DOSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP

The intensity and duration of a drug's effects are a function of the drug dose and drug concentration at the effect site

Frank M. Balis, M.D.

January 22, 2009

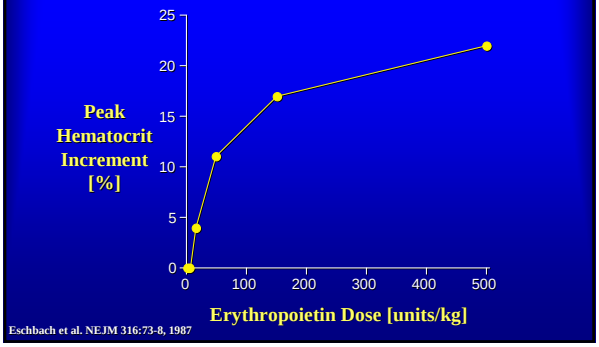
Monitoring Dose-Effect

- **Level**
  - **Molecular (e.g, enzyme inhibition)**
  - **Cellular (*in vitro* tissue culture, blood cells)**
  - **Tissue or organ (*in vitro* or *in vivo*)**
  - **Organism**
- **Endpoint used to measure effect may be different at each level**
- **Overall effect = sum of multiple drug effects and physiological response to drug effects**

Dose-Effect Endpoints

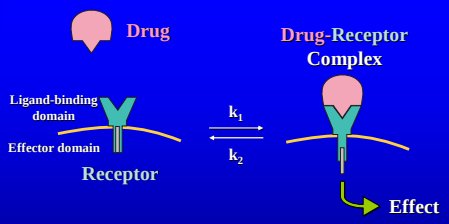
Graded	• Continuous scale (↑dose → ↑effect) • Measured in a single biologic unit • Relates dose to intensity of effect
Quantal	• All-or-none pharmacologic effect • Population studies • Relates dose to frequency of effect

Erythropoietin and Anemia



Eschbach et al. NEJM 316:73-8, 1987

Drug-Receptor Interactions



$$\text{Effect} = \frac{\text{Maximal effect} \bullet [\text{Drug}]}{K_D + [\text{Drug}]}$$

$$(K_D = k_2/k_1)$$

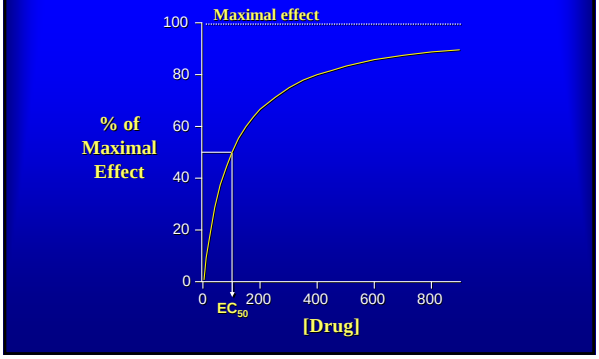
Dose-Effect Relationship

$$\text{Effect} = \frac{\text{Maximal effect} \bullet [\text{Drug}]}{K_D + [\text{Drug}]}$$

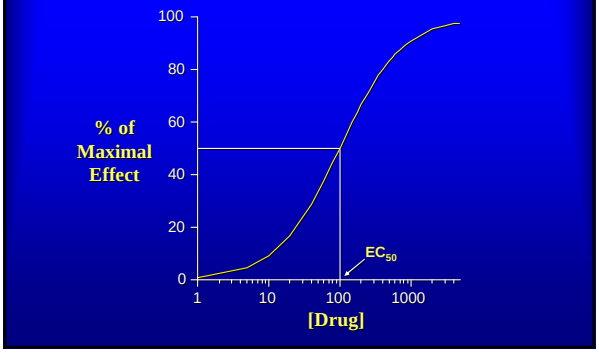
$$\text{Effect} = \text{Maximal effect} \frac{[\text{Drug}]}{K_D + [\text{Drug}]}$$

$$\text{Effect} = \text{Maximal effect} \quad \text{if } [\text{Drug}] >> K_D$$

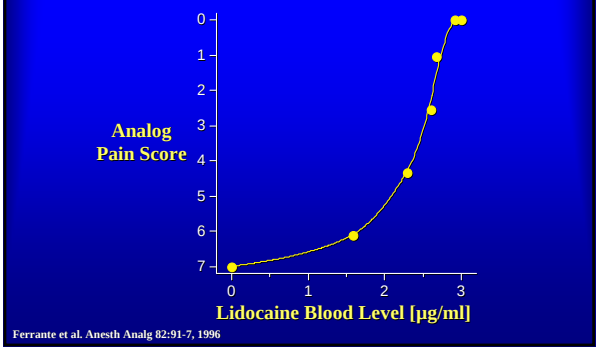
Graded Dose-Effect Curve



Log Dose-Effect Curve

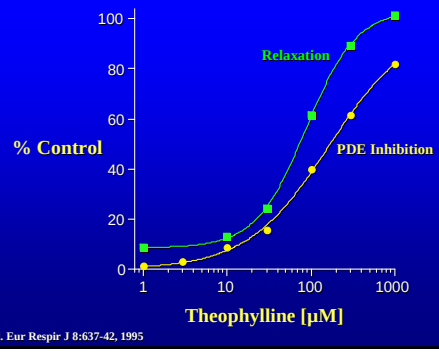


Lidocaine Graded Dose-Effect



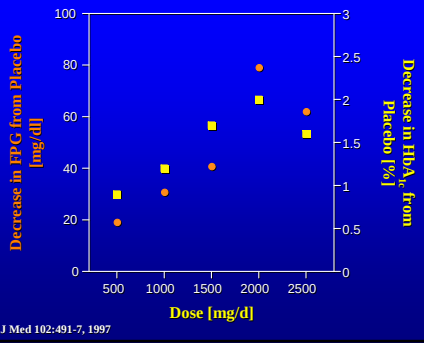
Ferrante et al. Anesth Analg 82:91-7, 1996

Theophylline Dose-Effect



Rabe et al. Eur Respir J 8:637-42, 1995

Metformin Dose-Response



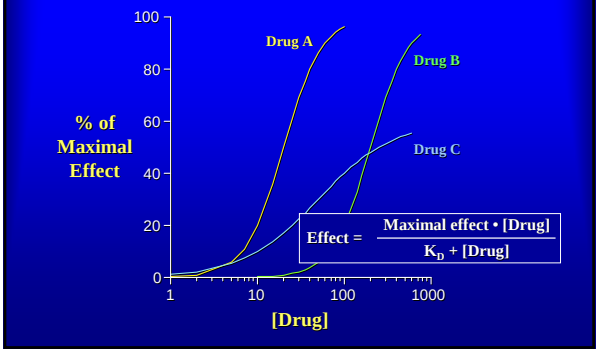
Garber et al. Am J Med 102:491-7, 1997

Dose-Effect Parameters

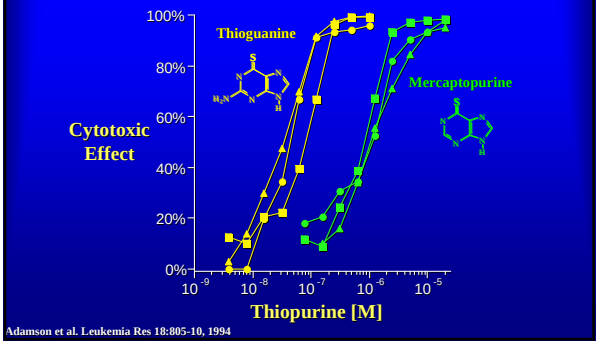
POTENCY: The sensitivity of an organ or tissue to the drug

EFFICACY: The maximum effect

Comparing Dose-Effect Curves

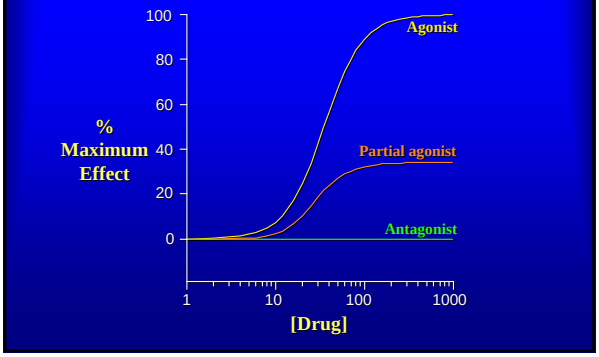


Thiopurine Cytotoxicity

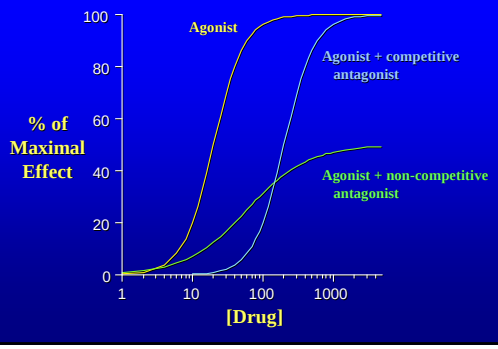


Adamson et al. Leukemia Res 18:805-10, 1994

Receptor-Mediated Effects



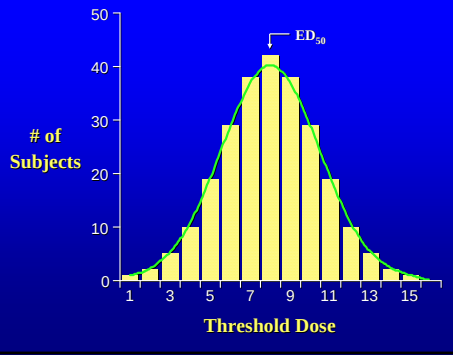
Drug Interactions



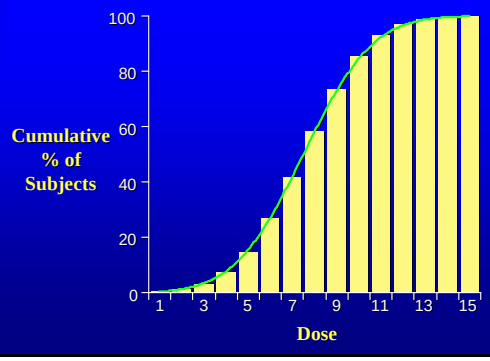
Graded Dose-Effect Analysis

- Identify the therapeutic dose/concentration
- Define site of drug action (receptor)
- Classify effect produced by drug-receptor interaction (agonist, antagonist)
- Compare the relative potency and efficacy of drugs that produce the same effect
- Assess mechanism of drug interactions

Quantal Dose-Effect Distribution



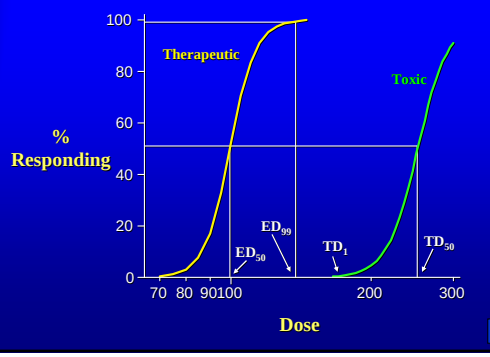
Cumulative Dose-Effect Curve



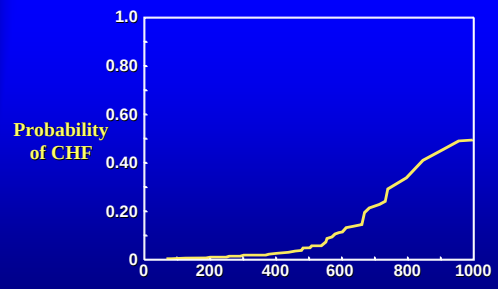
Cumulative Dose-Effect Study

Dose Level	No. of Subjects	No. Responding	% Response
1	10	0	0
2	10	1	10
3	10	3	30
4	10	5	50
5	10	7	70
6	10	8	80
7	10	9	90
8	10	10	100

Therapeutic and Toxic Effects

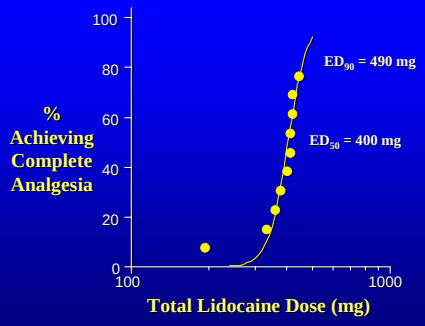


Doxorubicin Cardiotoxicity



von Hoff et al. Ann Intern Med 91:710-7, 1979

Lidocaine Quantal Dose-Effect



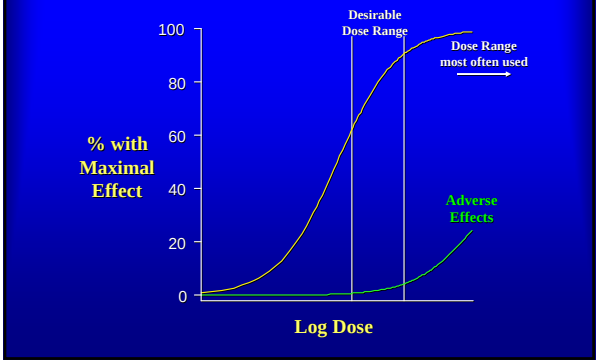
Ferrante et al. Anesth Analg 82:91-7, 1996

Antihypertensive Dose-Effect

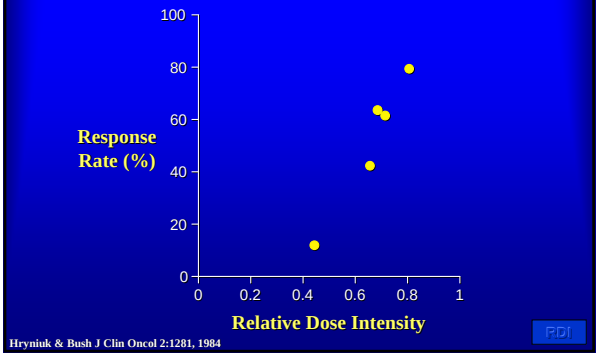
Drug	Dose Range [mg]		Lowest Effective Dose [mg]
	Early Studies	Present Dose	
Propranolol	160-5000	160-320	80
Atenolol	100-2000	50-100	25
Hydrochlorthiazide	50-400	25-50	12.5
Captopril	75-1000	50-150	37.5
Methyldopa	500-6000	500-3000	750

Johnston Pharmacol Ther 55:53-93, 1992

Antihypertensive Drugs

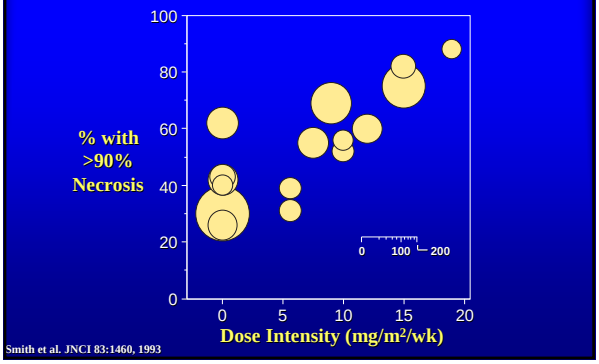


Dose Intensity in Breast Cancer



Hryniuk & Bush J Clin Oncol 2:1281, 1984

Doxorubicin Dose in Osteosarcoma



Smith et al. JNCI 83:1460, 1993

Relating Dose to Effect *In Vivo*

Dose → Effect site Concentration → Effect

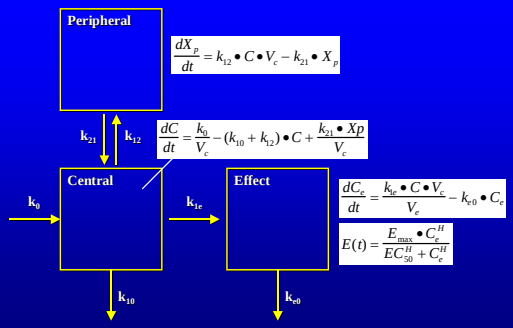
Pharmacokinetics

- Age
- Absorption
- Distribution
- Elimination
- Drug interactions

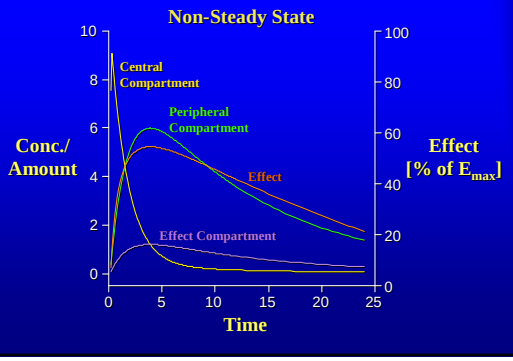
Pharmacodynamics

- Tissue/organ sensitivity (receptor status)

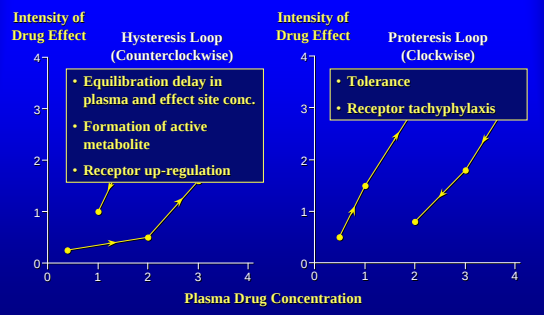
Effect Compartment (PK/PD Model)



Concentration and Effect vs. Time



Hysteresis and Proteresis Loops



Role of Dose-Effect Studies

- Drug development
  - Site of action
  - Selection of dose and schedule
  - Potency, efficacy and safety
  - Drug interactions
- Patient management
  - Therapeutic drug monitoring
  - Risk-benefit (therapeutic indices)

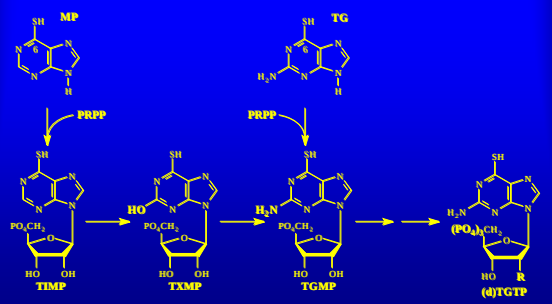
THE END

Endpoints to Monitor Drug Effect

Farnesyltransferase Inhibitors for Cancer

LEVEL	ENDPOINT
Molecular	Farnesyltransferase inhibition
Cellular	Proliferation rate, apoptosis
Tumor	Response (change in tumor size)
Organism	Survival, quality of life

Thiopurine Metabolic Activation



Therapeutic Indices

$$\text{Therapeutic Ratio} = \frac{TD_{50}}{ED_{50}} = 2.5$$

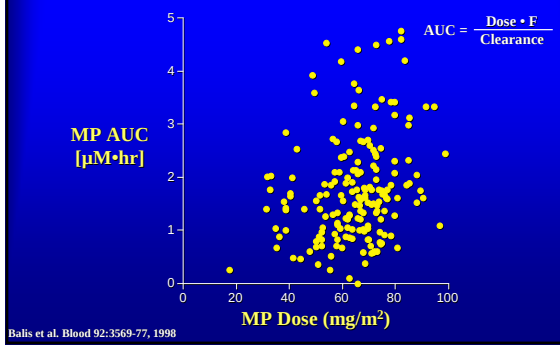
$$\text{Certain Safety Factor} = \frac{TD_{1}}{ED_{99}} = 1.3$$

$$\text{Standard Safety Margin} = \frac{TD_{1} - ED_{99}}{ED_{99}} \times 100 = 31\%$$

Relative Dose Intensity

Regimen	Drugs	Dose Rate mg/m²/wk	R.D.I.	
			Drugs	Regimen
CAF-1	Cyclo	350	1	1
	Doxo	15	1	
	FU	250	1	
CAF-2	Cyclo	125	0.36	0.56
	Doxo	12.5	0.83	
	FU	125	0.50	

Oral Mercaptopurine

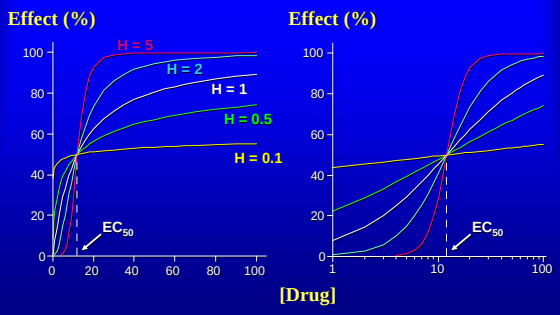


Balis et al. Blood 92:3569-77, 1998

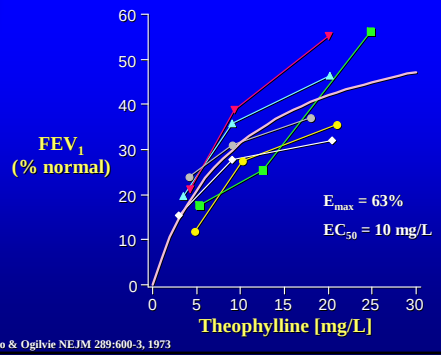
Pharmacodynamic Models

- Fixed effect model
- Linear model — $Effect = E_0 + S \cdot [Drug]$
- Log-linear model — $Effect = I + S \cdot Log([Drug])$
- E_{max} model
- Sigmoid E_{max} model — $Effect = \frac{E_{max} \cdot [Drug]^H}{EC_{50}^H + [Drug]^H}$

Sigmoid E_{max} PD Model

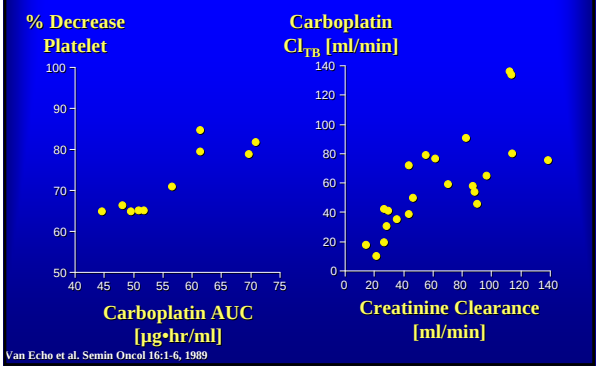


Theophylline Pharmacodynamics



Mitenko & Ogilvie NEJM 289:600-3, 1973

Carboplatin PK/PD



Van Echo et al. Semin Oncol 16:1-6, 1989

Carboplatin Adaptive Dosing

ADULTS

$$D[mg/m^2] = 0.091 \times CL_{CR}[ml/\min/m^2] \times \left(\frac{prePlt - trgtPlt}{prePlt} \times 100 - priorRx\right) + 86$$

$$D[mg] = trgtAUC[mg \bullet \min/ml] \times (GFR[ml/\min] + 25)$$

CHILDREN

$$D[mg/m^2] = trgtAUC[mg \bullet \min/ml] \times (0.93 \times GFR[ml/\min/m^2] + 15)$$

$$D[mg] = trgtAUC[mg \bullet \min/ml] \times (GFR[ml/\min] + (0.36 \times BW[kg]))$$