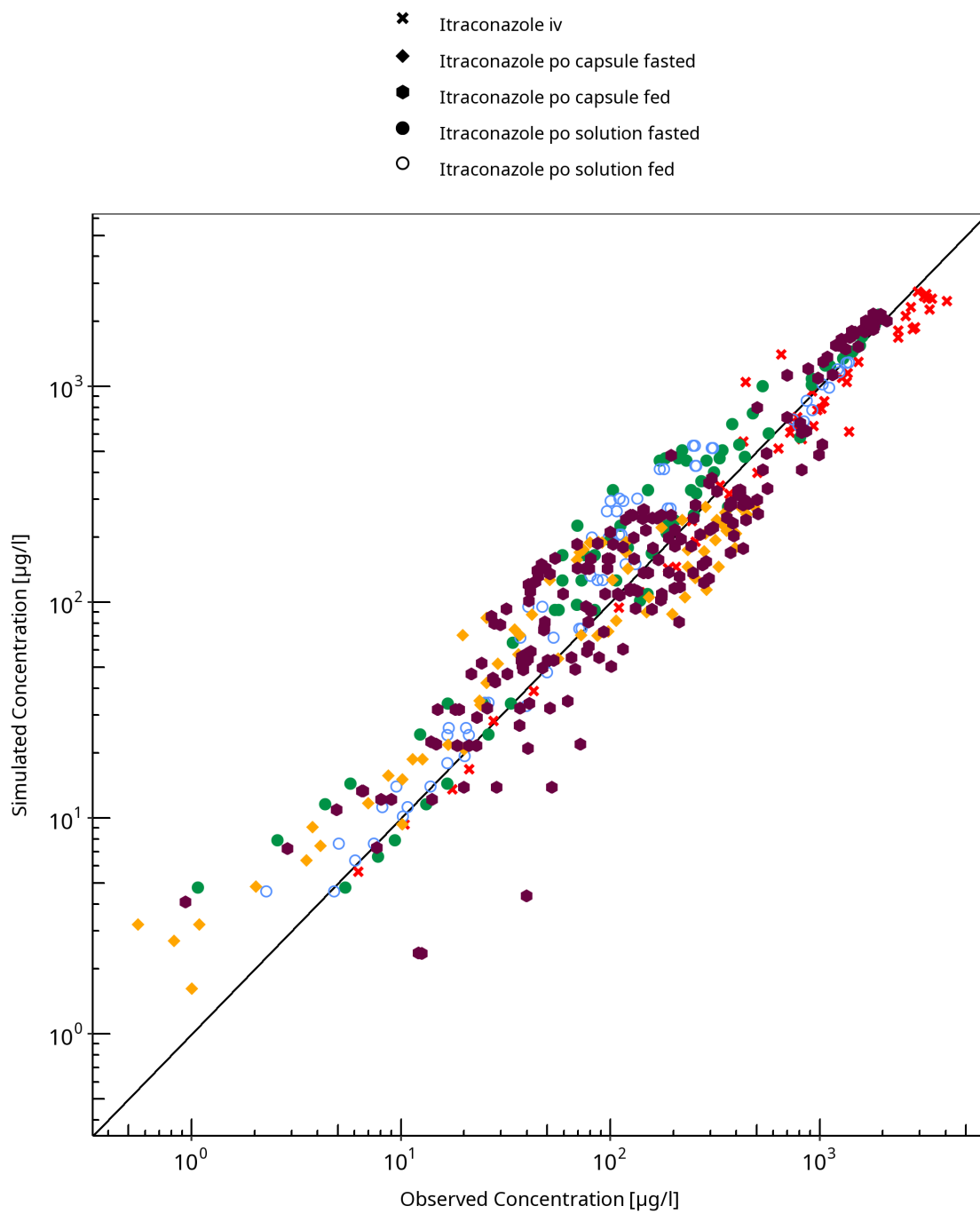


Figure 3-1: Itraconazole concentration in plasma

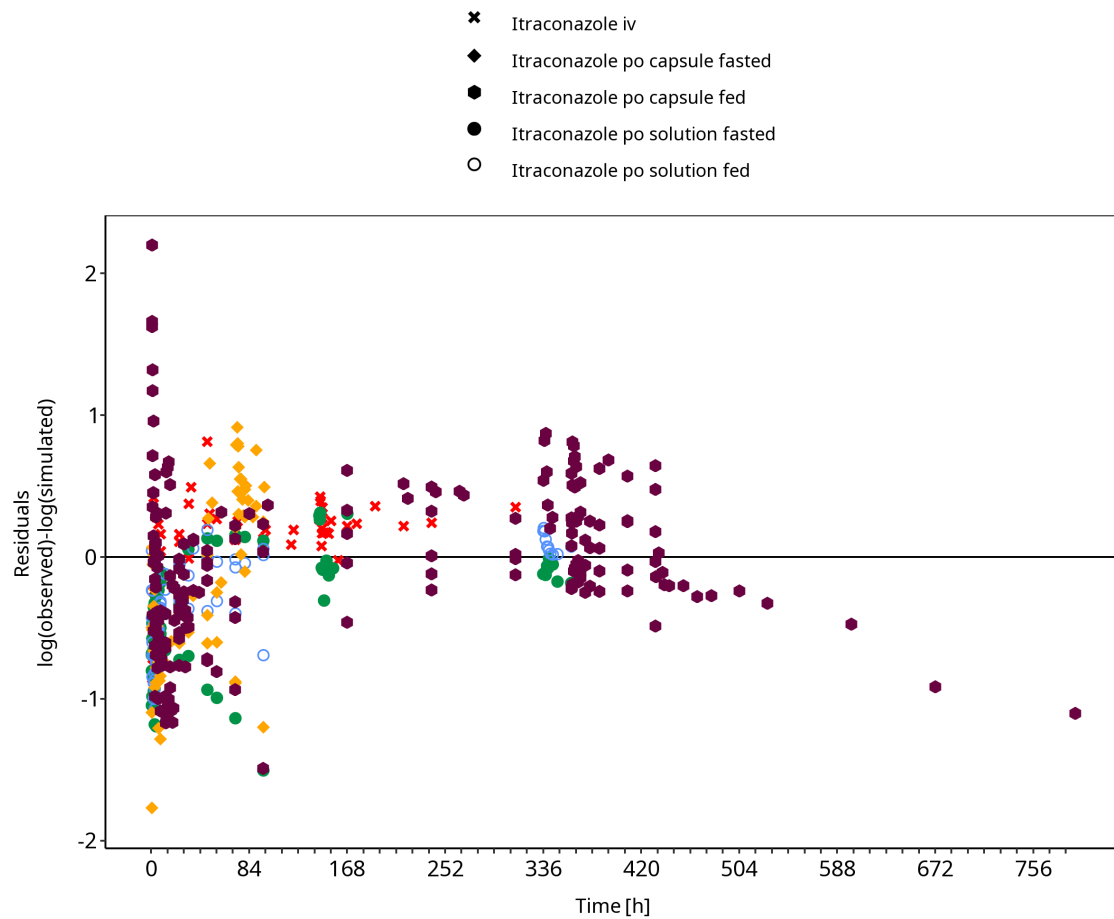


Figure 3-2: Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Table 3-2: GMFE for Hydroxy-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Group	GMFE
Itraconazole iv	1.21
Itraconazole po capsule fasted	1.68
Itraconazole po capsule fed	1.95
Itraconazole po solution fasted	1.38
Itraconazole po solution fed	1.48
All	1.50

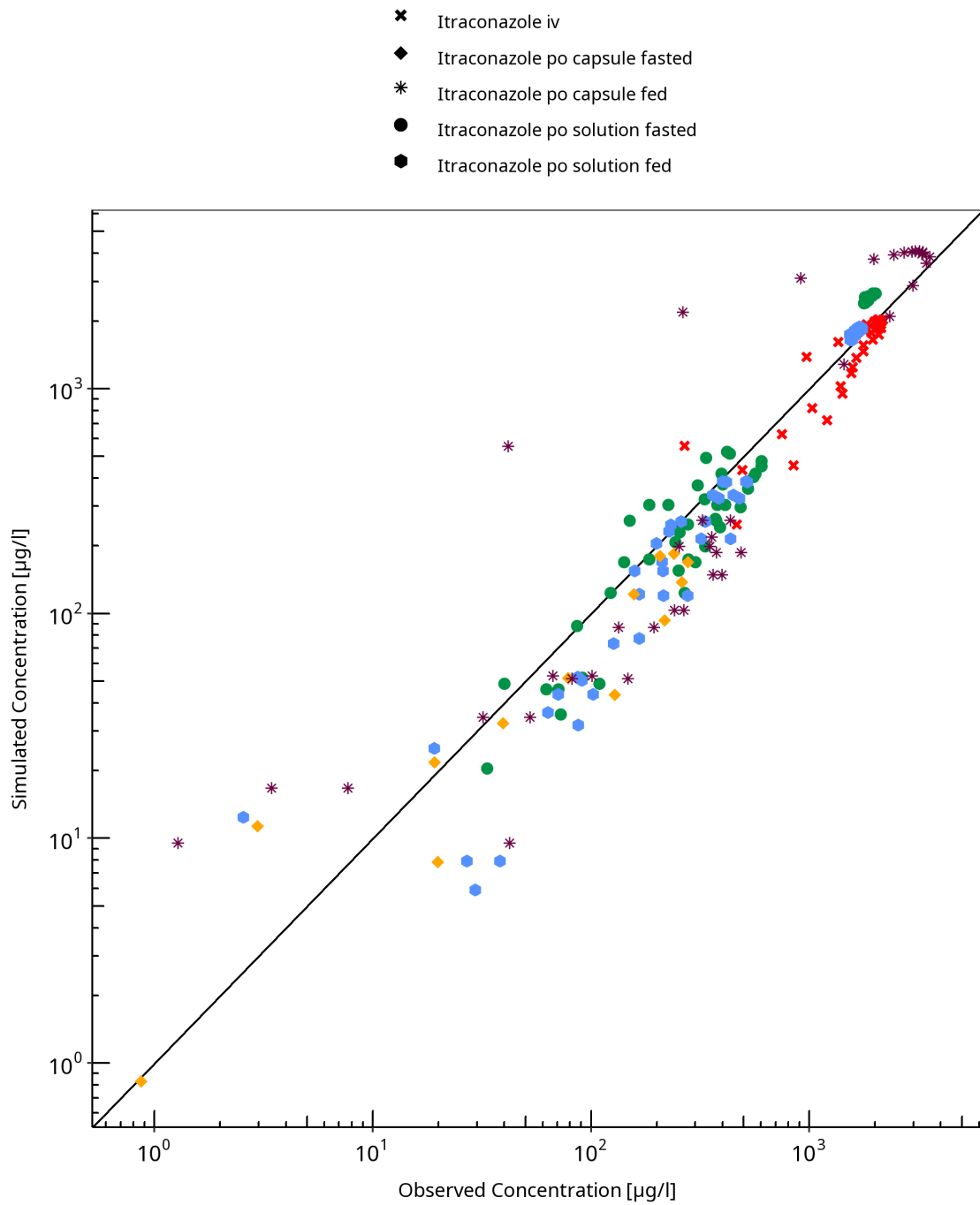


Figure 3-3: Hydroxy-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

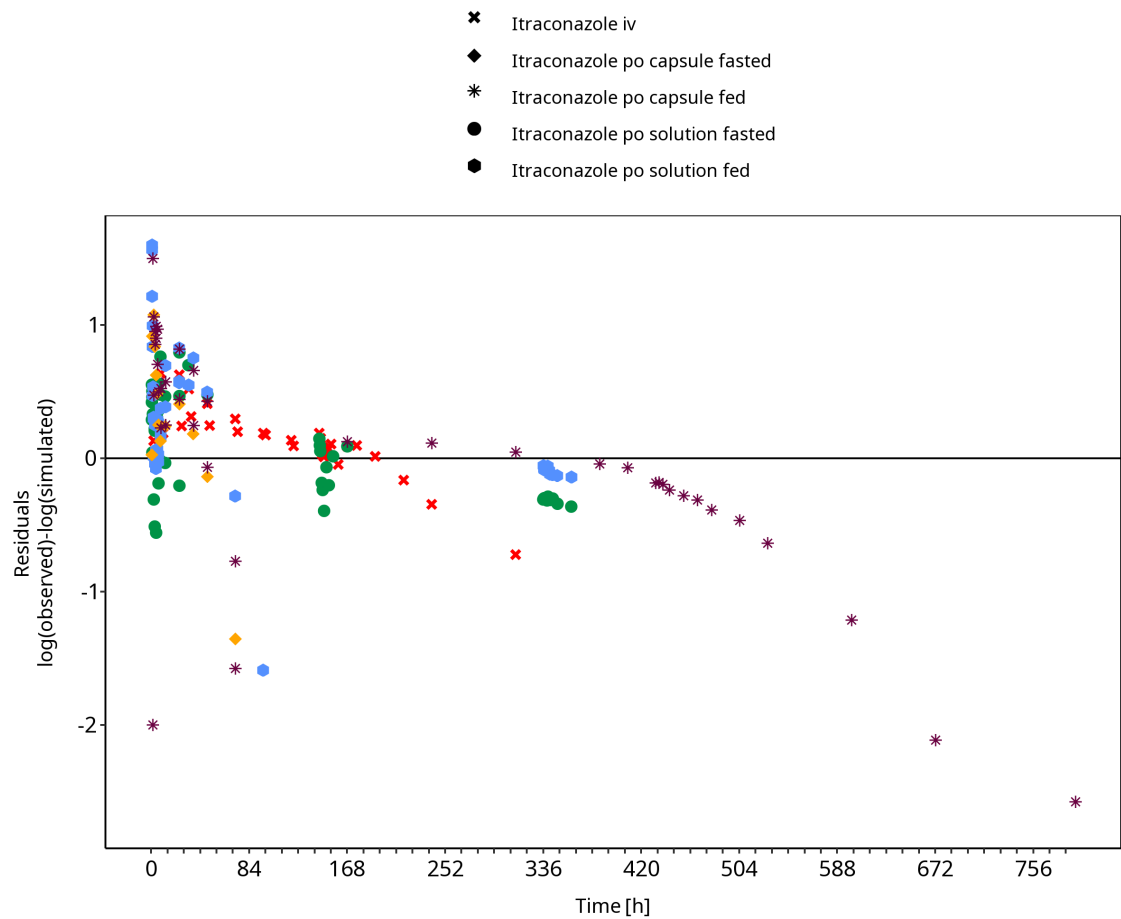


Figure 3-4: Hydroxy-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Table 3-3: GMFE for Keto-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Group	GMFE
Itraconazole po solution fasted	1.66

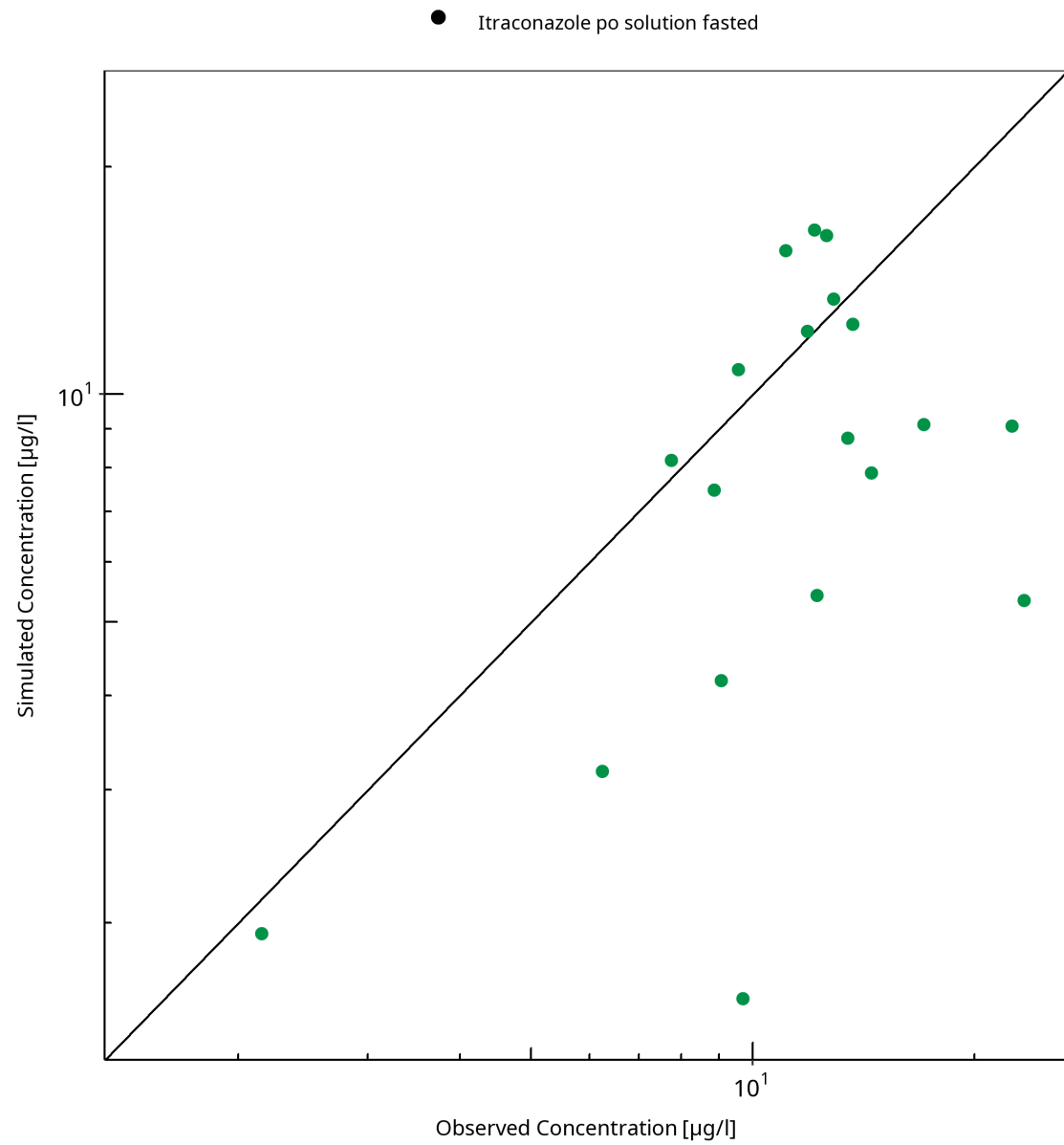


Figure 3-5: Keto-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

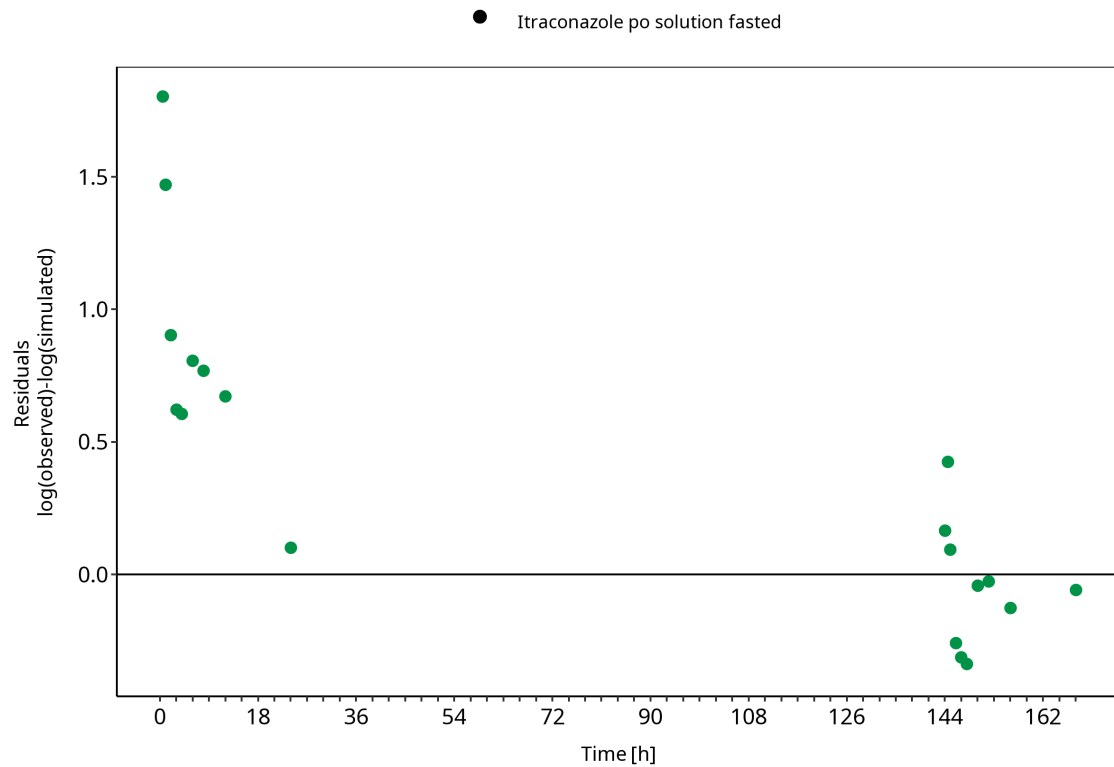


Figure 3-6: Keto-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Table 3-4: GMFE for N-desalkyl-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

Group	GMFE
Itraconazole po solution fasted	1.53

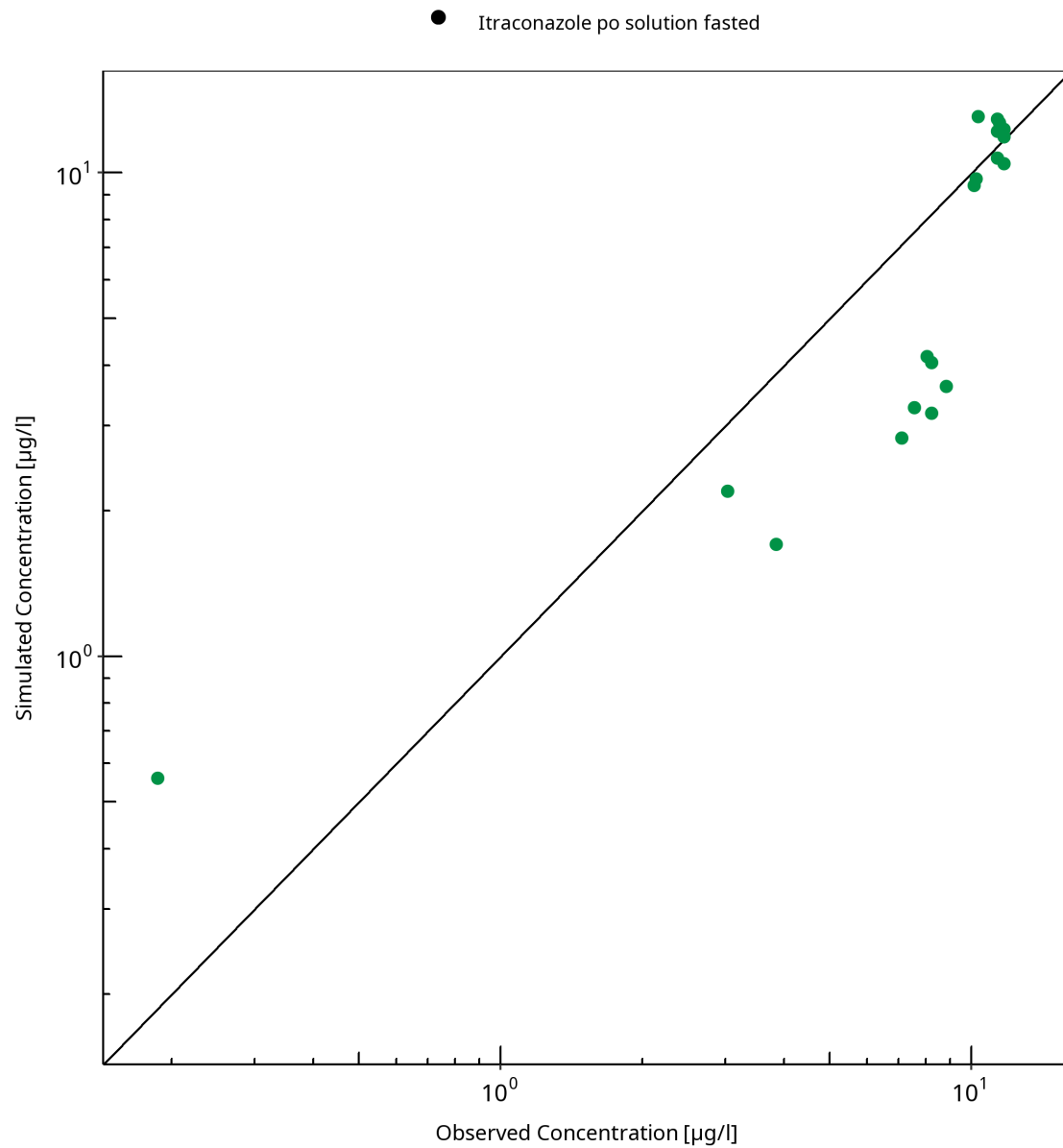


Figure 3-7: N-desalkyl-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

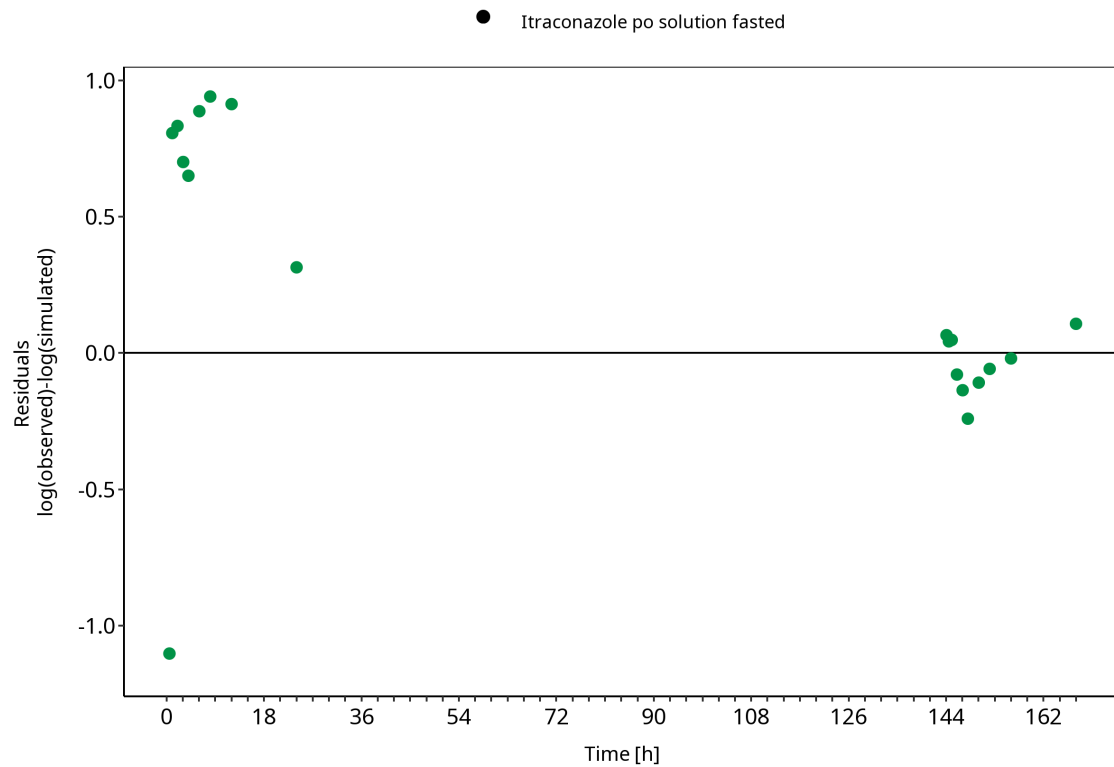


Figure 3-8: N-desalkyl-Itraconazole concentration in plasma

3.3 Concentration-Time Profiles

Simulated versus observed concentration-time profiles of all data listed in [Section 2.2.2](#) are presented below.

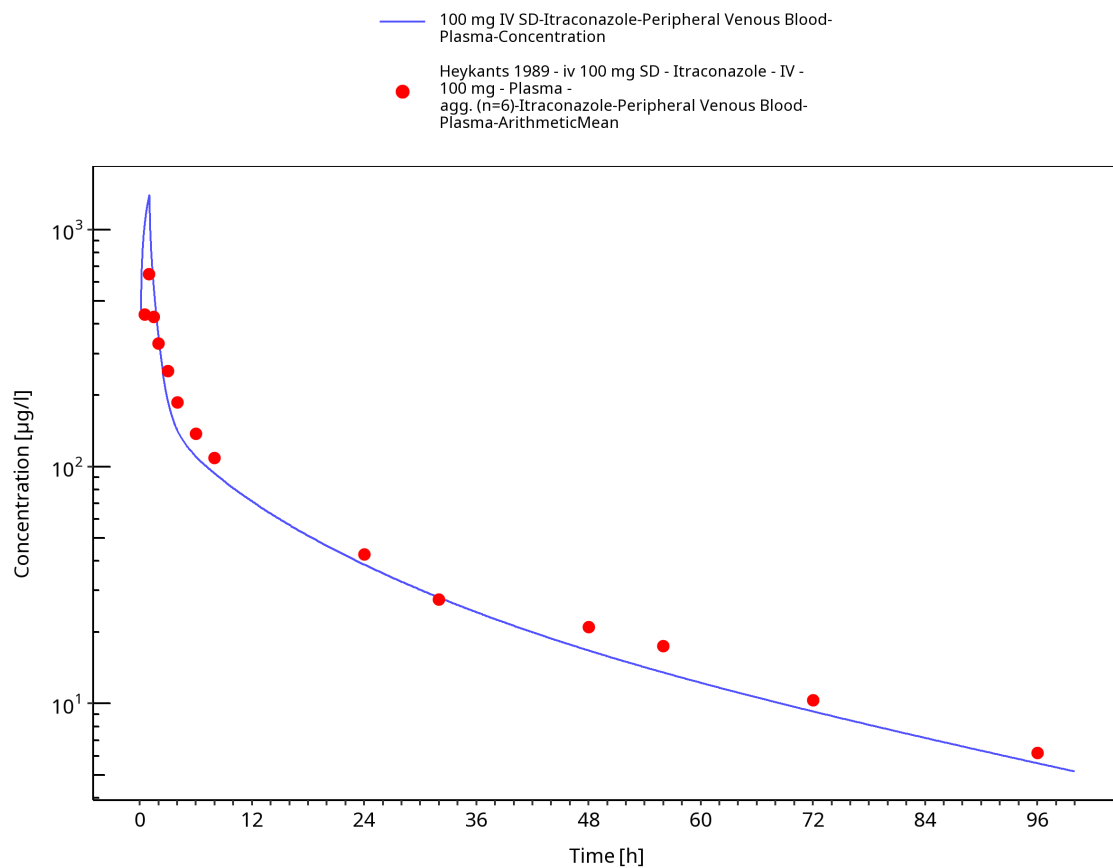


Figure 3-9: 100 mg IV SD - Plasma

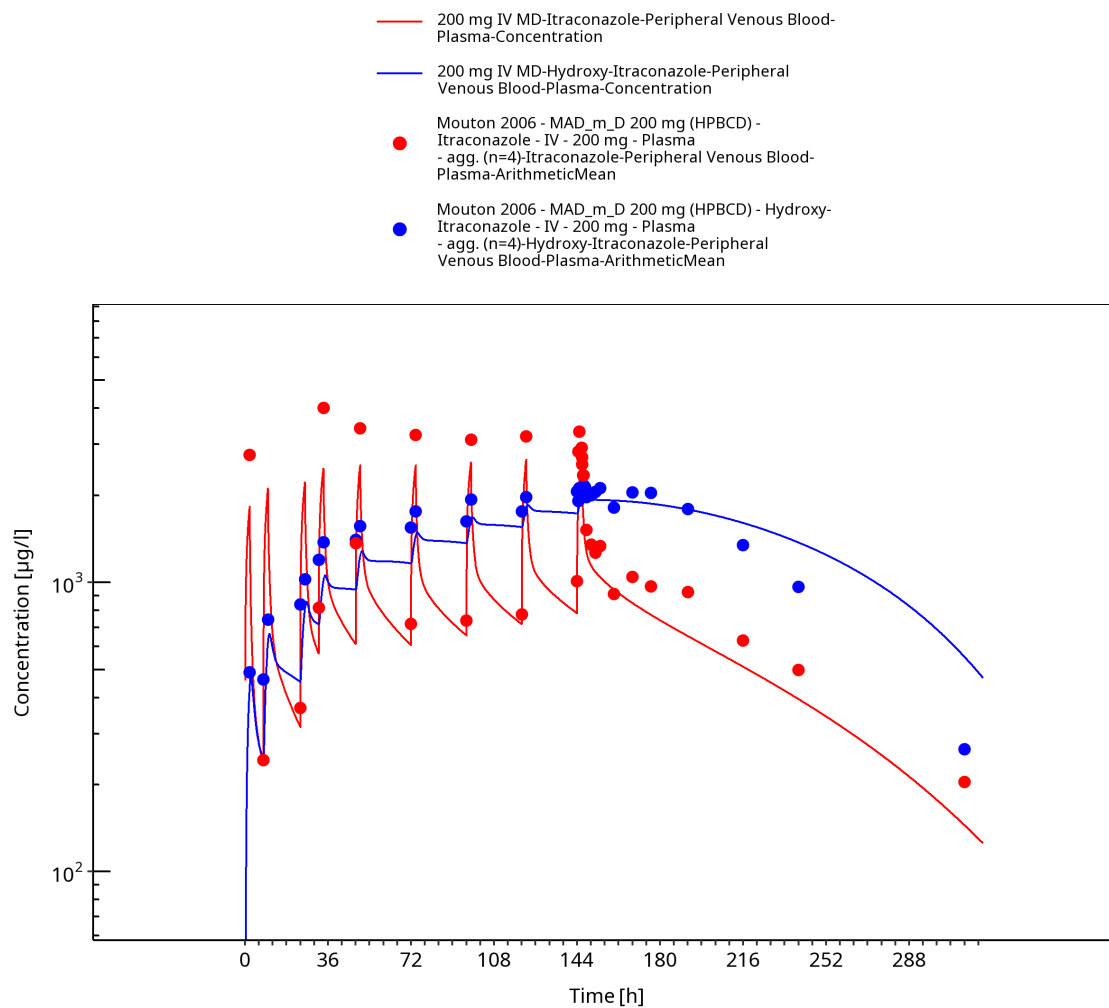


Figure 3-10: 200 mg IV MD - Plasma

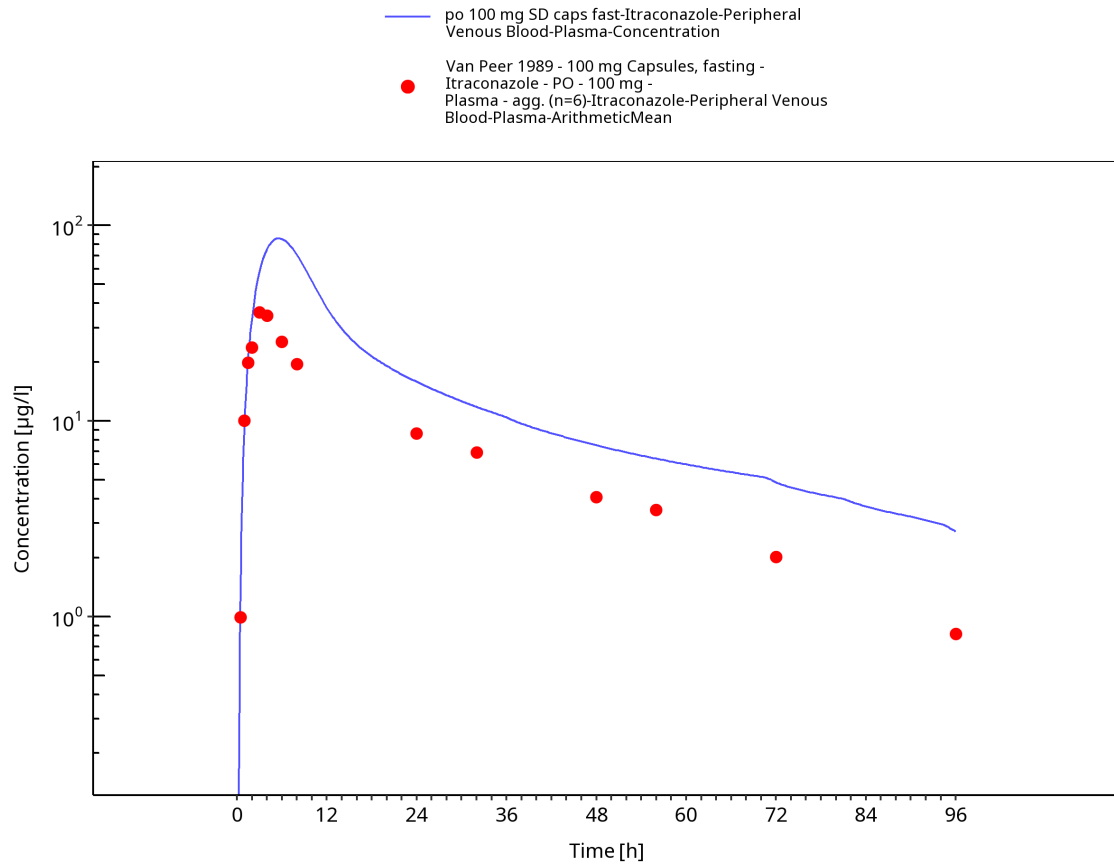


Figure 3-11: po 100 mg SD caps fast - Plasma

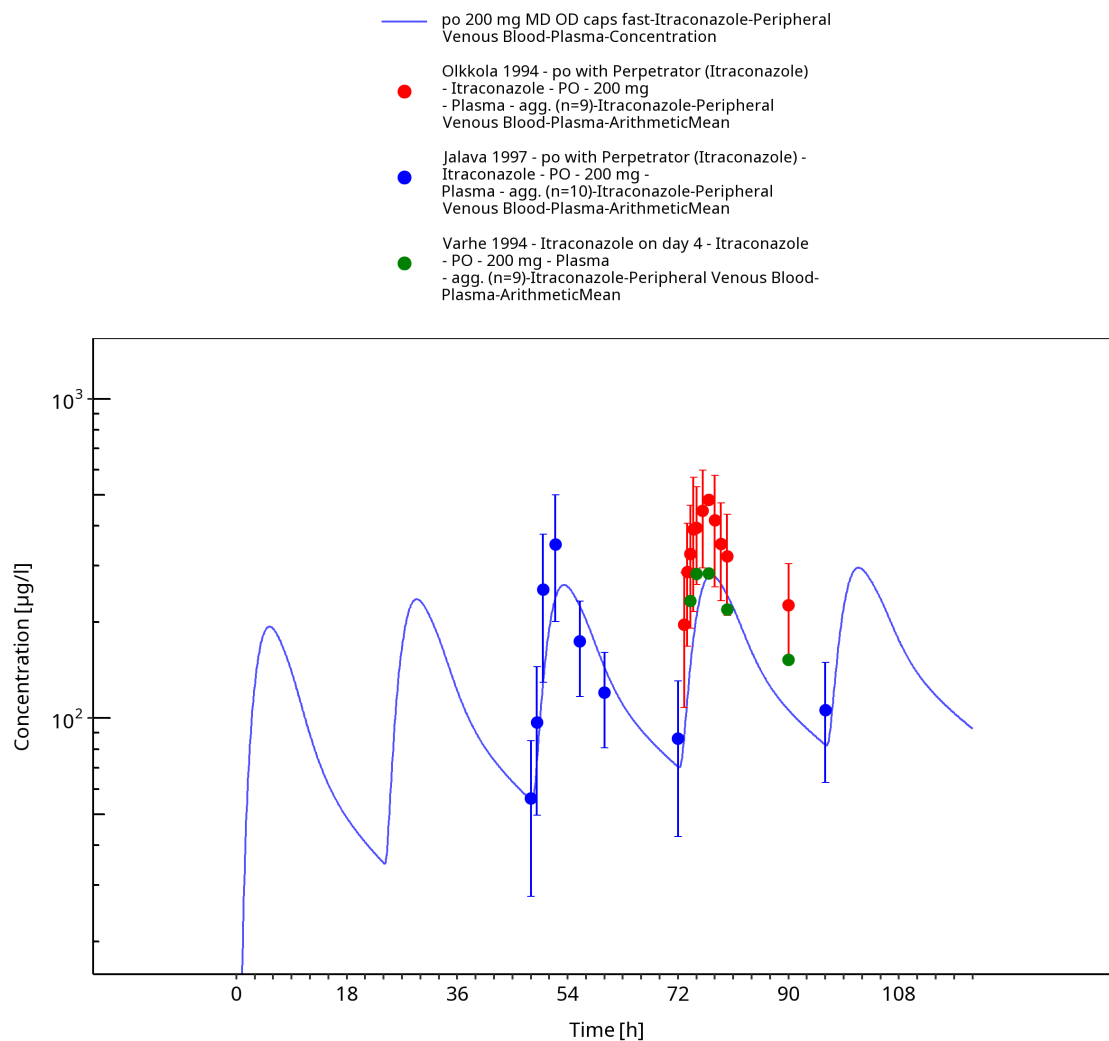


Figure 3-12: po 200 mg MD OD caps fast - Plasma

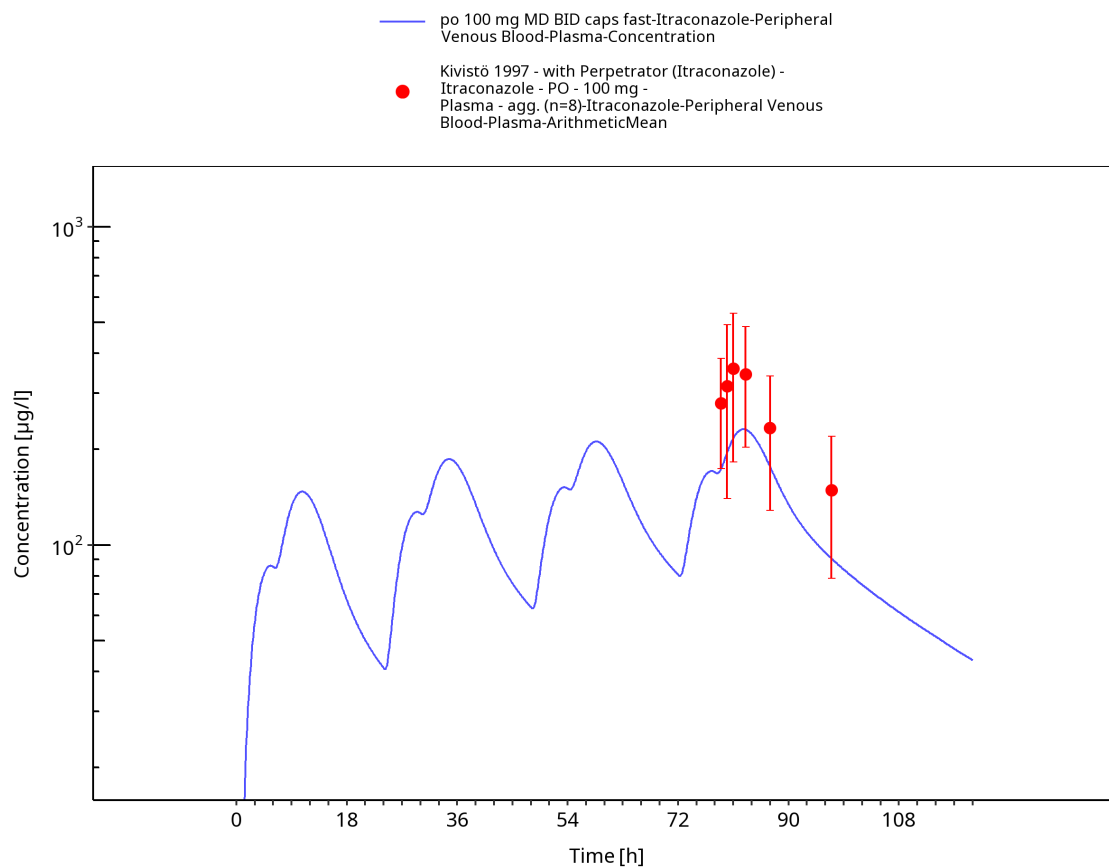


Figure 3-13: po 100 mg MD BID caps fast - Plasma

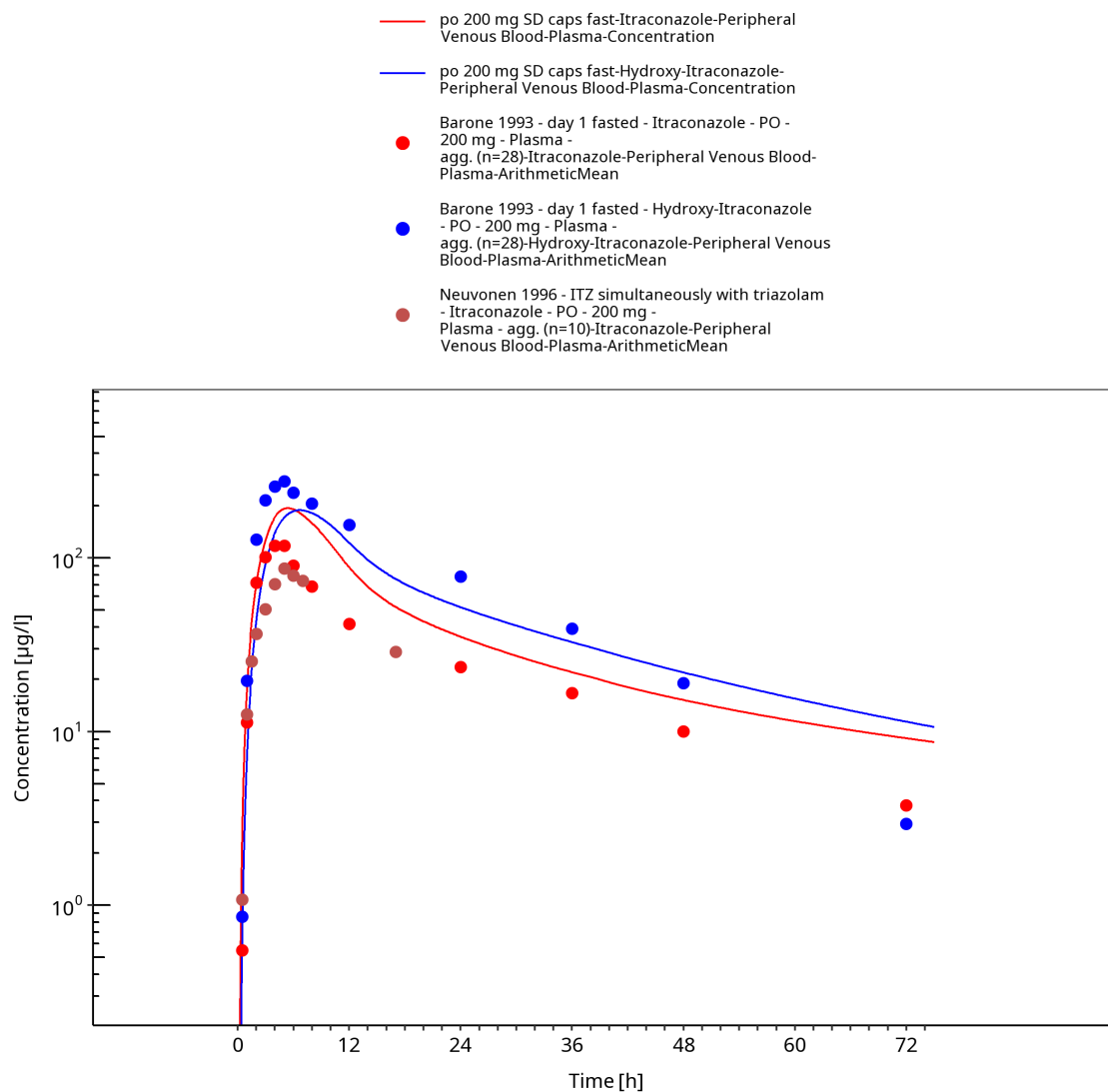


Figure 3-14: po 200 mg SD caps fast - Plasma

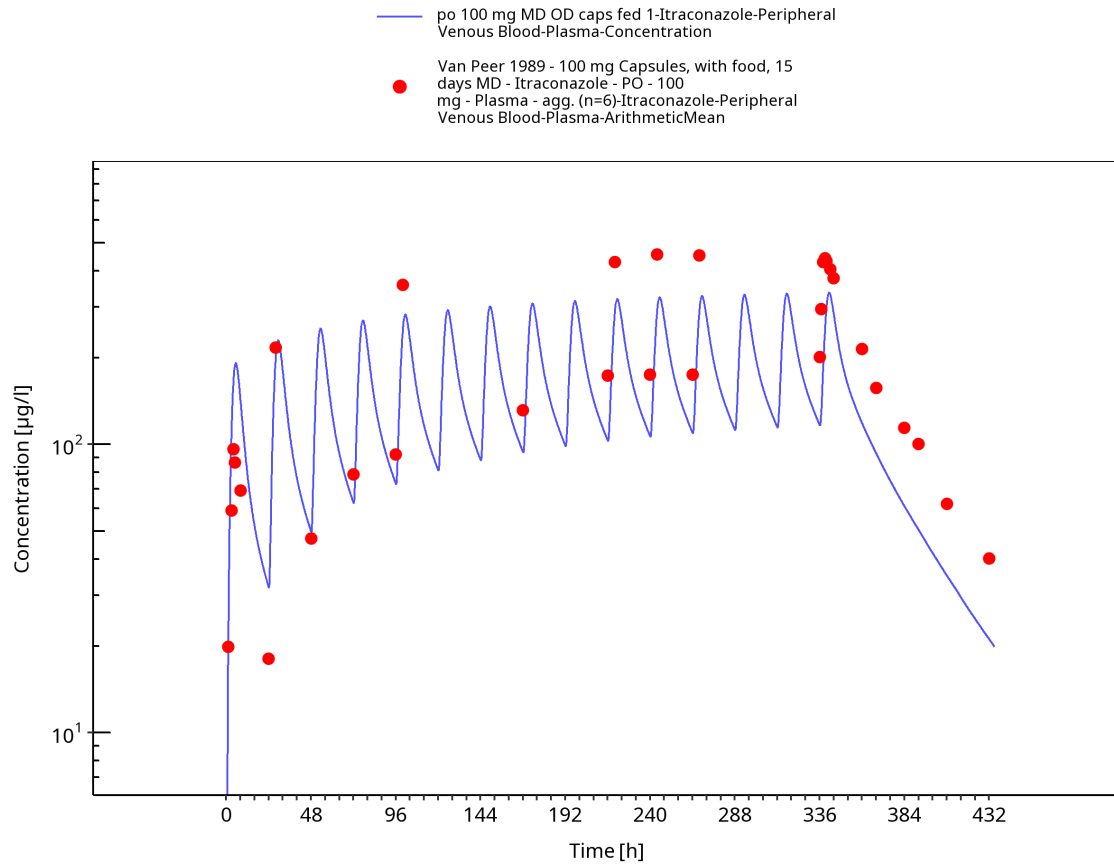


Figure 3-15: po 100 mg MD OD caps fed 1 - Plasma

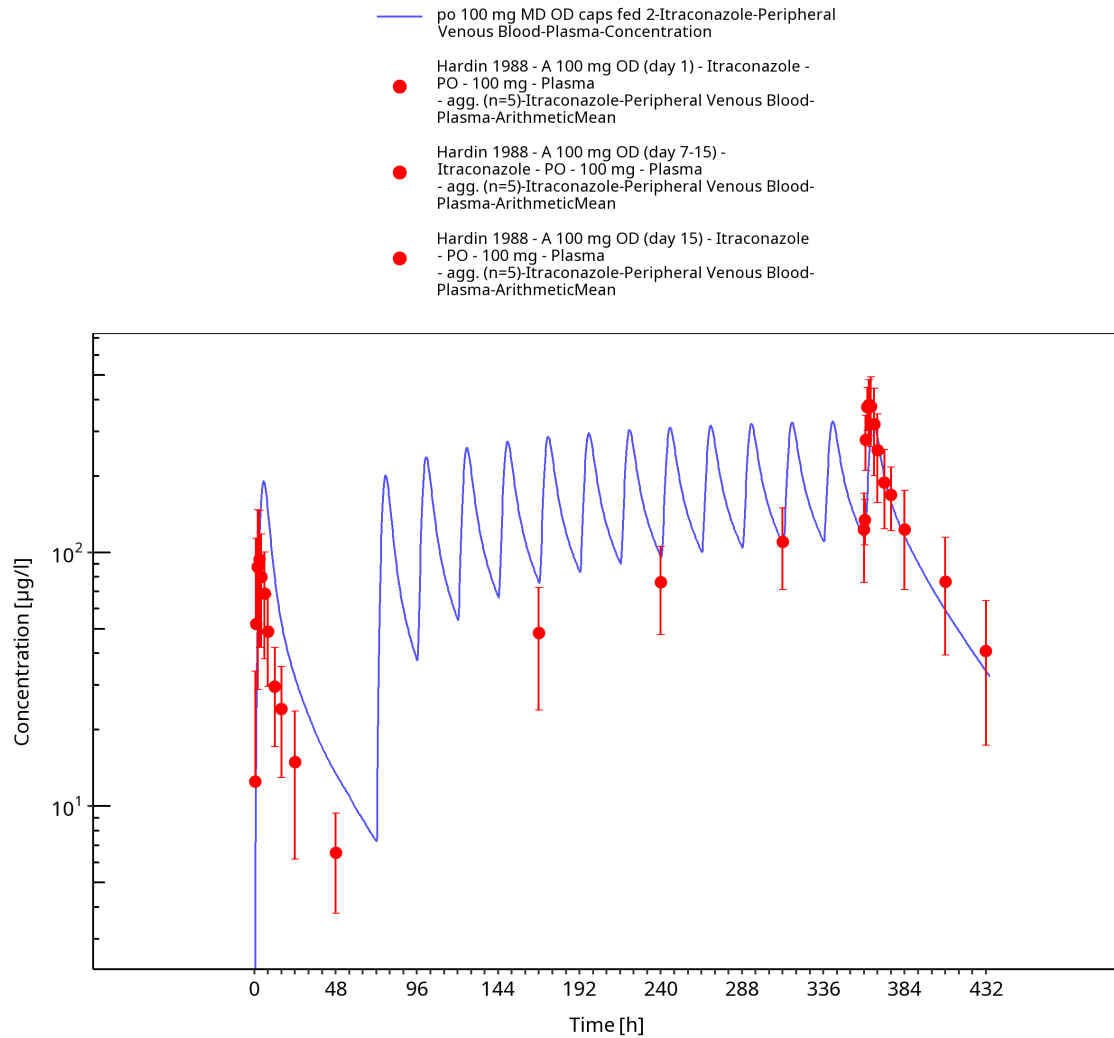


Figure 3-16: po 100 mg MD OD caps fed 2 - Plasma

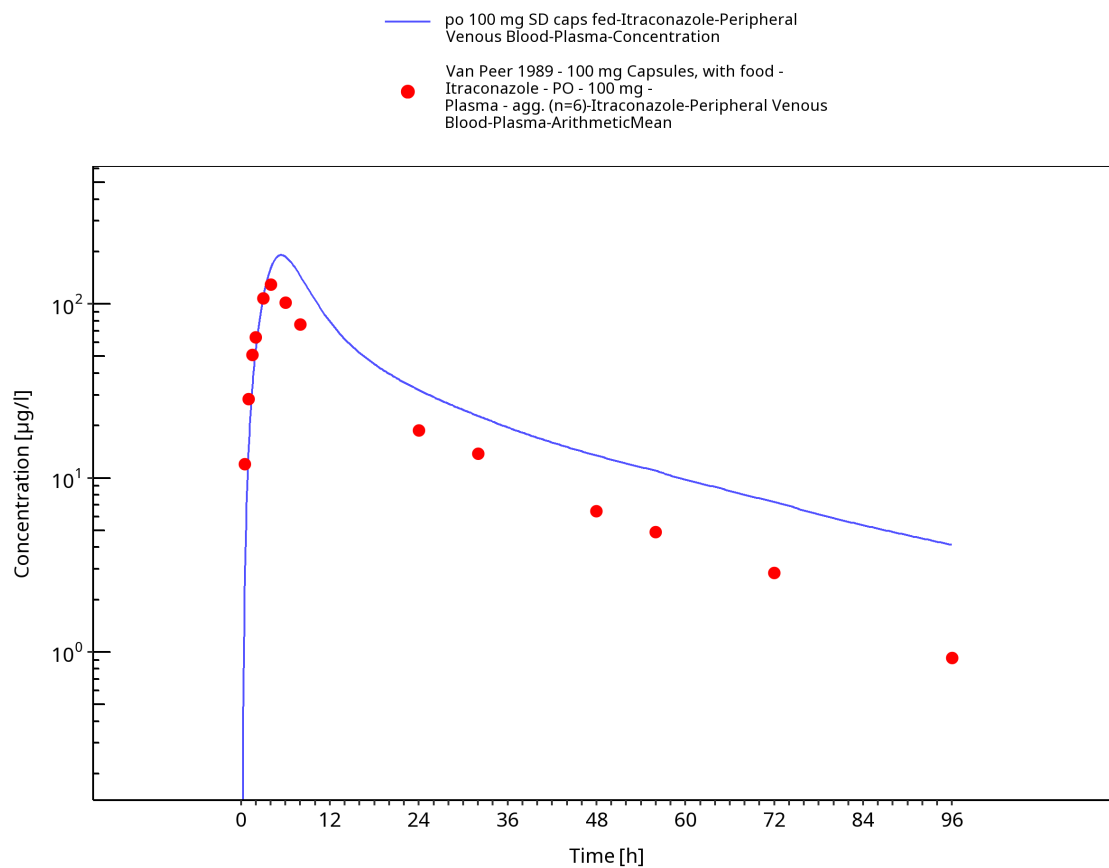


Figure 3-17: po 100 mg SD caps fed - Plasma

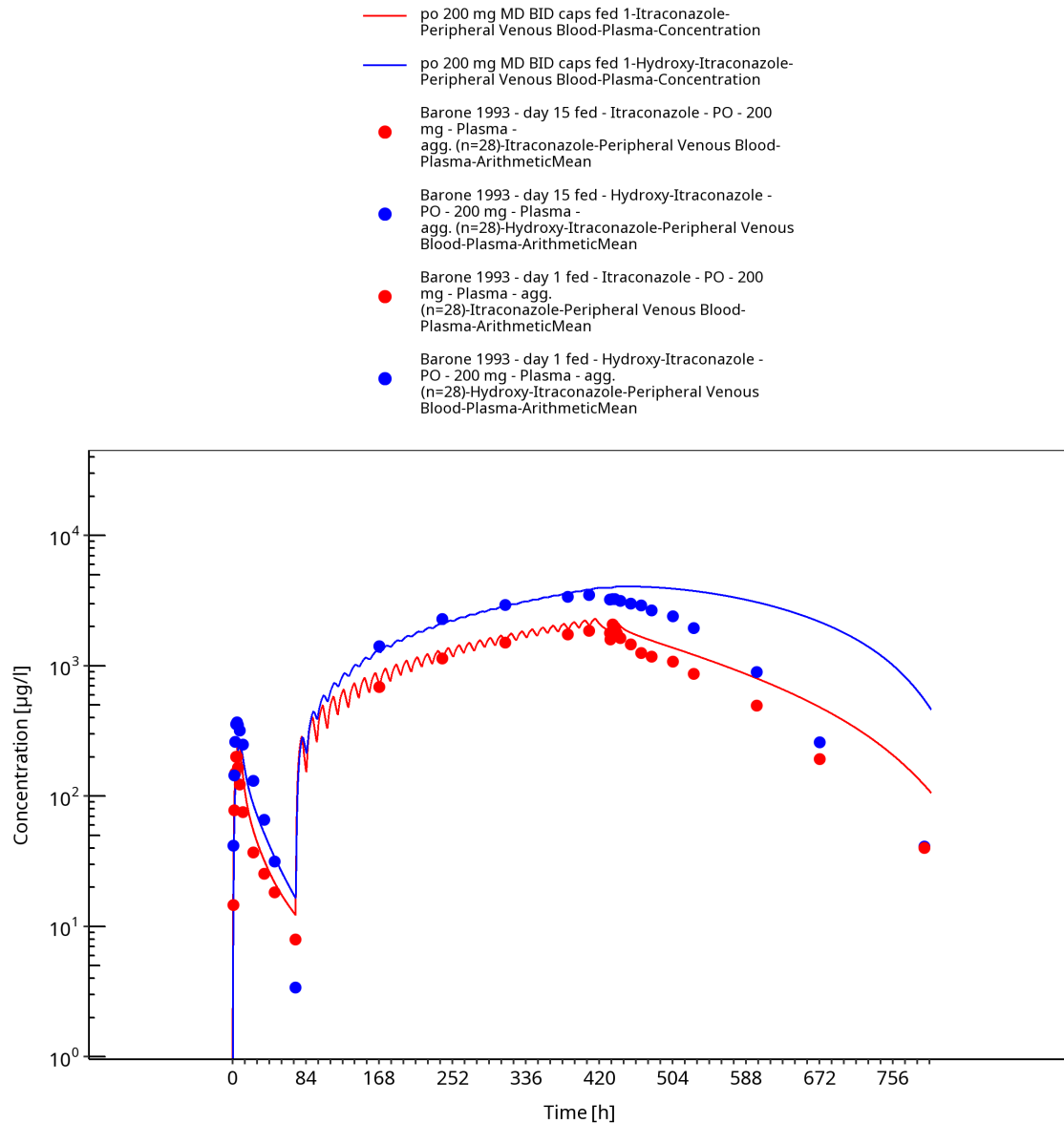


Figure 3-18: po 200 mg MD BID caps fed 1 - Plasma

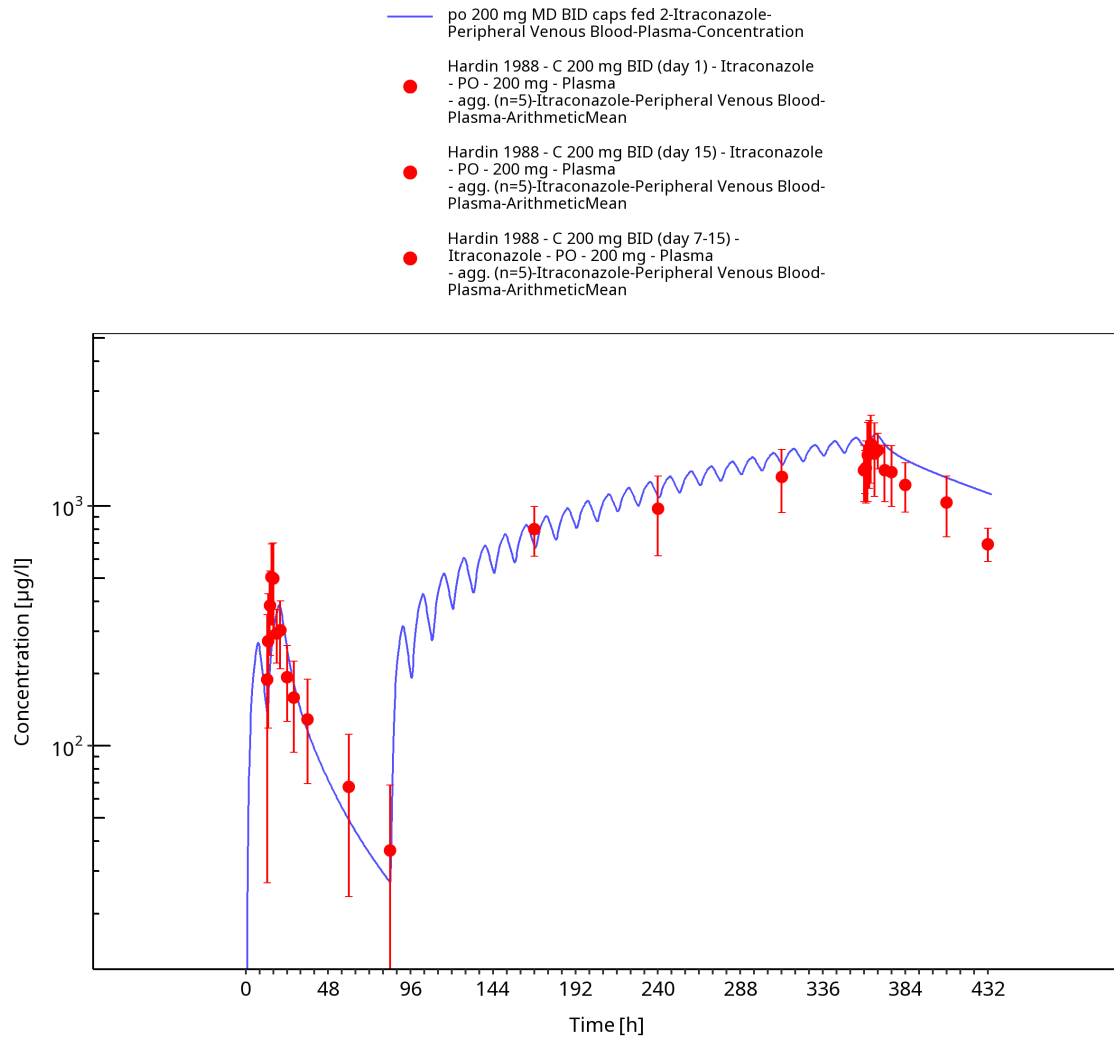


Figure 3-19: po 200 mg MD BID caps fed 2 - Plasma

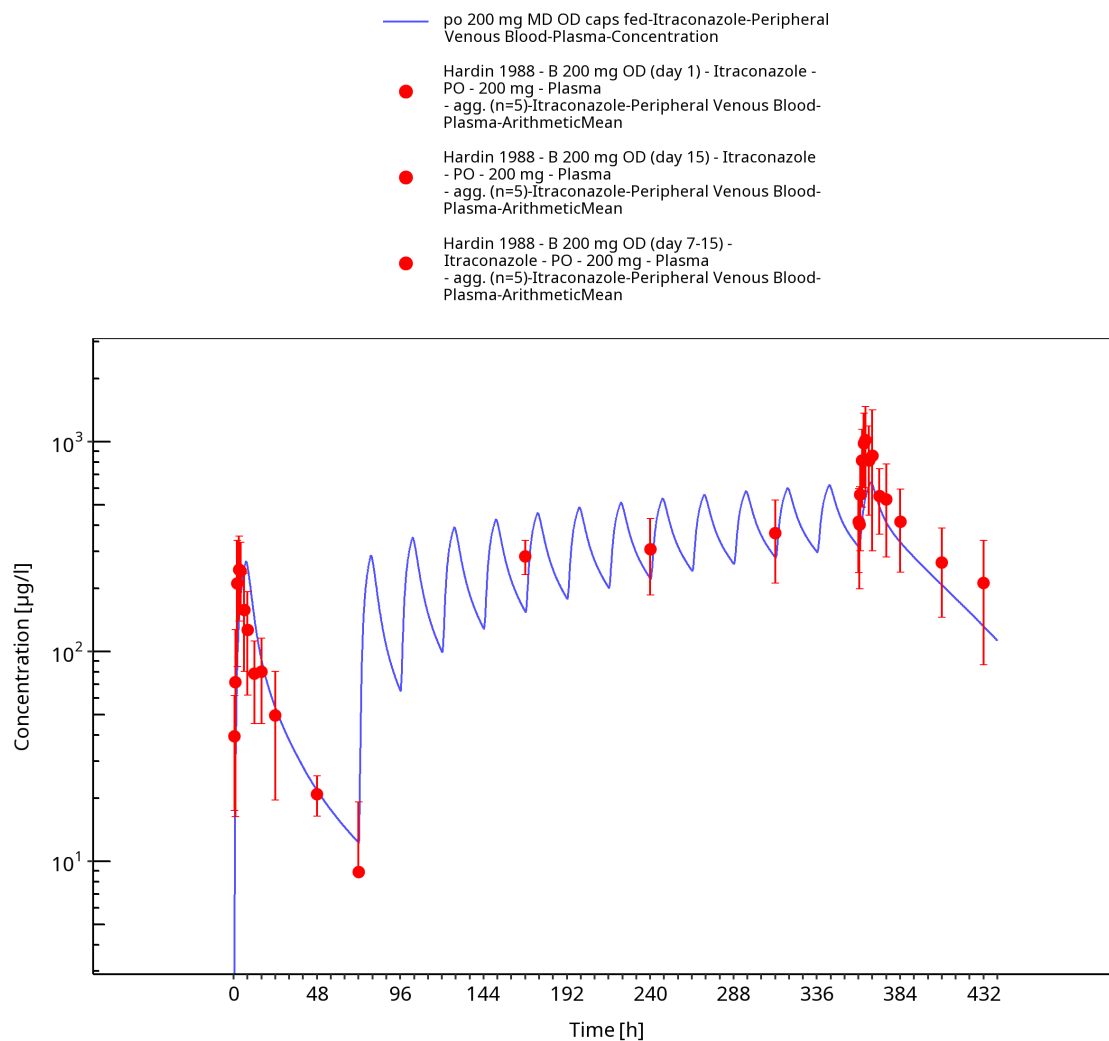


Figure 3-20: po 200 mg MD OD caps fed - Plasma

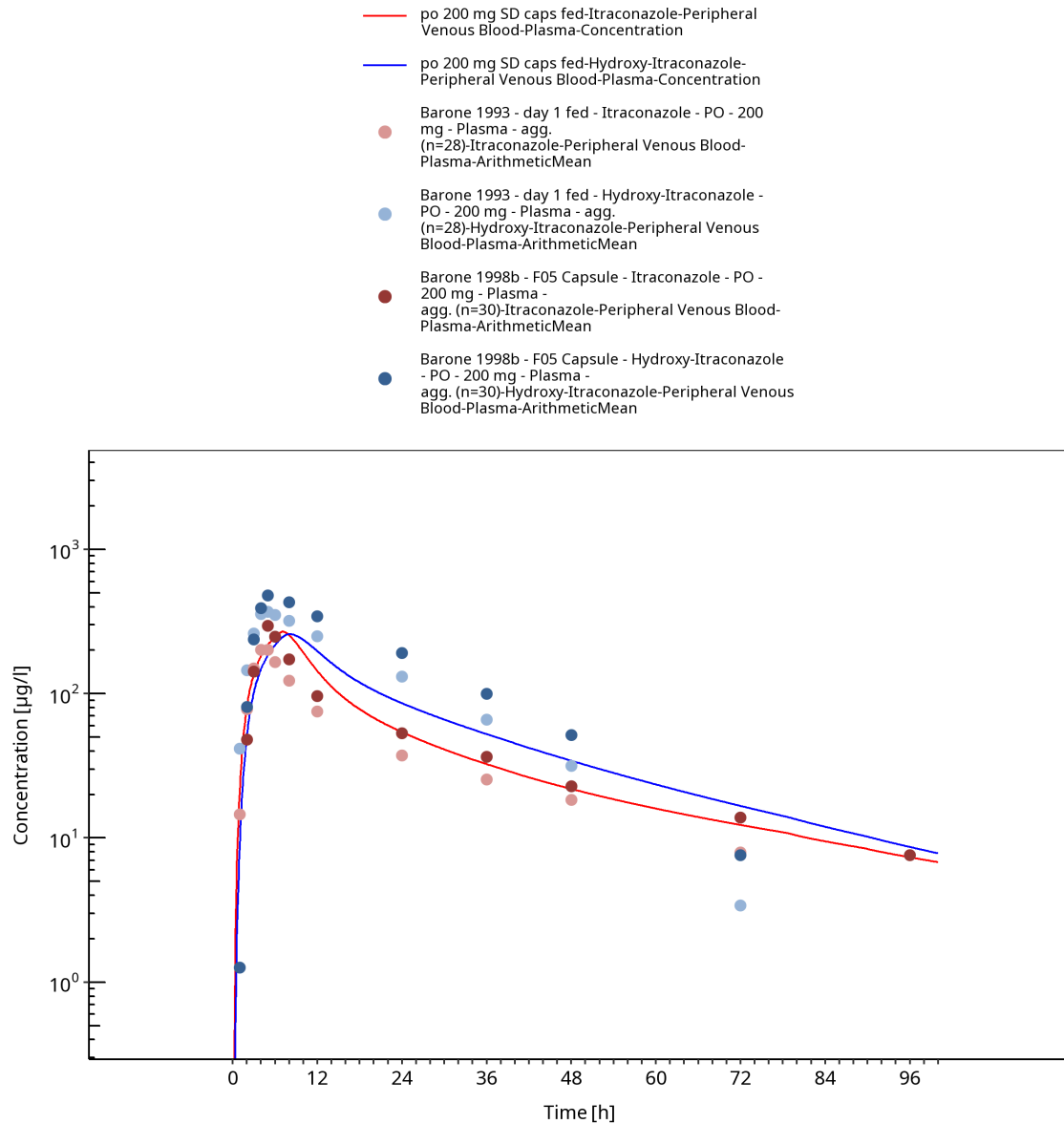


Figure 3-21: po 200 mg SD caps fed - Plasma

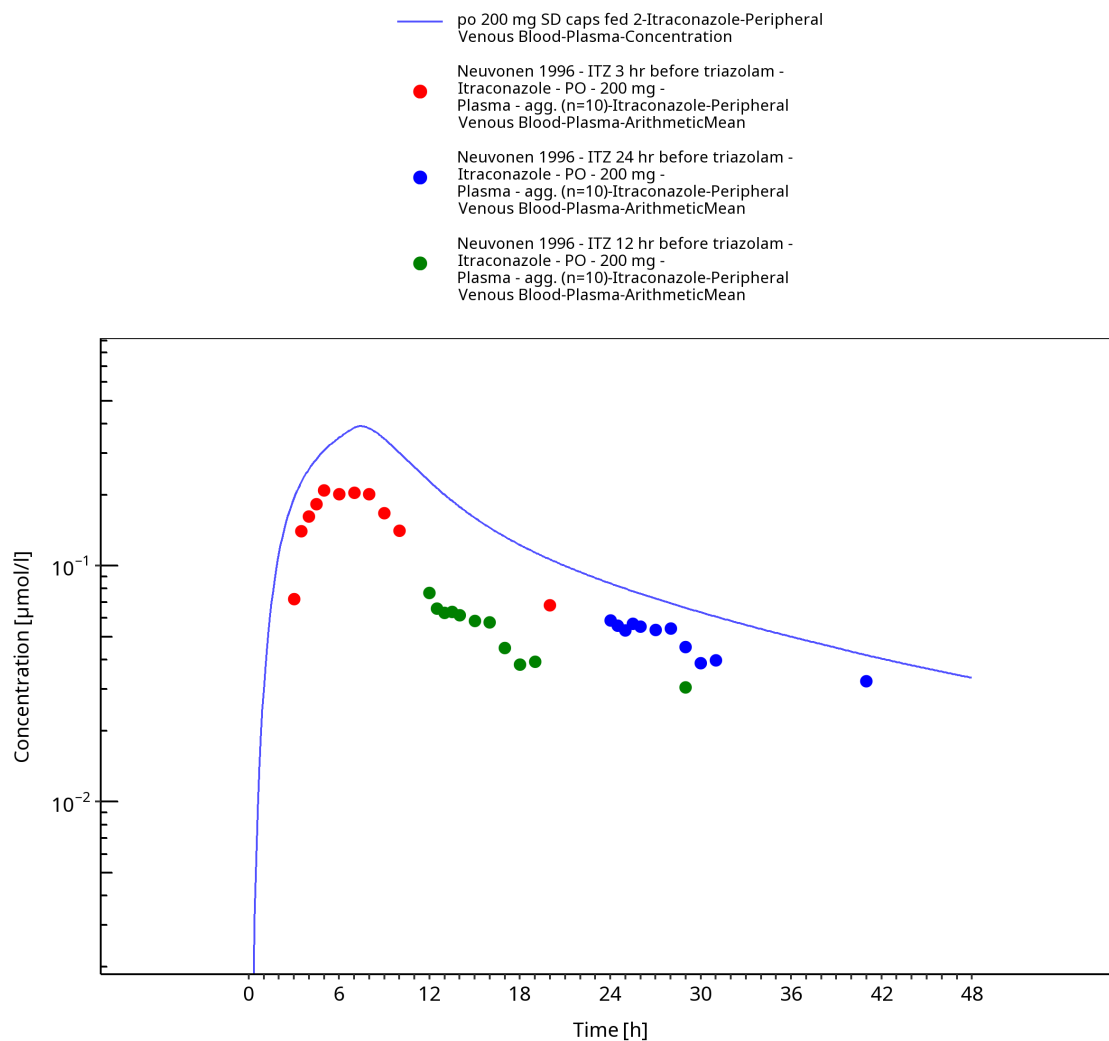


Figure 3-22: po 200 mg SD caps fed 2 - Plasma

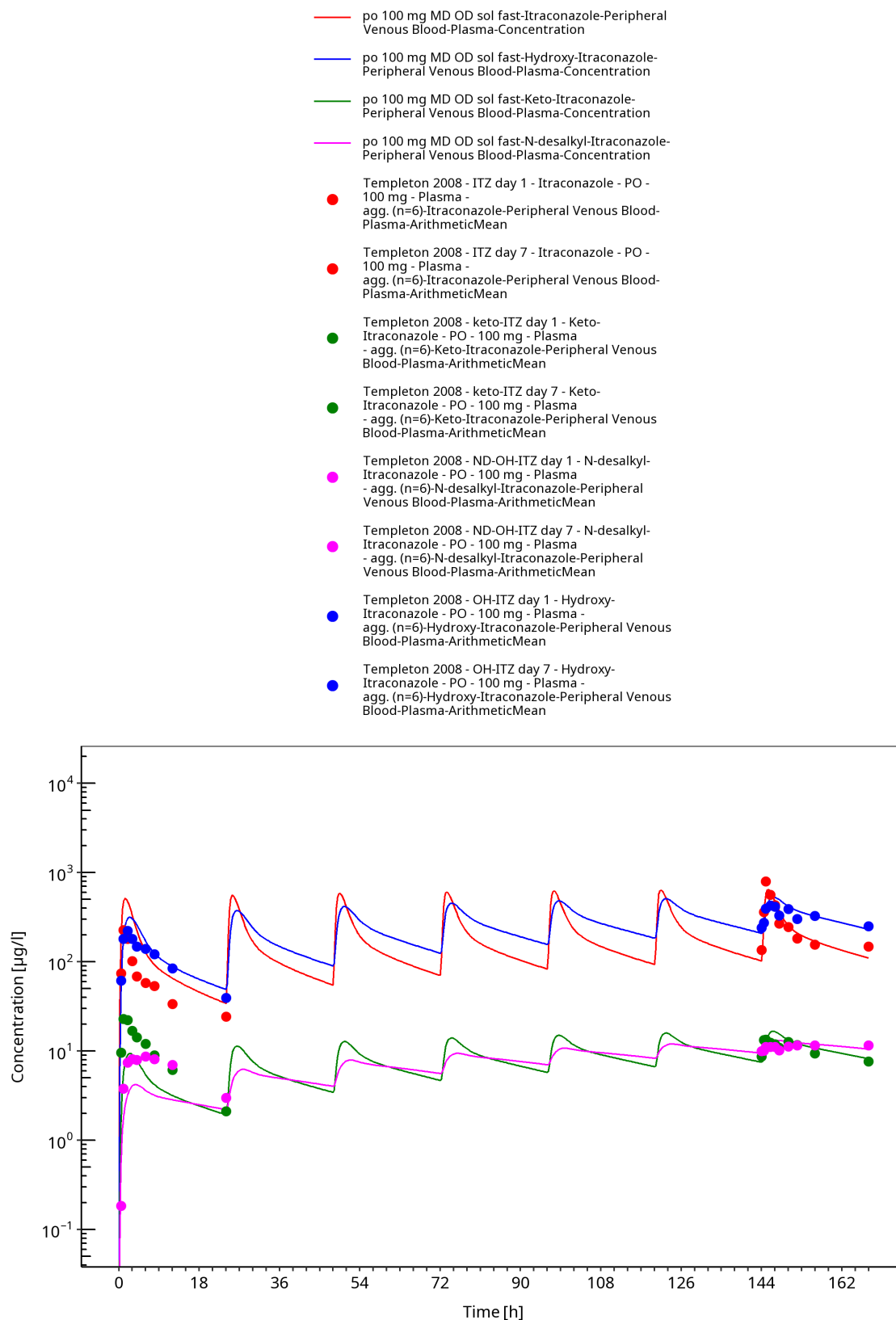


Figure 3-23: po 100 mg MD OD sol fast - Plasma

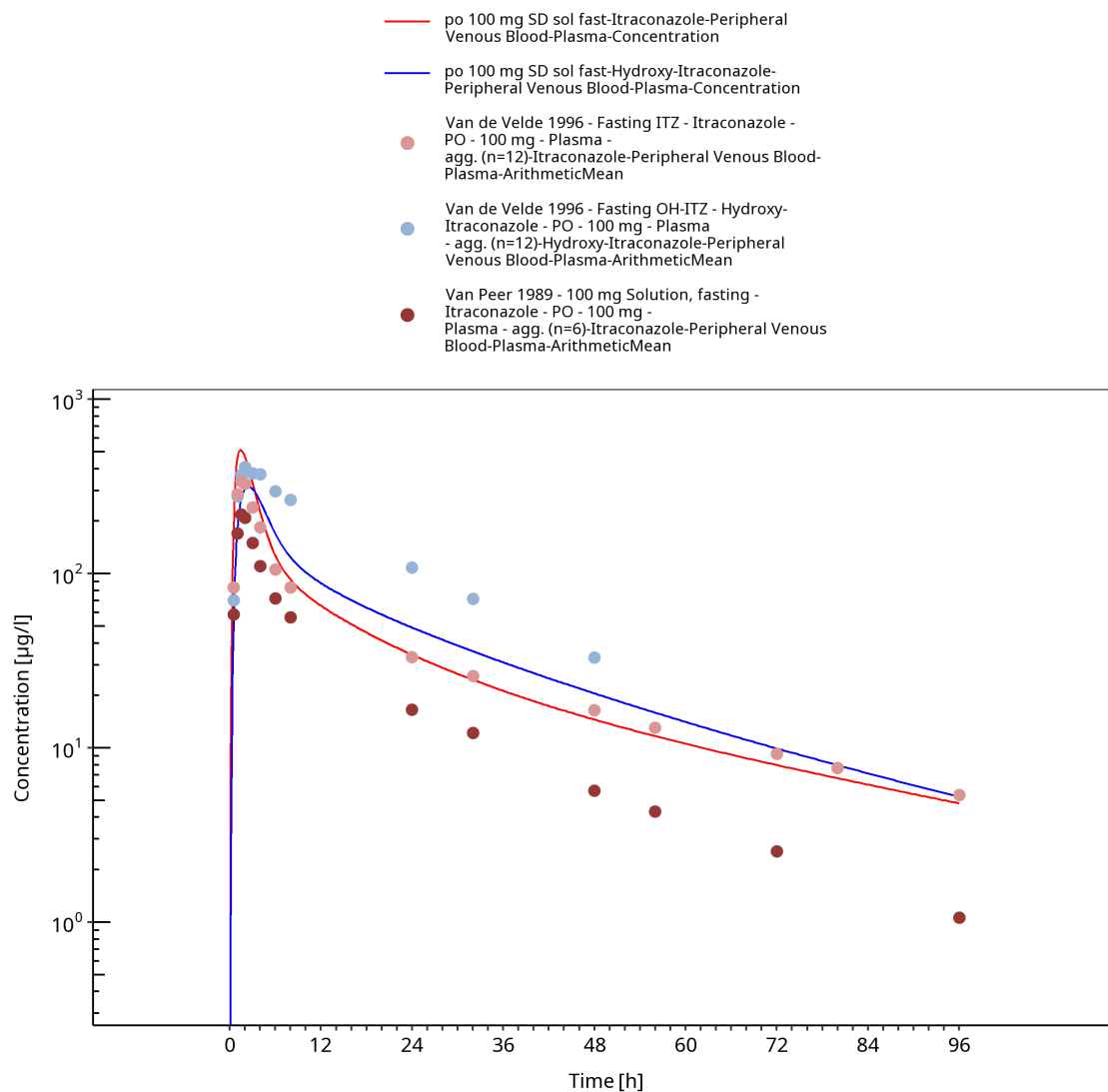


Figure 3-24: po 100 mg SD sol fast - Plasma

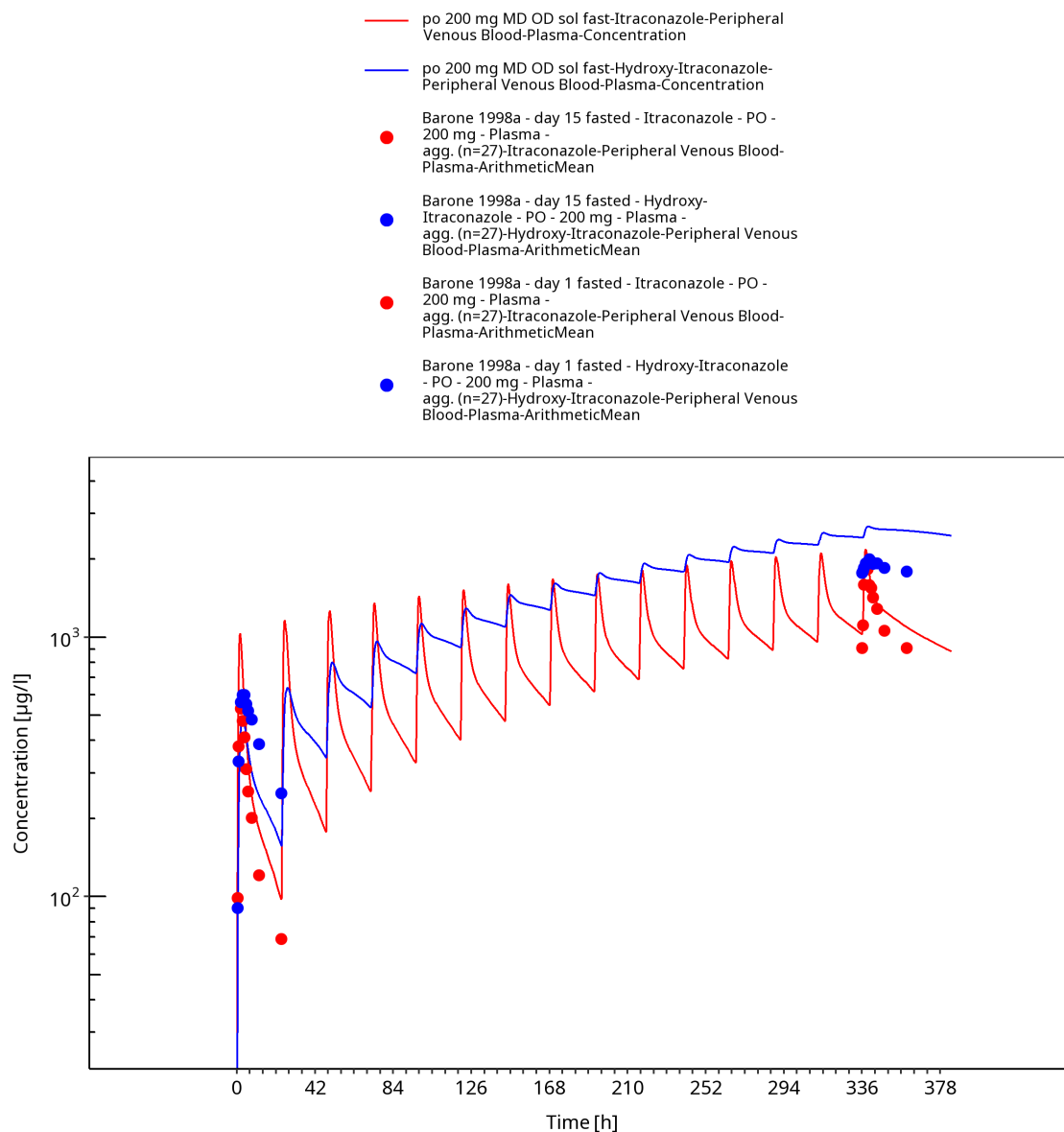


Figure 3-25: po 200 mg MD OD sol fast - Plasma

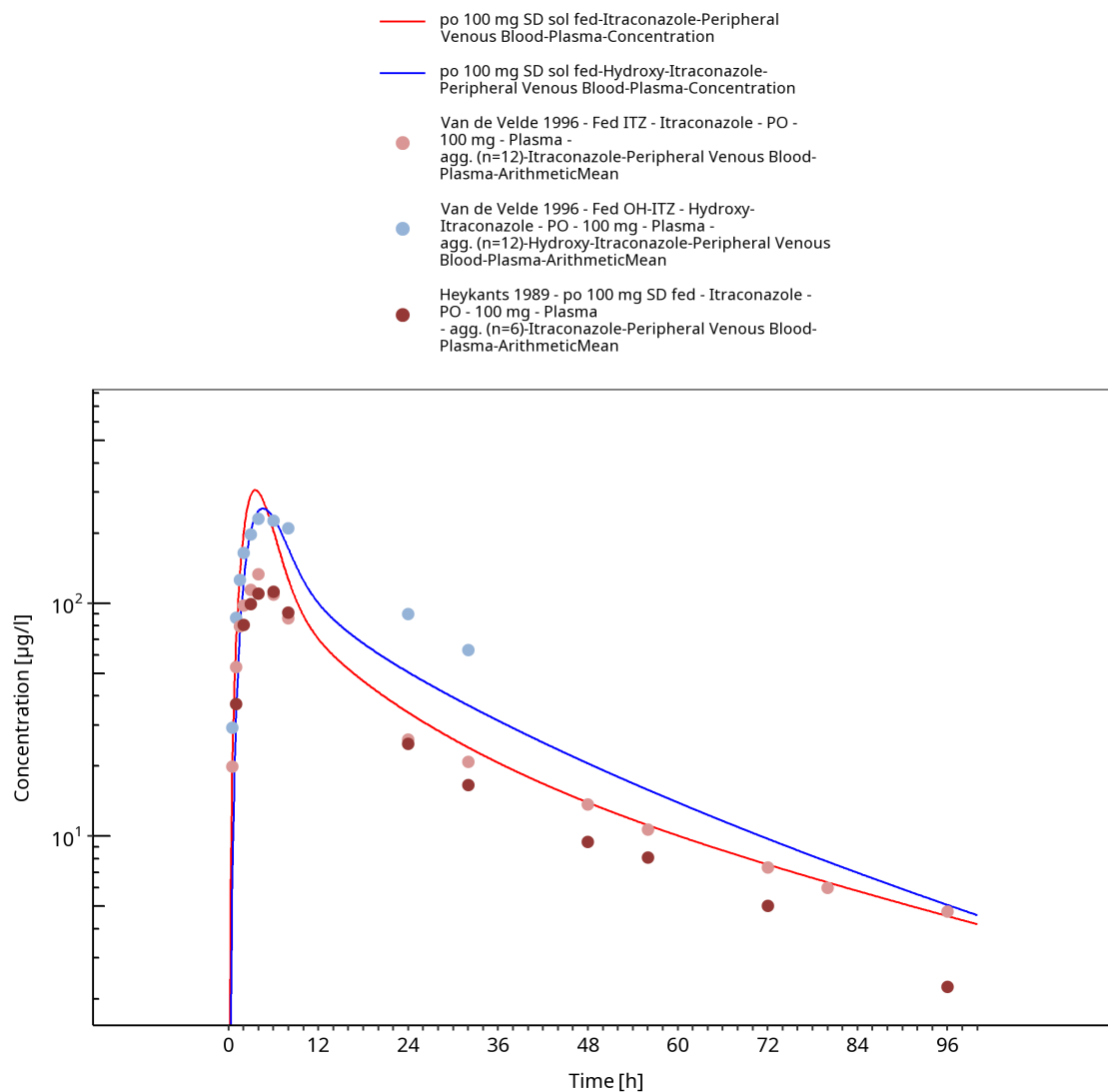


Figure 3-26: po 100 mg SD sol fed - Plasma

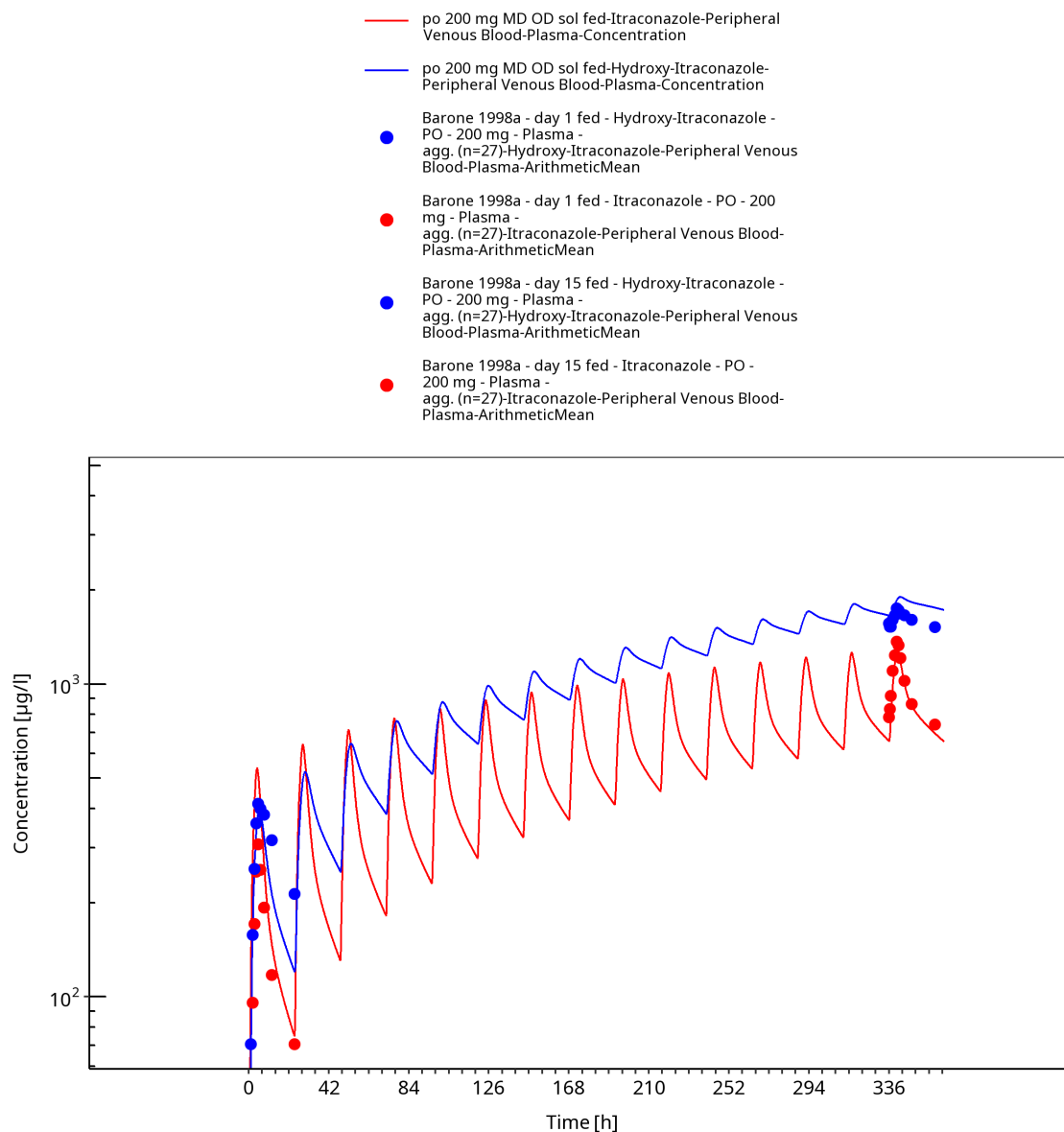


Figure 3-27: po 200 mg MD OD sol fed - Plasma

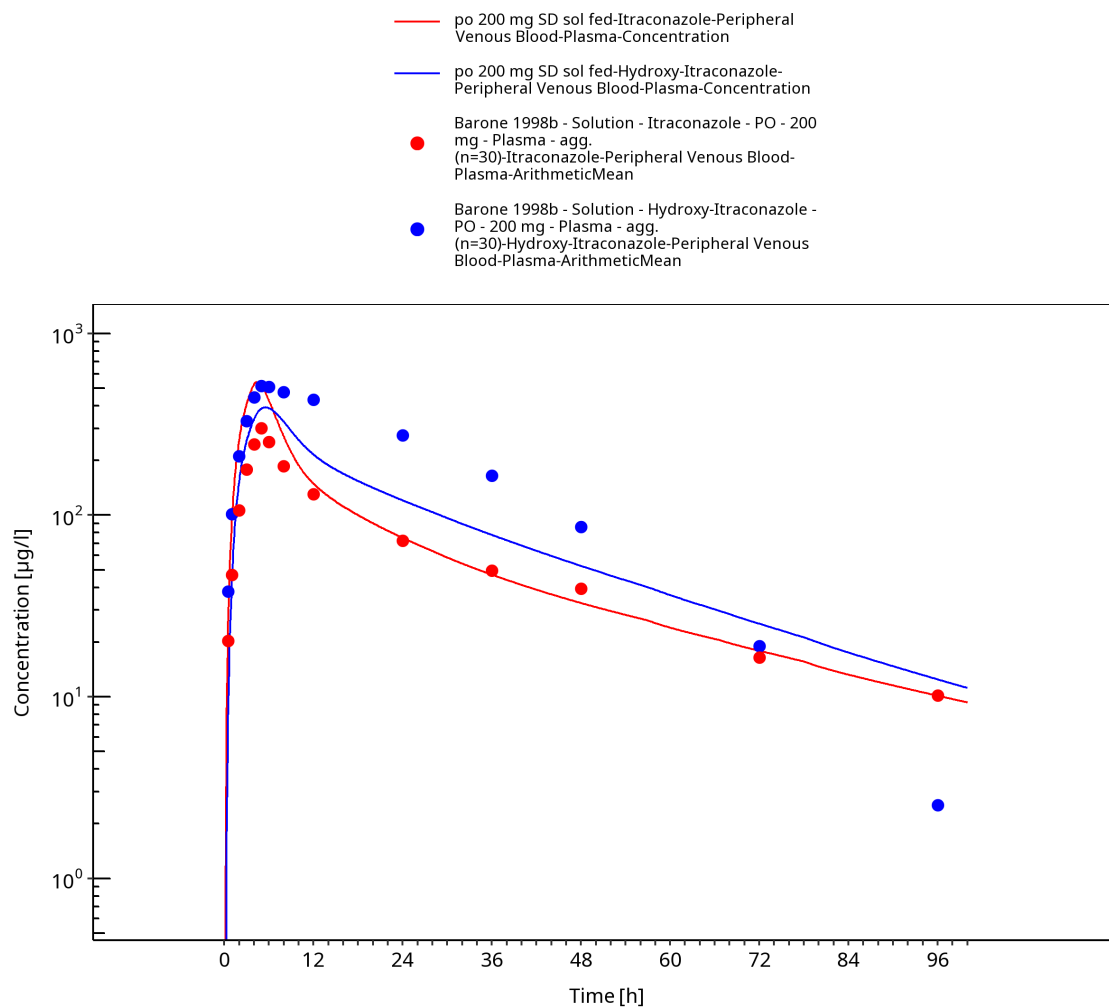


Figure 3-28: po 200 mg SD sol fed - Plasma

4 Conclusion

The herein presented PBPK model adequately describes the pharmacokinetics of itraconazole in adults.

In particular, the model includes the sequential metabolites hydroxy-itraconazole, keto-itraconazole and N-desalkyl-itraconazole - all of them formed by CYP3A4. The model applies competitive inhibition of CYP3A4 by itraconazole and the three metabolites. Thus, the model is fit for purpose to be applied for the investigation of drug-drug interactions with regard to strong CYP3A4 inhibition.

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