

Impact of volume expansion on the efficacy and pharmacokinetics of liposome bupivacaine

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Abstract: Liposome bupivacaine is a prolonged-release liposomal formulation of bupivacaine indicated for single-dose infiltration into the surgical site to produce postsurgical analgesia of longer duration than traditional local anesthetics. This review summarizes the available data on how volume expansion may impact the analgesic efficacy of liposome bupivacaine. The Phase II and III clinical studies that involved surgical site administration of liposome bupivacaine at various concentrations in different surgical settings revealed no apparent concentration–efficacy relationship. A single-center, prospective study comparing the efficacy of transversus abdominis plane infiltration with liposome bupivacaine administered in a lower (266 mg/40 mL) vs a higher (266 mg/20 mL) dose concentration in subjects undergoing robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy also reported similar postsurgical pain intensity scores and opioid usage in both treatment groups. The pharmacokinetic profile of liposome bupivacaine following subcutaneous injections in rats was unaltered by differences in drug concentration, dose, or injection volume within the ranges tested. Volume expansion of liposome bupivacaine to a total volume of 300 mL or less does not appear to impact its clinical efficacy or pharmacokinetic profile, thus allowing flexibility to administer the formulation across a wide range of diluent volumes.

Keywords: pain, analgesia, liposome bupivacaine, dose, concentration, dilution

Introduction

Local anesthetics are frequently used in perioperative multimodal analgesia to enhance analgesia and reduce the need for opioid medications.¹ In this setting, local anesthetics are most commonly administered to produce regional analgesia (eg, in peripheral nerve blocks or epidural administration) or infiltrated into the surgical site, which provides direct action to peripheral nociceptors in tissues surrounding the surgical area. The utility of traditional local anesthetic formulations is limited by their duration of action.^{2,3}

Liposome bupivacaine (bupivacaine liposome injectable suspension, EXPAREL[®]; Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Parsippany, NJ, USA) is a prolonged-release multivesicular liposomal formulation of bupivacaine indicated for single-dose administration into the surgical site to produce postsurgical analgesia.⁴

The prolonged-release profile of liposome bupivacaine is achieved via the DepoFoam[®] drug delivery technology, which incorporates multivesicular liposomes comprising phospholipid bilayers that encapsulate aqueous cores containing bupivacaine.⁵ Currently, liposome bupivacaine is available as 266 mg/20 mL vials (1.33% [13.3 mg/mL]); 266 mg is the maximum US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved dose.⁴

The doses and concentrations of local anesthetic agents commonly administered intraoperatively into the surgical site vary widely among clinicians and institutions.

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For example, commonly used doses of bupivacaine HCl range from 50 to 125 mg, whereas the reported weight/volume concentrations typically vary between 2.5 and 5.0 mg/mL.^{6–10} A single vial of liposome bupivacaine contains approximately 740 million liposomes; thus, it is possible that the drug can also be volume-expanded without a negative effect on its analgesic efficacy. As the saline diluent is absorbed, it leaves the liposomes in the tissue as micro-depots that continue to release bupivacaine over time (Figure 1).

A 266 mg/20 mL vial of liposome bupivacaine can be administered with or without dilution. When diluted, the volume of the suspension can be expanded with normal saline solution (0.9%) for injection up to a maximum total volume of 300 mL (0.89 mg/mL; 0.089%) as needed to accommodate larger surgical sites.⁴

To evaluate the potential relationship between volume expansion and analgesic efficacy following surgical site infiltration with liposome bupivacaine in humans, we analyzed the data from liposome bupivacaine Phase II and III clinical studies, as well as a post-approval volume expansion study of liposome bupivacaine. Results from a preclinical study specifically designed to assess the impact of volume, dose, and drug concentration on the pharmacokinetics of liposome bupivacaine are also presented.

Clinical efficacy of liposome bupivacaine and the concentration–efficacy relationship

In 2012, Dasta et al¹¹ reported results from a pooled analysis of nine clinical studies of liposome bupivacaine administered intraoperatively at the surgical site as part of a multimodal



Figure 1 Schematic image of an injection of liposome bupivacaine into the surgical site. **Notes:** White arrows point to liposomes; white haze illustrates free bupivacaine contained in liposome bupivacaine solution. Image courtesy of Avenue-V Media, New York, NY, USA.

analgesic regimen in patients undergoing inguinal hernia repair, total knee arthroplasty, hemorrhoidectomy, breast augmentation, or bunionectionomy (N=1,379).¹¹ The subjects received liposome bupivacaine in doses ranging from 66 mg to 532 mg (two times the maximum FDA-approved dosage) given with and without dilution in volumes ranging from 8 mL (bunionectionomy [106 mg; 1.33%]) to 80 mL (total knee arthroplasty [532 mg; 0.67%]), compared with bupivacaine HCl, given at doses ranging from 75 to 200 mg, or placebo.^{11–18} The milligram dose of liposome bupivacaine is expressed as the free base (ie, 266 mg of bupivacaine base is chemically equivalent to 300 mg of bupivacaine HCl). Pain intensity was measured using an eleven-point numeric rating scale (NRS) (0= no pain; 10= worst possible pain) or 100 mm-length visual analog scale (0= no pain; 100= most severe pain possible) throughout the 72-hour study period. Key efficacy outcomes included mean area under the curve (AUC) of NRS pain intensity scores, time to first opioid use, and total amount of opioids consumed postoperatively.

Across studies, the use of liposome bupivacaine ≤ 266 mg was associated with significantly lower mean AUC of pain intensity scores compared with bupivacaine HCl through 72 hours after surgery (283 vs 329; $P=0.039$), a longer median time to first opioid use (9.9 vs 2.7 hours; $P<0.0001$), and a lower mean amount of postsurgical opioids consumed after surgery (12 mg vs 19 mg; $P<0.0001$).¹¹

We analyzed data in these nine studies to evaluate the effect of volume expansion on efficacy.^{11–18} Subject-reported pain intensity scores at 4 hours post-surgery (the earliest timed assessment used in eight of nine studies) and at 24 hours post-surgery were evaluated. Liposome bupivacaine concentrations varied from a low of 0.22% (2.2 mg/mL) to a high of 1.33% (13.3 mg/mL). The largest treatment effect associated with liposome bupivacaine was observed in study 4 (hemorrhoidectomy),¹⁵ where all three dose concentrations of liposome bupivacaine tested were associated with a $\geq 49\%$ difference in mean pain intensity scores compared with bupivacaine HCl at 4 hours post-surgery (Table 1).^{11–18} No apparent concentration–efficacy relationship was observed among the studies that utilized different concentrations of liposome bupivacaine in the same surgical procedure. Likewise, no relationship was observed across studies that utilized similar concentrations of liposome bupivacaine in different surgical models. Higher concentrations of liposome bupivacaine were not associated with lower pain intensity, and in some instances, lower concentrations produced greater reductions in pain intensity than higher concentrations (Table 1).

Table 1 Overview of LB volumes, drug concentrations used, and efficacy in LB clinical studies^a

Study	LB	Comparator ^b														
		Number of subjects					Mean pain intensity score at hour 4 (NRS-R) ^c					Mean pain intensity score at hour 24 (NRS-R) ^c				
		Total subjects	Total dose (mg)	Total LB volume used (mL)	Amount of NS volume added to achieve total volume (mL)	Injected LB concentration (%)	Number of subjects	Total dose (mg)	LB	Comparator ^b	Treatment difference	Treatment	LB	Comparator ^b	Treatment difference	Treatment
4 ¹⁵	25	199	30	15.0	0.67%	25	75	1.7 ^d	4.5	LB 62% lower	2.6	4.5	LB 42% lower			
4 ¹⁵	25	266	30	10.0	0.89%	25	75	2.0 ^d	4.5	LB 56% lower	2.9	4.5	LB 36% lower			
4 ¹⁵	25	66	30	25.0	0.22%	25	75	2.3 ^d	4.5	LB 49% lower	3.6	4.5	LB 20% lower			
1 ¹²	12	199	40	15.0	0.50%	26	100	13.3	23.6	LB 44% lower	9.5	16.4	LB 42% lower			
3 ¹⁴	25	532	60	20.0	0.89%	35	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.4 ^e	4.3	LB 44% lower			
9 ⁸	97	106	8	0	1.33%	96	P	3.0 ^f	5.3	LB 43% lower	4.1	3.9	P 5% lower			
8 ⁷	94	266	30	10.0	0.89%	93	P	1.8 ^f	3.1	LB 42% lower	1.6	1.9	LB 16% lower			
1 ¹²	14	310	40	16.7	0.78%	26	100	14.3	23.6	LB 39% lower	10.9	16.4	LB 34% lower			
2 ¹³	24	93	42	35.0	0.22%	25	105	2.8	1.8	BHCl 36% lower	2.2	3.0	LB 27% lower			
2 ¹³	25	306	42	19.0	0.73%	25	105	1.3	1.8	LB 28% lower	2.4	3.0	LB 20% lower			
3 ¹⁴	25	266	60	40.0	0.44%	35	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	4.3	LB 28% lower			
1 ¹²	12	155	40	28.3	0.39%	26	100	18.0	23.6	LB 24% lower	12.0	16.4	LB 27% lower			
5 ¹¹	108	532	80	40.0	0.67%	110	200	3.0	2.5	BHCl 17% lower	3.6	3.6	No difference			
3 ¹⁴	26	399	60	30.0	0.67%	35	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	4.3	LB 16% lower			
2 ¹³	24	160	42	30.0	0.38%	25	105	2.1	1.8	BHCl 14% lower	2.5	3.0	LB 17% lower			
7 ¹⁶	60	532	40	0	1.33%	62	200	4.2	4.8	LB 13% lower	4.7	4.6	BHCl 2% lower			
3 ¹⁴	27	133	60	50.0	0.22%	35	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	4.3	LB 12% lower			
1 ¹²	12	266	40	20.0	0.67%	26	100	21.3	23.6	LB 10% lower	9.5	16.4	LB 42% lower			
6 ¹¹	99	266	40	20.0	0.67%	99	100	2.7	2.6	BHCl 4% lower	4.4	4.0	BHCl 9% lower			

Notes: Studies: 1= inguinal hernia repair; 2= inguinal hernia repair; 3= total knee arthroplasty; 4= hemorrhoidectomy; 5= total knee arthroplasty; 6= hemorrhoidectomy; 7= breast augmentation; 8= hemorrhoidectomy; 9= bunions/ectomy. ^aData are listed in order of between-group difference in mean pain intensity score at 4 hours; ^bBHCl or placebo; ^call studies except study 1 used an eleven-point NRS (0= no pain; 10= worst possible pain) to assess pain intensity, study 1 used a 100 mm visual analog scale (0= no pain; 100= most severe pain possible). Pain intensity data for study 3 were assessed on post-surgical day 1; ^dp<0.01; ^ep=0.027; ^fp<0.0001.

Abbreviations: BHCl, bupivacaine HCl; LB, liposome bupivacaine; N/A, not applicable; NRS, numeric rating scale; NRS-R, NRS – at rest; NS, normal saline; P, placebo.

Sternlicht et al¹⁹ reported results from a prospective study that assessed the efficacy and safety of the same total dose, but two different concentrations/volumes, of liposome bupivacaine given via bilateral transversus abdominis plane infiltration in adult males undergoing robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy. In this single-center, prospective, open-label, sequential-cohort study, all subjects received 266 mg of liposome bupivacaine. The first 12 subjects received liposome bupivacaine 266 mg in a total volume of 20 mL (13.3 mg/mL [1.33%]; high-concentration group), and the next 12 subjects received liposome bupivacaine 266 mg in a total volume of 40 mL (6.7 mg/mL [0.67%]; low-concentration group). The solution of NaCl 0.9% was used for volume expansion in the second group. Outcome measures included time to first postoperative opioid administration, subject-reported pain intensity assessed through 96 hours after surgery and on postoperative day 10 using an eleven-point NRS (0= no pain; 10= worst possible pain), and total amount (morphine equivalents) of opioids used postoperatively during the hospital stay.

The median (95% confidence interval [CI]) time to first postoperative opioid administration was 23 (95% CI: 14–42) minutes in the high-concentration group compared with

26 (95% CI: 11–37) minutes in the low-concentration group. Mean postoperative pain intensity scores were low in both groups (≤ 3.0 at all timed assessments from 6 to 72 hours), and scores were similar in the low- and high-concentration groups at all timed assessments (Figure 2).¹⁹ The mean (standard deviation) amount of postoperative opioids consumed during hospitalization was similar (25 [9] mg in the high-concentration group compared with 27 [9] mg in the low-concentration group).

Effects of drug concentration on the pharmacokinetics of liposome bupivacaine in animals

Plasma bupivacaine concentrations were assessed in Sprague Dawley rats following subcutaneous injections of liposome bupivacaine at various injection volumes, doses, and concentrations (Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., data on file, 2011). Six groups of rats ($n=5$ per group) received subcutaneous injections: 1) 0.6 mL of liposome bupivacaine 2.40%; 2) 0.5 mL of liposome bupivacaine 1.58%; 3) 0.25 mL of liposome bupivacaine 1.58%; 4) 1 mL of liposome bupivacaine 1.58%; 5) 1 mL of liposome bupivacaine 0.84%; or 6) four injections of 0.25 mL of liposome bupivacaine 0.84%. Blood

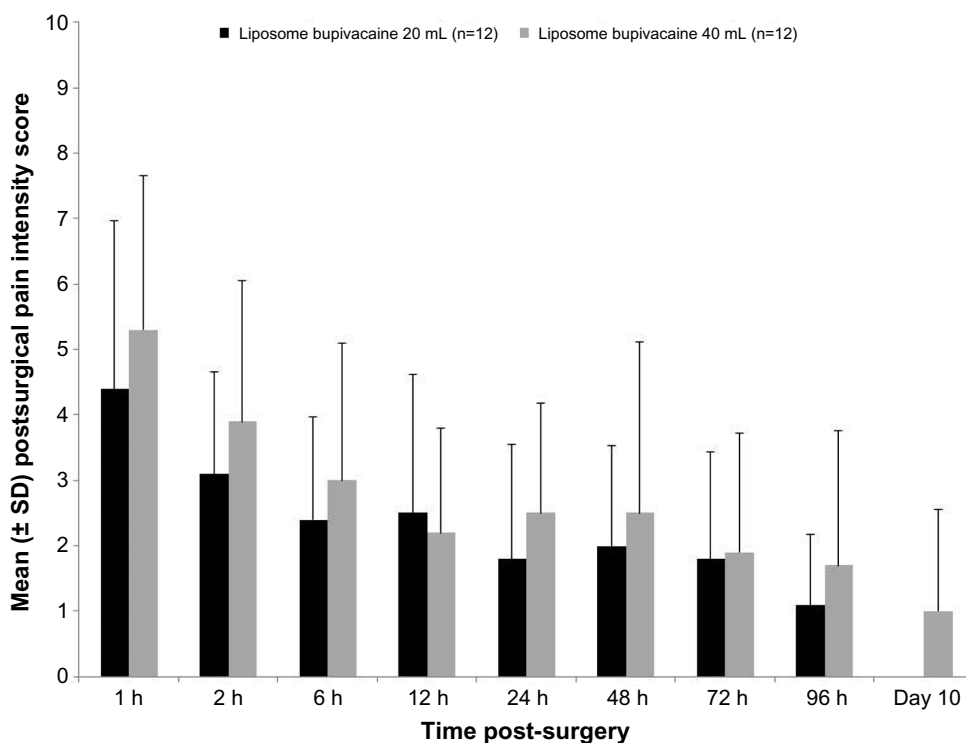


Figure 2 Mean (\pm SD) subject-reported pain intensity scores assessed using a numeric rating scale (0= no pain; 10= worst possible pain) in adult males who received liposome bupivacaine 266 mg/20 mL (13.3 mg/mL [1.33%]; $n=12$) or liposome bupivacaine 266 mg/40 mL (6.7 mg/mL [0.67%]; $n=12$) via bilateral transversus abdominis plane infiltration for postsurgical analgesia following robotic-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy.

Notes: Republished with permission of Sternlicht A, Shapiro M, Robelen G, Vellayappan U, Tuerk IA. Infiltration of liposome bupivacaine into the transversus abdominis plane for postsurgical analgesia in robotic laparoscopic prostatectomy: a pilot study. *Local Reg Anesth*. 2014;7:69–74.¹⁹ Copyright © 2014. Permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

Abbreviations: h, hours; SD, standard deviation.

samples for pharmacokinetic analysis were obtained prior to injection and at 0.5, 1, 2, 6, 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours after study drug administration.

Despite the differences in administered doses and concentrations of liposome bupivacaine, pharmacokinetics were similar among the treatment groups (Table 2) (Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., data on file, 2011). This is also illustrated by the plasma bupivacaine concentration-vs-time profiles for groups 2 and 5 (Figure 3) (Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., data on file, 2011). Animals in these groups were administered approximately the same dose of liposome bupivacaine (≈ 23 mg/kg), but in different concentrations: 1.58% in group 2 vs 0.84% in group 5. However, the resulting plasma bupivacaine concentration curves were nearly identical, indicating that the difference in drug concentration or effect of dilution did not impact the pharmacokinetic profile of liposome bupivacaine.

Discussion

The maximum FDA-approved dose of liposome bupivacaine is 266 mg supplied in a 20 mL vial. However, larger volumes of this dose may be necessary to cover surgical areas adequately, and the available clinical studies suggest that the analgesic effect of liposome bupivacaine may not be affected by volume expansion.^{11–18} A preclinical pharmacokinetic study has also demonstrated that volume expansion of liposome bupivacaine does not have a meaningful effect on its pharmacokinetic profile. Thus, it appears that liposome bupivacaine can be used at the concentration supplied by the manufacturer (1.33%)⁴ for coverage of a small surgical area (eg, bunionectomy) or expanded up to 300 mL total volume (0.089%) for infiltration of a larger surgical site. Future studies are therefore indicated to determine the minimal effective dose for surgical site infiltration for specific surgical procedures.

A possible explanation for the apparent lack of relationship between liposome bupivacaine concentration and analgesic efficacy may be that the lowest dosages of liposome bupiva-

caine tested in the clinical studies outlined earlier achieved a minimum threshold of bupivacaine exposure in the local tissues where the drug was administered. The liposome bupivacaine concentrations used in all of the clinical studies were ≥ 2.5 times higher than the minimum concentration (0.89 mg/mL [0.089%]) recommended in the prescribing information for the drug.⁴ Thus, there may be a ceiling effect when all nociceptors in surrounding tissues are exposed to the minimum level of local anesthetic needed to produce analgesia. The minimum threshold may depend on a number of factors, including whether the mass of drug around local tissue nociceptors reaches the threshold needed to inhibit depolarization.

Existing clinical and pharmacokinetic data (Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., data on file, 2011)^{11–18} suggest that the prolonged analgesic efficacy associated with liposome bupivacaine may be related to the ability of FDA-approved doses to achieve and maintain the minimum threshold level of bupivacaine needed at local tissues for adequate analgesia. Quick absorption of the diluent by tissues surrounding the area of administration leaves the liposomes embedded in tissues where the drug is placed.

Our observations regarding the analgesic efficacy data included in this review should be interpreted within the context of the specific limitations associated with the design and setting for each of the individual studies. The analgesic efficacy observed in a controlled study conducted in a specific surgical setting that includes a well-defined patient population who are given study drug via a standardized technique may not be reflective of results that might be observed with the same study drug when administered in other surgical models, in different patient populations, by other modes of administration or with inappropriate administration techniques, or in uncontrolled “real-world” clinical settings. Furthermore, it should be recognized that all pain studies are inherently limited by the subjective nature and variability in pain perception across individuals. Additional studies are needed regarding the safety and efficacy of this prolonged-release formulation

Table 2 Pharmacokinetic parameters of liposome bupivacaine following subcutaneous injection in rats (Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., data on file, 2011)^{a,b}

Group	Rat wt (g)	Dose (mg/kg)	C _{max} (μg/mL)	t _{max} (h)	AUC _{0–48} (μg.h/mL)	AUC _{last} (μg.h/mL)	AUC/dose (g.h/mL)
1	354.0	40.7	0.268±0.078	2–48	8.824±1.400	11.800±2.177	0.290±0.054
2	353.4	22.4	0.145±0.041	2–6	4.956±0.720	5.991±0.563	0.268±0.025
3	357.0	11.1	0.097±0.044	1–2	2.084±0.461	2.686±0.879	0.241±0.082
4	354.8	44.5	0.339±0.105	1–48	8.739±0.934	10.485±1.125	0.235±0.025
5	354.4	23.7	0.162±0.036	1–6	4.565±0.511	5.247±0.508	0.221±0.021
6	355.2	23.6	0.359±0.239	1–6	5.197±1.785	5.724±2.114	0.242±0.089

Note: ^aC_{max} and AUC data are mean ± SD; t_{max} data are ranges. ^bGroup 1 received 0.6 mL LB 2.40%; Group 2, 0.5 mL LB 1.58%; Group 3, 0.25 mL LB 1.58%; Group 4, 1 mL LB 1.58%; Group 5, 1 mL LB 0.84%; and Group 6, 4 injections of 0.25 mL LB 0.84%.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the plasma concentration–time curve; AUC_{0–48}, AUC from time zero to 48 hours; AUC_{last}, AUC from time zero to the last measurable concentration; C_{max}, maximum plasma concentration; h, hours; LB, liposome bupivacaine; t_{max}, time to C_{max}; wt, weight.

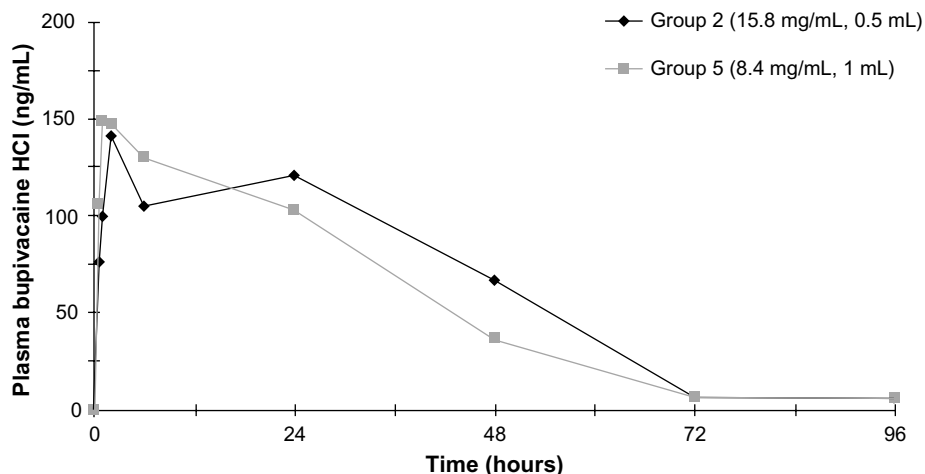


Figure 3 Mean plasma bupivacaine HCl concentration over time following subcutaneous administration of high- versus low-density liposome bupivacaine in rats (Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc., data on file, 2011).

when administered into the surgical site in a more diverse array of surgical settings and patient populations.

Conclusion

Based on available data, volume expansion of liposome bupivacaine 266 mg (up to a total volume of 300 mL) does not appear to affect its clinical efficacy or pharmacokinetic profile.

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