

Leveraging Model-Informed Bioequivalence and Non-Inferiority Analyses to Waive the Need for a Phase-III Efficacy Study of Hamsyl® in Paediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia

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INTRODUCTION

- Asparaginase in Treating Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL):**
 - ALL is the most common cancer in children younger than 15 years [1] and depends on extracellular asparagine for growth.
 - L-asparaginase** is essential in multi-agent chemotherapy for paediatric ALL.
 - Pegasparagase**, a pegylated form of L-asparaginase, has lower immunogenicity and hypersensitivity compared to native L-asparaginase.
 - Oncaspar®** was the first US-FDA approved pegasparagase, but its high cost and limited availability constrained access in low- and middle-income countries [2].
 - Hamsyl®** was approved in India as a more affordable biosimilar to improve access.

- Pharmacokinetics (PK) Bioequivalence (BE) Study to Compare Hamsyl® with Oncaspar® [3]:**
 - BE analysis** was performed on 21 (10 Hamsyl®, 11 Oncaspar®) paediatric relapsed ALL patients after a single intramuscular dose of 1000 IU/m².
 - BE was concluded** based on AUC_{0-t}: GMR = 95.05% (90% CI: 75.07%–120.33%), falling within the predefined BE range (75% - 133%).
 - Pharmacodynamics, immunogenicity, and safety profiles** were also comparable between the products.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

To use **modelling and simulations** to strengthen the available evidence and confirm the **bioequivalence and non-inferiority** of Hamsyl® versus the reference Oncaspar® in paediatric patients with ALL.

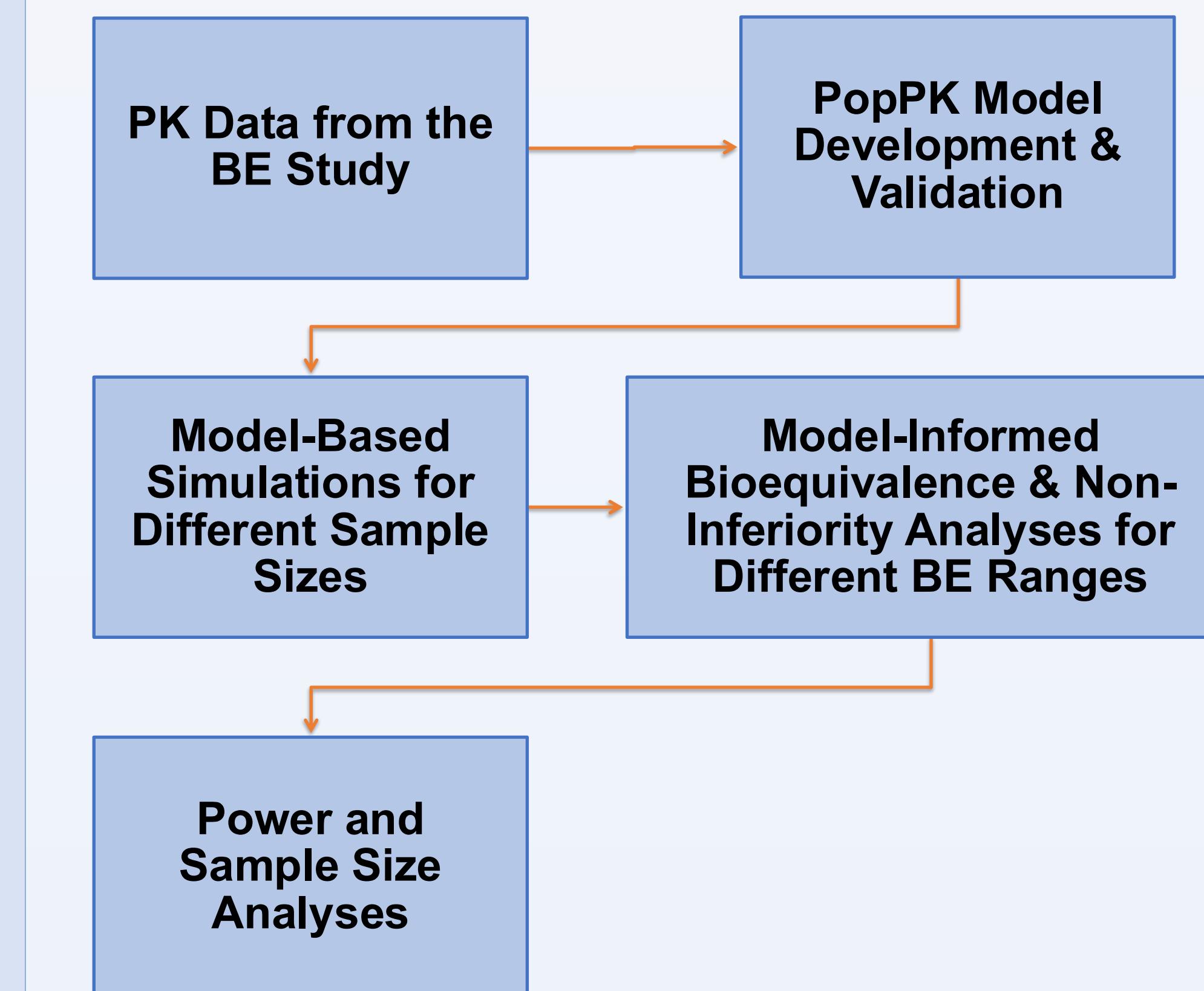
MATERIALS & METHODS

Table 1 – Summary of Baseline Characteristics in the Analysis Population (Median [Min, Max])

	Hamsyl® (N=10)	Oncaspar® (N=11)	Total (N=21)
Age (yrs)	11 [6, 15]	8 [6, 14]	9 [6, 15]
Weight (kg)	29.2 [14, 46.5]	24.5 [10, 43]	27.5 [10, 46.5]
BSA (m ²)	1.02 [0.65, 1.46]	0.95 [0.72, 1.35]	1 [0.65, 1.46]

BSA: body surface area; Max: maximum; Min: minimum.

Figure 1 – Modelling and Simulations Approach Used



BE: bioequivalence; PK: pharmacokinetics; PopPK: population pharmacokinetics. Simulations were conducted at the recommended dose of 2500 IU/m², supported by evidence that Oncaspar® exhibits dose-proportional PK.

RESULTS

PopPK Modelling:

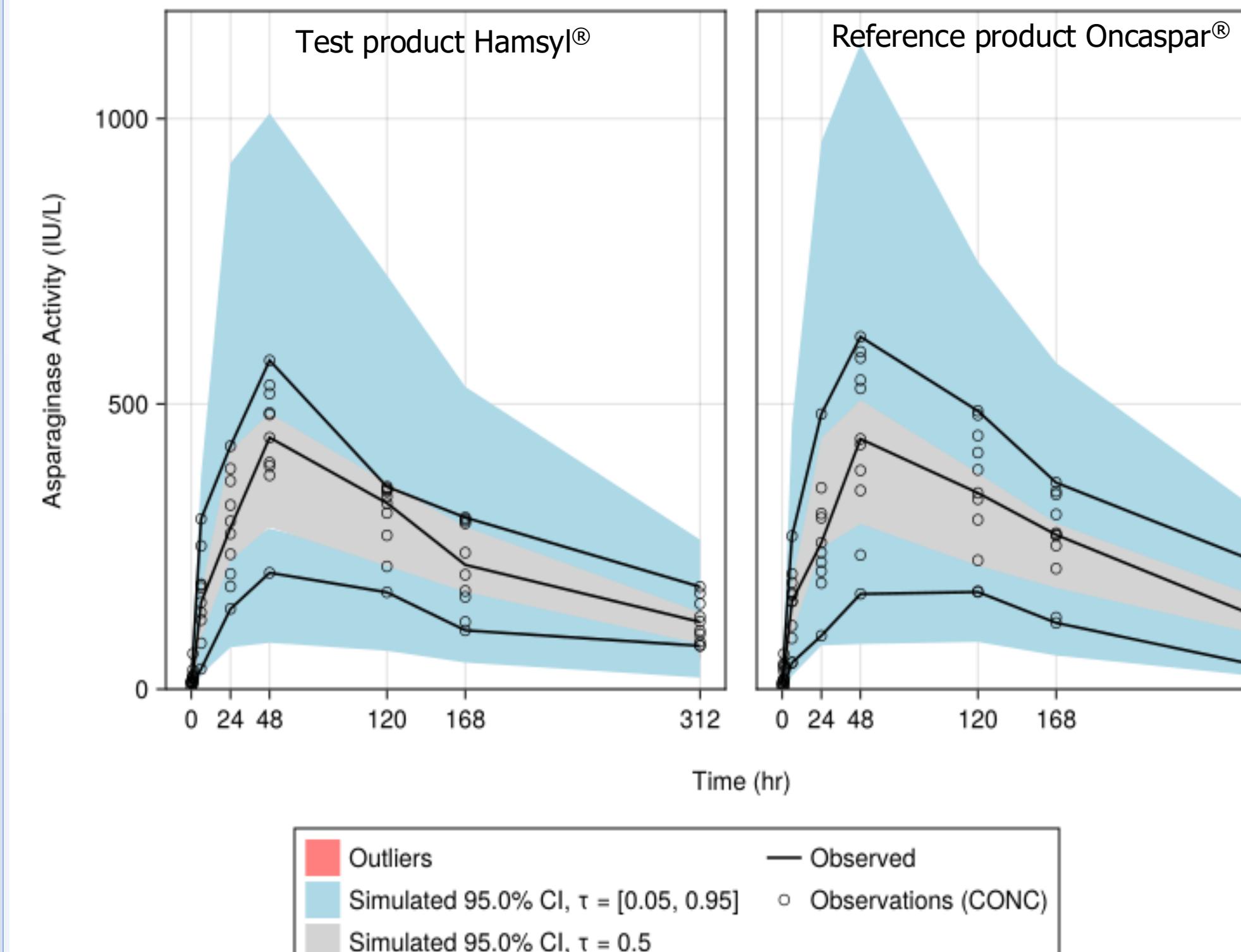
- A **one-compartment** model with **first-order absorption** and **linear elimination**, incorporating **BSA effect** on clearance (CL) and volume of distribution (Vc) best described the PK data.
- CL and Vc were estimated at 0.010 L/hr and 0.193 L, respectively.
- The **relative bioavailability** of Hamsyl® compared to Oncaspar® was estimated to be 0.974.

Figure 2 – Schematic of the Final PopPK Model



CL: clearance; Ka: first-order absorption rate; RelF: relative bioavailability; Vc: volume of distribution.

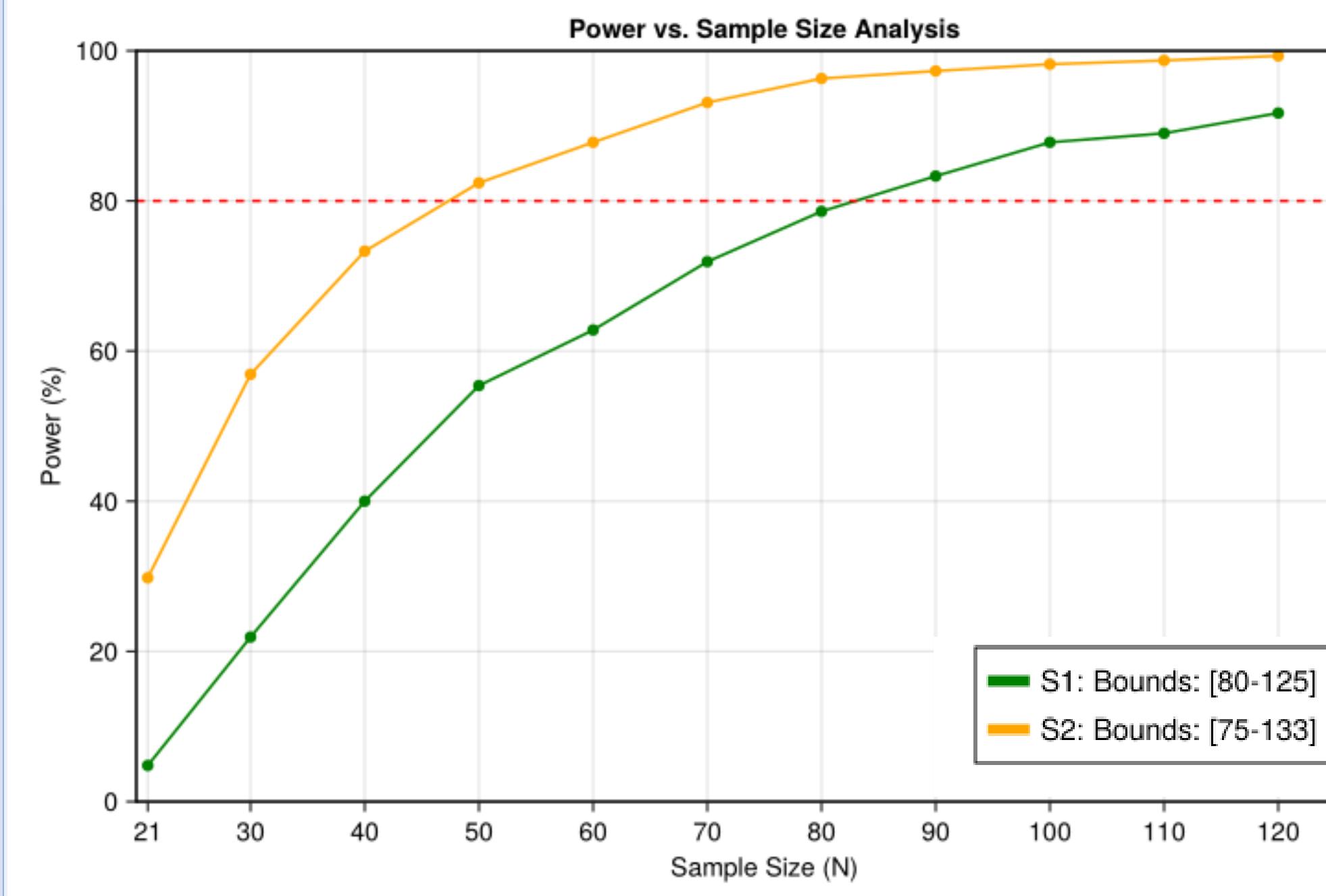
Figure 3 – Visual Predictive Check (VPC) of the Final PopPK Model



Model-Informed Bioequivalence (MIBE) Analysis:

Approximately 80 subjects are required to achieve at least 80% power considering standard BE range of 80% - 125% [4].

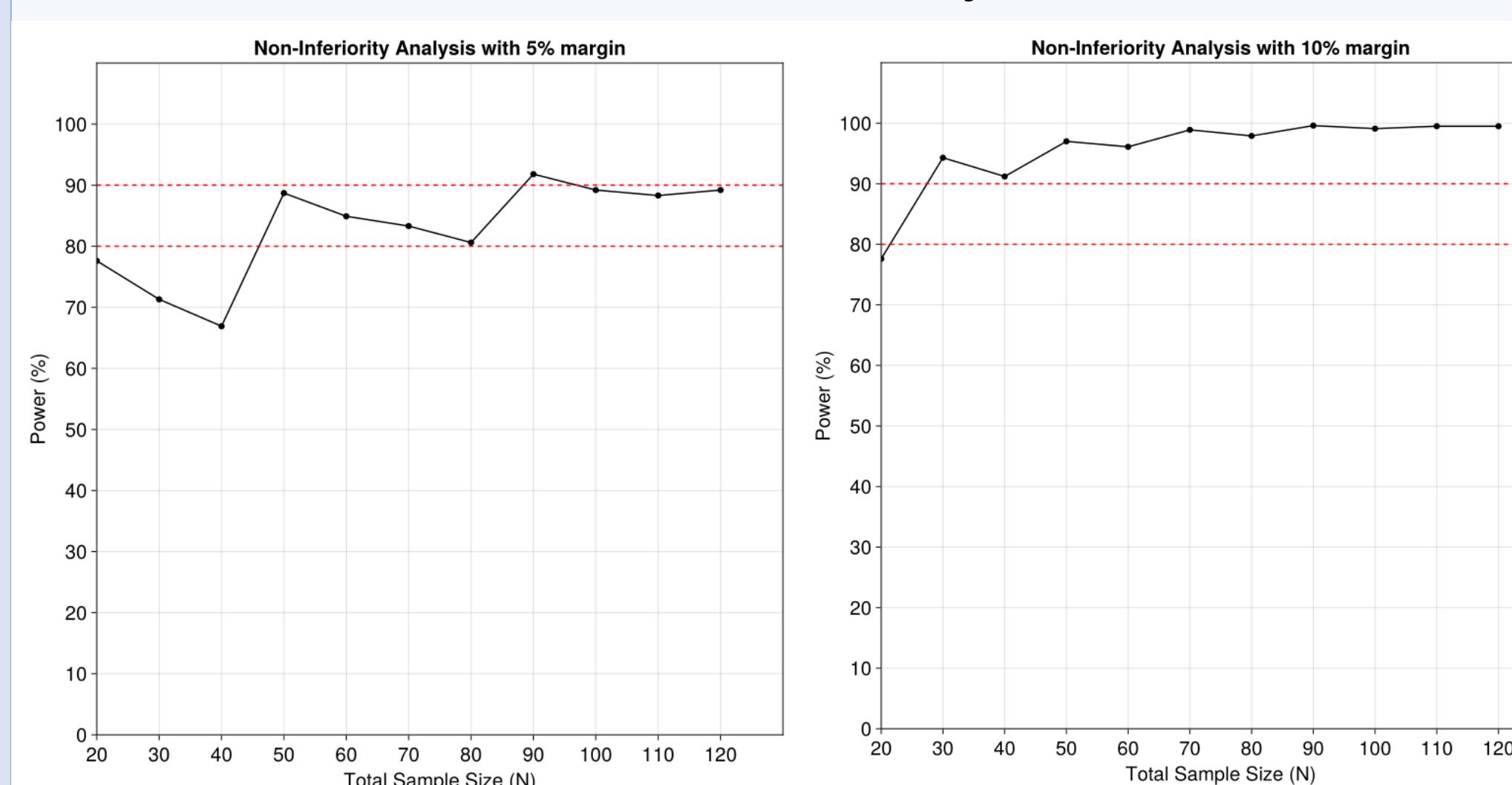
Figure 4 – Power versus Sample Size From MIBE Analysis



Model-informed Non-Inferiority (MINI) Analysis:

NI error margins (-5% to -10%) could achieve ≥80% power with fewer than 50 subjects.

Figure 5 – Power versus Sample Size From MINI Analysis



NI criterion: percentage of subjects achieving target nadir serum asparaginase activity ≥ 100 IU/L at the end of Day 14.

CONCLUSIONS

- These integrated analyses demonstrate that **Hamsyl® is bioequivalent to Oncaspar®** with a stringent BE acceptance range of 80% - 125%.
- Moreover, **Hamsyl® is non-inferior to Oncaspar®** in terms of nadir serum asparaginase activity.
- These findings **obviate the need for a traditional Phase III efficacy study**.

REFERENCES

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- Bioequivalence Studies With Pharmacokinetic Endpoints for Drugs Submitted Under an Abbreviated New Drug Application [Internet]. 2021.

CONTACT DETAILS

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